

ANNEX

QUESTIONNAIRE

for the report of the Member States on the transposition and implementation of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (WFD)

1. TRANSPOSITION INTO NATIONAL LAW (ARTICLE 40 WFD)

Please provide a reference and, if available, an electronic link to your national laws transposing the Directive, including to any amendments.

Directive 2008/98/EC is transposed into national legislation by the Law 4042/2012 (OJG 24 A) «Protection of the environment through criminal law in compliance with the Directive 2008/99/EC – Waste Production and Management Framework, in compliance with the Directive 2008/98/EC...».

<http://www.ypeka.gr/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=7Z1up05Xrto%3D&>

2. WASTE HIERARCHY (ARTICLE 4 WFD)

Please describe how the waste hierarchy laid down in Article 4 WFD is reflected in the legislation and political measures in the area of waste prevention and waste management, and how does the Member State encourage the options that deliver the best overall environmental outcome when applying the waste hierarchy.

In particular, please give examples of categories of those waste streams departing from the hierarchy where this is justified by life cycle thinking on the overall impacts of the generation and management of such waste. It should be demonstrated how the Member State ensures that deviation from the waste hierarchy is objectively justified.

According to article 29 of the Law 4042/2012 (OJG 24 A), waste hierarchy applies as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy.

Legislative and non legislative measures have been taken to apply the waste hierarchy. More specifically, the majority of applied waste prevention actions in Greece focus on:

- Implementation of EU funded projects (e.g. LIFE+), which mainly regard the development of pilot programmes on zero waste, homecomposting, Pay As You Throw (PAYT), Public Private Partnership (PPP) schemes for organic and packaging waste recycling and waste reuse.
- Corporate practices: plastic bag reuse, unused medicine reuse, packaging waste prevention, ecolabelled / ecodesigned products promotion, public awareness campaigns on waste prevention and reuse.
- NGO waste preventions actions: unused medicine reuse, products reuse, food saving, goods exchange
- Green Procurement
- Voluntary Agreement

Measures to promote the reuse of products are applied in packaging materials in industry and commercial sector, such as the return of used glass bottles or other packaging (barrels etc) to the producer in order to be reused. Source separation and recycling are also implemented within the framework of alternative management of specific waste streams (packaging wastes, wastes from electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), End-of-Life vehicles (ELVs), used tires, waste oils, waste batteries & accumulators, construction and demolition wastes) following the European and national legislation regarding the abovementioned waste streams, which is presented in detail in the answer of the following question 4. The alternative management of these waste streams is accomplished by the existence of approved, by the Minister of Environment and Hellenic Recycling Agency, collective or individual “systems” named as “Producer Responsibility Organisations-PROs Schemes”. The main aim of these schemes is to develop a network of collection, transport, storage, treatment and final recovery / disposal of the respective waste streams.

There are also specific private practices which contribute to the field of energy recovery, as indicated in the waste hierarchy, such as: (i) the development of the network for the collection, transport, storage and treatment of the waste coming from edible oil and fat destined for the production of biodiesel, (ii) the production of “alternative fuel” from the mixing of hazardous and non hazardous waste, in permitted facilities.

Additionally, landfill tax as introduced in Article 43 of the Law 4042/2012 is a measure for promoting waste recovery and preventing disposal in landfills (see answer of the question 8 below).

Moreover specific measures are taken for diverting biodegradable waste from landfill, as mentioned in the answer of question 8.

Waste hierarchy is reflected in the National Waste Management Plan, in accordance to Article 28 of the Directive 2008/98/EC, which has been approved and published on 15-12-2015 with the Act no. 49 of Ministerial Council “Amendment and approval of the National Waste Management Plan and the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, ratified according to the 51373/4684/25–11–2015 Joint Ministerial Decision”. According to the National Waste Management Plan, national policy for waste is oriented to the following goals – landmarks by 2020:

- (a) The significant decrease of waste generation (per capita),
- (b) The preparation for reuse and recycling of separately collected recyclable - biowaste so as to reach 50% of the total weight of municipal waste,
- (c) Energy recovery will be dealt as a supplementary choice of waste management and not as a priority, when the rest of options of waste recovery cannot be selected,
- (d) Disposal in landfills remains as the last choice of waste management. Moreover landfill is expected to decrease until the percentage of 30% of the total weight of municipal waste.

Finally, issues promoting waste prevention are settled in more detail in the National waste prevention programme, in accordance with Article 29 of the Directive 2008/98/EC, which has also been approved and published in the same Act no. 49 of Ministerial Council, as aforementioned (see also answer of the question 16 below).

As examples of categories of waste streams departing from the hierarchy the following shall be mentioned: hazardous waste and hazardous healthcare waste, which due to their hazardous properties they are directed for disposal operations (D9 or D10).

3. CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE (ARTICLE 7 WFD)

- (1) With regard to Article 7 WFD, please describe the waste classification system of the Member State.

European List of Waste (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC, EE L 204/37/21.7.1998, as amended) is used for waste classification, according to Article 13 of the Law 4042/2012.

