
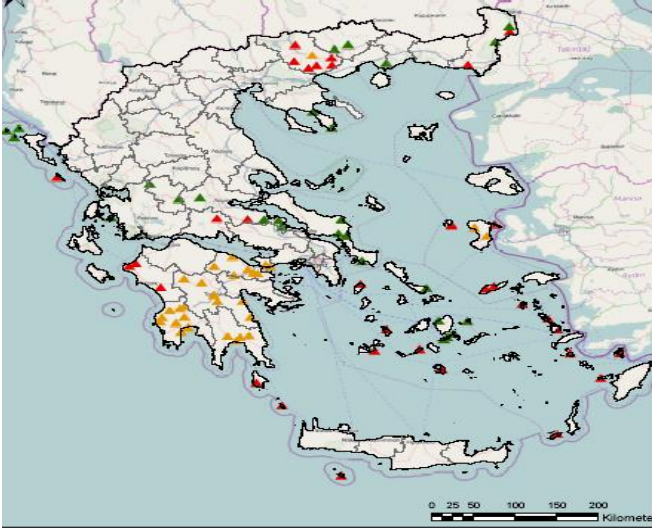


Country Factsheet Greece (GR)

Member State	Greece	
Recent achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adoption of a Green Growth Strategic Action Programme (2010 - 2015); – Increase in recycling rates (however the total recycling rate is still low); – Closure of illegal landfills for non-hazardous waste, however 63 illegal dumpsites were recorded as still active; – Pilot project on PAYT schemes; – Industry takes initiatives to reduce packaging material and input of resources [BiPRO 2007-2011]; [EC 2012f]. 	
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 11,309,885 (2011), [EUROSTAT 2012c] 	
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 86,4 inhabitants per km² [EUROSTAT 2010a] – 63 % of population living in urban areas 	
Geographical particularities	<p>Greece is situated in the southernmost extension of the Balkan Peninsula. The surface area of Greece is 130,100 km² of which 20 % is distributed on its 3,000 islands. Two thirds of the Greek territory is hilly or mountainous with steep slopes. More than 40 % of the land is over 500 metres in altitude (peaks >2,000 m). Greece has the longest coastline in Europe (14,000 km length). The coastline is equally distributed between the mainland and 3,000 islands. Over 70 % of the coastline is rocky [EEA 2010b].</p>	
Features of the national waste management system		
Competent authorities	<p>The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change (MEECC (YPEKA in Greek)) is responsible for the development and implementation of environmental policy at the national level [EEA 2010b]; [RETech 2009]. The municipal waste sector falls under different aligned Ministries (MEECC, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Development), causing difficulties to central administration in coordinating and providing leadership for the sector. In order to tackle this problem, an “inter-ministerial committee for waste” has been active for some time now; however, its influence is unclear.</p> <p>The MEECC is responsible for policy making, national planning, technical matters as well as licensing of large waste treatment and disposal facilities. It acts in cooperation with the other responsible Ministries and the Central Association of Municipalities (KEDE).¹</p> <p>13 Administrative Regions represent the second level of local self government and are responsible for the administration of local matters at regional level. The responsibilities of Regions include planning, economic development, social development, culture and quality of life. In particular, their responsibility for certain aspects lies on licensing and elaborating waste master plans so far. Municipalities have the responsibility for some aspects of planning (collection) [EEA 2010b]; [RETech 2009].</p> <p>The integrated management of solid waste, which refers to the implementation of the objectives and actions for temporary storage, shipment, transfer, treatment, recovery and disposal of solid waste according to the Regional Waste Management Plan (RWMP), lies within the territorial jurisdiction of Regional Waste Management Bodies. The Ministry of Interior is responsible for the establishment of the registry, organizing and monitoring of those Bodies. Regional Waste Management Bodies can be</p>	

¹ <http://www.eib.org/attachments/documents/jessica-instruments-for-solid-waste-management-in-greece-en.pdf>, accessed in April 2012

