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ELSTAT metadata

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1. Contact

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2. Metadata update

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2.1 Metadata last certified	July 2023
2.2 Metadata last posted	July 2023
2.3 Metadata last update	July 2023

3. Statistical presentation

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3.1 Data description

The presented data are part of the annual data collection, aiming at filling in the Joint Questionnaire on Inland Waters, one out of the nine environmental questionnaires, covered by the European Statistical Programme.

The data collection aims to cover the following topics:

- Freshwater abstraction by source and by sector
- Water use by supply category and by sector
- Population connected to wastewater treatment plants
- Sewage sludge production and disposal

The main administrative data sources are the General Directorate for Waters of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MoEE), Electricity Companies and the Greek Mining Enterprises Association (GMEA).

3.2 Classification system

From 2008 onwards, the economic activities are classified in accordance with NACE Rev.2

The special classification, is based on the breakdown of Greece in Water Districts:

<http://geodata.gov.gr/en/dataset/udatika-diamerismata-eidike-grammateia-udaton>

3.3 Sector coverage

Economic activity sectors 01-03, 05–09, 10-33, 35.11–35.13, 45–99 of NACE Rev.2 classification.

3.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Table 1: Freshwater and non freshwater abstraction

The recorded data pertain to water abstraction from different sources and for use by different sectors. The aim is to identify the main sources, to determine the rate of abstraction between the different sources and the distribution of water for use by different users.

FRESH SURFACE WATER

Water which flows over, or rests on the surface of a land mass, natural water sources such as rivers, streams, brooks, lakes, etc., as well as artificial water sources such as irrigation, industrial and navigation canals, drainage systems and artificial reservoirs. Bank filtration (induced infiltration of river water through bankside gravel strata) by pumping from wells sunk into the gravel strata to create a hydraulic gradient, with the intention of improving the water quality is included under fresh surface water. Sea-water and transitional waters, such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuarine areas are not considered fresh surface water and so are included under NON FRESHWATER SOURCES.

FRESH GROUNDWATER

Fresh water which is being held in, and can usually be recovered from, or via, an underground formation. All permanent and temporary deposits of water, both artificially charged and naturally, in the subsoil, of sufficient quality for at least seasonal use. This category includes phreatic water-bearing strata, as well as deep strata under pressure or not, contained in porous or fracture soils. Groundwater includes springs, both concentrated and diffused, which may also be subaqueous.

Resources of fresh groundwater are called RENEWABLE, if they receive significant natural recharge over a human lifespan. In contrast, NON – RENEWABLE GROUNDWATER RESOURCES (also referred to as FOSSIL GROUNDWATER), are those that do not receive natural recharge over a human lifespan (although they may receive artificial recharge).

GROSS WATER ABSTRACTION (= water withdrawal)

Water removed from any source, either permanently or temporarily. Mine water and drainage water are included. Water abstractions from groundwater resources, in any given time period, are defined as the difference between the total amount of water withdrawn from the aquifers and the total amount charged artificially or injected into aquifers. Water abstractions from precipitation (e.g. rain water collected for use) should be included under abstractions from surface water. The amounts of water artificially charged or injected are attributed to abstractions from that water resource from which they were originally withdrawn.

Water used for hydroelectricity generation is an in-situ use and should be excluded.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Water supplied by economic units engaged in collection, purification and distribution of water (including desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest, and excluding treatment of wastewater solely in order to prevent pollution). It corresponds to division 36 (NACE/ISIC) independently of the sector involved, but excluding systems operation for agricultural irrigation such as irrigation canals, which should be reported under 'Other supply'. Deliveries of water from one public supply undertaking to another are excluded.

IRRIGATION WATER

Water which is applied to soils in order to increase their moisture content and to provide for normal plant growth. Data reported under this item fit in NACE/ISIC division 01.

COOLING WATER

Water which is used to absorb and remove heat. Cooling water is broken down into cooling water used in the generation of electricity in power stations, and cooling water used in other industrial processes.

