



4

Water Management

1. Directive 2000/60/EC “Establishing a framework for community action in the Field of water policy”

1.1 Monitoring program for the qualitative and quantitative status of the surface and ground waters - National Monitoring Network

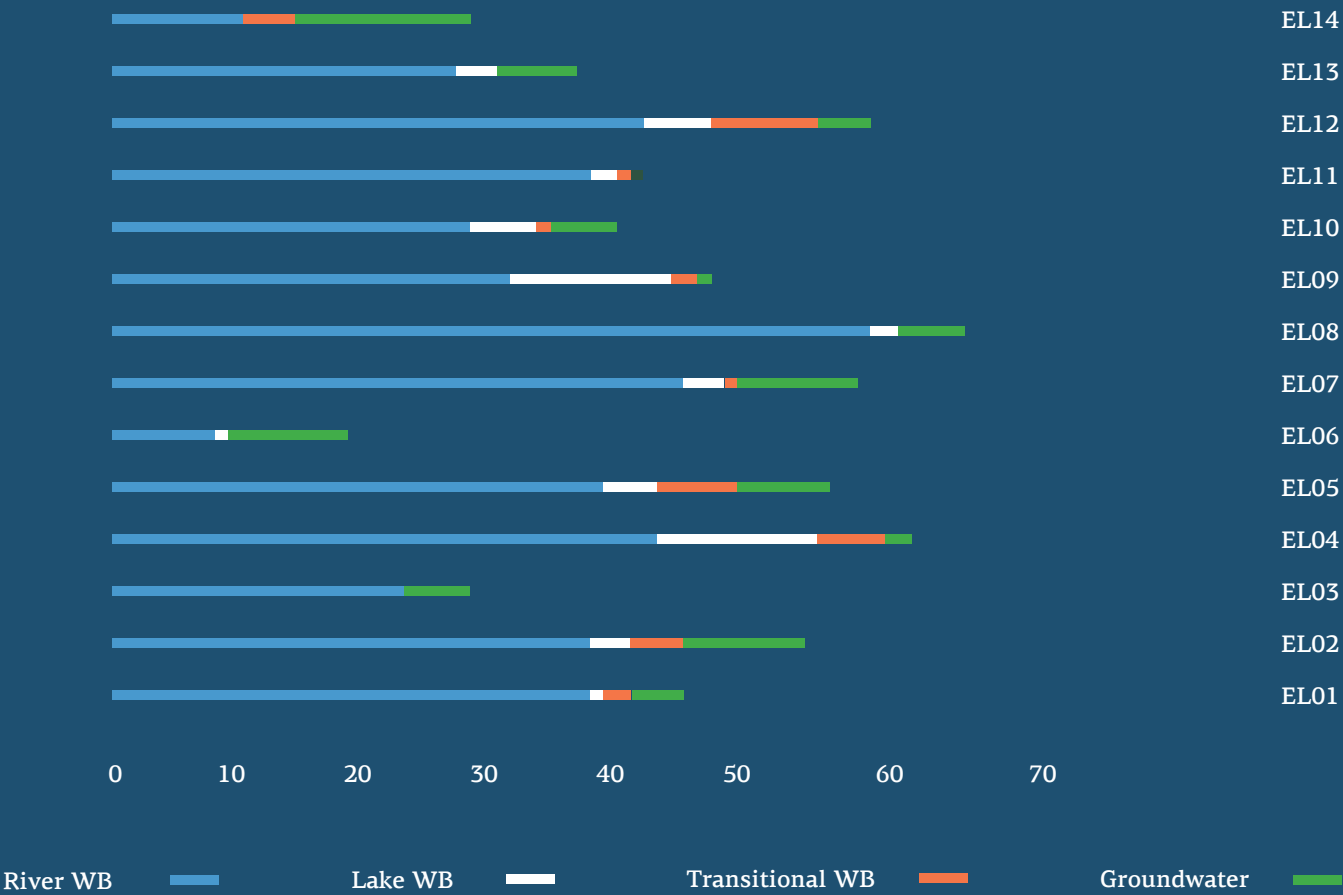
The National Monitoring Network comprises 449 surveillance and monitoring stations in rivers, 53 stations in lakes, 34 in transitional waters, 80 stations in coastal waters and 1,392 stations in groundwaters (i.e. the total number of stations is 2,008, from which 616 refer to surface waters and 1,392 to groundwaters).

1.2 Monitoring of surface waters

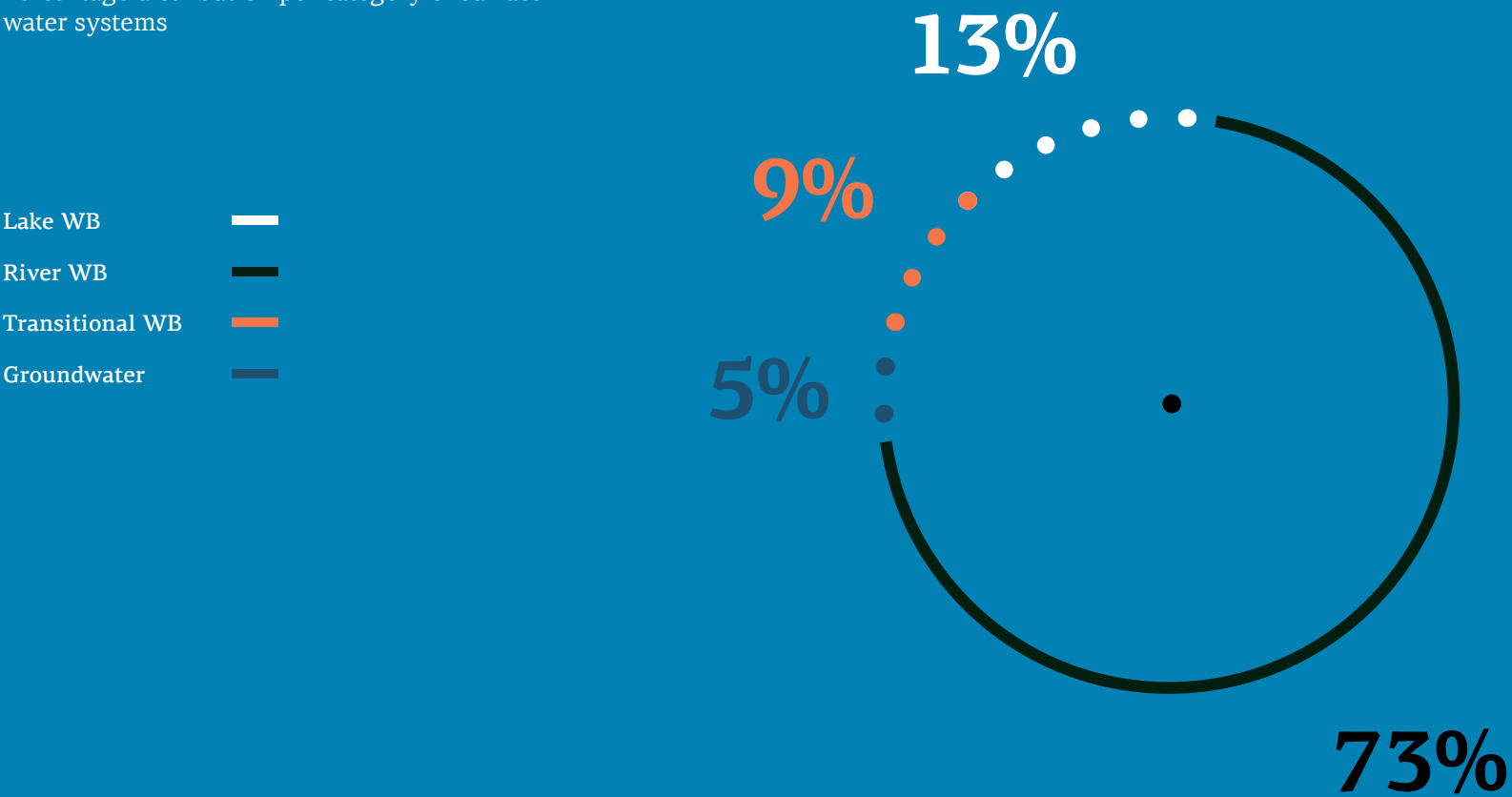
Within the framework of the National programme ‘Monitoring of the water quality (ecological – chemical) of river, lake, coastal and transitional waters of Greece for the implementation of Article 8 of the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC’ samplings and analyses of physico-chemical, hydromorphological and biological quality elements have been carried out at the stations of the National Monitoring Network and the relevant reports for all River Basin Districts of the country have been submitted. Data were used from a total of 616 monitoring, of which 449 refer to river water bodies, 53 in lake waters, 43 in transitional waters and 80 in coastal waters. Stations collected results on the ecological and chemical status throughout the monitoring period, that is 2013-2015.



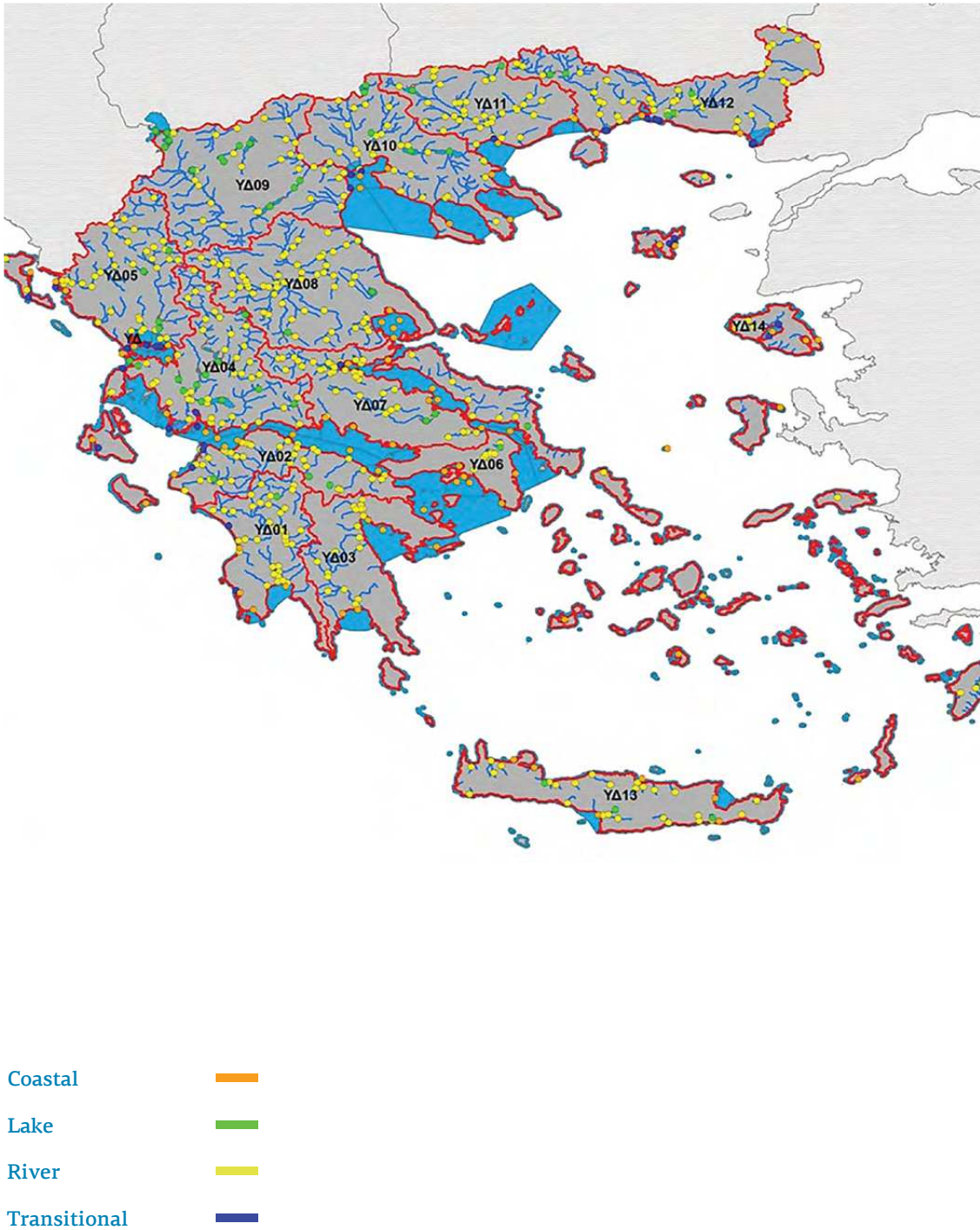
Graph 4.1a.
Distribution of monitoring stations of surface waters
per River Basin District