	<p>Intermunicipal Associations or S.A. of Municipalities. It is obligatory that all municipalities of each region participate.</p> <p>Many of the current Waste Management Authorities (WMAs) are not adequately staffed to be able to prepare complex solid waste management projects in a timely manner. The new administrative reform, “Kallikratis”, foresaw the establishment of 13 new WMAs (one in each region) in 2011. The new WMAs should take over both responsibilities and assets from the existing WMAs.</p> <p>In addition, there are a number of NGOs dealing with waste management. In general, their actions focus mainly on recycling (promotion of source separation, home composting and proper bio-waste management). Most of the Greek NGOs are strongly opposing thermal treatment.</p>
<i>Informal sector</i>	<p>A large number of economic immigrants, living under extreme poverty remove the most valuable materials from the bins and leave the low value recyclables. In this way, income for the MRFs is substantially reduced. A typical example is the quantity of recyclables (including packaging and printed paper) recovered in 2011, which amounted to 478,000 tonnes², decreased over 7 % in comparison to 2010 (511.000 tonnes³) and 19% decrease in comparison with 2008 [GR HERRCo 2012]. Notably, the previously referred quantities of recyclables (years 2011 and 2010) represent a major part of the total amounts of the recyclables that are led to recycling units, which were managed by the HE.R.R.Co S.A (Hellenic Recovery Recycling Corporation).The decrease is mainly due to the reduced generated waste after the economic crisis as well as the effect of material removal from the blue bins by scavengers. [GR HRO 2012]; [GR HERRCo 2012]</p>
<i>State of public awareness</i>	<p>Environmental awareness is growing, but is still on a low level [RETech 2009]. Regarding the separate collection of waste (blue bin) it seems that awareness of the public could be improved as there is a high ratio of materials which should not be in the blue bin. Awareness campaigns should be introduced to increase the quality of the material collected in the blue bin [BiPRO 2007 – 2011].</p>
<i>Occurrence of structural dumping, fly tipping and littering</i>	<p>In 2011, 90 illegal landfill sites were active in Greece; the figure was reduced to 63 illegal landfills in March 2012⁴ (see map below). Proposals for financing closure and rehabilitation were prepared and submitted to the Competent Authorities for 72 illegal landfill sites.</p> <p>332 sites were recorded as closed but not rehabilitated. For 255 of those, proposals for financing closure and restoration were prepared and submitted to the Competent Authorities. For the previously mentioned 255 sites, restoration works must start immediately.⁵ [GR MEECC 2012]</p>  <p>Red: active; Green: closed; Yellow: active but in program of closure/rehabilitation</p>

² <http://www.herrco.gr/default.asp?siteID=1&pageid=7&langid=1>, accessed in April 2012

³ <http://www.herrco.gr/default.asp?entryID=44&siteID=1&pageid=49&tablepageid=7&langid=1>, accessed in April 2012

⁴ <http://ypeka.gr/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=QYjGmnmhC%2fQ%3d&tabid=438&language=el-GR>, accessed in April 2012

⁵ <http://ypeka.gr/Default.aspx?tabid=438&language=el-GR> accessed in April 2012

Legislation	
<i>National</i>	<p>Waste Framework Directive: In order to transpose the requirements of the EU waste legislation into national legislation the Law 4042/2012 “ on the <i>protection of the environment through Criminal Law – Compliance with Directive 2008/99/EC – Framework for waste generation and management – Compliance with Directive 2008/98/EC – Setting matters of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change</i>” were adopted. Section II of that Law harmonizes the provisions of the WFD with national legislation [Hellenic parliament 2012].⁶</p> <p>Before establishment of Law 4042/2012, measures and terms for solid waste management applicable for the national WMP are laid down in the Joint Ministerial Decision (JMD) 50910/2727/2003 so far. The JMD has provided guidelines for the national and regional waste management planning for achieving compliance with the EU provisions on waste management.</p> <p>Landfill Directive and Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) Decision: The Landfill Directive was transposed into national law by the JMD 29407/3508/2002 (OJG 1572 B/16.2.2002) "Measures and terms for the Landfill of wastes". JMD 4641/232/2006 on "Technical specification of small landfills in islands and isolated settlements" was issued to provide specific requirements and exemptions of landfills located on small islands and in isolated settlements [EC 2012e].</p> <p>According to Article 2(2) of the Annex of the Decision 2003/33/EC municipal waste can be accepted without testing in the municipal landfill sites. For the other classes of the landfill sites, the waste acceptance criteria are set by the environmental permit [EC 2012e].</p> <p>Incineration Directive: JMD 22912/1117/2005 on “Measures and conditions for preventing and reducing environmental pollution by the incineration of waste” is transposing Incineration Directive into the national legislation.</p> <p>Packaging Directive: Law 2939/01 on packaging and alternative management of packaging and other products (as amended) transposes the Packaging Directive. This law aims at promoting re-use and recovery of material and waste from packaging, batteries - accumulators, ELVs, waste tyres, Construction & Demolition waste , waste oil and WEEE. Producers and importers are obliged to organise or participate in collective (or individual) systems of alternative waste management (i.e. return, collection, transportation and recovery systems) in order to achieve specific quantitative targets.</p>
<i>Regional</i>	n/a
WMP and WPP	
<i>National</i>	<p>JMD 50910/2727/2003, “<i>Measures and Terms for Solid Waste Management. National and Regional Management Plan</i>”, adopted in 2003: http://www.elinyae.gr/el/lib_file_upload/b1909_2003.pdf</p> <p>WPP is not established as an own programme nor integrated into the current WMP yet.</p> <p>A new National Solid Waste Management Plan, in conformity with 2008/98/EC Directive is scheduled to start soon. [GR MEECC 2012]</p>
<i>Regional</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Region of Eastern Macedonia - Thrace: RWMP Dec. No. 9424/9/3.9.2009 2. Region of Central Macedonia: RWMP Dec. No. 639/22.12.2005 3. Region of Western Macedonia: RWMP Dec. No 86625/2566/28.9.2009 4. Region of Epirus: RWMP Decision No 6077/28.12.2004 5. Region of Thessalia: RWMP Decision No 4775/8.11.2006 6. Region of Central Greece (Sterea Ellada): RWMP Dec. No 6972/22.12.2005 7. Region of Attica: RWMP Decision No. 319/22.2.2006 8. Region of Western Greece: RWMP Decision No 9966/20.12.2005