WATER RETURNED WITHOUT USE

Water abstracted from any freshwater source and discharged into freshwaters without use, or before use. Occurs primarily e.g. during mining, construction activities or in connection with spring overflows. Discharges to the sea as well as discharges after use are excluded.

NET WATER ABSTRACTION (= net water withdrawal)

Water gross abstraction minus water returned without use.

NON FRESHWATER SOURCES

Includes sea water and transitional water, such as brackish swamps, lagoons and estuarine areas.

SERVICES

It refers to self abstraction of NACE divisions 45–99, e.g. transport or food services.

Table 2: Water use

A distinction of water is implemented based on its use by different divisions and various categories of suppliers of water.

WATER USE

In contrast to water supply (i.e. is the delivery of water to final users including abstraction for own final use), water use refers to water that is actually used by end users for a specific purpose within a territory, such as for domestic use, irrigation or industrial processing. Excludes water returned without use.

SELF-SUPPLY

Abstraction of water by the user for own final use.

OTHER SUPPLY

The part of water supply to agriculture which was not included under ‘Public Water Supply’ or ‘Self Supply’ (that means all system operation for agricultural irrigation which are not individual irrigation systems). This might also include some water from self supply distributed to other users. Double-counting has to be avoided.

Table 3: Population connected to wastewater treatment plants (WWTP)

The data refer to the share of resident population that is connected to the respective levels of wastewater treatment plants.

WASTEWATER

Water which is of no further immediate value to the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of its quality, quantity, or time of occurrence. However, wastewater from one user can be a potential supply to a user elsewhere. Cooling water is not considered to be wastewater.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Process to render wastewater fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms for recycling or reuse. Three broad types of treatment are distinguished: primary, secondary and tertiary. For purposes of calculating the total amount of treated wastewater and in order to avoid double counting, volumes and loads reported should be shown only under the “highest” type of treatment to which it was subjected.

RESIDENT POPULATION

The average over a year of the number of persons belonging to the permanent population living in a territory.

URBAN WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Urban wastewater treatment is all treatment of urban wastewater in urban wastewater treatment plants (UWWTP's). UWWTP's are usually operated by public authorities or by private companies working by order of Public Authorities. It includes the treatment of wastewater transported periodically by trucks from independent storage tanks to urban wastewater treatment plants (term used in the legislation of the European Union).

URBAN WASTEWATER

Domestic wastewater or the mixture of domestic wastewater with industrial wastewater and/or runoff rain water (term used in the legislation of the European Union).

DOMESTIC WASTEWATER

Wastewater from residential settlements and services which originates predominantly from the human metabolism and from household activities.

PRIMARY TREATMENT

Treatment of wastewater by a physical and/or chemical process involving settlement of suspended solids, or other process in which the BOD₅ of the incoming wastewater is reduced by at least 20% before discharge and the total suspended solids of the incoming wastewater are reduced by at least 50%.

SECONDARY TREATMENT

Treatment of wastewater by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process, resulting in a BOD removal of at least 70% and a COD removal of at least 75%.

TERTIARY TREATMENT

Treatment (additional to secondary treatment) for the removal of nitrogen and/or phosphorous and/or any other pollutant affecting the quality or a specific use of water: microbiological pollution, colour etc. The following minimum treatment efficiencies define a tertiary treatment: organic pollution removal of at least 95% for BOD and 85% for COD, and at least one of the following:

- nitrogen removal of at least 70%
- phosphorus removal of at least 80%
- microbiological removal achieving a faecal coliform density less than 1000 in 100ml.

Table 4: Treatment capacity of wastewater treatment plants (WWTP's)

The table includes information on the number, capacity and level of treatment, of the wastewater treatment plants, on the basis of the organic pollution of the plants, irrespective of the origin of the sewage, the type of sewage network or the size of the installation.

BOD₅ CAPACITY

The total quantity of oxygen-demanding material that a wastewater treatment plant is designed for which can be treated daily with a certain efficiency. For secondary treatment plants, the BOD₅ capacity is mostly limited by the oxygenation capacity, i.e. the quantity of oxygen that can be brought into the water to keep the oxygen concentration on a suitable level.