Graph 4.1b.
Percentage distribution per category of surface
water systems



Picture 4.1.
Monitoring Network stations
of Surface waters



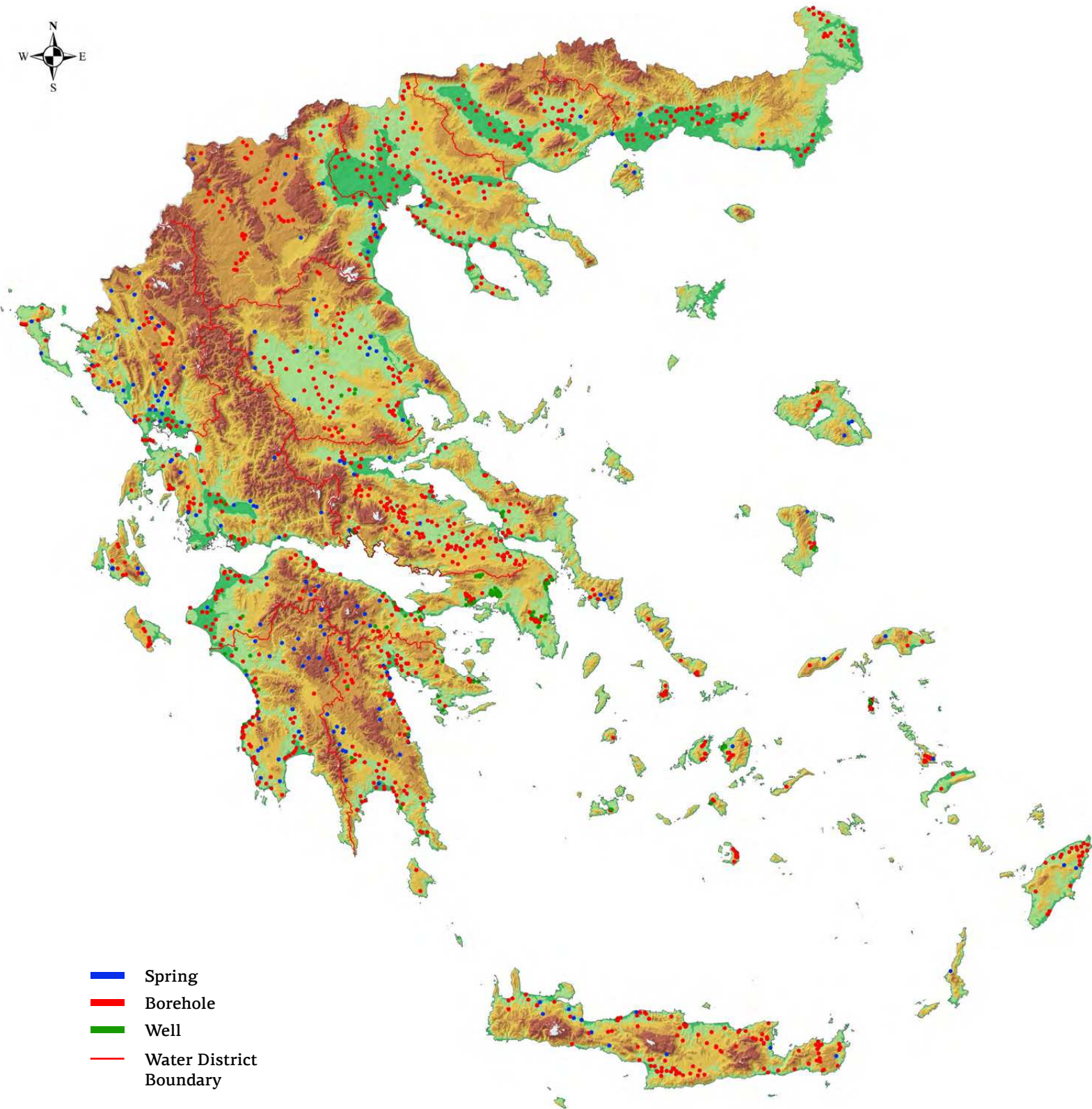
1.3 Monitoring of Groundwaters

The programme is in accordance with the EU policy in the field of water management, and is aimed at the operation of a 'National Network' for monitoring the quality and quantity of the 591 most important groundwater bodies of the country (233 karstic, 216 granular, 102 fracture and 40 mixed) as detailed in the 1st Update of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs).

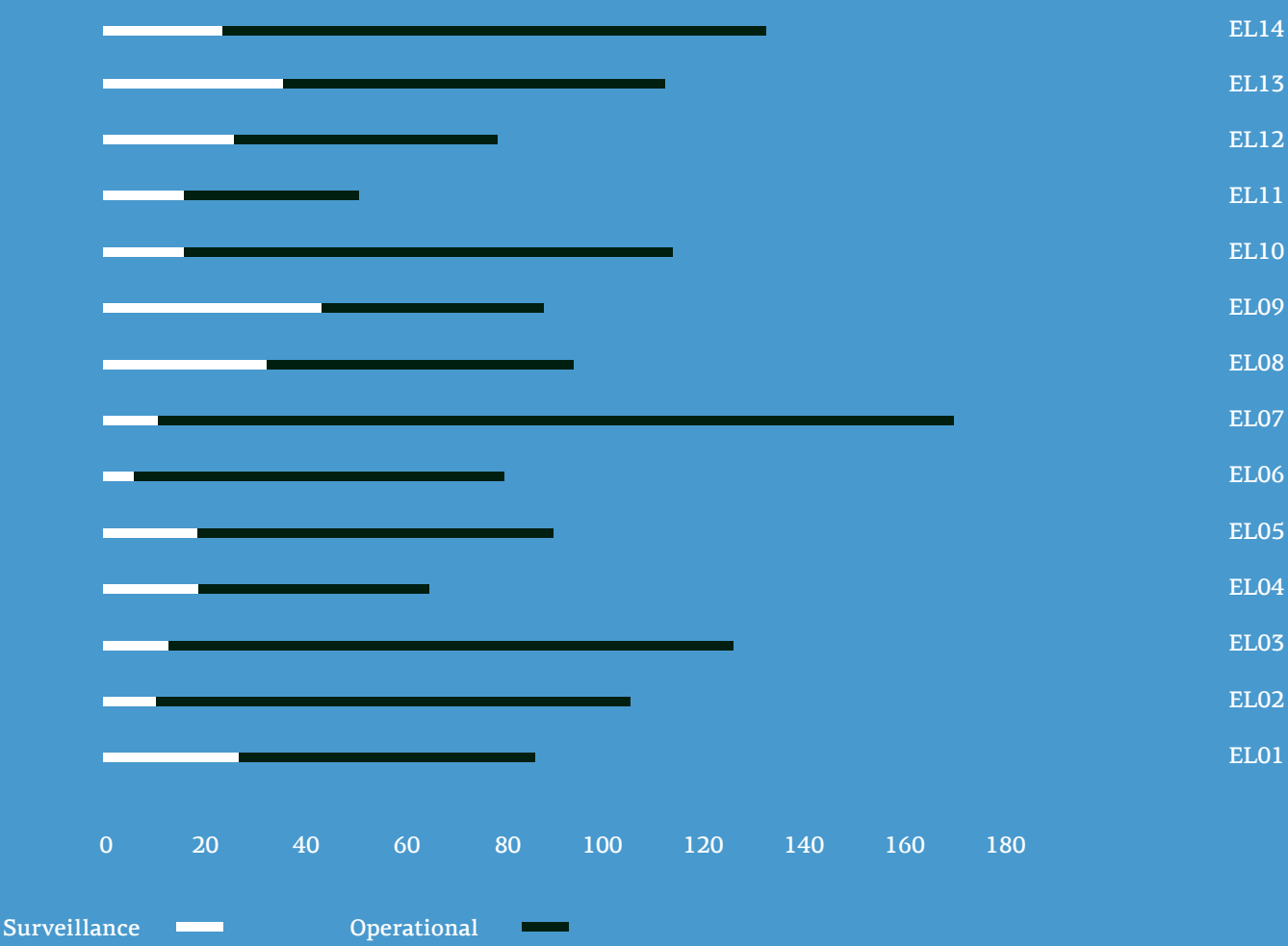
The aggregated Figures show that, with respect to the quantitative status, 81-83% of the monitoring points is classified in good status, the 15-17% in bad status and roughly the 2-3% remains in an unknown condition, due to lack of measurements and insufficient data. With respect to the qualitative (chemical) status, 58-60% is in good status, 30% is in bad status (mainly due to high nitrate concentrations, attributed to intensive agricultural activity and often unreasonable use of nitrogenous fertilizers and/or high chlorine concentrations, attributed to seawater intrusion caused by the overexploitation of water drillings, mainly in coastal and insular regions), roughly 7-10% in bad status due to natural causes, mainly because of natural seawater intrusion (direct hydraulic communication with the sea) and presence of heavy metals (As, Hg, Cr, Pb, Ni etc.), due to geogenic conditions (geological rocks, geothermal – volcanic activity, presence of gypsum etc.) and 2-3% remains in an unknown status due to lack of measurements and sufficient data. In those cases that there is an exceedance of ammonium ions and nitrite, the cause is mainly attributed to septic tanks, absorbent cesspits and livestock activities due to lack of sewerage networks. The monitoring of quantitative and qualitative parameters for a sufficient time series will allow answers to be given on the fluctuation tendencies of all those components that can affect the future condition of ground waters.



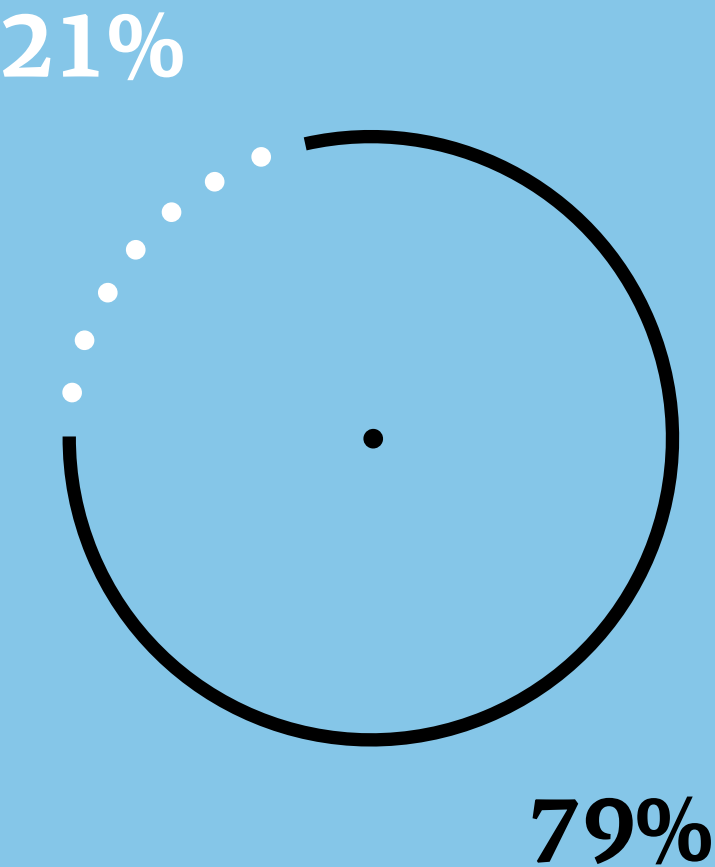
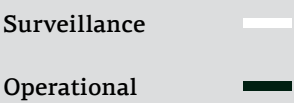
Picture 4.2.
Monitoring Network stations of ground waters



