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ZEFFIROS

Zero-waste energy-efficient agricultural communities in the Greece-Republic of North Macedonia cross-border area

DELIVERABLE 3.1

Legal & policy framework analysis on bio-waste management

12/2019

Sub-Deliverable 3.2.1 – Greek legislation framework for bio-waste management

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List of Acronyms

BMSWM	Bodies that Manage SWM
DEL	Directorate of Environmental Licensing
EIS	Environmental Impact Studies
EWL	European Waste List
L	Law
J.M.D.	Joint Ministerial Decision
M.D.	Ministerial Decision
MEECC	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
MEPPW	Ministry of Environmental Planning and Public Works
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NWMP	National Waste Management Plan
NWPSP	National Waste Prevention Strategic Plan
O.G.G.	Official Government Gazette
PROSs	Producer Responsibility Organisation Schemes
RWMP	Regional Waste Management Plans
SaS	Separation at Source
SEC	Standard Environmental Commitments
SES	Special Environmental Service

1. Introduction

This report provides a meticulous review of the framework legislation in the CB area to map existing policies and legislation for waste treatment operations. In particularly, emphasis is given on bio-gas and compost use. More specifically, it includes the legal aspects on waste streams, waste management strategic plans, waste prevention issues and current practices in Greece and roadmaps towards the achievement of waste management targets regarding biowaste streams.

2. Review of framework legislation in the Cross-Border area

2.1. The case of Greece: Main legislative initiatives and plans

2.1.1. Waste management in Greece

In Greece, specific alternatives, options and measures are implemented that have transposed or transposing EU legislative framework and ensuring that waste disposal and management is realised in eco-friendly and environmentally sound manner to protect human health and the environment. This chapter highlights the main points of the waste management legislation framework in Greece, the strategic plans and waste prevention proposal and current practices. Emphasis is given to national legal aspects on the bio-waste management, the main waste steam under consideration in ZEFFIROS project.

The legislative framework for waste management in Greece follows closely the corresponding European framework. Over the last years, all relevant EU Directives have been adopted from the Greek legislation. A milestone in Greek legislation is the adoption of Directive 2008/99/EC – Waste Production and Management Framework through the Law (L.)4042/2012 (Table 3.1.1; n.1). 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 L. 1650/1986 (Table 3.1.1; n.2) as amended by L. 3010/2002 (Table 3.1.1; n.3), L. 4014/2011 (Table 3.1.1; n.4) and L. 4042/2012 (Table 3.1.1; n.1). Moreover, the abovementioned penalties are imposed to the municipalities or the bodies responsible for the municipal waste management in each managing territory of the country when municipal waste is illegally disposed of in dumps. Regarding alternative management, there are additional penalties mentioned in the article 20 of the L. 2939/2001 (Table 3.1.1; n.5), as amended. The aforementioned Laws depicted in Table 3.1.1, provide the strategic framework in the corresponding Greek legislation. It should be underlined that the last years and regarding municipal waste, uncontrolled dumping has been reduced by the development of an integrated municipal waste management network, including landfills and recycling facilities.

In Greece, according to article 29 of the L. 4042/2012, the waste hierarchy applies as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy, i.e. prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, e.g. energy recovery, and disposal. According to Article 13 of the same Law, the European List of

Waste (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC, EE L. 204/37/21.7.1998, as amended) is used for waste classification.

J.M.D. 50910/27272/2003 (Table 3.1.1; n.6) "Measures and conditions for solid waste management. National and regional management planning" incorporated Directive 1975/442/EC by setting stricter guidelines, measures and conditions for SWM management whilst introducing European objectives and principles into national policy. Article 4 of this J.M.D. lays down the principles governing SWM as defined in the European texts, namely:

- The principle of precaution and waste prevention, which seeks to reduce the total volume of waste and reduce the harmful effects on health and the environment through re-use, recovering of materials and recycling, as well as energy recovery without pollution of the environment, in order to reduce the amount of waste to be disposed of, taking into account the economic costs.
- The "Polluter Pays" Principle, with emphasis on waste producer responsibility.
- The proximity principle that waste is sought, as far as possible, to one of the nearest approved treatment and/or disposal facilities where this is environmentally acceptable and economically feasible.
- The principle of repairing environmental damage.