NITROGEN REMOVAL

Facility of a wastewater treatment plant to bring the efficiency for nitrogen elimination to a high level. This can be done by creating special process conditions to stimulate nitrification and denitrification.

PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL

Facility of a wastewater treatment plant to bring the efficiency for the elimination of the phosphorous to a higher level. This can be done using chemical and/or biological processes.

Table 5: Sewage sludge production and disposal

The presented data refer to the quantities of the sewage sludge resulting from the wastewater treatment, by sector as well as the quantities of the sewage sludge, by final disposal mode.

SEWAGE SLUDGE

The accumulated settled solids, separated from various water types, either in aqueous form or in admixture with a liquid component, as a result of natural or artificial process.

3.5 Statistical unit

The Public Water Supply Network, the Enterprise, the resident, and the Wastewater Treatment Plant.

3.6 Statistical population

The survey covers the Public Water Supply Networks as a whole the Public Water Supply Companies, the agricultural, forestry, fishing enterprises (divisions 01–03 NACE Rev.2), the mining and quarrying companies (divisions 05–09 NACE Rev.2), the manufacturing enterprises (divisions 10–33 NACE Rev.2), the energy production and distribution companies (divisions 35.11–35.13 NACE Rev.2), the construction enterprises (divisions 41–43 NACE Rev.2), the services enterprises (divisions 45–99 NACE Rev.2), the households and the wastewater treatment plants, with respect to the water abstraction and use, the wastewater treatment plants treatment capacity, the population connected to a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) and the sewage sludge production.

3.7 Reference area

Water District, Greece total.

3.8 Time coverage

Annual, with first reference year 2000.

3.9 Base period

Not applicable.

4. Unit of measure

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For water abstraction and water use: million m³

For population connected to wastewater treatment plants: % of resident population

For treatment capacity of wastewater treatment plants: 1000kg O₂/ day

For sewage sludge production and disposal: million kg (in dry substance).

5. Reference period

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The calendar year.

6. Institutional mandate

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6.1 Legal acts and other agreements

National level

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

- **Law 3832/2010** (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): *"Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority"*, as amended and in force.
- **Regulation on the Operation and Administration of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)**, 2012, (Government Gazette No 2390, Issue B, 28-8-2012).
- **Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council**, on the European statistics (Official Journal of the European Union L 87/164).
- **Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006** (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): *"National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions"*.
- **Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006** (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): *"For the further use of information coming from the public sector and the settlement of matters falling within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization"*.
- **European Statistics Code of Practice**, adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, after its revision, which was adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System Committee.
- **Presidential Decree 226/2000** (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): *"Organization of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece"*.

- **Articles 4, 12 , 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996** (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): *"Access of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece to administrative sources and administrative files, Statistical Confidentiality Committee, settlement of matters concerning the conduct of censuses and statistical works, as well as of matters of the General Secretariat of the National Statistical Service of Greece".*

The Legal Framework is detailed in the following link:

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/legal-framework>

European level

There is no legal framework governing the conduct of the survey on Inland Waters, through the Joint Questionnaire OECD/Eurostat.

6.2 Data sharing

The data collected through the the Joint Questionnaire OECD/Eurostat concerning Inland Waters, are transmitted to the OECD via Eurostat.

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>

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.

8. Release policy

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8.1 Release calendar

Inland water statistics data are disseminated through ELSTAT 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 ELSTAT website (<https://www.statistics.gr/en/calendar>)

8.3 User access

In compliance with the 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.

The data are simultaneously available to all interested parties, by posting the relevant tables on the website: <http://www.statistics.gr>, under the section Statistics > Environment and Energy > Inland Waters <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SOP07/-> .

9. Frequency of dissemination

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Inland Water statistics, are released after the validation of data by Eurostat, during the 3rd quarter of the year.

10. Accessibility and clarity

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10.1 News release

Not applicable.