Graph 4.2a.
Distribution of monitoring stations for groundwaters per River Basin District
and per monitoring type (surveillance, operational)

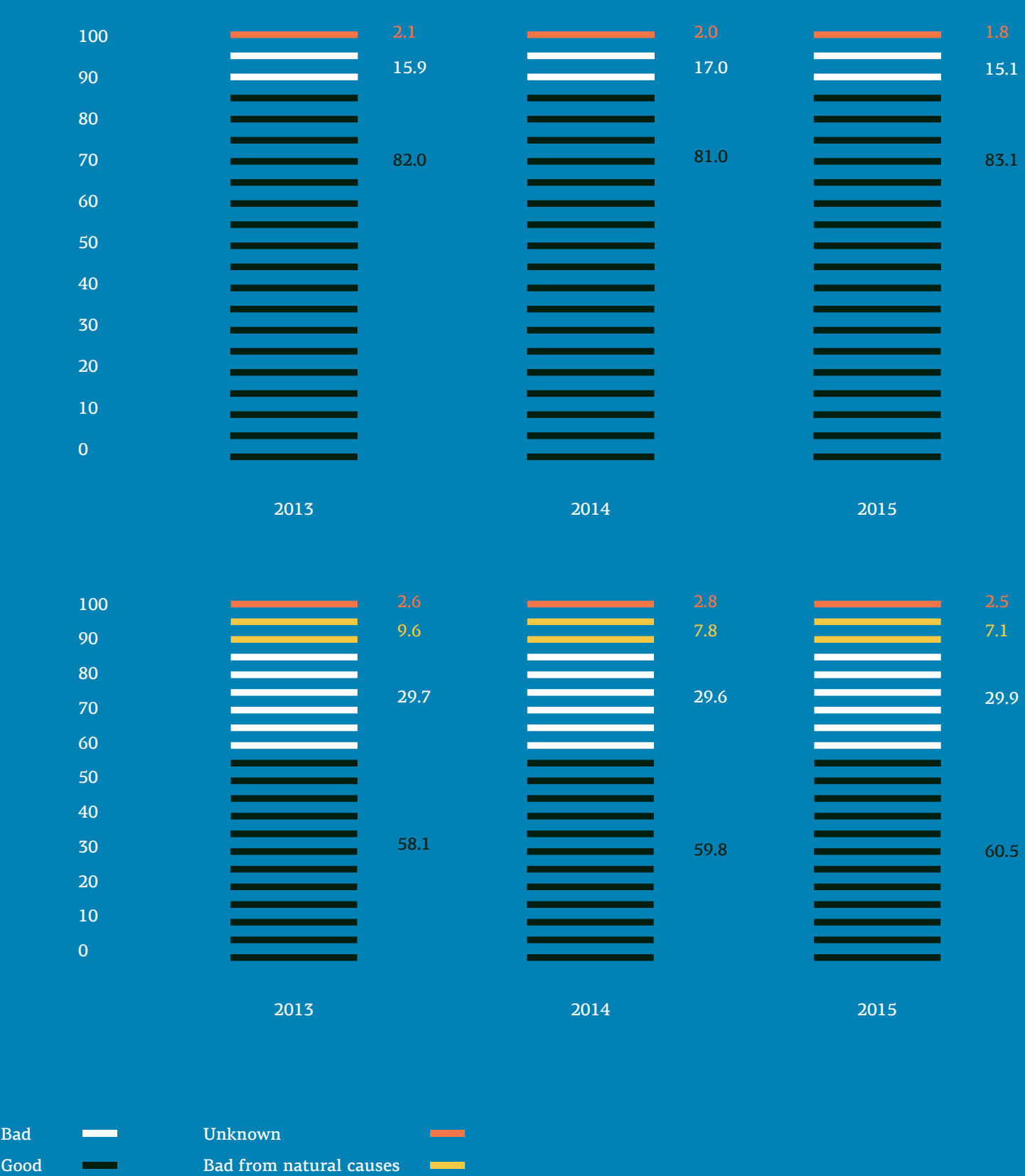


Graph 4.2b.
Percentage distribution per monitoring



Finally, aggregated Figures are provided, in which the quantitative and qualitative (chemical) evolution of ground waters are depicted over time based on the classification and characterization of the monitoring points throughout the years 2013-2015.

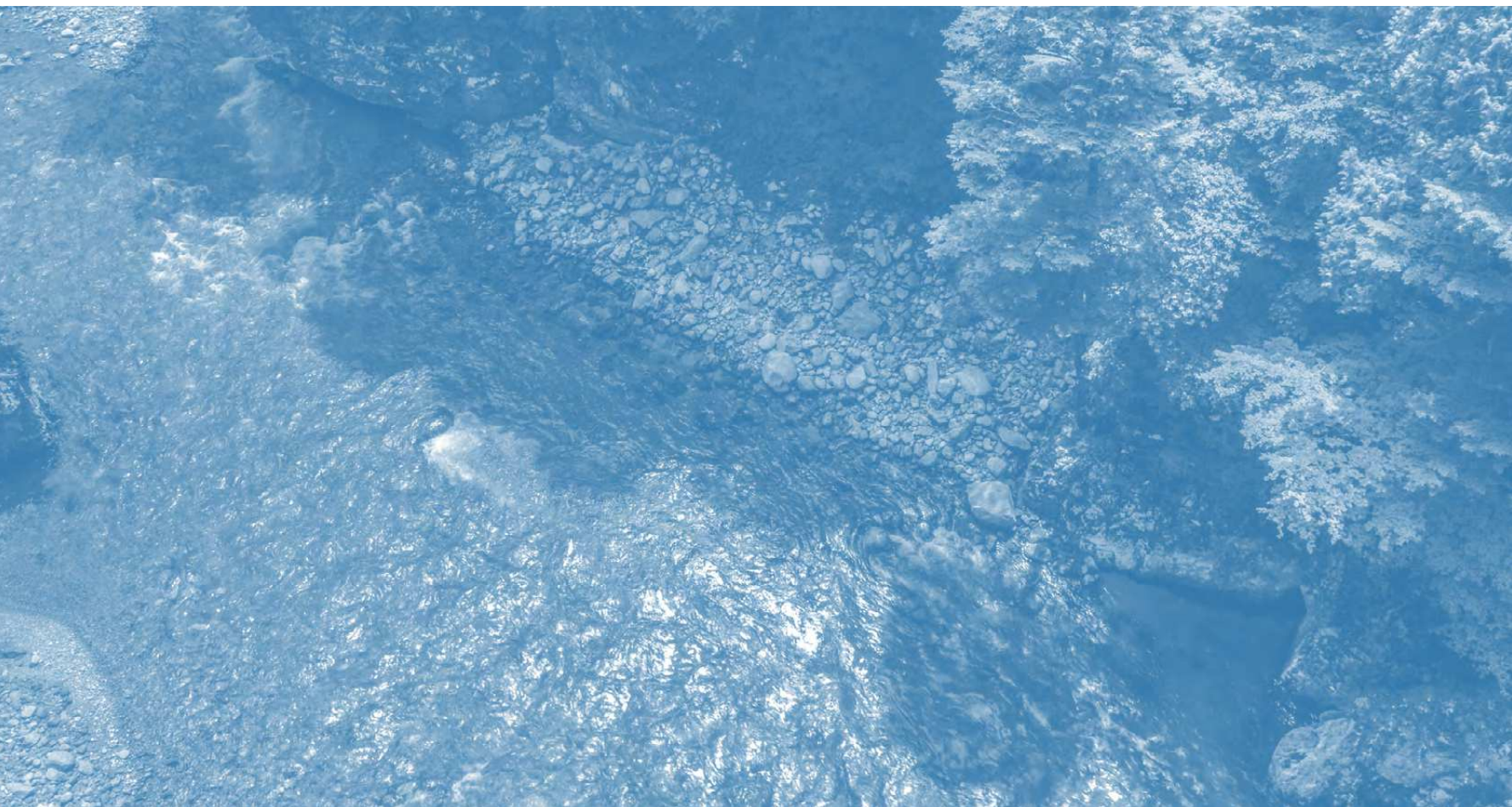
Graph 4.3.
Agreggated Characterization Chart and classification of the water monitoring points of ground waters for their quantitative (up) and qualitative (chemical) condition (down) per year



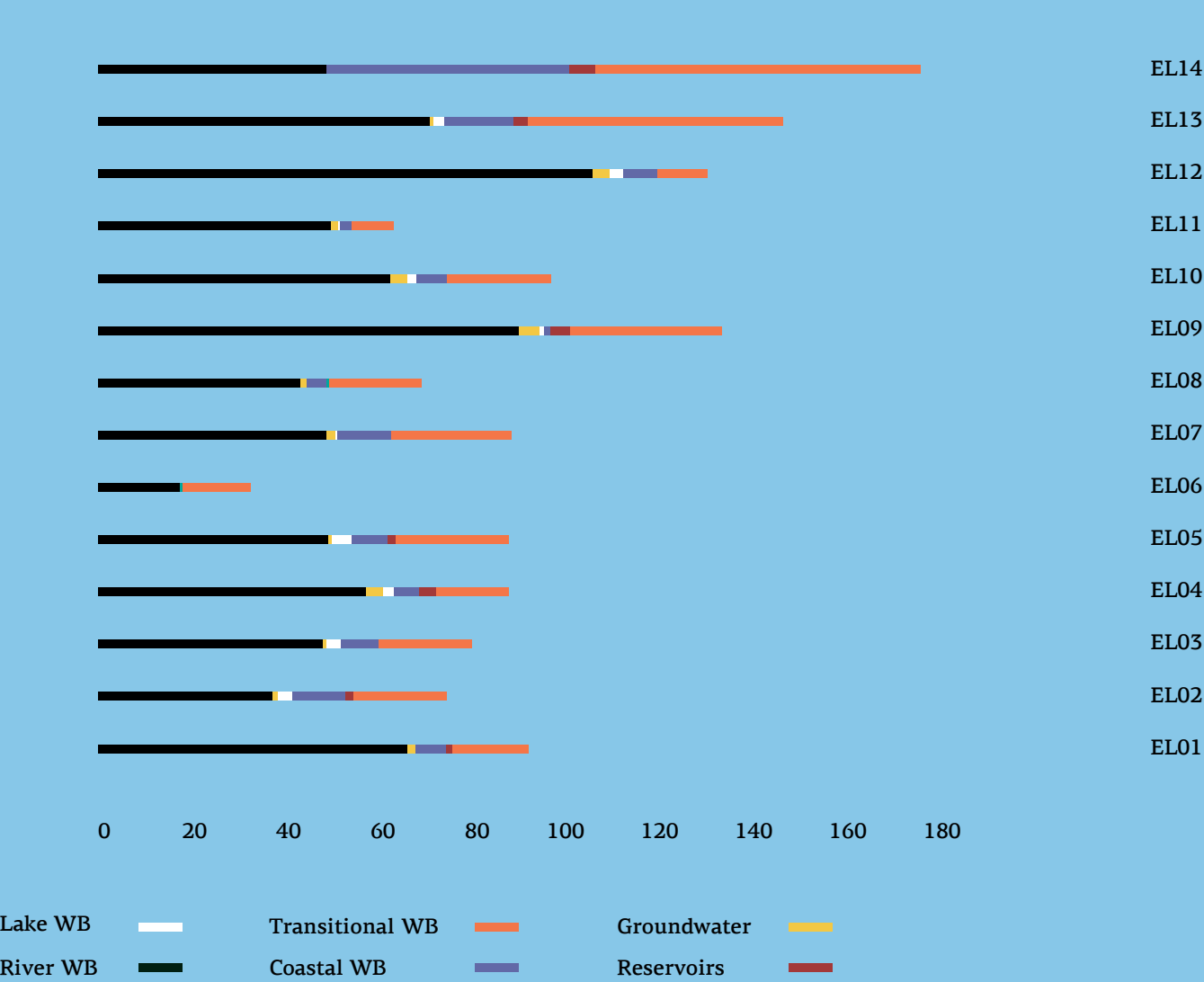
1.4 River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) per River Basin District

The 1st Update of Water River Basin Management Plans (WRBMP) for the total of 14 River Basin Districts of the country was completed in 2017 with the approval of the National Water Committee in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of the Directive 2000/60/EC. The data that are presented next result from the implementation of methodologies and approaches that were applied during the 1st Update of Water River Basin Management Plans and the appropriate connection of pressures with programs of measures have been made, with the purpose of reaching good surface and ground water status. In particular, among other things, the summary of the important pressures and impacts that human activities have on water bodies, the monitoring network and the results of monitoring, which show the ecological, chemical and quantitative condition of water bodies are included.