⁶ <http://www.hellenicparliament.gr/UserFiles/2f026f42-950c-4efc-b950-340c4fb76a24/p-odhgia-eis.pdf> accessed in April 2012

	<p>9. Region of Peloponnese: RWMP Dec. No 5145/2.12.2010</p> <p>10. Region of Ionian Islands: RWMP Dec. No 8532/28.7.2006</p> <p>11. Region of Northern Aegean: RWMP Dec. No 2002/20.12.2005</p> <p>12. Region of Southern Aegean: RWMP Dec. No 8214/24.4.2008</p> <p>13. Region of Crete: RWMP Dec. No 677/21.2.06</p> <p>[GR WFD 2007-2009]</p> <p>The Regional solid waste management plans should be revised according the new NSWMP plan and the 2008/98/EC Directive [GR MEECC 2012]</p>
Instruments applied in the field of municipal waste and packaging waste	
<i>Legal instruments</i>	<p>Landfill ban/restrictions/diversion targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There are no real restriction for landfilling municipal waste; – Landfill diversion targets are as indicated by EU legislation with a four year derogation of the diversion targets granted for the diversion of biodegradable waste going to landfills (JMD 29407/3508/2002): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Until the 16th July 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills should be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or last year before 1995 for which data are available standard data of Eurostat; ○ Until the 16th July 2013 the amount must be reduced to 50 %; ○ Until the 16th July 2020 the amount must be reduced to 35%. <p>Producer’s take-back of specific discarded products: Limited producer responsibility in place. These systems cover partly the full costs of separate collection and recycling of main waste streams [EC 2012f].</p> <p>Penalties: Penalties/fines are established for any legal entities as well as waste operators if they are cause or are likely to cause damage in the environment through their waste management activities [art. 37 of Law 4042/2012].</p> <p>Collection, reuse/refill and recycling targets: By 2015, the rate of separate collection of biowaste should reach, at least, 5 % of weight of biowaste and by 2020, at least, 10 % of weight of biowaste [art. 41 of Law 4042/2012].</p> <p>Substance restrictions: No substance restrictions are in place.</p> <p>Fee system: The costs of landfilling municipal waste are covered by the price charged per tonne of waste for the disposal by the Waste Management Bodies. The cost for closure of landfills and aftercare is deposited in the form of guarantee, prior to the initiation of operation of the landfill (Article 12 of JMD 29407/3508/2002), [EC 2012e].</p>
<i>Economic and fiscal instruments</i>	<p>Landfill tax: Currently, there is no specific tax on municipal waste going to landfills. However, requirements for the introduction of a landfill tax have been recently adopted by Law 4042/2012, transposing the WFD (see planned measures at the end of the factsheet).</p> <p>Landfill gate fees: In the typical case, the operational cost of municipal waste landfilling is covered by the gate fee charged to Waste Management Bodies per tn of incoming waste. The gate fee is charged back to the waste producers (households, commercial sector etc.) and is calculated based on the surface of the property from (flat rate). Thus, there is no direct connection between the fees paid and the amount of waste set out. The current indirect user charge system does not provide waste generators with a clear indication of the associated cost for waste management, nor a direct incentive for waste reduction. In other words, the fee system is not according to the “polluter-pays principle”, as it is not connected to waste generation but to the number of inhabitants; it is not supporting separate collection and recycling and gives no incentives to inhabitants and municipalities to reduce waste generation.</p> <p>The fee usually covers the expenses for all the services provided by the municipalities. Thus,</p>