10.2 Publications

Inland Water statistics data are available at ELSTAT's website (<https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SOP07/->)

10.3 On-line database

Inland Water statistics data are disseminated with data files at ELSTAT's website (<https://www.statistics.gr/el/statistics/-/publication/SOP11/->)

Data are also disseminated on the Eurostat database at the following link:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database>

10.4 Micro-data access

Source data are provided by the General Directorate for Waters of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MoEE), electricity companies and the Greek Mining Enterprises Association (GMEA).

Micro-data are available upon request to:

Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)

Statistical Information and Publications Division

46 Peireos & Eponiton Str., PO 80847, PC 185 10, Piraeus

tel: (+030) 213 - 1352022

fax: (+030) 213 – 1352312

e-mail: data.dissem@statistics.gr

In order to ensure confidentiality of the data, access to microdata is allowed only under strict conditions and in accordance with the procedure provided by ELSTAT.

https://www.statistics.gr/en/scientific_provision_data

10.5 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 suggested methodology by the data collection manual for Inland Waters Questionnaire by Eurostat is followed for the Inland Waters statistics:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/6664269/Data-Collection-Manual-for-OECD_Eurostat-Questionnaire-on-Inland-Waters.pdf/f5f60d49-e88c-4e3c-bc23-c1ec26a01b2a?t=1611245054001

10.7 Quality documentation

No additional quality documentation is compiled. The data for the reference years 2016 - 2021, result from the River Basin Management Plans of the River Basin Districts of the country provided by the General Directorate for Water of the Ministry of Environment and Energy, as well as the Sustainable Development Indicators tables of the Greek Mining Enterprises Association.

11. Quality management

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11.1 Quality assurance

The suggested methodology by the data collection manual for Inland Waters Questionnaire by Eurostat is followed for the Inland Waters statistics:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1798247/6664269/Data-Collection-Manual-for-OECD_Eurostat-Questionnaire-on-Inland-Waters.pdf/f5f60d49-e88c-4e3c-bc23-c1ec26a01b2a?t=1611245054001

The data, transmitted via the General Directorate for Water of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MoEE), electricity companies and the Greek Mining Enterprises Association (GMEA), are subject to logical checks for extreme values and unjustified changes which are either confirmed or duly corrected, after contacting the competent authorities.

11.2 Quality assessment

The quality of the survey results, is considered satisfactory, since all the necessary accuracy checks are carried out, both by ELSTAT and the competent authorities (MoEE, electric companies, GMEA). The data, subsequently, are transmitted to Eurostat, which conducts a thorough validation procedure before releasing the data.

12. Relevance

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12.1 User needs

Main users of the survey data are:

International Organizations, the United Nations, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Operation (CSEC), National authorities, agencies and institutions (Ministries, Banks, Universities, Research Institutes etc.), the Press, private enterprises and the general public.

12.2 User satisfaction

ELSTAT conducts a survey on user satisfaction.

The User Satisfaction Survey is conducted by ELSTAT on a daily basis, through a questionnaire that should be filled in by users each time they request and are provided with data by ELSTAT. The Statistical Data Dissemination Section and the Library of ELSTAT, drawing information from the User Satisfaction Survey compile an annual report presenting data on the number of users, the responsiveness level to users' requests, the kind of the requested data, as well as the dissemination mode of the statistical information.

<https://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey>

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12.3 Data completeness

The data completeness is considered to be satisfactory concerning abstraction and uses of water. However, certain data of the information required by the the Joint OECD/Eurostat Questionnaire, is not covered, on the basis of the data transmitted by the competent administrative sources (MoEE and GMEA) and electricity companies.

13. Accuracy and reliability

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13.1 Overall accuracy

The accuracy of the results is considered to be satisfactory, to the extent that the data collection from the competent authorities (MoEE, GMEA and electricity companies) ensures high response rates from the public supply networks, electricity enterprises and wastewater treatment plants.

13.2 Sampling error

Not applicable.

13.3 Non-sampling error

a. Unit non – response

Not applicable.

b. Item non - response

Not applicable.

13.3.1 Coverage error

The data collected from the administrative sources, cover the quantities of water abstracted and used as well as the quantities of wastewater treatment. Any coverage errors, result from the deficient recording of primary data (e.g. there is no information on renewable freshwater sources, desalinated water, losses during transport, reused water).