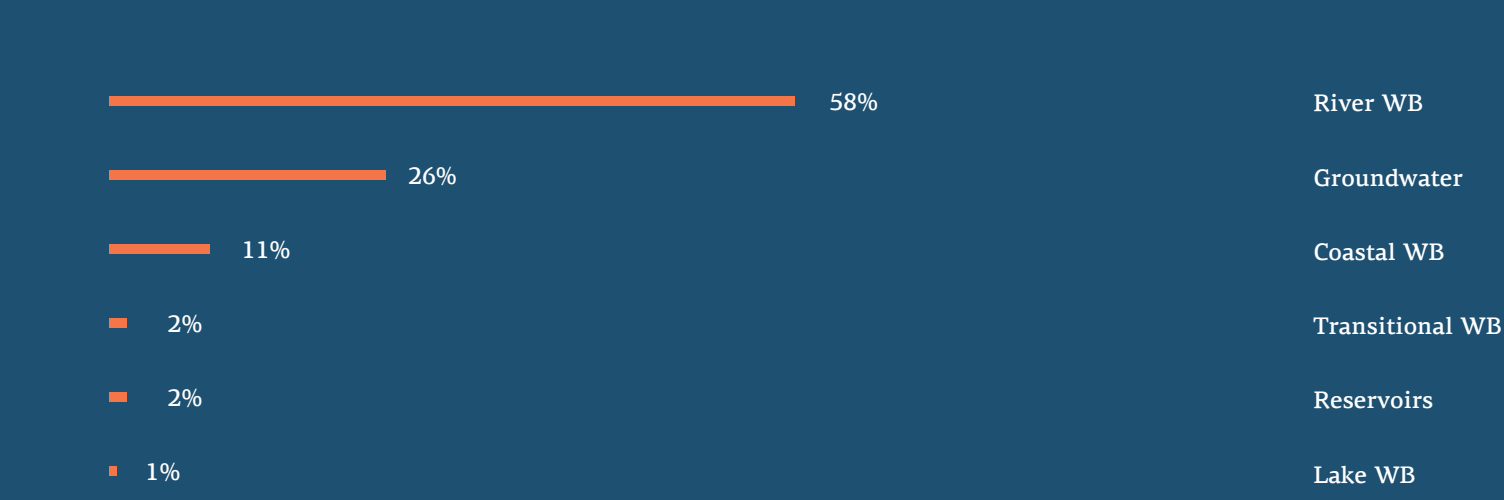
The overall condition of a surface water body is based on four categories of measurable factors. These are biological, physicochemical, hydromorphological as well as particular or synthetic pollutants or special pollutants. Regarding the heavily modified and artificial water bodies (HMWB/AWB), these are evaluated based on the variables of the most similar natural body category and the concept of good ecological dynamic is used instead of the concept of good ecological status.



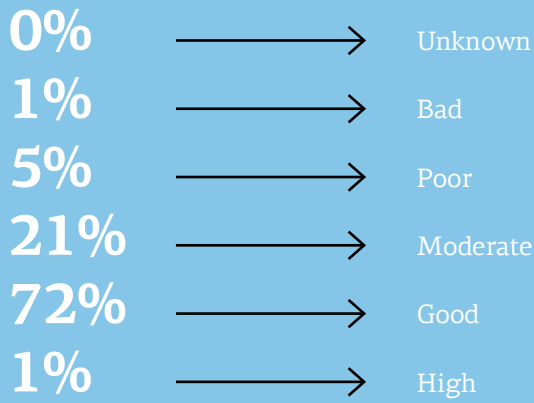
Graph 4.4a.
Distribution of water bodies per river basin district



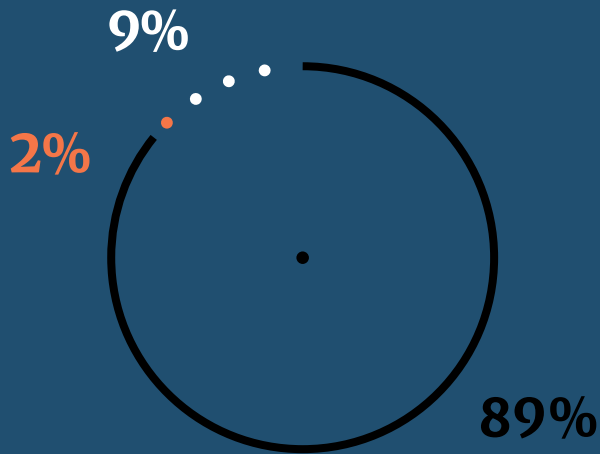
Graph 4.4b.
Percentage distribution of the total of water bodies



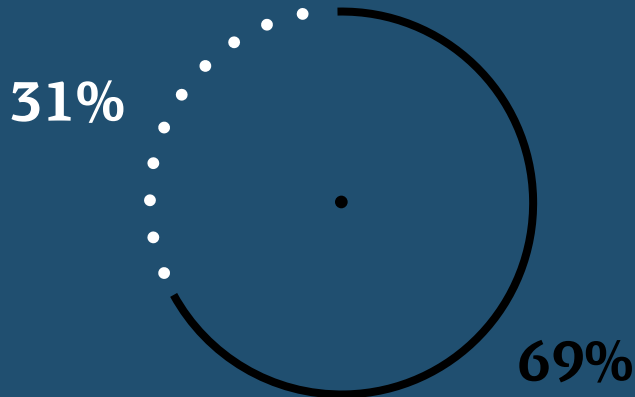
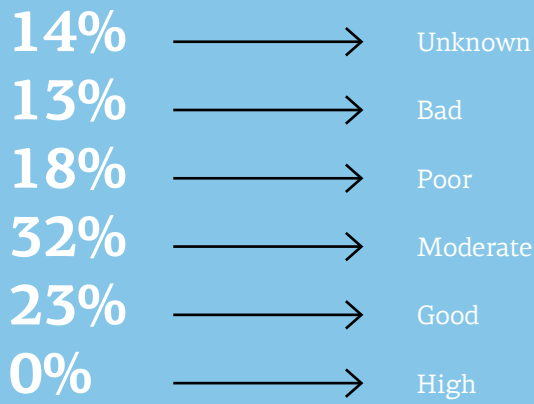
Graph 4.5. Percentage distribution of river water bodies of the country



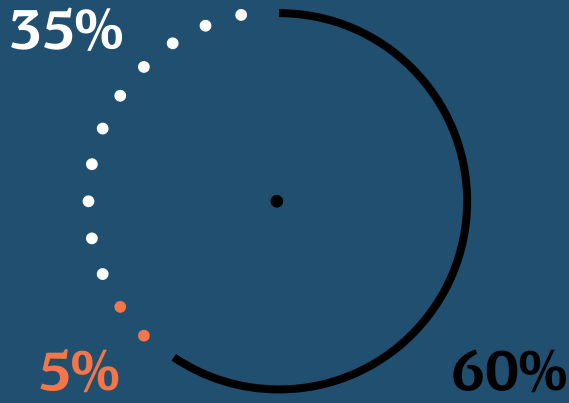
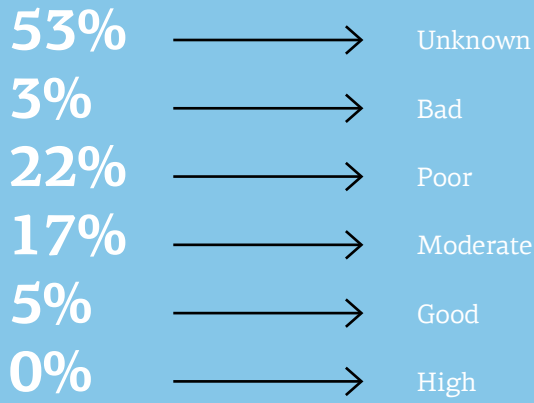
Good
Unknown
Failing to achieve good



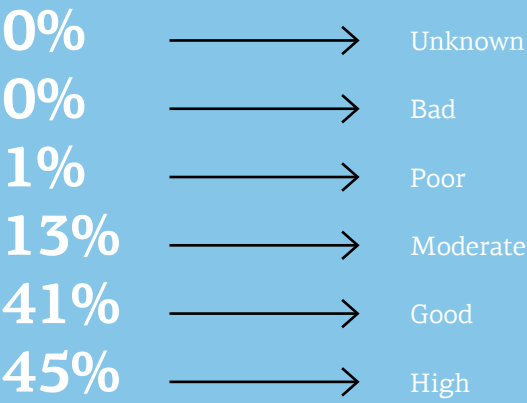
Graph 4.6. Percentage distribution of lake waters of the country



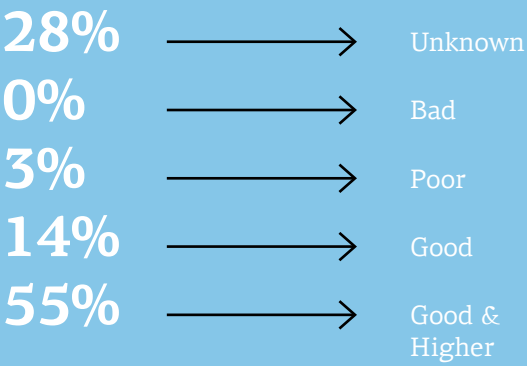
Graph 4.7. Percentage distribution of transitional waters of the country



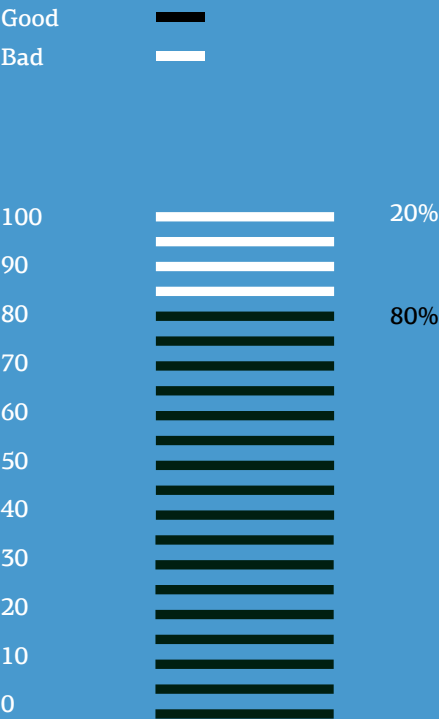
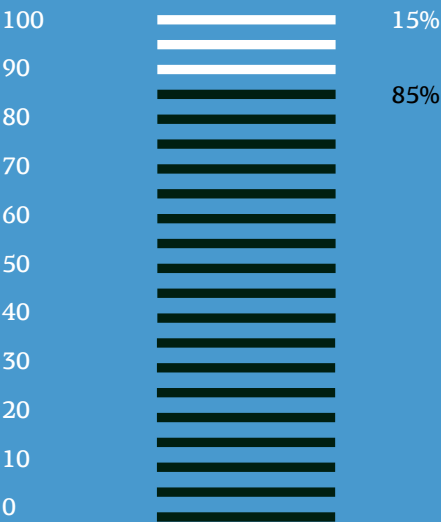
Graph 4.8. Percentage distribution of coastal waters of the country