municipalities rarely differentiate between waste management expenses and other services, since they mainly aim to balance the projected overall municipal expenses. As a result citizens cannot evaluate the quality of the services provided by the municipality and no motive to reduce the waste quantities is being offered. Currently, it is considered to amend the tariff system and set fees directly based on the amount of waste produced. With the introduction of new waste treatment facilities, constructed mainly via PPP and operated by the private sector, it is expected that the waste management fees will increase significantly [EC 2012]; [BiPRO 2007-2011].

Pay as you throw schemes (PAYT): No incentive systems to favour prevention and participation to separate collection (PAYT schemes) are in place [EC 2012]. Under the HEC – PAYT LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance Project “Development of Pay As You Throw Systems in Hellas, Estonia and Cyprus” a pilot PAYT scheme is being developed in the municipality Elefsina. The project covers 1,500 households selected and actors from the commercial and service sector. The scheme is based on a partial reimbursement of municipality taxes for the participants of the scheme. The exact amount is not specified [EC 2012].

Deposit refund systems: No deposit refund system is in place.

Subsidies: Specifically, the Law 2601/98, on "Aid for private investment for economic and regional development of the country and other provisions", provided prerequisites, restrictions and conditions for granting aid to investments or for equipment leasing programs, which were also addressed to companies engaged in the recycling sector.

This framework continued to exist and accordingly Law 3299/2004, "Private Investment Incentives for Economic Development and Regional Convergence" provided for investment projects for the establishment or expansion of industrial or manufacturing units for the alternative management of packaging consumed in Greece and for the production of raw and other materials from this packaging waste. The Law 3908/2011 “Aid for Private Investment to promote Economic Growth, Entrepreneurship and Regional Cohesion” replaced Law 3299/2004 and aims to promote economic growth in Greece by introducing investment aid schemes to improve entrepreneurship, technological development, the competitiveness of enterprises and regional cohesion and promote green economy, the efficient function of existing infrastructures and the deployment of the country’s human resources. In this framework private enterprise engaged in the work of alternative management/recycling is promoted. Moreover, Law 3982/2011 “Simplification of licensing professional technical and manufacturing activities and business parks and other provisions” is expected to further help to establish new facilities.

General subsidy for environmental investments were applied regarding investments including waste treatment facilities on farms focusing on the operation of treatment facilities in plants and installation of on-farm waste treatment facilities. These subsidy schemes were in form of grants [OECD/EEA 2012].

Packaging scheme: The national scheme targets all packaging operators (producers and importers). Producers and importers are obliged to financially support (to varying degrees) the implementation of recycling schemes for packaging waste. In that scheme, the fees support a proportion of the costs of packaging waste collection and recycling. The calculation of the financial contributions is based on information on packaging that the participant in the collective management scheme has recorded and submitted to the operator of the scheme. The entrance fee for the participants is determined on a yearly basis. For 2011 the entrance fee is fixed at 150 €/t. The total financial contribution per packaging to the scheme is equal to the sum of the contributions per material and per weight and the fixed fees [EC 2012]. A fixed contribution is 0.04 (€ cent). The basis for the financial contribution of the participants is as follows:

Material	Contribution by weight(€/t)
Paper / cardboard	52.50
Paper cartons for liquids	57.00
Plastic	66.00
Aluminium	8.80
Metal	21.00