In addition, the L. 2939/2001, provides the basic framework for management and reuse of packaging and other specific types of waste. According to this Law, extended producer responsibility has been adopted within the institutional framework of alternative management. Nowadays, and apart from packaging waste, the Greek legislation covers waste streams such as End-of-Life vehicles, Waste of Electric and Electronic Equipment, waste oils, batteries and accumulators, used vehicles tires and Construction and Demolition Waste. Under the extended producers' responsibility, the obligation of the producers to receive waste products after their use and undertake the cost of management is legislatively established. This is realized through the legal obligation of the producers to organise or participate in Producer Responsibility Organization Schemes (PROSs). These schemes may be individual or collective, and the participation in them is accompanied by financial contribution. On this basis, the waste streams included are collected separately from the final user or consumer through the approved PRO Schemes of alternative management, before undergoing recovery operations. It should be emphasised that the "Polluter Pays" Principle is also implemented through Extended Producer's Responsibility.

Waste management strategic plans in Greece illuminate the roadmap towards the achievement of waste management targets regarding, inter alia, bio-waste streams. More specifically, L. 4042/2012 puts forward the obligation for a National Waste Management Plan (NWMP,) which defines the policy, strategy, principles and targets for waste management in Greece. Furthermore, the NWMP suggests measures and actions for accomplishing specific targets and principles. NWMP re-allocates waste management to a municipal level and places the responsibility for Separation at Source (SaS). In addition, the NWMP promotes recycling on the municipalities through small-scale units and encourages the participatory process in local communities. It should be noted that maximisation of the SaS and recovery, instead of mixed form treatment of MSW has been placed at the core of waste management planning. Emphasis is given to the implementation of SaS and targets to accomplish high percentages of recycling throughout the whole country, in order to achieve by

2020 the target of recycling of at least 50% by weight. Moreover, up to now, several Municipalities apply programmes of separate collection of paper, metal, plastic and glass. Separate collection of waste paper in the form of printed material in Greece has been set into force by some municipalities and private initiative in units such as offices, services, companies.

Table 3.1.1: Important Laws in Greek environmental and waste management legislation.

A.A	Year	Legislation	Brief Description
1	2012	L 4042 O.G.G. 24/A'/13.02.2012	Protection of the environment through criminal law – Harmonization with the directive 2008/99/EK – Context of waste production and management – Harmonization with the directive 2008/98/EK – Adjustment of issues of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.
2	1986	L 1650/86 O.G.G 160/A'/16.10.1986	For the protection of the environment.
3	2002	L 3010/2002 O.G.G. 91/A'/25.4.200	Harmonization of Law 1650/1986 with the Directives 97/11/EU and 96/01/EU, determination process and regulation of matters regarding water courses and other provisions.
4	2011	L 4014 O.G.G. 209/A'/21.09.2011	Environmental licensing of projects and activities, regularisation of unauthorized buildings in conjunction to the creation of environmental balance and other provisions within the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change competence.
5	2001	L 2939/2001 O.G.G 179/A'/6.8.2001	Packaging and alternative management of packaging waste and other products – Establishment of National Organization of Alternative Management of Packaging Waste and other products.
6	2003	J.M.D 50910/2727/2003 O.G.G. 1909/B'/22.12.2003	Measures and conditions for solid waste management. National and regional management planning.

Based on the existing NWMP and among other guidelines and provisions, Regional Waste Management Plans (RWMP) are prepared for the management of all waste produced at regional level. All the existing RWMPs were revised accordingly in 2015 in line with the (latest) NWMP that incorporated the provisions, guidelines and principles set out in L. 4042/2012. For the ZEFIRROS Greek side, and in parallel with 220/2016 (ΑΔΑ:6ΕΕΠ7ΛΛ-ΠΥ3) of the Regional Council of Central Macedonia, the revision of RWMP of the Region of Central Macedonia was approved, which was ratified with the 58971/5144 (1) J.M.D. of Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Energy and Environment (O.G.G. 4010 B'/14.12.2016). The plan is in line with the NWMP and with the National Waste Prevention Strategic Plan (NWPSP) that were ratified with the J.M.D. 51373/4684/25.11.2015 and the act 49 of Ministerial Council 15.12.2015, revisions and ratification of NWMP and NWPSP. The NWPSP has been compiled to promote sustainable consumption and the reuse of products, as well as raising awareness in relation to waste prevention and includes initiatives such as:

- Financing through EU programs to support the local authorities in the actions to be undertaken for waste prevention.
- Raising awareness at schools, ("Eco schools" initiative).
- Promoting PPPs for the optimisation of the reduction and recycling of waste in touristic destinations.
- Organising events for the demonstration of waste reduction methods.
- Promoting reusable bags and the reuse of clothing.
- Exchanging of used products (such as books).
- Environmental labelling.