- (2) With reference to Article 7 (2) and (3) WFD, has any waste classified as hazardous waste in the List of Waste¹ been classified as non-hazardous by the Member State or has any waste not classified as hazardous in the List of Waste been classified as hazardous?

No

- (3) Does the classification system of the Member State for non-hazardous waste deviate from the European List of Waste?

No

¹ Commission Decision 2000/532/EC Decision of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste, OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3.

4. EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (ARTICLE 8 WFD)

- (1) Please describe through which legislative and non-legislative measures the Member State has established extended producer responsibility for any natural or legal person who professionally develops, manufactures, processes, treats, sells or imports products. In particular, has the Member State introduced take-back obligations for used products or has it taken measure ensuring re-usability or recyclability of products?

According to the Law 2939/2001 (OJG 179 A), the extended producer responsibility has been adopted in the national Legislation, within the institutional framework of alternative management. Today the legislation of alternative management concerns the following waste streams:

- packaging and packaging waste - Law 2939/2001 (OJG 179 A) as amended and set into force by the Law 3854/2010 (OJG 94 A), and the Joint Ministerial Decision 9268/469/2007 – (OJG 286 B) which modified the quantitative objectives for the packaging waste.
- End of life vehicles (ELV) – Presidential Decree (PD) 116/2004 (OJG 8 A).
- Waste from Electric and electronic equipment (WEEE) – Joint Ministerial Decision 23615/651/E.103/2014 (OJG 1184 B).
- Waste oils - PD 82/2004 (OJG 64A).
- Waste batteries and accumulators – Joint Ministerial Decision 41624/2057/E103/2010 (OJG 1625 B) as amended by Joint Ministerial Decision 39200/2015 (OJG 2057 B).
- Used vehicles tires - PD 109/2004 (OJG 75 A).
- Construction and Demolition Waste – Joint Ministerial Decision 36259/1757/E103/2010 – (OJG 1312 B).

In the base of the above-mentioned legislation the producers are obliged to receive the waste of products after their use and undertake the cost of management of their waste. This is achieved through the legal obligation of the producers to organise or participate in Producer Responsibility Organisations-PROs Schemes. These schemes may be individual or collective and the participation in them is accompanied by financial contribution.

It is noted that until today the alternative management refers to products/waste streams not only according to the specific European legislation, but also others, such as the vehicles tires, which are regulated as an initiative in Greece. Taking into account that the range of the (waste/products) streams regulated by Law 2939/2001 has not been fully defined yet, the integration of other products is under examination.

- (2) Which measures has the Member State taken to encourage the design of products such as to reduce their environmental impacts and the generation of waste in the course of the production and use of products and the subsequent management of products that have become waste?

Regarding the products planning, it is pointed out that in the current European legislation, a regulatory framework has been set, setting rules for the composition and manufacture of products as well as the reduction of their hazardous properties. This regulatory framework has been incorporated in the Greek legislation:

- Directive 2011/65/EU, transposed by the PD 114/2013 (OJG 147 A), sets the rules for the restriction of use of hazardous substances in the electric and electronic equipment (EEE) and aims at the contribution in the protection of human health and environment, including sound environmental recovery.
- Directive 2000/53/EC transposed by the PD 116/2004 (OJG 8 A), comprises terms and conditions concerning the composition, the manufacture and the possibility for re-use and recovery of vehicles.
- Directive 94/62/EC transposed by the Law 2939/2001, as amended and set into force, regarding the packaging and the packaging waste, sets the terms and conditions concerning the packaging composition and manufacture.
- The institutional frame for the ecological planning of the energy connected products (Directive 2009/125/EC).

- The ecolabel (EU Ecolabel) which is awarded on a voluntary basis by the Hellenic Council for Ecolabel Awards (ASAOS). ASAOS is the national Competent Body - CB for awarding the EU Ecolabel. ASAOS forms an integrated part of the Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy and operates according to the Joint Ministerial Decision 86644/2482/15.09.1993 (OJG 763 B) and the European Regulation (No. 66/2010) as amended by Regulation (EE) no. 783/2013.

Provisions of the aforementioned legislation have been incorporated in the National Waste Prevention Programme. More specifically, according to the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, information dissemination aiming at the eco-design and at reducing the use of resources during product design is promoted, especially in the field of packaging (i.e. plastic bags), industries and small medium enterprises, and construction sector. Especially eco design through public procurement is encouraged.

5. RECOVERY (ARTICLE 10 WFD)

- (1) Please describe how the Member State has implemented Article 10 WFD on recovery and separate waste collection in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 WFD.

Within the regulatory framework for alternative waste management, as it is referred in the answer of question 4 (extended producer responsibility), measures are taken concerning the separate collection of waste included in the alternative management.

The waste streams that are included in the alternative management are collected separately from the final user - consumer and through the approved PROs Schemes of alternative management are led to recovery operations. It is noted that in April 2014 the approved schemes of alternative management were twenty two (22).