	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Glass</td> <td>10.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wood</td> <td>9.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>66.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Glass	10.90	Wood	9.50	Other	66.00	
Glass	10.90							
Wood	9.50							
Other	66.00							
<i>Administrative instruments</i>	<p>Cooperation agreements between municipalities: Regional Waste Management Bodies can be Inter-municipal Associations or S.A. of Municipalities. It is obligatory that all municipalities of each region participate.</p>							
<i>Informative instruments</i>	<p>Labelling: Only the EU eco-labelling is applied. The Supreme Council for the ecological Council “ASAOS” is the national body responsible for awarding the EU eco-label.⁷</p> <p>Eco shopping guide/information: None</p> <p>Information campaigns addressing certain target groups (e.g. households, the public, businesses, schools, tourists, industry etc.): The MEECC has created a special website concerning recycling including information on the legislative framework (EU and national legislation), information about the approved systems for the alternative management of packaging waste and information with respect to their function and the results achieved from their operation. This website also allows the user to directly connect to other websites containing further information. Besides, in order to promote recycling, there are entries on the website, invitations to meetings and conferences and presentations organized by MEECC. The Ministry has also organized several meetings with economic operators and relevant stakeholders and a series of workshops, seminars, presentations, creating brochures, etc. addressing economic operators, local authorities and the general public [GR Pac 2007 – 2010].</p> <p>The public awareness campaign on portable batteries recycling (2005 – 2010) has been the driving force for the increase in the used battery collection rate (from 4 % in 2005 to 33 % in 2010), [EEA 2011].</p>							
Municipal waste generation (EUROSTAT data)								
	MS	EU 27						
<i>Total amount of MW generated (in kt/an), 2010</i>	5,175	252,095						
<i>Total amount of MW generated per capita (in kg/an)</i>	457	502						
Collection infrastructure (municipal waste including bio-waste and packaging waste)								
<i>Collection coverage for MW (in %)</i>	100	96.6						
<p>Collection systems and related infrastructure</p> <p>Collection coverage of urban, rural and remote areas: A complete coverage of urban and rural areas, including small islands is ensured.</p> <p>Organisational aspects (involvement of private/public operators): The main municipal waste collection scheme in Greece is operated by Municipalities (public sector). Concerning the collection packaging waste, each municipality is responsible for running the collection scheme, while the investment (purchase of bags, containers, collection vehicles) and operational costs of that scheme is covered by the Greek “GREEN DOT” system (Hellenic Recovery Recycling Corporation – HE.R.R.Co S.A.).⁸</p> <p>Separate collection of packaging and packaging waste: Collection of packaging waste is mainly organised by close to home bring systems (collection points with containers) that provide for co-mingled collection; kerbside collection is uncommon [GR HERRCo 2012].</p> <p>At the end of 2011, approx. 241 local authorities across the country were affiliated with the scheme of HE.R.R.Co, covering ca. 72 % of the total population (8 million inhabitants). It regards mainly co-mingled collection of recyclables in a dry bin (although there are recycling centres in urban areas in certain points with several dedicated bins). Hence, more than 126,000 recycle bins and 376 collection vehicles have been provided to local authorities for the collection of recyclable materials. Kerbside collection cannot be generally applied due to the limited availability of space in larger cities. Separate collection, implemented as co-mingled collection, could be improved (for example quality of the collected material, capture rates of materials, utilisation of</p>								

⁷ <http://ypeka.gr/Default.aspx?tabid=521&language=el-GR> accessed in April 2012

⁸ <http://www.herrco.gr/default.asp?siteID=1&pageid=67&langid=1> accessed in April 2012

recyclables locally rather than export), however is regarded as adequate. [GR HERRCo 2012]

Paper (non-packaging) is typically recycled in containers in some large municipalities or in the dry bin (blue bin);

No extension or change of the present co-mingled collection system is planned, as the system is functioning satisfactorily. Besides, problems with limited space in cities exists and an extension is estimated to be not affordable [GR HRO 2012];

Commercial waste is only collected separately/co-mingled to limited extent;

Collection coverage of packaging waste based on population was more than 77 % in 2011. [GR HERRCo 2012]

Under the provisions of Law 2939/01, the “legally obligated enterprises” (producers/importers) make financial contributions to approved collective alternative management systems, depending on their market share. The financial contribution inter alia aims to cover the cost of the collection, transport, recovery - recycling by developing appropriate infrastructure and the costs of information - awareness of users - consumers. The financial contribution is the main funding mechanism for achieving the objectives of EU and national legislation.

Under the provisions of Law 2939/2001, is the Hellenic Recycling Organisation (HRO) is responsible for the organisation and policy implementation of “alternative management” of packaging waste. The HRO is responsible for the approval of compliance schemes for each product covered under the extended producer responsibility as well as the monitoring of the progress in the recycling sector. Programs are prepared by HRO in cooperation with economic operators, local authorities and other public authorities/organisations.