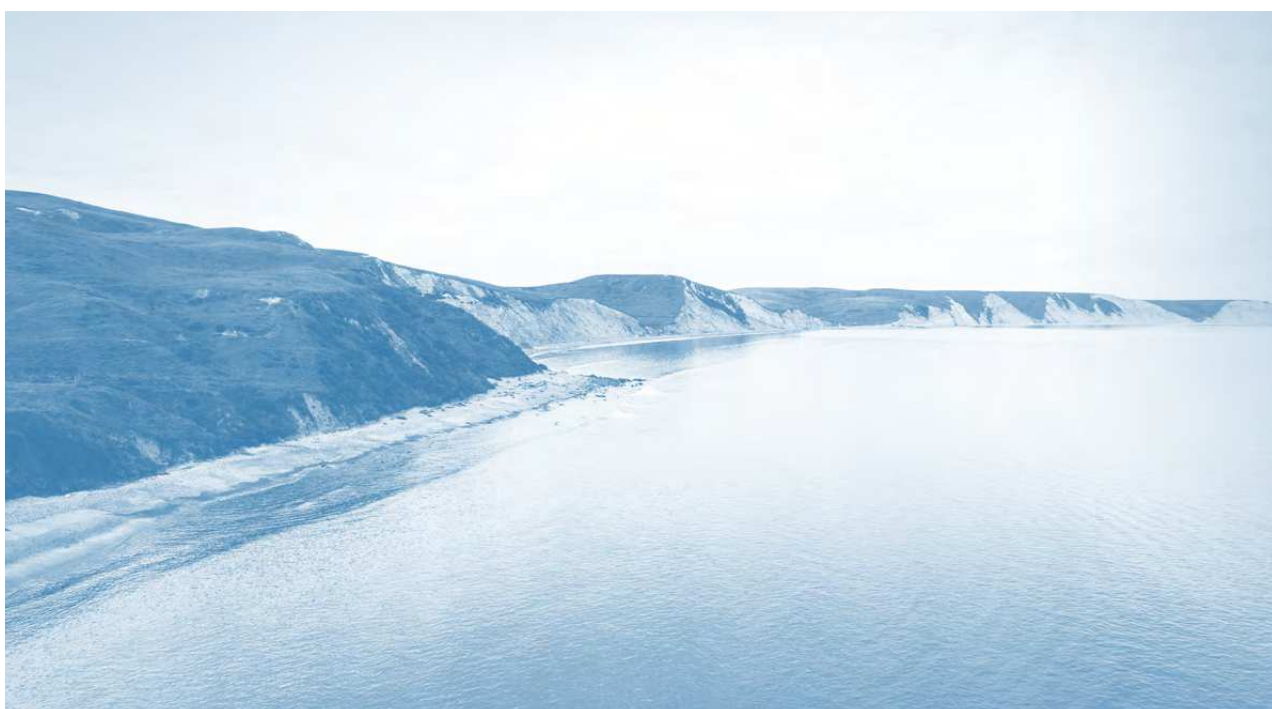


Graph 4.9. Percentage distribution of HMWB/AWB waters of the country



Graph 4.10. Percentage distribution of ground waters as of the qualitative (left) and quantitative status (right)





Graph 4.5./ Regarding River Water Bodies the majority shows good ecological status with only a small percentage showing incomplete, bad and/or unknown condition. Respectively, a high percentage of 89% shows good chemical status, while only 2% shows a chemical status lower than good and a percentage of 9% shows an unknown condition due to lack of data and measurement deficiencies.

Graph 4.6./ Concerning Lake water bodies none of the lake areas show high ecological status, with the greatest percentage showing moderate ecological status. On the contrary, regarding the chemical status, the majority of these water bodies shows good chemical condition (69%), a zero percentage shows a status lower than good and a 31% shows an unknown status due to lack of data and measurement deficiencies.

Graph 4.7./ Regarding Transitional Water Bodies, the majority shows an unknown ecological status (53%) and the rest shows incomplete condition due to lack of data. On the contrary 60% shows good chemical status and 35% shows unknown chemical status.

Graph 4.8./ Regarding Coastal Water Bodies the vast majority belongs to high and good ecological status with percentages of 45% and 41% respectively (86% in total). Also, the good chemical status is significantly superior to other classifications with a percentage of 93%, while 7% remains unknown due to measurement deficiencies.

Graph 4.9./ Regarding HMWB/AWB Water Bodies good and superior ecological status show the highest percentage (55%), with the unknown condition coming next (28%). As for the chemical status, the majority of these water bodies show good chemical status (73%), while a 27% shows an unknown status due to lack of data and measurement deficiencies.

Graph 4.10./ Finally, in Groundwater Bodies, good quality (chemical) status significantly exceeds in percentage (85%) and bad status comes next (15%). Regarding the quantitative status, the majority of these water bodies show good status (80%), while bad status accounts for 20%.

To summarize, from the above Figures, it seems that the majority of water bodies belong to the category of rivers and ground waters, with coastal waters coming next, while lake, transitional and HMWB/AWB water bodies are the minority. From an ecological status point of view, coastal water bodies are mainly in high or good status, rivers in good to moderate status, while lake and transitional waters are mostly in moderate and/or unknown status, due to lack of data and lack of monitoring stations. From a chemical status point of view all the categories of surface water bodies are mainly in good status and only a small percentage remains in an unknown and/or lower than good status. Finally, concerning groundwater bodies, the vast majority is in good qualitative (85%) and quantitative (80%) status. Quantitative degradation of groundwaters is mainly, on the one hand, a result of the nitrates pollution because of the intensive farming and the irrational use of fertilizers and pesticides, and on the other hand a result of the salt water intrusion (excesses of chlorides) as a consequence of overexploitation and over drilling of coastal ground water bodies.

Picture 4.3.
Spatial distribution of qualitative
(chemical) and quantitative status of
ground water systems of the country





2. Directive 2007/60/EC “on the assessment and management of flood risks”

2.1 Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

The first stage of the implementation of the Directive 2007/60/EC is the preparation of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for each river basin and the designation of areas with significant probability of flooding (Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk). The results of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment are available at the sites www.ypeka.gr, <http://maps.ypeka.gr> and floods.ypeka.gr and the database of the European Committee (European Environment Information and Observation Network) <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/floods> (Reportnet).



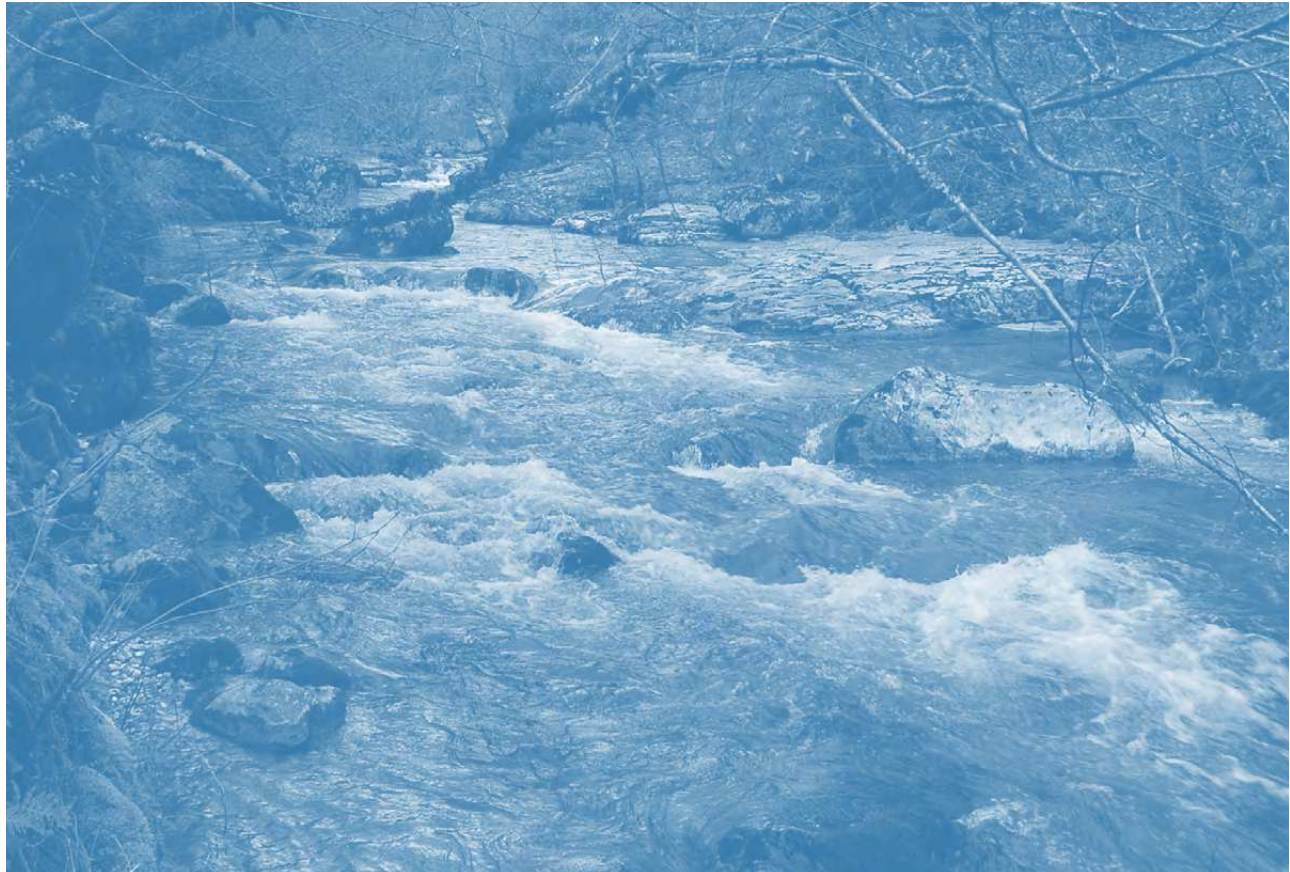
Table 4.1.
Total Surface of Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk in the River Basin Districts of
the country according to the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

River Basin District	N	Area RBD in km ²	Area PSFRZ in km ²	Surface percentage of PSFRZ in the WD
Western Peloponnese	(EL01)	7,235	637	8.8%
Northern Peloponnese	(EL02)	7,397	1,227	16.6%
Eastern Peloponnese	(EL03)	8,442	606	7.2%
Western Mainland Greece	(EL04)	10,498	874	8.3%
Epirus	(EL05)	9,980	1,003	10.1%
Attica	(EL06)	3,187	673	21.1%
Eastern Mainland Greece	(EL07)	12,279	1,938	15.8%
Thessaly	(EL08)	13,140	4,172	31.8%
Western Macedonia	(EL09)	13,616	3,098	22.8%
Central Macedonia	(EL10)	10,165	3,735	36.7%
Eastern Macedonia	(EL11)	7,319	2,817	38.5%
Thrace*	(EL12)	11,240	1,927	17.1%
Crete	(EL13)	8,345	220	2.6%
Aegean Islands	(EL14)	9,105	391	4.3%
Surface Percentage of HFRZ in the country				17.7%