More specifically and as far as the packaging waste is concerned, the main methodology of the approved system for packaging waste which has significant activity at a national level (SSSED - RECYCLING) is the collection of packaging waste separately from the rest municipal waste, and the sorting of packaging waste in separate materials. However, apart from the basic methodology, an important percentage of packaging paper, wood and to a lower extent plastic and metal is collected separately per stream and is led to recycling within the frame of business activity. This percentage emanates from the so called "Industrially - Commercial Packaging Waste" commercial activities and is recorded and economically strengthened by the schemes, while special actions regarding the separate glass collection have been taken place.

Moreover, up to now several municipalities apply programmes of separate collection of paper, metal, plastic and glass.

During issuing environmental permits to the waste producers and waste management facilities the competent authorities set terms and conditions regarding waste management that promote the waste recovery.

Separate collection of waste paper, in the form of printed material, is also performed through private initiatives in units such as offices, services, companies, even households. The paper is led to bigger commercial units and finally ends either to recycling units within the country or it is exported abroad for recycling.

In addition according to the National Waste Management Plan, source separation constitutes one of the strategic choices of the national policy for waste management aiming at high quality recycling. More specifically, measures are planned regarding separate collection of the organic fraction of municipal waste and for setting up separate collection of, at least, paper, metal, plastic and glass, as described in more detail in answer of question 7.

- (2) Please enumerate those categories of waste where the Member State considers that separate waste collection may not be technically, environmentally and economically practicable.

Part of packaging waste was jointly collected in the previous years, as mentioned in answer of question 5.1 for technical and economical reasons.

6. RE-USE AND RECYCLING (ARTICLE 11 WFD)

- (1) Please describe how the Member State has implemented the measures mentioned in Article 11, paragraph 1, to promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities. Which supplementary measures has the Member State taken?

As noted in the answer of question 2, there are private practices and initiatives that promote reuse in general (such as WEEE, pilot programmes on zero waste, private initiatives in super markets, collaboration in clothes and footwear collection between municipalities and NGOs).

The promotion of the reuse of products is one of the main goals set in the National waste prevention programme. Among the main products that reuse is strongly promoted are Electric and Electronic Equipment, books in education sector, packaging such as bag of multiple uses (including ecological bags), clothing and footwear. In addition pilot programs in the construction sector are proposed to be undertaken in order to promote reuse of building materials and at the same time the preparation for reuse of construction waste.

Moreover, measures such as the promotion of Environmental Management Systems (EMSs) (EMAS, ISO 14001) in institutions / organizations of public and private sector will contribute to the promotion of waste prevention and product reuse. In Green Points and Centers for Recycling, Training and Source Separation several public awareness actions will be undertaken such as training, education, information dissemination, awareness campaigns. In addition, Green Points and Centers for Recycling, Training and Source Separation will be used for the collection, reuse and repair of several types of products (such as clothes, furniture, EEE) but also for preparing for reuse of waste (i.e. WEEE).

Additionally workshops, seminar, training courses will be organised and held at a regular basis by the Ministry of the Environment and Energy but also in collaboration with other Ministries, organizations / bodies (e.g. Hellenic Recycling Agency, General Secretariat of Consumer) aiming at citizens, scholars and students. Other actions for increasing public awareness on waste prevention and reuse include the issuing and dissemination of guides of good practices for the prevention of waste generation, and press releases on ways for minimizing the use and increasing reuse of packaging materials/wastes, focusing primarily on plastic bags.

Moreover, national policy on waste prevention shall be incorporated at plans/actions at municipal level. The results from the elaboration of pilot prevention plans in selected municipalities, in which several sectors will be chosen such as retail, tourism, services for providing food and drink (catering), is expected to support their adoption by the rest municipalities.

Finally, the preparation for reuse is promoted within the waste hierarchy, as adopted in the Law 4042/2012 (OJG 24 A).

- (2) In order to reflect the Member State's record with regard to meeting the targets set out in Article 11, please fill in the table provided for in point 19 of this Questionnaire. Where targets were not met, please set out the reasons for failure and the actions the Member State intends to take to meet those targets.

7. SEPARATE COLLECTION (ARTICLE 11(2) WFD)

- (1) Please describe for which waste streams separate collection schemes have been established in the Member State in order to improve and facilitate the recovery of waste and to promote high quality recycling. In particular, which steps have been taken to establish separate collection of paper, metal, plastic and glass by 2015 and to promote the separate collection of bio-waste?

As mentioned above in the respective answers for questions 1, 4 and 5, separate collection on specific waste streams (Packaging wastes, Wastes from Electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs), Used tires, Waste oils, Waste batteries & accumulators, Construction and demolition wastes) destined for alternative management is implemented, including also the framework of business activity aiming at recovery operations.

In order to promote bio-waste separate collection, pilot activities for household composting are implemented and additionally the network of collection and recovery of waste coming from edible oils and fats is developing. Moreover, a guide on separate collection of biowaste has been issued, which has been distributed to the municipalities in order to promote separate collection in household and municipal waste.