Currently, there are three authorised systems for the management of packaging and packaging waste:

- **Hellenic Recycling and Recovery Corporation (HE.R.R.CO.):** HE.R.R.CO. Is the Greek “Green Dot” system providing municipalities with collection bins where packaging waste are collected together and then transferred to a sorting facility for separation. 1703 liable companies (producers) have joined the system, which cover the larger share of the Greek market. In collaboration with the local authorities, it has developed a network of bins for separate collection. In 2011 the scheme of HE.R.R.Co. has been further expanded to islands, resulting in 350.000 residents, and visitors of the islands, to be served by the scheme of HE.R.R.Co.. At present, twenty eight (28) Sorting Plants (MRFs) are operating in the country. The capacity of the plants is sufficient, but their location is not optimal; long distance transport to the nearest MRF is required from various municipalities. [GR HERRCo 2012]
- **KEPED S.A.:** Nationwide collection system responsible for management of waste packaging from engine oils. The collection is organised through collection points located at industries, gas stations and garages.
- **AB- VASILOPOULOS:** Nationwide individual system focusing on alternative management of private label packaging waste. The system uses Recycling Centres where the consumer returns the metal, plastic, glass and paper packaging and takes a deposit tariff or offers a guarantee fee for a charitable cause.⁹

The REWARDING RECYCLING S.A. was a collection system whose licence has been recently revoked.

Bio-waste: Bio-waste is not collected separately. There local-scale programmes for biowaste collection at home and composting using special domestic composting bins. An amount of about 10.000 tonnes of biowastes are treated in domestic composting bins. [GR MEECC 2012]

Statement on sufficiency/insufficiency of waste collection: The collection system could be further improved especially regarding source separation of the different packaging waste streams and separate collection of bio-waste.

Remarks: The recycling sector in Greece has been satisfactory with steady increase since its establishment in December 2001 and a significant recovery of materials. The recent economical situation in Greece has affected the recycling sector in the following ways: the operational costs for collection of both municipal and packaging waste regard to a large degree non elastic expenses. The reduced consumption of products resulted in reduced available budget for the compliance schemes to subsidise the negative balance of the recycling network (collection, transportation and operation of MRFs). At the same time, municipalities observe reductions in the required budget and personnel for the collection services.

Last but not least, a large number of economic immigrants remove the most valuable materials from the bins and leave the low value recyclables (see “Informal sector” passage).

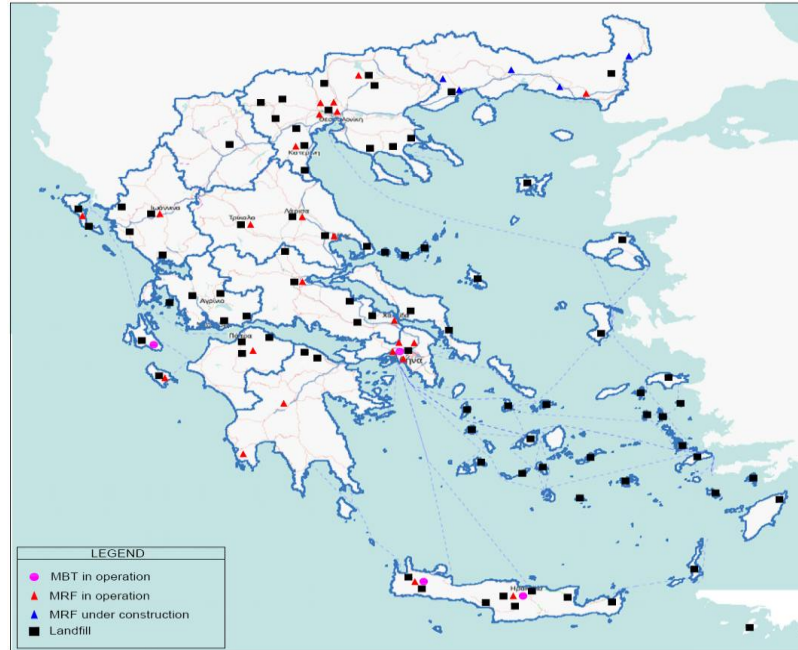
[BiPRO 2007-2011]; [EEA 2010]; [EC 2012b]; [GR HRO 2012]

⁹ <http://www.minenv.gr/anakyklosi/v.menu/siskeuasies/siskeuasies.html> accessed in April 2012

