

**OFFICIAL JOURNAL**  
**OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC**  
**FIRST ISSUE**

**Sheet No: 82**

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**5 March 2004**

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No 117

Measures, terms and programme for the alternative management of waste electrical and electronic equipment in compliance with the provisions of the Council Directive 2002/95 “on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment” and Council Directive 2002/96 “on waste electrical and electronic equipment” of 27 January 2003”.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC**

Taking into account:

1. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 1, Law 1338/1983 “Application of the Community Law” (A 34) as paragraph 1 was amended by Article 6 of Law 1440/1984 “Participation of Greece in the capital, stocks and provisions of the European Bank, etc.” (A 70) of Article 3 of Law 1338/1983 as replaced by Article 65 of Law 1892/1990 (A 101), of Article 4 of this law, as replaced by Article 6 (par. 4) of Law 1440/1984 (A 70) and amended by Articles 7 of Law 1775/1988 (A 101), 31 of Law 2076/1992 (A 130), 19 of Law 2367/1995 (A 261) and 22 of Law 2789/2000 (A 21) and finally the provisions of the second Article of Law 2077/1992 (A 136) as well as the provisions of par. 4 of Article 17 of Law 2939/2001 (A 179).

2. The provisions of Articles 11, 12 (par. 2, 3 and 4), 28, 29 and 30 of Law 1650/1986 “on the protection of the environment” (A 160) as Article 30 was amended by Article 98 (par. 12) of Law 1892/1990 on modernisation and development, etc. (A 101) and as par. 1 of this Article was amended by Article 4 of Law 3010/2002 (A 91).

3. The provisions of Law N. 3010/2002 “Harmonisation of Law 1650/1986 with Directives 97/11/EC... etc” (A 91).

4. The provisions of Law 2939/2001 “Packaging and alternative management of packaging and other products – Establishment of the National Organisation for the Alternative Management of Packaging and Other Products (EOEDSAP) and other provisions” (A 179) and in particular Articles 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 and 24 thereof.

5. The provisions of Law 2218/16.6.1994 (A 90) “Establishment of Prefectural Administration, amendment of provisions for first degree administration, and the Region and other provisions”, as supplemented with the provisions of Law 2240/16.9.1994 “Supplementing the provisions for the Prefectural Administration and other provisions” (A 153).

6. The provisions of the Joint Ministerial Decision 50910/2727/2003 “Measures and terms for the management of solid waste. National and Regional Management Planning” (B 1909)
7. The provisions of the Joint Ministerial Decision 19396/1546/1997 “Measures and terms for the management of hazardous waste” (B 604).
8. The provisions of the Joint Ministerial Decision 15393/2332/5.8.2002 “Classification of public and private projects pursuant to Article 3 of Law 1650/1996 as replaced by Article 1 of Law 3010/2002” (B 1022).
9. The provisions of the Joint Ministerial Decision 11014/703/2003 “Procedure of Preliminary Environmental Assessment and Evaluation (PPEA) and Approval of Environmental Conditions (EPO) .....etc” (B 332).
10. The provisions of the Joint Ministerial Decision 29407/3508/2002 “Measures and terms for the sanitary landfill of waste” (B 1572).
11. The provisions of the Joint Ministerial Decision 2487/455/1999 “Measures and terms for the prevention and restriction of environmental pollution due to the incineration of hazardous waste” (B 196).
12. The provisions of the Joint Ministerial Decision 59388/3363/198” Method, bodies and procedure for the application and collection of administrative fines laid down in Article 30, Law 1650/1996” (B 638).
13. The provisions of Article 29 of Law 1558/1985 “Government and governmental bodies” (A 154), as supplemented by Article 27 of Law 2081/1992 (A 700) and replaced by par. 2a of Article 1 of Law 2469/1997 (A 38) and Article 1 (par. 4) of Law 2469/1997.
14. The provisions of Law 1568/1985 “Hygiene and safety of workers” (A 177).
15. The provisions of Article 9 of Law 2947/2001 (A 228).
16. The decisions of the Commission EC 2001/118/EC of 16 January 2001 and 2001/573/EC of 23 July 2001 on the amendment of the Decision 2000/532/EC.
17. The Decision 485/2001 of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Development “Assignment of responsibilities to the deputy ministers of Development” (B 1484).
18. The Joint Decision DIDK/F1/2/22875/31.10.2001 of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Public Administration and Decentralisation “Assignment of responsibilities to the deputy ministers of Internal Affairs, Public Administration and Decentralisation” (B 1480).
19. The Joint Decision 3418/8.7.2002 of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Health and Welfare “Assignment of responsibilities to the deputy ministers of Health and Welfare” (B 861).
20. The fact that the provisions of this decree create expenses for the State Budget, the amount of which cannot be determined and shall be covered by Public Investments through Programmes co-financed by the European Union for the period 2002-2006 under the credits provided for these actions by the respective operational programmes.