In Greece, according to national legislation all kinds of waste must 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 (local authorities). Last but not least, the competent 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, and the capacity of the facility. Moreover, an inspection is obligatory before issuing or amending environmental permits.

2.1.2. Bio-waste: Producing biogas and compost for further use

The concept of biodegradable waste is appeared for the first time in the J.M.D. 29407/3508/2002 "Measures and conditions for the landfill of waste" (Table 3.1.2; n.1), which is intended to harmonise the Greek legislation with Directive 1999/31/EC. The term "biodegradable waste" is defined as any waste capable of being anaerobically or aerobically decomposed, such as food and gardening waste, paper and cardboard. This legislative initiative established strict operating and technical requirements for waste and landfills to identify measures, procedures and guidelines to prevent or reduce adverse environmental impacts as far as possible. Greece, in line with the requirements of the relevant EU directive, is committed to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste intended for disposal at landfills, which should be gradually decreasing by 2020.

The concept of bio-waste, as a separate category of waste, was regulated in Greece by L. 4042/2012 (Table 3.1.2; n.1). According to L. 4042/2012 (Art. 11), biological waste (bio-waste) is defined as: "Biodegradable garden and park waste, domestic food and kitchen waste, restaurants, catering and retail outlets, and associated waste from food processing plants". The same Law establishes a separate collection of bio-waste and sets a separate collection target of at least 10% of their total weight by 2020. Article 45 sets out the appropriate measures and minimum requirements, where appropriate, to encourage:

I. Separate collection of bio-waste for the purpose of composting and/or fermentation of bio-waste.

II. Treatment of bio-waste in a way that ensures a high level of environmental protection.

III. The use of environmentally friendly materials produced from bio-waste.

Bio-waste management is one of the key components of a municipal SWM system in line with the existing legislative framework of Greece. All approved RWMPs promote the development of separate collection and treatment networks for bio-waste to achieve by 2020 the target of separate collection of 40% by weight. Moreover, the proper treatment of bio-waste in order to produce compost which meets quality criteria so as to be able to be used further in accordance with international and/or national standards is strongly suggested.

In Greece, the operations applied up to now for the treatment of bio-waste include: (i) bio-diesel production coming from waste of edible oil and fat in suitably permitted facilities and (ii) units for the production of organohumic fertilizers/compost that have the required permits. The NWMP forms the legislative basis to put forward the strategy and framework for the separate collection of bio-waste and the development of networks for their recovery. The key elements are:

- 40% target of separate collection of bio-waste by 2020 (higher percentage than L. 4042/2012).
- Treatment of separately collected bio-waste aiming at producing compost that meets quality standards for its re-use in accordance with international and/or national standards.
- Design of new plants and utilisation of the already planned pre-treatment organic waste treatment plants of the existing RWMP.
- Maximise the diversion levels of available edible fat and oils to 75% by 2020.
- Domestic composting with a focus on rural and semi-urban households and on-site mechanical composting in public green areas.

L. 4555/2018 (Table 3.1.2; n.2) grants to Municipalities (Local Level A) the responsibility - inter alia for:

- Organising and implementing a system of separate bio-waste collection, mainly originating from catering, households, large producers and green waste from parks and gardens.
- Informing and raising awareness of citizens and businesses operating within their administrative boundaries.
- The construction and operation of bio-waste treatment plants up to Category B (L. 4014/2011 - Table 3.1.1; n.4) of the 4th group “Environmental Infrastructure Systems” of M.D. DEL/37674/2016 (Table 3.1.2; n.3) of the Minister of Environment and Energy and subject to the provisions of the respective RWMP.

In order to promote the separate collection of bio-waste, pilot activities of household composting bins are used and additionally a network for the collection and recovery of edible oils and fats is developing. Moreover, a guide to the separate collection of bio-waste has been issued, which has been distributed to the municipalities to promote separate collection in household and municipal waste. Energy Recovery is also promoted (based on biological and/or chemical procedures) in the form of practices with low environmental impact which produce secondary gas or liquid fuels for the generation of energy. Such practices, inter alia, include the recovery of biogas from landfills, the generation of biogas through anaerobic digestion and the generation of biogas from waste oils.