In addition, the new National Waste Management Plan sets source separation as one of the strategic choices aiming at high quality recycling by applying specific measures such as:

- The setting up of separate collection of organic fraction of municipal waste near by the production sites in order to achieve the high targets of diverting from landfill disposal of biodegradable waste. The National Waste Management Plan sets the goal that separately collected bio-waste shall be 40% of the total produced bio-waste, by 2020.
- The expansion of the network of the composting facilities, in which high quality compost will be produced through the treatment of separately collected organic waste.
- The setting up of separate collection at national level in order to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors. Separate collection is set up for at least the paper, metal, plastic and glass, so as to achieve a recycling rate of 65% of the total waste, including the share of source separation, by 2020.

According to the National Waste Management Plan, in addition to separate collection in four waste streams, paper, metal, plastic and glass at municipal level, the establishment of a network of Green Points (at least one in every Municipality, taking into consideration spatial and population criteria) and Centers for Recycling, Training and Source Separation, is foreseen. Centers for Recycling, Training and Source Separation are alike the Green Points, as far as infrastructure is concerned, but also information sharing, training actions and awareness campaigns will be undertaken. Legislation is being prepared specifying the rules for the siting and function of Green Points, while their financing is examined through e.g. NSRF (2014-2020). It should be noted that Green Points, as well as Centers for Recycling, Training and Source Separation, can be connected to PROs schemes and other waste management authorities.

The National Waste Management Plan makes special reference to packaging waste and their separate collection through Alternative Management Systems. These Systems, together with the municipalities, have the responsibility for the separate collection of packaging waste.

Regional Waste Management Plans must comply with the National Waste Management Plan and, thus, specify specific measures and actions for the development of networks for the separate collection of waste streams, taking also into account the provisions of waste management plans developed at the municipal level. One of the aims of Regional Waste Management Plans is the establishment of new or the capacity increase of existing recycling centers, particularly in big islands.

(2) Which waste streams are collected together or by means of co-mingled collection, and why?

There are no waste streams collected together or by means of co – mingled collection.

8. WASTE DISPOSAL (ARTICLES 12 AND 36 (1) WFD)

Please describe the measures taken to ensure that the disposal of waste is done in an environmentally sound way. Which measures have been taken to reduce the landfilling of waste, in particular has the Member State introduced landfill bans or economic instruments to divert waste from landfills? What measures have been taken to prevent the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled management of waste in line with Article 36 (1) WFD?

According to national legislation regarding waste management (hazardous, non hazardous), transposing also European legislation (such as JMD 29407/3508/2002 (OJG 1572 B) "Measures and terms for the Landfill of wastes" transposing Directive 1999/31/EC), specific measures are implemented ensuring the disposal of waste in an environmentally sound way, aiming at the protection of human health and the environment.

Regarding municipal waste, uncontrolled dumping has been reduced by the development of an integrated municipal waste management network, including landfills and recycling facilities. At the moment, special the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfilling, is achieved through: (i) municipal waste treatment in Units of Mechanical Separation & Composting, in Mechanical Separation and Recycling Units, (ii) household composting using specific bins (iii) development of the network for the collection, transport, storage and treatment of the waste coming from edible oil and fat destined for the production of biodiesel. It should also be mentioned that according to the new National Waste Management Plan, the program for the diversion of biodegradable waste by 2020 from landfill includes the construction of separate collection networks of biodegradable waste, the recovery of biodegradable waste in facilities of separately collected waste and finally the treatment in MBTs facilities of the remaining municipal waste.

Regarding landfilling, special landfill tax has been introduced in national legislation. More specifically, according to article 43 of the Law 4042/2012, establishments or undertakings that dispose waste in landfills, classified as (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, without any interim treatment operation (D13, R3, R4, R5, R12) must pay special landfill tax per tn of landfilled waste. In 2014 special landfill tax is set as thirty five (35) euro per tn of landfilled waste and will increase by five (5) euro / tn annually until it reaches the number sixty (60) euro / tn. During the reporting period landfill tax was not activated.

According to national legislation the non hazardous industrial waste producers / holders are responsible for ensuring that waste will undergo safe disposal operations. Especially for hazardous waste, the producer / holder must complete the identification document (Article 20, paragraph 2 of Law 4042/2012) in detail and must receive it signed from the final disposal facility, ensuring that final disposal is completed.

Moreover, inspections are carried out in order to avoid dumping according to Article 19 of Law 4042/2012 (OJG 24 A), as mentioned in answer of question 17, and penalties are imposed where infringements are traced, according to Article 37 of Law 4042/2012 (OJG 24 A), as mentioned in more detail in answer of question 18.

9. POLLUTER-PAYS PRINCIPLE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT (ARTICLES 14 AND 15 WFD)

- (1) Please explain briefly the system according to which the Member State gives full effect to the polluter pays principle.

According to national legislation the producer / holder of the waste is responsible for waste management. Moreover, the municipalities and the waste management bodies are responsible for municipal waste management.

Undertakings or establishments that are involved in waste management shall follow the environmental permits issued either for collection and transport, or for final recovery or disposal. In case of infringement civil, administrative and / or criminal penalties are imposed. Moreover, the legislation for environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage is applied (Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004, as transposed in national legislation by Presidential Decree 148/2009 (OJG 190 A)). It should also be mentioned that the provisions of Directive 2008/99/EC on the protection of the environment through criminal law are implemented by the respective transposition act (Part A of Law 4042/2012 (OJG 24 A) "Protection of the environment through criminal law in compliance with the Directive 2008/99/EC").