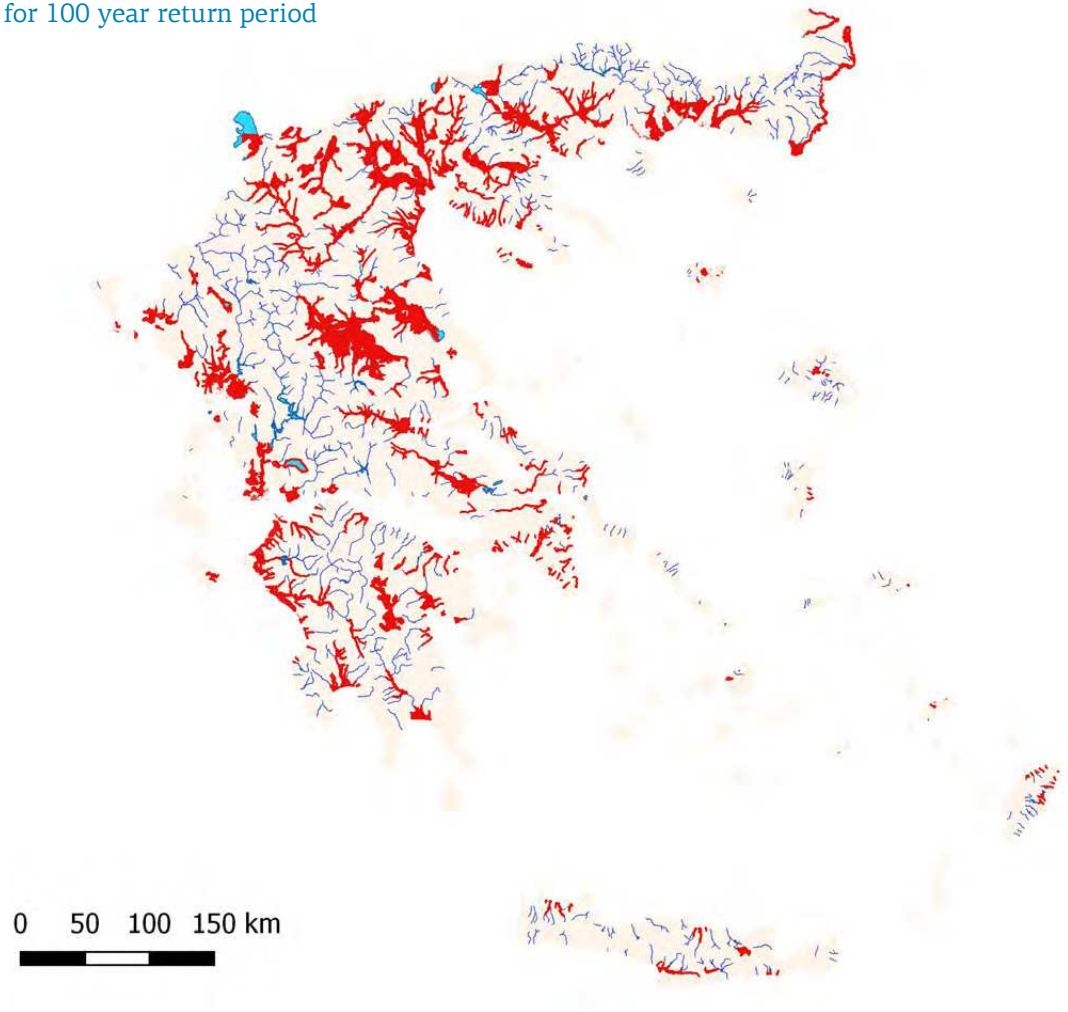
* For EL12 “Thace” in the framework of the study of Evros the Preliminary Assessment was updated for the basin of Evros and the areas of ‘Potentially Significant Flood Risk Zone’ (PSFRZ) were modified.

2.2 Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps

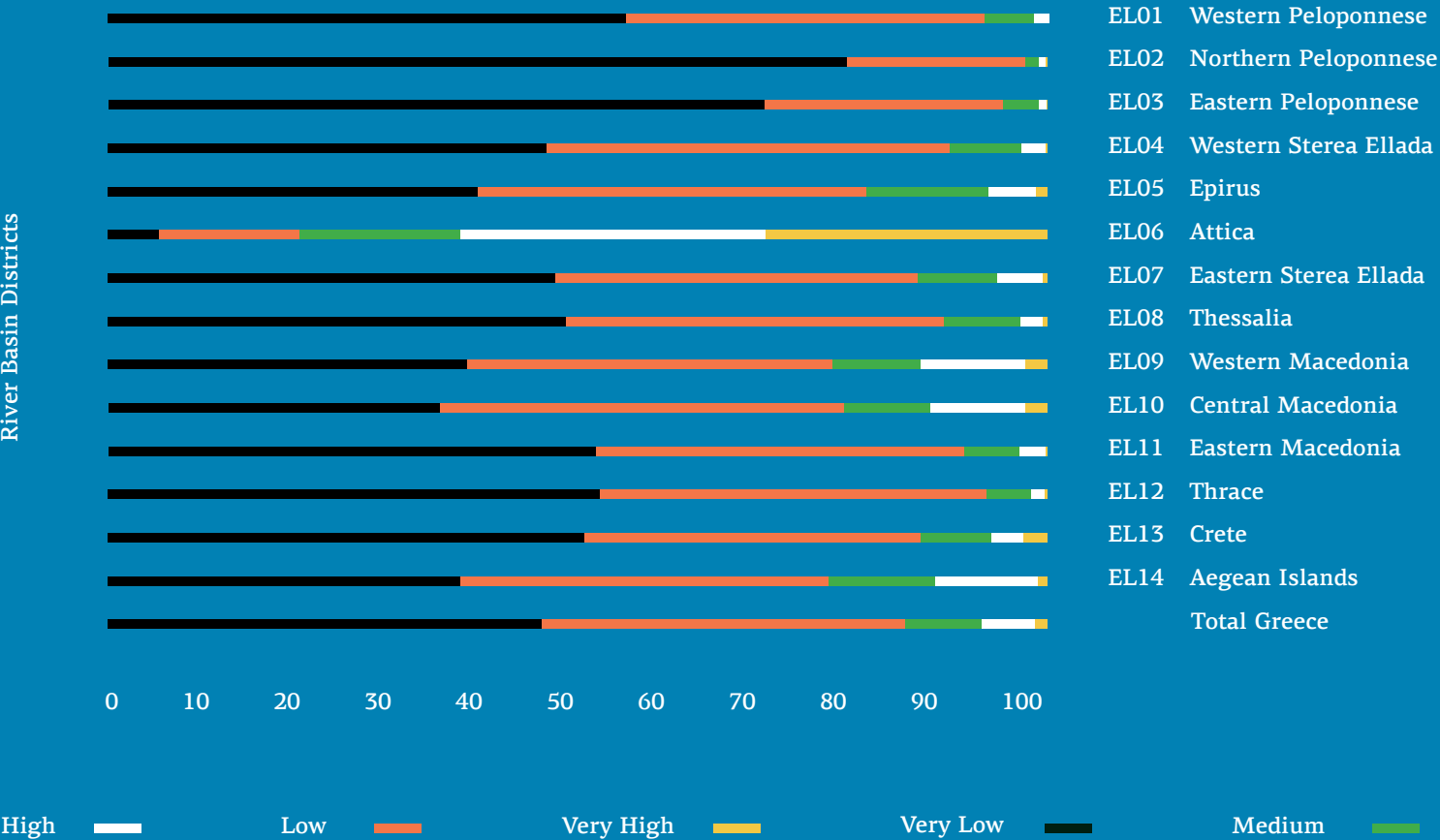
The second stage of the implementation of the Directive 2007/60/EC concerns the preparing of the Flood Hazard Maps and the Flood Risk Maps inside the Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk, as they emerged from the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment and in which the negative consequences of floods (for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity) are depicted. The above mentioned maps were prepared for watercourses, lakes and coastal areas that are within the the Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk and are available at the relative website of the Ministry of Environment and Energy floods.mepk.gr and at the database of the European Committee (European Environment Information and Observation Network) <http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/fhrm/> (Reportnet). In the context of the flood risk management plans, a special methodology for flood risk assesement was developed and applied in all River Basin Districts. The aim is the evaluation of flood risk within the flooded areas as they came out from the hydraulic analysis performed for different return periods (T50, T100 και T1000), taking into consideration the flood hazard (depths, flow rate) and the vulnerability (based on potential impacts) of uses and activities in the flooded areas.



Picture 4.4.
Flooded areas for 100 year return period



Graph 4.11.
Degree of flood risk evaluation in flooded areas in River
Basin Districts for Return Period T100





GR11RAK0004

GR11RAK0005

GR11RAK0003

GR11RAK0002

Υπόμνημα/Legend

ΧΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΓΗΣ - ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΕΣ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ
(εντός ζώνης κατάκλυσης)

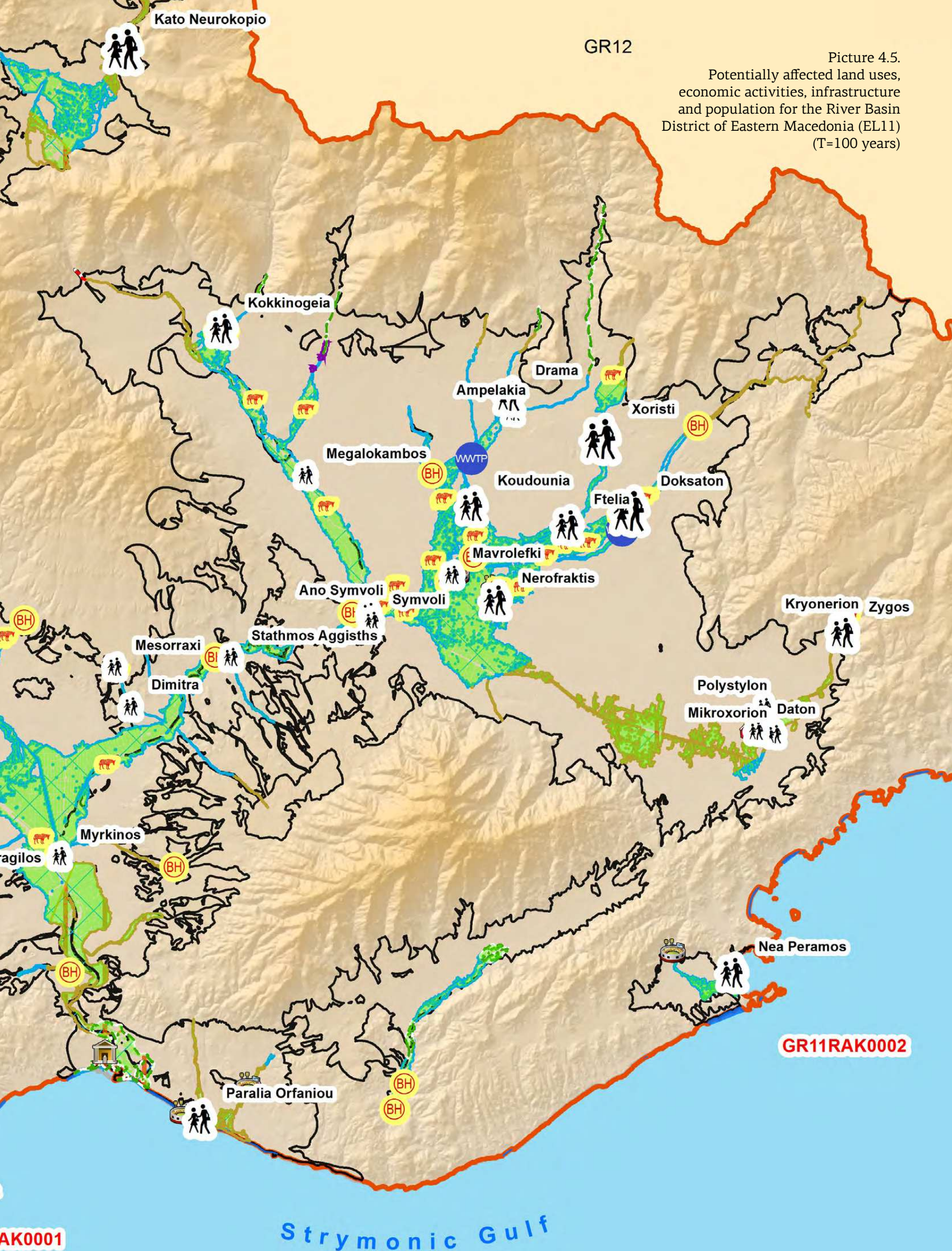
ΥΓΕΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΕΣ ΜΟΝΑΔΕΣ/HEALTH UNITS	ΠΡΩΗΝ ΧΩΡΟΙ ΑΝΕΞΕΛΕΓΚΤΗΣ ΔΙΑΘΕΣΗΣ ΑΠΟΒΛΗΤΩΝ / EX UNCONTROLLED DUMPING SITES	ΒΙΟΠΑ/INDUSTRIAL PARKS
ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΑ/ HOSPITALS	ΑΠΟΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΜΕΝΟΣ / RESTORED	ΒΙΠΕ/INDUSTRIAL AREAS
ΚΛΙΝΙΚΕΣ-ΚΕΝΤΡΑ ΥΓΕΙΑΣ / CLINICS- HEALTH CENTERS	ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΕΣ / INDUSTRIES	ΑΝΑΠΤΥΓΜΕΝΕΣ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΕΣ / DEVELOPED TOURIST AREAS
ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ/EDUCATION	ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΑ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ/ FOOD INDUSTRY	ΑΝΑΠΤΥΣΣΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΕΣ / DEVELOPING TOURIST AREAS
ΧΩΡΟΙ ΑΘΛΗΤΙΣΜΟΥ/ SPORTS FACILITIES	ΧΥΤΑ / LANDFILL	ΡΥΖΟΚΑΛΛΙΕΡΓΕΙΕΣ/ RICE CROPS
ΧΩΡΟΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΤΙΚΗΣ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ/ CULTURAL SITES	ΣΕ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑ / IN OPERATION	ΘΕΡΜΟΚΗΠΙΑ/ GREENHOUSE
ΔΟΜΕΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ/ CIVIL PROTECTION FACILITIES		ΛΟΙΠΕΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΕΡΓΕΙΕΣ/ OTHER CROPS
ΚΤΗΝΟΤΡΟΦΙΚΕΣ ΜΟΝΑΔΕΣ/ LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS		ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ ΑΕΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΟΥ/ AIRPORT AREA
ΥΠΟΣΤΑΘΜΟΙ ΔΕΗ/ PPC POWER SUBSTATIONS		ΠΛΗΜΜΥΡΙΚΗ ΖΩΝΗ T=100 ΕΤΗ / FLOOD ZONE T=100 YEAR
ΥΔΡΕΥΤΙΚΕΣ ΓΕΩΤΡΗΣΕΙΣ / WATER SUPPLY BOREHOLES		

ΕΓΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΕΞΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΛΥΜΑΤΩΝ/ WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

<10.000 ι.π.	<500
10.000 - 100.000 ι.π.	500 - 2000
>100.000 ι.π.	>2000

ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΕΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΕΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΑΣ 2000/60/ΕΚ / PROTECTED AREAS OF 2000/60/EC DIRECTIVE

ΕΙΔΙΚΕΣ ΖΩΝΕΣ ΔΙΑΤΗΡΗΣΗΣ / SPECIAL CONSERVATION AREAS	ΥΔΑΤΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΥ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΗΡΙΣΘΕΙ ΩΣ ΥΔΑΤΑ ΑΝΑΨΥΧΗΣ/ WATER BODIES DESIGNATED AS RECREATIONAL WATERS
ΖΩΝΕΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ / SPECIAL PROTECTION AREAS	



Picture 4.5.
Potentially affected land uses,
economic activities, infrastructure
and population for the River Basin
District of Eastern Macedonia (EL11)
(T=100 years)

2.3 Flood Risk Management Plans

During the third stage of the implementation of the Directive 2007/60/EC the preparation of Flood Risk Management Plans takes place for the Areas of Potential Significant Flood Risk. Taking into consideration the provisions of the Directive 2007/60/EC and the relevant guidelines, the following General Targets were determined at a national level during the 1st cycle of implementation of the Directive 2007/60/EC:

- Moderation of the exposure to flood
- Reduction of the possibility of flood
- Enhancement of preparedness for flood response
- Improvement of restoration mechanisms for the affected areas

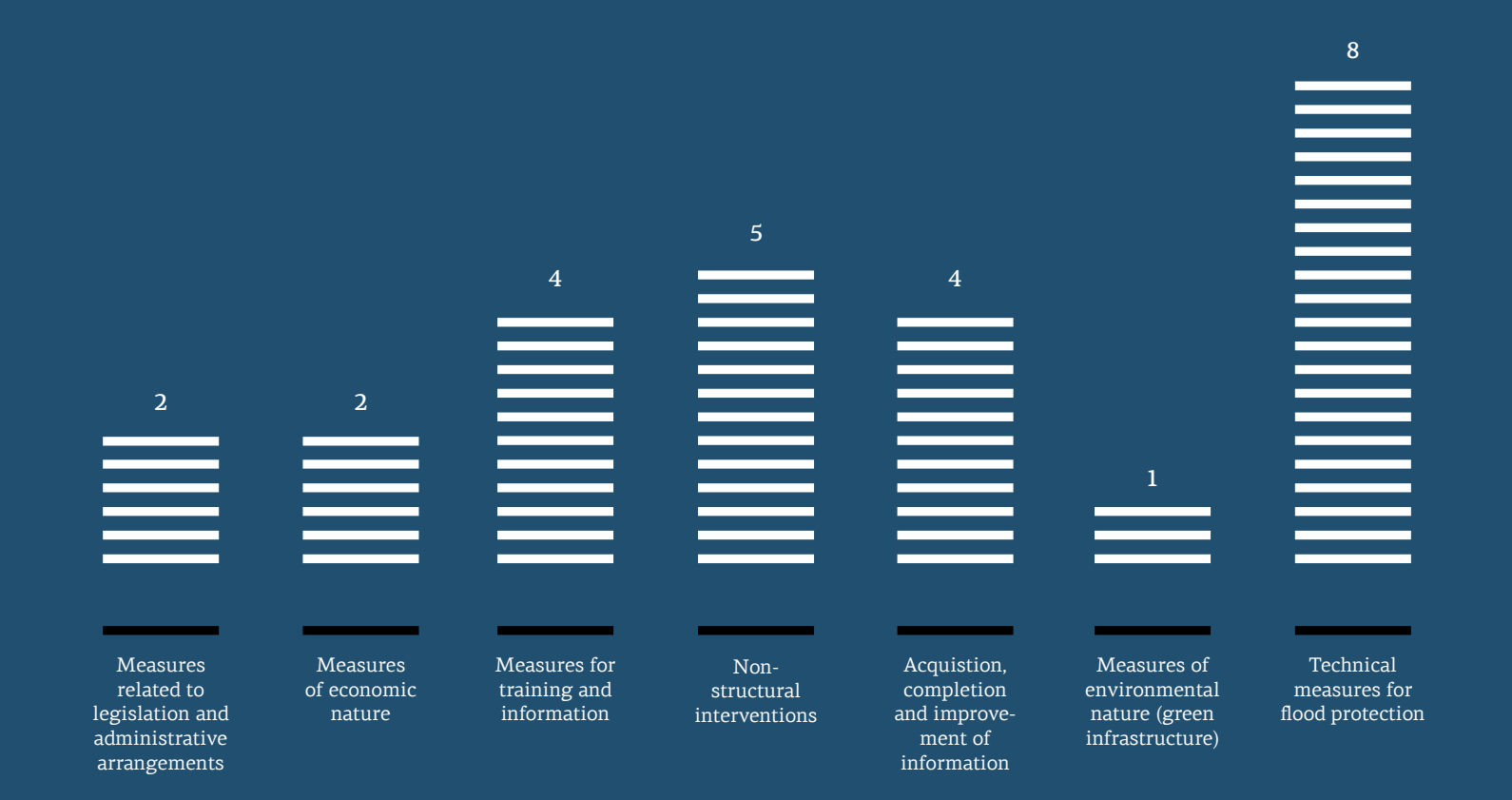
he above mentioned General Targets are of strategic nature and their purpose is to establish a common perception and policy for matters related to the mitigation of flood risks. For the achievement of the General Targets, there is a Programme of Measures in the Flood Risk Management Plans for each River Basin District that covers all management aspects.

The Programme of Measures in the 1st cycle of the implementation of the Directive 2007/60/EC 26 includes Measures, which are divided as following according to their priority axis:

- 7 prevention measures**
Target: Moderation of the exposure to flood
- 10 protection measures**
Target: Reduction of the possibility of flood
- 6 preparedness measures**
Target: Enhancement of preparedness for flood response
- 3 restorations measures**
Target: Improvment of restoration mechanisms for the affected areas

These measures were evaluated uniformly for all River Basin Districts through the methodology of assessing their cost effectiveness, where each measure is assessed by its effectiveness on reducing flood damage (benefit) with the lower cost. For the implementation of the Programme of Measures, an action plan is set up, where all the procedures that must take place are defined in detail as well as the timeline and the implementing bodies.

Graph 4.12
Number of measures per kind of measure as defined in the Flood Risk Managements Plans of the River Basin Districts of the country



3. Directive 91/271/EEC “concerning urban waste-water treatment”

3.1 Implementation of the Directive 91/271/EEC

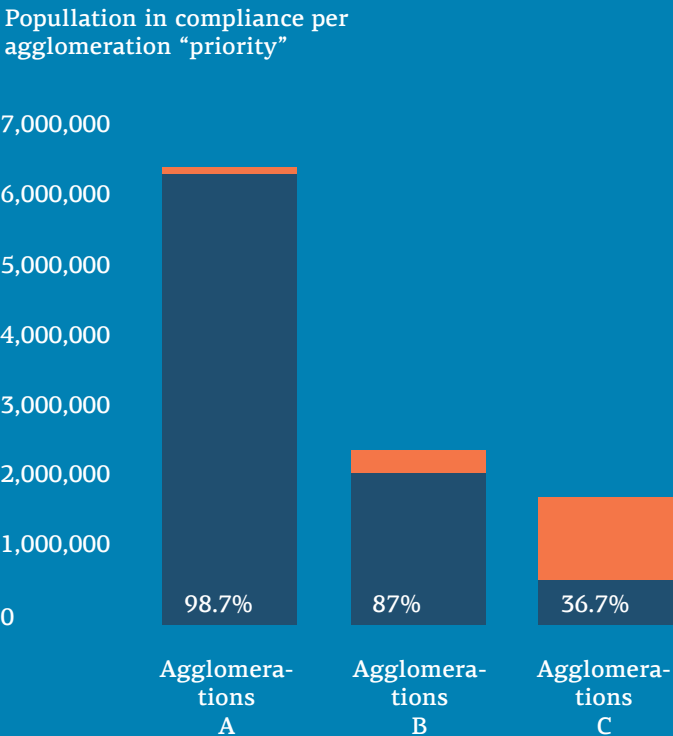
With regard to the country’s compliance with the requirements of Directive 91/271/EC, it is noted that, following the priority given, over the past decades, to the construction of wastewater collection and treatment facilities in medium and large urban centers, (agglomerations of Priority A and B) the compliance rate for these settlements today is around 95%. The compliance rate to the Directive’s obligations regarding collection and treatment infrastructure for smaller agglomerations (priority C agglomerations) is lower. According to the data submitted to the EU, in the context of the National Reports for the year 2016, by Special Secretariat for Water, 455 agglomerations were reported under Directive 91/271 / EEC with a total population equivalent of 11,803,450 p.e. Graph 4.13. below shows the percentage of the population equivalent per category of settlements that is in compliance with the Directive for the year 2016.

Exceptions to the high compliance rate of priority A and B settlements are the settlements of Eastern Attica, due to the absence of the necessary infrastructure as well as Thriassio, due to the delays of connections of the inhabitants to the existing treatment plant. It is noted that the country has been convicted of a fine by the Court of Justice of the European Union for the above cases. Until June 2018, €24,388 million had been paid for the case of Eastern Attica and €5 million for the case of Thriassio.