21. The minutes dated 15/14-1-2003 of the Committee for the Monitoring of the Alternative Management which approved the proposal of the Agency for the Alternative Management of Packaging/ Other Products regarding this decree.

22. The opinion dated D6/09.01.2004 of the Council of State following the recommendation of the Ministers of Economy and Finance, Environment, Planning and Public Works and the Deputy Ministers of Internal Affairs, Public Administration and Decentralisation, Development and Health and Welfare, we decide the following:

## **CHAPTER A**

### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 1**

##### **Purpose**

The purpose of this Presidential Decree is the application of the provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of Law 1650/1986 and Articles 15, 16, 17, 18 and 24 of Law 2939/2001 and the simultaneous compliance with the provisions of the Council Directive 2002/96 of 27 January 2003 “on waste electrical and electronic equipment” and Council Directive of 27 January 2003 “on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment” published in the Greek language in the Official Journal of European Communities (EE L 37/24/2003) and (EE L 37/19/2003) respectively, so that by preventing, as a first priority, the creation of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), restricting the use of certain hazardous substances in this equipment and reusing, recycling and recovering in other ways such waste the quantity and the harmfulness of the disposed waste will be reduced, pursuant to the objectives and the general principles of Law 2939/2001 (Articles 1 and 4) and the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment will be improved, e.g. producers, distributors and consumers and in particular those involved in the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

#### **Article 2**

##### **Scope**

1. This Presidential Decree shall apply to electrical and electronic equipment falling under the categories set out in Annex IA provided that the equipment concerned is not part of another type of equipment that does not fall within the scope of this decree as well as filament bulbs and luminaries in households. Annex IB contains a list of products which fall under the categories set out in Annex IA.

2. This Presidential Decree shall apply without prejudice to Community legislation on safety and health requirements.

3. Equipment which is connected with the protection of the interests of the security of the country, arms, munitions and war material shall be excluded from this Decree. This does not, however, apply to products which are not intended for specifically military purposes.

### **Article 3**

#### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this decree the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) “Electrical and electronic equipment” or “EEE”: equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electro-magnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields falling under the categories set out in Annex IA and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 Volt for alternating current and 1500 Volt for direct current.
- (2) “Waste electrical and electronic equipment” or “WEEE”: electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 2 (a) of the Joint Ministerial Decision 50910/2003 as well as par. 4 of Article 2 of Law 2939/2001, including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding.
- (3) “Prevention”: Measures aimed at reducing the quantity of WEEE and materials and substances contained therein as well as restricting their harmfulness to the environment.
- (4) “Management of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE):
  - a) Production and/or distribution of materials EEE is directly made of or/and components and spare parts of this equipment (supply of primary and secondary materials as set out in par. 25 and 26 of Article 2 of Law 2939/2001) hereinafter called “supply”.
  - b) Production of EEE including its components/accessories and parts, hereinafter called “manufacturing”
  - c) Distribution in the market (including imports) of EEE to be used or consumed by the public (“distribution”). The distribution does not include transport.
- (5) “Management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)”: collection, transport, transshipment, temporary storage, recovery and disposal of WEEE and its used spare parts, including the supervisions of such operations and the restoration of WEEE storage, transshipment, recovery and disposal areas and its used spare parts when they stop working.
- (6) “Reuse”: any operation by which WEEE or components thereof are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived, including the continued use of the equipment or components thereof which are returned to collection points, distributors, recyclers or manufacturers.
- (7) “Recycling”: the reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, but excluding energy recovery which means the use of combustible waste as a means of generating energy through direct incineration with or without other waste but with recovery of the heat.