In addition polluter pays principle is also implemented through the extended producer responsibility.

- (2) Please explain whether the Member State has opted for the costs of waste management to be borne wholly or partly by the producer of the product from which the waste came and whether distributors of such products share the costs and according to which cost distribution scheme.

In alternative waste management and within the framework of producer's extended responsibility, the initial producer of the product pays financial contribution to the respective PROs scheme in order to cover

the management of the waste. Regarding industrial waste management, the cost is borne by the initial producer of waste. Moreover the citizens pay reciprocal fees to the municipalities for the management of municipal waste through the bills for electricity consumption.

10. PRINCIPLE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND PROXIMITY (ARTICLE 16 WFD)

- (1) Which measures have been taken in fulfilment of the obligation in Article 16 (1) WFD to establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations, and has that network been organised on regional level?

Principle of self efficiency and proximity applies in national legislation regarding waste management in general. National networks regarding hazardous and hazardous healthcare waste are respectively established, but regarding municipal waste the networks are based at a regional level. The municipalities are responsible for municipal waste collection, and the waste management bodies are at regional level responsible for waste storage, treatment and disposal.

Disposal facilities

In year 2015, 74 landfills were in operation, from which:

- 70 landfills of municipal solid wastes, which is the most common waste disposal method for municipal waste in Greece
- 2 landfills of hazardous wastes (Public Power Corporation S.A. and ALUMINIO S.A.) and
- 2 landfill of non-hazardous industrial wastes.

Mechanical Separation & Treatment Units

Up to date, four (4) Units for Mechanical Separation and Composting of municipal wastes are in operation:

- 1) Attica– Ano Liosia, 2) Creta – Chania and 3) Heraklion, 4) Unit in Kefallonia island – Ionia Isl Region.

Additionally thirty two (32) Sorting Facilities for the sorting of packaging waste were in operation in 2015. Regarding the coverage of sorting operations, 91% of the existing municipalities applied systems of separate collection of packaging waste.

Incinerators

One (1) Incinerator is operating in Attica Region, for incineration of hazardous healthcare wastes.

- (2) How does the Member State ensure that waste is disposed of or recovered in one of the nearest appropriate installations?

According to national legislation, all kinds of waste shall be treated / disposed in the nearest appropriate facilities, applying the principle of proximity. The responsibility for ensuring that municipal waste is disposed of or recovered according to the principle of proximity belongs to the Regional Authorities and the competent waste management bodies. Additionally municipal waste must be treated within each managing territory.

According also to the new National Waste Management Plan, the construction of additional treatment facilities of the remaining municipal waste by 2020, in case there is a need coming from the updated Regional Waste Management Plans (see the answer of question 15), will be based on the principle of proximity and the possibilities of the inter-municipal cooperation.

- (3) Please give details about the extent and the form of any collaboration which may have taken place with other Member States in fulfilling the obligation in Article 16 (1).

There is collaboration with other Member States regarding transboundary shipments of waste destined for recovery or disposal. These procedures are private initiatives, but they are carried out after the consent of the involved competent authorities of the Member States and according to the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and the relevant Greek legislation. Hellenic Ministry of the Environment and Energy

consents to those shipments only when they are in line with the national and regional plans and the proximity principle.

- (4) What degree of self-sufficiency in waste disposal has been attained in the Member State? Please illustrate this answer with actual or estimated figures for the waste disposed of within the Member State out of the total waste requiring disposal produced in the Member State.

The degree of self-sufficiency in waste disposal facilities achieved by the operation of disposal facilities is indicated below. The data presented below correspond to the year 2014.

a) Municipal wastes

- 72 municipal landfill sites operated in the country, providing coverage of 84 % of the municipal waste that must undergo landfill.

b) Hazardous wastes (not including healthcare wastes)

Hazardous wastes management		(t)	%
1	Generation:	225,010	
2	- Disposal (within the country)	53,079	43%
3	- Waste that must undergo disposal	122,969	

11. MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (ARTICLES 17, 18, 19, 20 WFD)

- (1) Please describe the measures the Member State has taken to ensure that the generation, collection, storage, treatment of hazardous waste is done in an environmentally sound manner.

There is national legislation regarding hazardous waste management which also provides specific terms and conditions on collection / transport and recovery / disposal operations. Specific environmental permits are issued either for collection and transport or for recovery / disposal operations, based on the abovementioned legislation.

Producers, establishments, undertakings of hazardous waste management shall follow the environmental permits and either treat the waste as it is permitted or deliver it to permitted companies for collection and transport.

Regarding hazardous waste streams that are included in the alternative management schemes, the additional requirements set by the PROs schemes shall be followed.

Finally, inspections in the producers' or hazardous waste management facilities are carried out in order to ensure that the management is in accordance with the national and European legislation.

- (2) Which measures are taken to ensure the traceability of hazardous waste from the generation to final disposal, in particular by record keeping pursuant Article 35 of the Directive and a proper labelling of hazardous waste? Which measures have been taken to ensure that waste with hazardous properties is correctly classified as hazardous waste?