Composting plants are characterized as processing-recovery plants, where aerobic treatment of bio-waste is applied. According to DEL/37674/2016 composting plants fall under activity 15 of the 4th Group - Environmental Infrastructure Systems: "*Facilities of producing compost of a predetermined or separated organic fraction of MSW in industrial buildings or other suitable structures, e.g. of greenhouse type, not covered etc.*". It is aforementioned that municipalities are responsible for the construction and operation of such plants, as long as the daily capacity of waste entering them ranges from 1 t to 20 t (Category B; L. 4014/2011). Measures, conditions and requirements for the construction of composting units with a daily capacity of 1 t to 20 t (Category B) are set out in J.M.D. 171914/2013 (Table 3.1.2; n.4) on "Standard Environmental Commitments for Category 4 Projects and Activities of Group 4: Environmental Infrastructure Systems", Annex IV to M.D. 1958/2012 (Table 3.1.4; n. 10), as applicable at any time. The J.M.D. 171914/2013 also sets requirements and specifications for the product of composting plants. In particular, the requirements laid down in COMMISSION DECISION 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 improvers (notified under document number C(2006) 5369) are hereby adopted. The requirements set very high standards for all compost uses.

It should be underlined that there is a need to specify the quality standards for compost produced from preselected bio-waste and from the combination of different types of bio-waste such as agricultural/forestry streams etc. This should be realised in line with compost's possible uses, in compliance with J.M.D. 56366/4351 (Table 3.1.2; n. 5) which, inter alia, determines the requirements (specifications) for type A compost which is produced from mechanical-biological treatment of mixed MSW. Relevant actions have been taken by the relevant ministries to this end. It should be noted that this J.M.D., (Art. 1), introduces and clarifies, in a complementary way, the definitions in article 11 of L. 4042/2012 of the terms "domestic waste", "associated waste", "mixed municipal waste", "aerobic treatment (composting)", "anaerobic digestion", "compost" and "digestate", and "type A compost". The J.M.D. is setting technical specifications for both the aerobic and anaerobic treatment processes, while is also defining limit values for secondary fuels (SRF-Solid Recovered Fuel or RDF-Refused Derived Fuel). Last but least, the necessary specific environmental authorisation for type A is referenced, both on the producer and recipient side.

According to paragraph 2 of Art. 12 of L. 4496/2017 (Table 3.1.2; n.6), which amended the L. 2939/2001, the operating bodies of public gathering spaces (cinemas, theatres, sports facilities with stands, commerce centres, convention centres, tourism facilities, training facilities, hospitals, clinics, airports, ports, central train stations, passenger ferries, universities, concert venues, banks and catering business with a capacity of more than 100 people) are required to ensure separate collection of individual packaging materials. By the MEC/75118/2890/26.10.2018 it is requested that these spaces should organise and implement separate collection of organic waste stream as a discrete waste steam. Based on this, guidance is given on the own procurement and organisation of separate collection facilities of the operating bodies, rather than on the Municipality.

The "Billing Regulation of Bodies that Manage SW (BMSW)" ratified by MEE 31606/930/08.04.2019 (Table 3.1.2; n.7) - J.M.D. (O.G.G. 1277/B'/15.04.2019) defines that fees paid by Local Authorities to the BMSWMs per service rendered, will be determined in relation with the performance of SaS, the diversion of organic

waste from landfill, the collection of packaging waste per resident and the total recycling carried out. Art. 55 of L. 4609/2019 (O.G.G. 67/A'/03.05.2019), which replaced Art. 43 of L. 4042/2012, abolishes special landfill fees and puts forward an environmental levy at BMSWM 10€/t of waste (European List of Waste codes: 20 01, 20 02, 20 03 and 15 01) available without prior treatment, which is transferred to the Green Fund to subsidise circular economy projects. Its validity starts on 1.1.2020 and from 1.1.2021 it increases by 5 €/y to 35 €/y. The environmental levy will be reduced in the light of the progress achieved in the implementation of RWMPs relevant to Mechanical Biological Treatment and bio-waste recovery facilities.

According to J.M.D. 18485/10.04.2017 (Table 3.1.2; n.9), which set out the categories and specifications of the Green Points and which was issued pursuant to Art. 11 of L. 4042/2012, as amended by Art. 21 of L. 4447/2016 (Table 3.1.2; n.10), at Green Points it is possible to collect – store bio-waste streams and in particular biodegradable waste that origin from gardens and parks (ELW code 20 02 01) and Edible Fats and Oils (ELW code 20 01 25).