(8) “Recovery”: any of the operations provided for in Annex IV B of Article 17 of the Joint Ministerial Decision 50910/2727/2003.

(9) “Disposal”: any of the operations provided for in Annex IV A of Article 17 of the Joint Ministerial Decision 50910/2727/2003.

(10) “Treatment”: any activity after the WEEE has been handed over to a facility for depollution, disassembly, shredding, recovery or preparation for disposal and any other operation carried out for the recovery and/or the disposal of the WEEE.

(11) “Collection”: as defined in Article 2 (par. h) of the Joint Ministerial Decision 50910/2727/2003. The collection operations begin as set out in par. 12 of this Article.

(12) “Collection point”: any approved area pursuant to the applicable provisions where WEEE is delivered by the end user.

(13) “Alternative management”: collection, delivery, transport, temporary storage, reuse and recovery operations of WEEE so that after being reused or treated it can return to the market.

(14) “Alternative management system”: the organization on individual or collective basis, in any legal form, of the collection, delivery, transport, temporary storage, reuse and recovery works of WEEE.

(15) “Producer”: any person who, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance communication in accordance with Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 1997 (EE L 144, 4.6.1997, p. 19), “on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts” which was incorporated into the national legislation with the Joint Ministerial Decision 496/2000 (B 1545):

(i) manufactures and sells electrical and electronic equipment under his own brand,

(ii) resells under his own brand equipment produced by other suppliers, a reseller not being regarded as the “producer” if the brand of the producer appears on the equipment, as provided for in subpoint (i), or

(iii) imports or exports electrical and electronic equipment on a professional basis.

Whoever exclusively provides financing under or pursuant to any finance agreement shall not be deemed a “producer” unless he also acts as a producer within the meaning of subpoints (i) to (iii).

(16) “Distributor”: any person who is involved in EEE trading used by the public.

(17) “WEEE from private households”: WEEE which comes from private households and from commercial, industrial, institutional and other sources which, because of its nature and quantity, is similar to that from private households.

(18) “Dangerous substances or preparations”: any substance or preparation which has to be considered dangerous under the provisions of applicable legislation.

(19) “Finance agreement”: any loan, lease, hiring or deferred sale agreement or arrangement relating to any equipment whether or not the terms of that agreement or arrangement or any collateral agreement or arrangement provide or permit the transfer of ownership of that equipment.

(20) “Competent authority”: for the application of this Decree the competent authority shall be EOEDSAP, as set out in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 24 as well as par. 11 of this Article of Law 2939/2001 (A 157).

(21) “Operators”: the bodies managing the EEE hereinafter called “managers” as well as all bodies involved in the collection, recycling, treatment and in general the recovery of WEEE, the users of WEEE and the Organisations of Local Administration (OTA) and other public or private organisations.

## **Article 4**

### **Terms and conditions for the management of EEE**

For the distribution in the market of the electrical and electronic equipment used by the consumers as well as electrical and electronic equipment intended for professional and/or industrial use, the following terms and conditions shall apply regarding the composition, manufacturing as well as their reuse and recovery:

1. Since 1 July 2006 the new electrical and electronic equipment which falls under the categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of Annex IA, as well as filament bulbs and luminaries in households distributed in the market shall not contain lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) or polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

With the exemption of cases set out in Annex II under the terms specified in the Annex and pursuant the revisions of the Commission of the European Communities.