The establishments or undertakings intending to carry out waste treatment, the producers of hazardous waste and the establishments and undertakings which collect or transport hazardous waste on a professional basis, or act as dealers and brokers of hazardous waste, shall keep a chronological record of the quantity, nature and origin of the waste, and, where relevant, the destination, frequency of collection, mode of transport and treatment method foreseen in respect of the waste, and shall make that information available, on request, to the competent authorities. Moreover producers, establishments, undertakings of hazardous waste management should report the respective quantities of the waste they produce or / and manage in the competent authorities. The standard forms, which should be used in each case, are described in JMD 24944/1159/2006 (General Technical Specifications for hazardous waste management).

Additionally during collection and transport, hazardous waste must be accompanied by the recognition document, completed by the producer / holder (Article 10 of JMD 13588/725/2006 (383 B)) in detail.

As set in Law 4042/2012 (OJG 24 A), during the collection, transport and temporary storage, hazardous waste should be properly UN classified, packaged and labelled according to the respective international and community standards of waste transport (ADR, RID, IMDG, IATA).

Moreover during the granting of the environmental permit and in order to classify hazardous waste, sampling and qualitative and quantitative analysis are requested from the establishments or undertakings, for the justification of hazardous waste production and management.

- (3) Please indicate how the mixing ban for hazardous waste is being implemented and by what means and for what types of waste the Member State has provided derogations from Article 18 (1) allowing for mixing of hazardous waste.

According to national legislation, mixing of different categories of hazardous waste or hazardous with non hazardous waste during the collection, transport, disposal, recovery is prohibited. Cases of mixing different categories of hazardous waste or hazardous with non hazardous waste, are explicitly foreseen in the environmental permits issued by the competent authorities for hazardous waste recovery operations. In some cases where already stored hazardous waste has been mixed with other hazardous or non hazardous waste, it must be managed as hazardous waste in total and a specific permit is required.

12. WASTE OILS (ARTICLE 21 WFD)

- (1) Please describe the scheme applied in the Member State for separate collection and treatment of waste oils.

According to the current legislation (PD 82/2004) concerning the alternative management of waste oil, the waste oils are separately collected from the spots of their production, for example garages, fuel stations, industries, reception facilities in harbours, airports and units where the sale and replacement of oils (or only the replacement) take place. This kind of waste is collected by collectors - transporters who have the necessary permits and collaborate with the PROs schemes of waste oils. It is then led to collection centers and afterwards to regeneration – recovery installations.

- (2) Has the Member State taken measures to prevent mixing of waste oils with different properties or waste oils with other wastes or materials? What measures?

Separate collection of waste oils is explicitly foreseen by the provisions of PD 82/2004. It should be noted that within the permits of the activities leading to the production of waste oil, there are terms that prohibit the mixing of waste oils with other waste or materials. Furthermore, in case of signs of contamination of waste oils by other substances, spot checks and sample analysis are anticipated in the collection centers and in the entry of regeneration installations, in order to prevent the contamination of wider waste oils' quantities (article 5, PD 82/2004). Finally it is pointed out that within the specific identification document (as also mentioned in answer of question 11), which accompanies waste oils during their collection and transport from the collection centers to the regeneration installations, the waste producer declares that the waste oils have not been mixed with foreign substances.

- (3) What additional measures, such as technical requirements, producer responsibility, economic instruments or voluntary agreements does the Member State apply for the purpose of separate collection of waste oils and their proper treatment?

The PD 82/2004 basically introduces the extended producer responsibility, namely the producer's obligation to organize oil collection, transport, storage and treatment giving priority to the waste oil regeneration. Following the provisions of PD 82/2004, the oils importers - producers are obliged to organize systems of alternative management, in which they pay a certain contribution in proportion to the quantities they put in the market, in order to cover the cost of alternative management. Until today, one system of alternative management "ELTEPE SA" has been approved (it was recently renamed ENDIALE). Waste oil regeneration facilities in Greece, in order to be environmentally permitted, submit Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to the competent Authorities (Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Decentralized Administrations). The competent authorities evaluate several

parameters in order to check whether the EIA are in line with legislation's requirements and particularly whether specific measures are proposed to protect the environment. Provided that all conditions are fulfilled, the environmental permit is drafted and suggested for approval, in which the terms and restrictions foreseen by the PD 82/2004, as well as the current legislation concerning the hazardous waste management (Joint Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006), are included.

- (4) Please further indicate whether waste oils are subject to requirements of regeneration in the Member State and whether the Member State restricts the transboundary shipment of waste oils from its territories to incineration or co-incineration facilities in order to give priority to the regeneration of waste oils.

Following the provisions of PD 82/2004, an explicit priority concerning the regeneration of waste oils has been raised and only if this is not feasible, technically, economically and organizationally, may the waste oils be disposed in incineration. It is therefore noticed that until today all the waste oil collected during the systems operation, have been led to regeneration.

Finally it should be noted that according to the article 31 of the Law 4042/2012 which incorporates Directive 2008/98/EK in the national Legislation, it is foreseen that concerning the transboundary shipment of waste oils and in accordance with the articles 11 or 12 of the Regulation 1013/2006, the waste oils are not allowed to be transported to installations of incineration or co- incineration abroad, provided that the regeneration (R9) process is technically feasible within the country.