Table 3.1.2: Important Laws in Greek bio-waste management and composting legislation.

A.A	Year	Legislation	Brief Description
1	2002	J.M.D. 29407/3508/2002 O.G.G. 1572/B'/16.12.2002	Measures and conditions for the landfill of waste.
2	2018	L 4555/2018 O.G.G B'133 / 19.08.2018	Reforming the Institutional Framework of Local Government - Deepening Democracy - Enhancing Participation – Improving of the economic and developmental function of the Local Authorities [KLEISTHENIS] - Arrangements for modernizing the framework organization and operation of BMSW (FODSA) - Other provisions of the Ministry of the Interior and other provisions.
3	2016	M.D. DEL/37674 O.G.G 2471/B'/10.08.2016	Amendment and codification of Ministerial Decision 1958/2012 - Classification of public and private works and activities into categories and subcategories in accordance with article 1, paragraph 4 of L 4014/2011 as amended and in force.
4	2006	J.M.D. 171914/2013 O.G.G 3072/B'/03.12.2013	"Standard Environmental Commitments for Category 4 Projects and Activities of Group 4:" Environmental Infrastructure Systems", Annex IV to M.D. 1958/2012 (B 21), as applicable at any time.
5	2014	J.M.D. 56366/4351 (O.G.G. 3339/B'/12.12.2014)	Determination of requirements (specifications) for treatment operations in the context of mechanical - biological treatment of mixed municipal waste and determination of the characteristics of the materials produced according to their uses, in accordance with subparagraph b of paragraph 1 of article 38 of Law 4042/2012 (24 /A).
6	2017	L 4496/2017 (O.G.G 170/A'/8.11.2017)	Amendment of L 2939/2001 on alternative management of packaging and other products, adaptation to Directive 2015/720/EU, regulation of issues related to Greek Recycling Organization and other provisions.

7	2019	MEE 31606/930/ 08.04.2019 J.M.D. (O.G.G. 1277/B'/ 15.04.2019)	Billing Regulation of Bodies that Manage Solid Waste.
8	2019	Law 4609/2019 (O.G.G. 67/A'/03.05.2019)	Armed Forces Personnel Regulations, Recruitment, Military Justice and other provisions.
9	2017	J.M.D. 18485 /10.04.2017 (O.G.G. 1412/B'/26.04.2017	Definition of the categories and specifications of the Green Points (MS), Centers of Recycling, Training and Screening at Source (KAEDISP) of Recycling Corners (GA) and Mobile Green Points (CSFs), pursuant to article 38 of Law 4042/2012, as apply.
10	2016	L 4447/2016	Spatial planning - Sustainable development and other provisions.

2.1.3. Slaughterhouse waste

Regarding slaughterhouse waste, the main legislative framework is depicted in Table 3.3.

Table 3.1.3:

A.A	Year	Legislation	Brief Description
1	2011	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 749/2011 of 29 July 2011 amending Regulation (EU) No 142/2011	Implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (Text with EEA relevance).
2	2009	REGULATION (EC) No 1069/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009	Laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 (Animal by-products Regulation).
3		COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 142/2011 of 25 February 2011	Implementing Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (Text with EEA relevance).

4	2016	Circular 3891/134991 (1-12-2016)	Manure and slaughterhouses management and decomposed residues that are produced in biogas plants.

The existing preparatory and licencing studies on particular issues that arise when part of bio-waste process in anaerobic digestion is slaughterhouse are depicted in the EU legislation (Table 3.1.3; n.1-3). In addition, the 3891/134991 (Table 3.1.3; n.4) of the Ministry of Agricultural Development and Food is important because it highlights issues regarding the manure and slaughterhouses management and decomposed residues that are produced in biogas plants. The purpose of the circular is to issue guidelines to:

- Livestock farms and slaughterhouses for the management of manure produced on these facilities and,
- biogas/composting plants for raw materials which receive and manage the generated decomposition residue,

in order to comply with the legal requirements of Regulations 1069/2009 and 142/2011. A chronological record of the quantity must be kept, 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.

Relevant legislation for environmental licensing for such pilot plants, the preparation of necessary documentation and relevant procedures can be found in the legislation initiatives depicted in Table 3.1.4.

Table 3.1.4: Main national legal laws, aspects and points on Environmental Impact Studies in Greece.