Treatment infrastructure for municipal waste		
Self-sufficiency for disposal of total waste (in %)	100 % for municipal waste [EC 2012b]; approx. 90 % (based on consultant's estimations, due to active illegal landfills)	
Treatment rates	MS	EU 27
Recycling rates of municipal waste (in %), 2009	17.3	24.9
Composting rates of municipal waste (in %), 2009	1.0	14.7
Recovery rates of municipal waste including incineration with energy recovery (in %), 2009	18.3	56.9
Disposal rates of municipal waste (in %) , 2009	81.7	38.2
Rate of biodegradable waste going to landfills (in %) (compared to 1995 and the nearest data available)	87.3 ¹⁰	54
Information on treatment facilities, compliance/BAT and capacity		
Pre-treatment facilities	MBT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MBT plant in Ano Liosia – greater Athens area, (with capacity of 438,000 t/y) – MBT plant in Chania - Crete (with capacity of 100,000 t/y) – MBT plant in Heraklion - Crete (with capacity of 75,000 t/y) – MBT plant in Kefallonia island –Ionia Islands Region (with capacity of 22,000 t/y), [GR MEECC 2012] 	
Recycling facilities	MRF In consistency with the RWMPs, 28 Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) are in operation. With these facilities in 2011 around 478,000 t of recyclables have been collected and 274,000t have been recovered, covering almost 8,000,000 inhabitants. 2 MRFs are currently under construction. [GR HERRCo 2012]	
Incinerators with/without energy recovery	None	
Landfills for non-hazardous waste	79 landfills of municipal solid waste have been constructed of which 75 sites are in operation. One site has been recently closed and it is under rehabilitation works. [GR MEECC 2012] There is no adequate capacity data for all landfill sites because a lot of extension works are carried out [GR LD 2010].	

¹⁰ According to Greek MECC, the first official data for biodegradable waste data was for the year 1997 and accounted to 2,600ktn. According to 2009 data Greece has overdrawn the target by 12,3% [GR MEECC 2012]

Map with all major installations



Remarks:

Until approx. 2010, there was a steady rise of quantities of municipal waste due to tourist flow, rise of living standards and change of consuming patterns. Currently, a significant decrease in waste generation per capita is observed and presumably also in food waste/biowaste. This may have a consequence in the strategy for treatment of municipal waste (number of plants, change of technology, etc.), [Private Communication with selected landfill operators and Regional Technical Departments].

Recent changes by Law 4071/2012 "Regulations for the local development, decentralized government and administration" regarding the establishment and operation of the waste management bodies may significantly affect the implementation progress of the projects foreseen by RWMPs.

Infringement procedures and court cases related to WFD and Landfill Directive

Number of infringement procedures and cases brought to the CJEU

In relation to waste management, 2 infringement procedures were brought to court in relation to the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and Landfill Directive [GR MEEC 2012b]:

- Case C- 502/2003 (no. 2001/2273), for lack of measures to ensure compliance with Articles 4, 8, and 9 of Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended by Directive 91/156/EEC on waste (illegal and uncontrolled dumping). Progress is being made. On 4/4/2012 the Greek authorities sent the latest update to the Commission. According to data from March 2012, 97,9% of the total 3.036 illegal landfills have been restored. 63 illegal landfills remain active and 332 inactive illegal landfills need rehabilitation. The Commission, in order to file the case, requires the closure and rehabilitation of all illegal landfills. [GR MEECC 2012]
- Case C- 286/2008 (no. 2003/2187) (non-conformity of Directive 75/442/EEC and bad application of national execution measures) for waste planning and management of hazardous wastes. Progress is being made. According to latest update on 26/6/2012, the Greek authorities consider to have, to a large extent, complied and covered the deficiencies which led to the condemnation of the country. More specifically:

A systematic recording of the quantities of hazardous waste on an annual basis takes place, within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 on waste statistics. The data is sent to Greek National Statistical Authority and via this to EUROSTAT.

The required criteria for determining the areas suitable for the location of hazardous waste disposal facilities, are adopted and a map showing those areas has been drawn up.