13. BIO-WASTE (ARTICLE 22 WFD)

Please describe briefly how the Member State encourages:

- (a) Separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;

The use of composting bins in households is promoted, the network of waste coming from edible oils and fats for the production of bio-diesel is encouraged. Moreover a guide on the management of biowaste has been issued aiming at the promotion of separate collection of bio-waste, as mentioned in answer of question 7.1.

Additionally to the answer of question 7, the National Waste Management Plan also foresees the following regarding the separate collection of bio-waste:

- The actions of home and in situ composting, diversion of rural areas biodegradable waste in farming and agricultural operations (e.g. feeding animals, fertilizer in gardens) will be strengthened, but also the collection of waste coming from edible oils and fats for the production of bio-diesel is further encouraged.
- In the framework of the new National Waste Management Plan, the Regional Waste Management Plans (see answer of question 15) are updated and reviewed, in which the development of networks for separate collection and treatment of bio-waste is promoted.
- The separate collection of bio-waste and the recovery of separately collected organic waste in treatment facilities foreseen in the Regional Waste Management Plans and in smaller scale composting units, at municipal level, according also to the Municipal Waste Management Plans, are promoted. In addition the technical adjustment of the already existing Waste Treatment Facilities is foreseen in order to receive separately collected organic waste.

- (b) Treatment of bio-waste in a way that fulfils a high level of environmental protection;

Bio-waste treatment facilities must have the required environmental permits, in which the terms and conditions for environmental protection are set. The facilities (i.e. bio-diesel production coming from waste of edible oil and fat and units for the production organohumic fertilisers – compost) which already operate are suitably environmentally permitted.

- (c) The use of environmentally safe materials produced from bio-waste.

Joint Ministerial Decision oik.56366/4351/2014 (OJG 3339 B) applies, setting terms and provisions regarding the use of produced compost (compost like output) from the treatment of mixed municipal waste.

In addition Commission Decision 2006/799/EC of 3 November 2006 “establishing revised ecological criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements for the award of the Community eco-label to soil improver” and Commission Decision 2007/64/EC of 15 December 2006 “establishing revised ecological criteria and the related assessment and verification requirements for the award of the Community eco-label to growing media” are taken into consideration.

14. PERMITS AND REGISTRATION (ARTICLES 23, 24, 25 WFD)

- (1) How does the Member State ensure that waste is only treated by establishments or undertakings which have a permit complying with the requirements of Article 23 of the Directive?

The establishments and undertaking that produce and manage waste operate only when the required permits are valid. Moreover they are obliged to report annually the quantities of waste they produced / treated and where and how they treated / disposed them. That means that there is a statistical cross check of the quantities of waste.

Additionally, on-site periodic and random inspections are carried out in the facilities of the waste producers, in the waste management facilities, and during the collection / transport.

- (2) To what extent has the Member State derogated from the permit requirement and which provisions have been laid down to ensure that waste treatment exempted from the permit requirements are in line with the principle of environmentally sound waste management? Has the Member State made use of the Commission's guidance on permitting and inspections?

No derogation.

15. WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS (ARTICLE 28 WFD)

- (1) Have waste management plan(s) been drawn up in order to attain the objectives referred to in Articles 1, 4, 13 and 16 WFD? Please provide a link to the publically available website on which they are placed. Has the Member State made use of the Commission's guidance on how to prepare a waste management plan?

The National Waste Management Plan, in accordance with the article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), has been approved and published on 15-12-2015 with the Act no. 49 of Ministerial Council “Amendment and approval of the National Waste Management Plan and the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, ratified according to the 51373/4684/25–11–2015 Joint Ministerial Decision”. It is publically available on the following website of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy:

<http://www.ypeka.gr/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=8rKEKVFO8G0%3d&tabid=238&language=el-GR>

Commission's guidance on how to prepare a waste management plan has been used.

- (2) How many waste management plans have been drawn up to cover the entire geographical territory of the Member State? In case of more than one plan, how does the Member State ensure that the entire geographical territory is properly covered by the waste management plans and that they meet the objectives referred to in Articles 1, 4, 13 and 16?

The new National Waste Management Plan is an integrated plan for all waste streams and covers the entire geographical territory. Furthermore, Regional Waste Management Plans, covering the geographical territory of each region (13 regions of Greece), will be issued by the end of 2016 incorporating and further specifying the principles, directions and measures of the National Waste Management Plan. In addition, the updated National plan for Hazardous Waste management is about to be approved in the following days. The National Plan for Healthcare Waste Management is valid.

16. WASTE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES (ARTICLE 29 WFD)

- (1) Have waste prevention programme(s) been drawn up in accordance with Articles 1 and 4 WFD? Please provide a link to the publically available website on which they are placed. Has the

Member State made use of the Commission's guidance on how to prepare a waste prevention programme?