13.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

No over-coverage errors have been observed.

13.3.1.2 Common units – proportion

The survey data derive solely from administrative sources. Therefore, there are no common units (0%).

13.3.2 Measurement error

Not applicable.

13.3.3 Processing error

Processing errors are limited, by means of comparative checks carried out by ELSTAT and the competent administrative sources (MoEE, GMEA).

13.3.4 Model assumption error

Not applicable.

14. Timeliness and punctuality

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14.1 Timeliness

Inland Water statistics are compiled and transmitted to Eurostat one year after the reference year.

14.2 Punctuality

The results are published after their validation by Eurostat, during the 3rd quarter of the year.

15. Coherence and comparability

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15.1 Comparability – geographical

Geographical comparability of the data amongst countries exists, since common definitions, classifications and methods for data compilation are used.

15.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

Not applicable.

15.2 Comparability over time

The survey data are comparable. Over time comparability is ensured by the same data collection and processing methods over time.

15.3 Coherence cross-domain

The survey results are comparable with the respective results published by:

- the Special Secretariat for Water of the Ministry of Environment and Energy
<http://wfdver.ypeka.gr/en/management-plans-gr/approved-management-plans-gr/>
- the Greek Mining Enterprises Association
<http://www.sme.gr/>

15.3.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

Not applicable. The results are published only on an annual basis.

15.3.2 Coherence – National Accounts

Not applicable.

15.4 Coherence - internal

The high internal coherence of the data is ensured by the structure of the tables and validation checks on the final tables.

16. Cost and burden

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Not available.

17. Data revision

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17.1 Revision policy

Data revision, if necessary, is based on the circular on ELSTAT's Revision Policy, available at:
<http://www.statistics.gr/en/policies>

17.2 Revision practice

The data transmitted to Eurostat, are subject to detailed checks. In case of identified inconsistencies, countries are invited to recheck and revise – if necessary – their results.

18. Statistical processing

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18.1 Source data

Source data transmitted by the general directorate for Waters of the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MoEE), electricity companies and the Greek Mining Enterprises Association (GMEA) refer to the quantities of water abstracted and used, the population connected to Wastewater Treatment Plants, the treatment capacity of the Wastewater Treatment Plants and the production and disposal of sewage sludge.

The data is collected in the following measure units:

- For abstraction and water use: million m³
- For population connected to Wastewater Treatment Plants: % of the resident population
- For sewage sludge production and disposal: million Kg in dry substance

18.2 Frequency of data collection

Annual

18.3 Data collection

Data from the administrative sources (MoEE, GMEA), are collected in even years when the T-1 and T-2 calendar years are requested as well as gap filling and corrections for earlier reference years. Formatted tables are used for the completion of the Joint Questionnaire OECD/Eurostat Inland Waters.

The following data are collected:

- Freshwater abstraction by source and by sector and other sources of water
- Water use by supply category and by sector
- Population connected to Wastewater Treatment Plants
- Sewage sludge production and disposal

18.4 Data validation

The data, after being checked, both by the competent authorities (MoEE, GMEA) and ELSTAT are transmitted to Eurostat, where they are thoroughly validated before being published.

18.5 Data compilation

The data are collected, encoded and registered in electronic form, are then thoroughly validated and are finally tabulated and published.

For the years from 2016 up to 2021, the data regarding water abstraction and use are based on the River Basin Management Plans of the River Basin Districts of the country, and remain unchanged for the sectors Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Manufacturing industry, Construction and Services as well as for Private Households.

The River Basin Management Plans, are implemented, reviewed and updated, on a six-year period basis. The first period ended in 2015 and is followed by two periods of equal duration, defining the implementation plan of the Directive (2000/60/EC) by the end of 2027.

<http://geodata.gov.gr/en/dataset/udatika-diamerismata-eidike-grammateia-udaton>

<http://wfdver.ypeka.gr/en/management-plans-en/approved-management-plans-en/>

18.6 Adjustment

Not applicable.

18.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable to annual data.

19. Comment

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