	<p>Although relevant procedures have been launched, so far there is no proposals by investors aiming to establish hazardous waste disposal facilities, apparently due to unfavorable economic conditions of the country.</p> <p>The Greek authorities will continue to inform the European Commission on the progress of actions regarding effectively complying with the judgment. [GR MEECC 2012]</p>									
Fulfilment of targets related to biodegradable waste going to landfills										
Fulfilment of target of the Landfill Directive on biodegradable waste going to landfills								NO (87.3%) ¹¹ , [GR MEECC 2012]		
Statistics on packaging waste										
	Plastic packaging waste		Paper packaging waste		Metal packaging waste		Glass packaging waste		Total packaging waste (also incl. wood packaging waste and other packaging waste)	
	GR	EU	GR	EU	GR	EU	GR	EU	GR	EU
Total amount generated (in kt)	237	14,590	430	29,783	132	4,544	155	16,006	1,008	76,593
Total amount generated per capita (in kg)	21	29.2	38.1	59.5	11.7	9.1	13.7	32	89.3	153.1
Share of total packaging waste (in %)	23.5	19	42.7	38.9	13.1	5.9	15.4	20.9	100	100
Recycling rates (in %)	26.7	32.2	83	83.4	48.2	69.5	15.2	67.6	52.3	62.5
Recovery rates including incineration with energy recovery (in %)	26.7	59.7	83	90.7	48.2	69.9	15.2	67.6	52.3	74.6
Disposal rates (in %)	73.3	40.3	17	9.3	51.8	30.1	84.8	32.4	47.7	25.4
Fulfilment of target of the Packaging Directive on recycling	YES	n/a	YES	n/a	NO	n/a	NO	n/a	NO	n/a
Next steps planned by CA	Measures planned								Implementation likely?	
Collection	Proposal for 4-bin separate collection system for paper, other recyclables, bio-waste, residual waste by 4 NGOs (ERC, WWF, Greenpeace, MED SOS) ¹²								Unlikely, except in certain areas	
Treatment	In general, approximately 50 waste treatment facilities and 40 MRFs have been foreseen to be constructed and operated , according to the RWMPs.								Yes	
	New integrated waste management systems are planned to be constructed under PPP and operated from the private sector:									
	– Integrated Municipal Waste Management of Prefecture of									

¹¹ According to Greek MECC, the first official data for biodegradable waste data was for the year 1997 and accounted to 2,600ktn. According to 2009 data Greece has overdrawn the target by 12,3% [GR MEECC 2012]

¹² http://www.wwf.gr/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=649&Itemid=72, accessed in May 2012

	<p>Aitoloakarnania – Municipality of Agrinio. The design capacity of the project is 110,000 t/y serving approx. 225,000 inhabitants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implementation of the waste treatment plant in Ileia by PPP - Municipality of Ilida. The design capacity of the project is 100,000 t/y serving approx. 193,000 inhabitants – Integrated Waste Management in Region of Peloponnese with PPP – Region of Peloponnese. The design capacity of the project is 200,000 t/y serving approx. 640,000 inhabitants. In this particular case, the contractor will be responsible for the sitting, environmental and technical studies of the project – Design, construction, financing, maintenance and operation of infrastructure of the Integrated Waste Management System for the Region of Western Macedonia with PPP - Waste Management Body of Western Macedonia (DIADYMA SA). The design capacity of the project is 125,000 t/y serving approx. 302,000 inhabitants – Implementation of waste treatment unit in Prefecture of Serres – Solid Waste Management Association of Prefecture of Serres (ESANS SA). The design capacity of the project is 90,000 t/y serving approx. 200,000 inhabitants. <p>Integrated Waste Management Systems are expected to enter into tendering phase in the fore coming period through PPP for Region of Attica and Prefecture of Thessaloniki. The State Investment Funding Program has been reduced due to the financial crisis, so there is delay in the construction and operation of foreseen treatment facilities in Attica Region with a total capacity of 1,315.5 kt/y. The respective capacity of the PPP IWMS in Thessaloniki Prefecture is 400,000 kt/y.</p> <p>The Operational Programme "COMPETITIVENESS" of the Ministry of Development (CSF 2000-2006) provided for actions aimed at promoting recycling by supporting businesses, establishing new facilities for recycling or improving the existing facilities. For the CSF 2007-2013, the Operational Programme 'COMPETITIVENESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP' continues and expands the successful actions from the first Operational Programme "COMPETITIVENESS" 2000 – 2006. In this framework, recycling and re-use of solid waste are considered as potential sector for the development of business initiatives and for the introduction of innovations. Relevant measures are provided [GR Pack 2007-2010].</p>	
<p><i>Economic instruments</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – It is considered to amend the current tariff system and set fees directly based on the amount of waste generated. – Requirements for the introduction of a landfill tax have recently been adopted by Law 4042/2012, transposing the WFD. From 1 January 2014 organizations or enterprises disposing of certain untreated waste into landfills have to pay a tax. For 2014, the tax is set at 35 €/t of disposed waste and will increase annually by 5 €/t until the amount of 60 €/t. For the following waste a tax is planned to be levied: EWC codes 20 01 08, 20 02 01, 20 02 02, 20 03 01, 20 03 02, 20 03 07, 17 01, 17 02, 17 03 02, 17 05 04, 17 05 06, 17 09 04. The treatment operations D13, R3, R4, R5 and R12 are accepted as proper treatment. The residues from treatment can be disposed of in landfills without being subject to a special disposal tax. 	<p>Yes</p>

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