The National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, in accordance with the article 29 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), has been approved and published on 15-12-2015 with the Act no. 49 of Ministerial Council "Amendment and approval of the National Waste Management Plan and the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, ratified according to the 51373/4684/25-11-2015 Joint Ministerial Decision". It is publically available on the aforementioned website of the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (Answer in Question 15(1)).

Commission's guidance on how to prepare a waste prevention programme has been used.

- (2) Please outline the main elements of the waste prevention programmes the Member State has adopted in order to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste.

The National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention aims at raising public awareness regarding waste prevention, the promotion of sustainable consumption and reuse of products. Moreover by giving the necessary guidance at national level for waste prevention for the next five years, the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention aims at contributing to the improvement of waste management, reduction of waste generation and at reducing of the use of natural resources. The sectors that have been selected for determining qualitative targets, are food waste, paper, packaging and packaging waste, Electric and Electronic Equipment (EEE) and Waste from Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE).

Additionally, there is an effort of combining the goals, objectives and actions of the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention with other policies regarding sustainable development, waste management and product consumption.

- (3) Please report on any progress waste prevention programmes have produced during the reporting period and indicate the evolution of waste generation over the reporting period.

There has been no systematic progress during the reporting period 2013-2015 due to the fact that the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention was approved on December 2015 and there was not enough time to undertake any organised action.

17. INSPECTIONS

Please describe briefly the system of periodic inspections referred to in Article 34, indicating frequency and depth of inspections. Please further indicate the available administrative capacity in the Member State for carrying out such inspections. Has the Member State made use of the Commission's guidance on permitting and inspections?

Competent authorities (Environmental Inspectors and other environmental services in the Ministry for the Environment and Energy, or in regional authorities) carry out periodic and random inspections in waste production, storage, disposal / recovery facilities. The inspections frequency depends on the waste type, the terms of storage / disposal / recovery, the capacity of the facility. Moreover an inspection is obligatory before issuing or amending environmental permits.

There are administrative difficulties due to the lack of staff in the competent for inspection authorities.

18. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES (ARTICLE 36 (2) WFD)

Please provide examples for the Member State's system of effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Directive.

In case of infringement of the provisions of the Directive 2008/98/EK either due to the actions or to the lack of actions by the waste producer / holder, criminal, administrative and civil penalties are imposed,

according to the Law 1650/1986 (160 A) as amended by Law 3010/2003 (91 A'), Law 4014/2011 (209 A) and Law 4042/2012 (24 A). Moreover the abovementioned penalties are imposed to the municipalities or the waste management bodies responsible for the municipal waste management in each managing territory of the country, when municipal waste are illegally disposed in dumps. Moreover, regarding alternative management the additional penalties mentioned in the article 20 of the Law 2939/2001 (OJG 179 A), as amended.

19. RECORD WITH REGARD TO MEETING THE TARGETS SET OUT IN ARTICLE 11 (2) (A) AND (B) WFD

The reporting shall be based on the provisions of Commission Decision 2011/753/EU, of 18 November 2011, establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in Article 11 (2) of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council².

Reporting period:

In line with Commission Decision 2011/753/EU, Member States shall verify compliance with the targets set in Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98 by calculating the weight of the waste streams which are generated and the waste streams which are prepared for re-use, recycled or have undergone other material recovery in one calendar year. Member States shall provide data in the implementation reports on the state of preparation for re-use, recycling and material recovery of the respective waste streams for either each year of the three-year reporting period or for the years of the reporting periods laid down in Annex I, Section 5 to Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002.

1	Member State provides data on its record with regard to meeting the targets for each year of the three-year reporting period (select appropriate answer) ³ .	no
2	Member State provides data on its record with regard to meeting the targets for the years of the reporting periods laid down in Annex I, Section 5 to Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 (select appropriate answer) ⁴ .	yes
3	<i>(report only in the first implementation report based on this questionnaire)</i> Please specify by selecting the appropriate answer which calculation method has been chosen pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 1 of Commission Decision 2011/753/EU.	Calculation method 2
4	<i>(report only from the second implementation report onwards)</i> Please specify whether the Member State has changed the calculation method selected under point 3 above. If yes, please specify to which calculation method, and how has the Member State ensured consistency in the data reported.	
5	The data on the percentage of recovery (covering preparation for re-use and recovery) and recycling (covering preparation for re-	

² OJ L 310, 25.11.2011, p. 11-16

³ These data will be collected annually by Eurostat, data are to be transmitted by the end of the calendar year following the reference year.

⁴ These data will be collected every second year by Eurostat, data are to be transmitted 18 months after the reference year.

	use and recycling) are collected by Eurostat. Member States may enter the data for verification purposes:	
	Preparation for re-use and recycling rate for household and similar waste as specified in the calculation method selected by the Member State in each year covered by this implementation report:	26.2 % in year 2013
		25.7 % in year 2014
		26.5 % in year 2015
	Recovery rate for construction and demolition waste in each year covered by this implementation report:	% in year
		% in year
		% in year
6	Where targets were not met, please set out the reasons for failure and the actions the Member State intends to take to meet those targets.	The main reason is that the implementation of the measures adopted in the National Waste Management Plan has been delayed, in combination with the economical crisis in Greece.