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1 Introduction to bio-waste management in Greece

As defined in Law 4042/2012 (Government Gazette 24/A/13-2-2012) bio-waste includes biodegradable waste from gardens and parks, food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, catering service pro, videos and retail premises, and associated waste from food processing facilities. Bio-waste, depending on its nature or origin and, the waste streams they produce, can be categorized into domestic, commercial, and industrial biowaste. Here in Greece, we have three options, The first is the disposal to landfills, the second is the composting, and the third is the biogas stations. Also, we are at the first step of the collection of the source.

2 National concept/strategy on bio-waste management

2.1 Legal framework

- For composting Ministerial Decision No. 56366/4351/14
- The general context:

Law 3536/07

Law 3979/11

Law 4042/12

Law 4071/12

The latest on the prioritization of energies is the national law 4819/2021

2.2 Waste management programs and strategies

New National Waste Management Plan (ESDA) 2020 – 2030

This framework defines the policy, strategies, axes as well as the qualitative and quantitative objectives of waste management and their individual streams, while setting the axes of actions and measures to achieve the objectives set by both national and EU legislation for waste management. It is prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Energy and approved by the Council of Ministers, in order for there to be a political commitment of all the Ministries for its implementation and a uniform approach regarding the management of the country's waste.

The new ECHR (2020-2030) has set ambitious goals compatible with the goals of the EU directives. for sorting at source, which are also the objectives of the circular economy package directives, and in particular the achievement of increasing the preparation for re-use and recycling of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) to at least 55% by weight by 2025 and 60% by weight by 2030. The aim is also to minimize landfill to 10% of the generated MSW by 2030. In order to achieve the above objectives, the ECHR foresees the taking of specific measures as well as the competent bodies for their implementation, aiming in particular at the development of the separate collection, where, among other things, it provides for the separate collection of new waste streams, sorting at source, on the "Pay As You Throw" principle, strengthening and upgrading the Recyclable Materials Sorting Centers. In addition, programs to inform and sensitize citizens, which is also a condition for the successful implementation of the national plan, are planned, which, it should be noted, are already underway.

2.3 National standards and technical guidelines (collection, treatment and use)

Here in Greece, we don't have standards or extra guidelines, the framework for the collection, treatment and use is included in the following laws:

- 4819/2021 & 4685/2020

Mostly the technical guidelines are coming from the ISO 14001: 2018

2.4 Quality Assurance Scheme (QAS) and National Quality Assurance Organization (NQAO)

3 Source separated collection of bio-waste

Nothing yet in our region

4 Bio-waste treatment (recycling, material/energy recovery)

Greece is not a big player as a state until now, because of the economic crisis, no national project arise for this sector.

5 Application and market

The application of compost in the Greek market is done on either conventional or organic crops, as well as we have applications for the restoration of disturbed soils and for amateur use.

6 Expected trends and developments

7 Contacts and sources of information

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About



Our company BIOSOLIDS SA is active in the certified, legal, and rational management of waste produced by the food, beverage, processing, and packaging industries of fresh vegetables, gins, the winemaking and brewing industries as well as the organic residues of crops and vegetable organic residues of large chains supermarkets, hotel units, and clinics.

Having created a composting unit in Skydra, Pella prefecture, with a management capacity of 22.000 tons per year, we are able to manage organic waste legally, rationally, economically, and always with environmental protection and sustainable development in mind.

The object of our company's activity is the management-recycling of non-hazardous solid waste and biomass through the process of composting (energy R3).

Biosolids guarantee the accurate and detailed quantification of the volume of your waste, in the context of the management of organic non-hazardous waste and the reduction of these emissions, due to the composting process.

BIOSOLIDS is registered in the Register of Non-Hazardous Waste Managers under Register Number 815 and Protocol Number 9094/629. It is also registered in the Electronic Waste Register as a Waste Receipt and Storage Unit with Number 323-1.