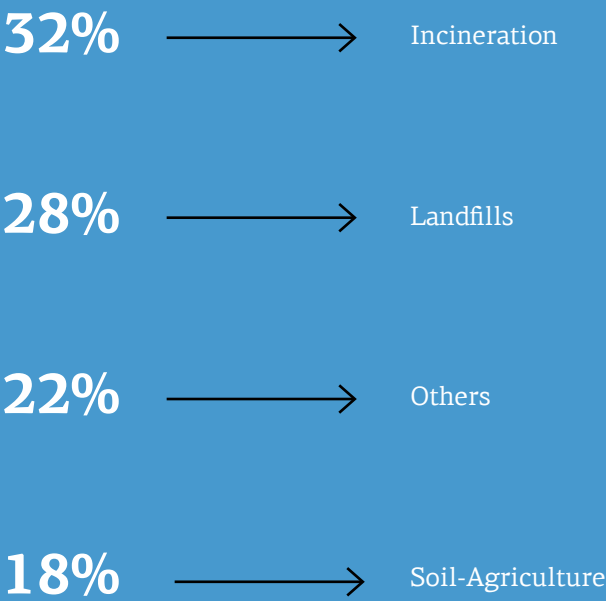
The production of sludge for Greece was estimated at 119,777 tons for the year 2016. The higher percentage of the produced sludge (32%) is used for incineration, followed by the landfill sites (28% of production). 18% is used by agriculture and 22% is managed by other methods (Graph 4.14.).

Reuse of waste waters remains limited. However, the legal framework in place describes the terms, conditions and procedures for the reuse of treated waste waters. Reuse of waste waters is expected to be adopted increasingly in the coming years.

Graph 4.13.
Population equivalent per category of agglomerations in compliance with the Directive



Graph 4.14.
Percentage distribution of disposal of the produced sludge for the year 2016



4. Directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources

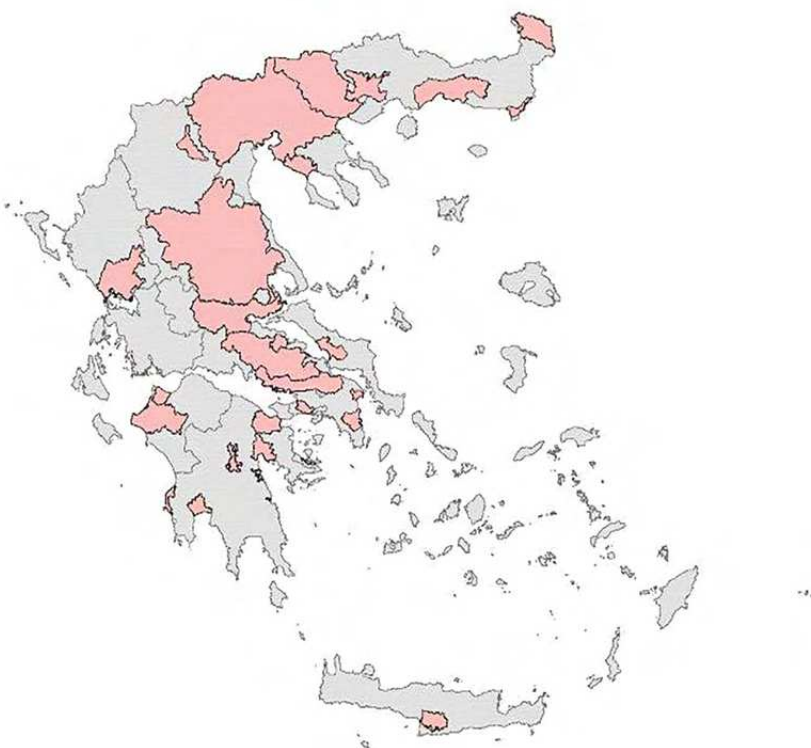
4.1 Implementation of Directive 91/676/EEC “For the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources”

Following the transposition of Directive 91/676/EEC for “the Protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources” (JMD 16190/1335/1997), 30 areas were defined as vulnerable to pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources zones as can be seen from Picture 4.6. below. For 7 of these vulnerable zones (Thessalia plain, Copais plain, Argolis plain, Pineios river basin in Ilia, Strymonas river basin, Thessaloniki – Pella, Imathia plans, Arta-Preveza plain) action plans are being enacted and implemented according to the provisions of the Directive, aiming to prevent the undermined degradation

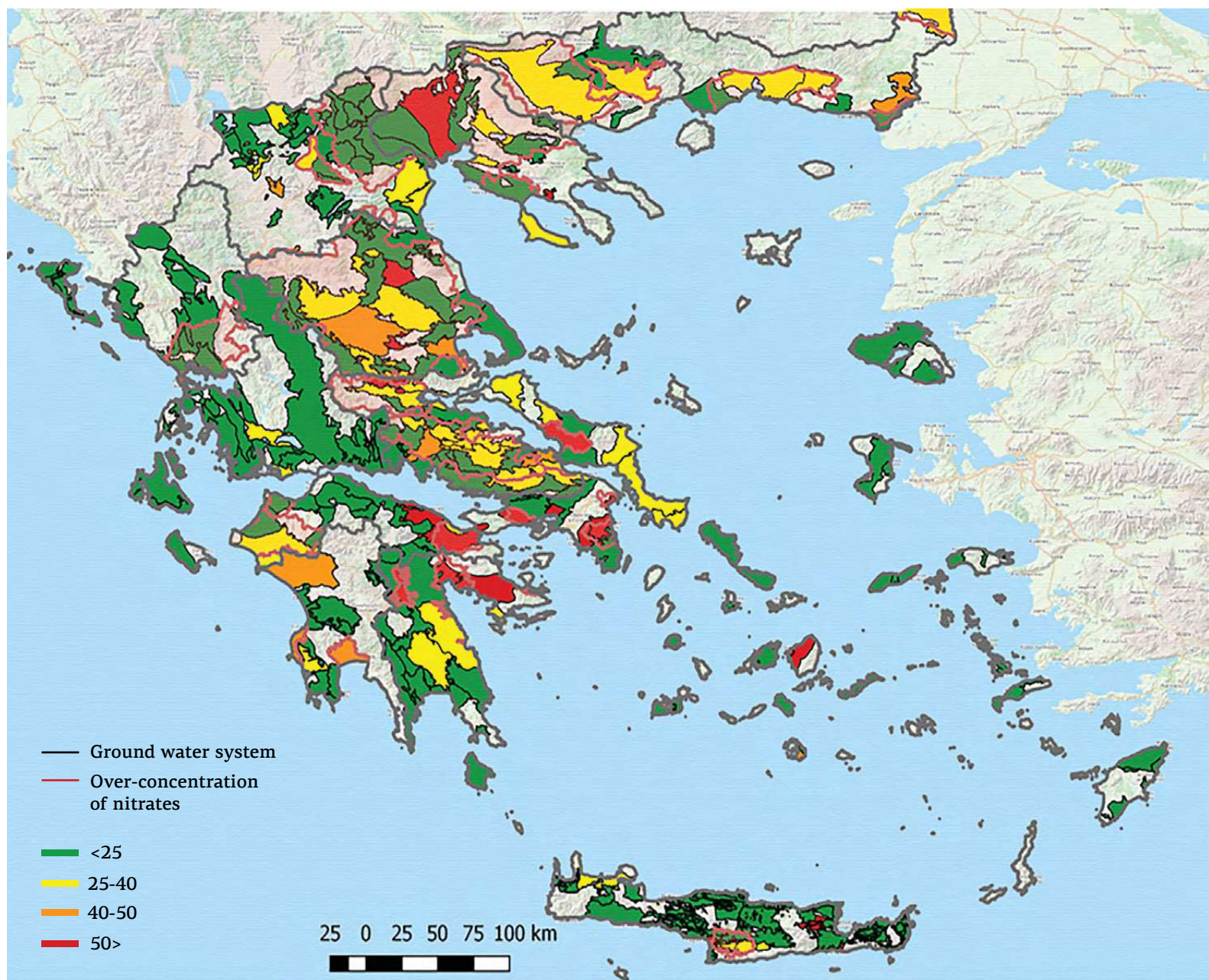
of waters in these areas. For the update of existing and development of new action plans for all nitrate vulnerable zones, a relevant project was launched in April 2017, in the framework of the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, and is currently at the final elaboration stage. Picture 4.7 presents the distribution of the average overconcentration of nitrates per water system for the years 2012-2015, based on the results of the National Monitoring Network.

Picture 4.6.

Map of Greece where vulnerable to pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources zones are depicted with orange colour (Source: SSW/Ministry of Environment and Energy)



Picture 4.7.
Distribution of the average over-concentration of nitrates
per ground water system for the year 2012-2015



5. Marine environment

5.1 Directive 2008/56/EC “establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)”

Based on the Directive 2008/56, sea waters of Greece fall under the Mediterranean Sea subregions:

1. Adriatic sea
2. Ionian sea and central Mediterranean sea,
3. Aegean sea – Eastern Mediterranean sea (Levantine Sea)

The implementation of the Directive has started but there is a time lag of about 2 years compared to the implementation

timetable of the Marine Directive. Until now, the initial assessment of the current environmental status of the waters concerned and the environmental impact of human activities thereon, and the determination of good environmental status has been carried out. Furthermore, a series of environmental targets and associated indicators, a monitoring programme for ongoing assessment and regular updating of targets, and programme of measures designed to achieve or maintain good environmental status have been established.

6. Bathing Waters

6.1 Directive 2006/7/EK “concerning the management of bathing water quality”

The results of the Bathing Waters Monitoring Programme are published with responsibility of SSW on the website of the Ministry of Environment, www.bathingwaterprofiles.gr, at EIONET, on the interactive website of EEA and the webpages of Water Directorates of the Decentralized Administrations. Alongside all this, Greece participates to the International Programme «Blue Flags» having in 2015 395 and 430 coasts with the award of “Blue Flag” for the years 2015 and 2016 respectively.

6.2 Assessment of coastal bathing waters

In the year 2016, 100% of the coastal bathing waters is in full compliance with the demand of the Directive for bathing waters of at least adequate quality, as the total of bathing waters are classified as waters of excellent, good and adequate quality, and none at the category of inadequate quality. The 99.33% of the coastal bathing waters are classified as of excellent quality, the 0.6% of the waters as of good quality and the 0.07% of the waters as of adequate quality.

6.3 Assessment of inland bathing waters

In the year 2015, 100% of all inland bathing waters is in full compliance with the demand of the Directive for bathing waters of at least adequate quality, as they are all classified as waters of excellent quality, showing an increase of 50% comparing to the year 2014. None of the inland bathing waters is classified as good or adequate quality. This great increase of the percentage of bathing waters with excellent quality is due to the small number of inland bathing waters (2 inland bathing waters). From the beginning of the monitoring programme in 1990 there were no areas that were closed because of inadequate quality.

6.4 Bathing Water Profiles Registry

The Bathing Water Profiles Registry was established for the first time in 2012 (with annual updates), with the aim of presenting the basic characteristics of bathing waters, the hydrological and meteorological information of the area, maps of the wider region, identification of possible sources of pollution which may affect the water quality and assessment of the phenomenon of eutrophication. The Bathing Water Profiles Registry constitutes a guide for the selection of appropriate response measures for the consequences of pollution in bathing waters and allows for more efficient management of the corresponding resources. The data and information of the Registry of Bathing Water Profiles are available on the <http://www.bathingwaterprofiles.gr/>. During the years 2015-2016 the Registry of Bathing Water Profiles included 1508 profiles out of 1542 bathing waters that are monitored, as 34 bathing waters were included in the monitoring network during the year 2015. These new waters are not evaluated because the required number of samples, as defined by the Directive 2006/7/EC, has not been filled in yet and consequently their respective profiles have not been compiled.