A.A	Year	Legislation	Brief Description
1	1990	J.M.D. 69269/5387/1990 O.G.G 678/B'/25.10.1990	Ranking of projects and activities into categories, content of Environmental Impact Studies (EIS), setting the content of Specific Environmental Studies (SES) and other related provisions under the Law N.1650/1986.
2	2003	J.M.D. 11014/703/F104 O.G.G. 332/B'/20.3.2003	Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment process (PEIA) and Approval of Environmental Terms (AET) in accordance to article 4 of Law 1650/1986 as replaced by article 2 of Law 3010/2002.
3	2003	J.M.D. 37111/2021/2003 O.G.G 1391/B'/29.9.2003	Determination of public update and public participation during the Approval of Environmental Terms process of projects and activities under paragraph 2 of article 5 of Law 1650/1986 as replaced with paragraph 2 and 3 of article 3 of Law 3010/2002.
4	2006	L 3468 O.G.G 129/A'/27.06.2006	Electric energy production from Renewable Energy Sources and cogeneration of power and heat of high efficiency and other provisions.
5	2006	J.M.D. 104247/ SES/MEPPW O.G.G 663/B'/26.5.2006	Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment (PEIA) process and Approval of Environmental Terms of Renewable Energy

			Resources projects in accordance to article 4 of the Law 1650/1986 as replaced from article 2 of Law 3010/2002.
6	2006	J.M.D. 104248/ SES/MEPPW O.G.G 663/B'/26.5.2006	Contents, documents and miscellaneous data of Preliminary Environmental Impact Assessment, of Environmental Impact Studies as well as related environmental studies of Renewable Energy Resources projects.
7	2008	J.M.D. 49828/2008 O.G.G. 2464/B'/03.12.2008	Adoption of a Specific Spatial Planning Framework and Sustainable Development for RES and strategic environmental study of its effects.
8	2009	J.M.D. 3734/2009 O.G.G. 8/A'/28.01.2009	Promotion of cogeneration of two or more useful forms of energy, resolving issues concerning the Mesohora Hydroelectric Project and other provisions.
9	2010	L 3851 O.G.G 85/A'/04.06.2010	Accelerating the development of Renewable Energy Sources to deal with climate change and other regulations addressing issues under the authority of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change.
10	2012	M.D. 1958 O.G.G 21/B'/13.01.2012	Classification of projects and activities into groups and categories in accordance to Article 1, Paragraph 4, L 4014/21.09.2011 (O.G.G. A΄209/2011).
11	2012	M.D. 20741 O.G.G. 1565/B'/08.05.2012	Amendment of 1958/13.01.2012 decision of Minister of MEECC "Classification of projects and activities into groups and categories in accordance to Article 1, Paragraph 4, L 4014/21.09.2011 (O.G.G. A΄209/2011)".
12	2012	J.M.D. 3131/191/F.15/2012 O.G.G. 1048/B'/04.04.2012	Matching categories of industrial and craft activities and activities of electricity generation with the level of nuisance referred to in urban planning decrees.
13	2012	M.D. 15277/2012 O.G.G. 1077/B'/09.04.2012	Specification of procedures for the incorporation of Decision of Approval of Environmental Terms or of Standard Environmental Commitments, of the intended by the Forestry Law, intervention approval, for projects and activities of category A and B of M.D. 1958/2012 according to article 12 of the Law 4014/2011.
14	2013	M.D. 166476/2013 O.G.G. 554/B'/08.03.2013	Additional environmental licensing obligations for biogas plants that produce electrical and thermal energy using anaerobic biomass treatment.
15	2013	M.D. 167563/SES/MEECC O.G.G. 964/B'/19.04.2013	Specification of the procedures and specific criteria for environmental licensing of projects and activities of articles 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Law 4014/2011, in accordance with article 2, paragraph 13, of the specific forms of the above procedures, as well as and any other matters relating to these procedures.
16	2011	L 3937/2011 O.G.G 60/A'/31.03.2011	Conservation of biodiversity and other provisions
17	2010	J.M.D. 37338/1807/E.103 O.G.G 1495/B'/6.9.2010	Definition of conservation measures and procedures of wild birds and habitats / habitat requests, in accordance with the provisions of Directive 79/409 / EEC, "On the conservation of

			the wild birds" European Council of 2 April 1979, as codified for 2009/147 / EC.

Special emphasis on electricity production should be given to Laws 3734/2009 and 3851/2010, J.M.D. 49828/2008.

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