2. Paragraph (1) shall not apply to spare parts for the repair, or to the reuse, of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market before 1 July 2006.

3. The producers of EEE:

a) during the design and manufacturing of the new electrical and electronic equipment shall take into account and facilitate the repair, upgrade, reuse, disassembly, recovery, and especially the recycling of WEEE, unless manufacturing processes and specific design features are used which present overriding advantages, for example with regard to the protection of the environment and/or safety requirements

b) shall restrict the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and substitute these substances by safe or safer materials in order to enhance the possibilities and economic profitability in recycling WEEE, decrease the negative health impact on workers in recycling plants and avoid the need to dispose hazardous waste

c) shall incorporate increased quantity of recycled materials in the new products in co-operation with the manufacturers of materials and components so that the market for recycled materials will develop

d) shall give priority during the design and manufacturing of EEE to the reuse of the whole appliances as well as their components, subassemblies and consumables.

4. With the joint decisions of the Ministers of Development and Environment, Planning and Public Works following the recommendation of EOEDSAP a) additional hazardous substances may be prohibited and substituted by alternative substances friendlier to the environment, b) maximum concentration values in specific manufacturing materials and components shall be established and materials and components of EEE are exempted from paragraph (1) of this Article, if their elimination or substitution via design changes or materials and components which do not require any of the materials or substances referred to in paragraph (1) is technically or scientifically

impracticable, or if the negative environmental, health and/or consumer safety impacts caused by substitution are likely to outweigh the environmental, health and/or consumer safety benefits thereof c) i) criteria and methods for analysing the life cycle of EEE and ii) methods for measuring and verifying the presence of heavy metals and other hazardous substances in EEE and their release in the environment shall be established.

5. All electrical and electronic equipment put on the market after 13 August 2005 bear a mark as provided for in Article 12 (par. 2) hereof.

6. The producers of EEE shall properly label with the symbol presented in Annex V of Article 18 all electrical and electronic equipment put on the market after 13 August 2005. In special cases, if deemed necessary due to the size or the functioning of the product, the symbol is printed on the packaging, the instructions of use and the guarantee of the specific electrical and electronic equipment. The producers shall be able to inform the purchasers when selling the new products about the collection, treatment and disposal cost of WEEE for a transitional period of 8 years (10 years for category 1 of Annex IA) since the entry into force of this Presidential Decree.

7. The distributors shall a) distribute in the market only EEE which belong to an approved alternative management system, b) supply EEE from producers which are enrolled in the register provided for in Article 15 (par. 1) of the present decree provided that this register has been drawn up.

8. Those who supply and manufacture/ produce EEE shall submit a report every year to EOEDSAP on the implementation of this Article as well as its implementation planning for the next year.

## **CHAPTER B**

### **WEEE Alternative Management Programme**

#### **Article 5**

##### **General Guidelines of Alternative Management Programme**

1. The programme of WEEE alternative management seeks to prevent or restrict the negative environmental impact caused by the management of WEEE and to take the appropriate measures in line with the objectives and the general guidelines of Law 2939/01 and the present Presidential Decree.

2. The alternative management programme refers to the provision of special measures and the identification of specific actions and procedures for the alternative management of WEEE including in particular:

- a) Measures for organising the alternative management of WEEE.
- b) Measures for decreasing the harmful impact of EEE and the quantity of WEEE in domestic waste.
- c) Measures for promoting the reuse and encouraging the recovery – recycling of WEEE.

- d) Measures for promoting the research and the development of new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies as well as the development of electrical and electronic equipment which do not contain heavy metals, PBOE and PBB or other hazardous substances and substituting them by alternative, environmentally friendly substances which will ensure a significant reduction of risks to health and the environment
  - e) Measures for informing and familiarising the consumers or end users with this issue
  - f) Guidelines and technical instructions for the separate collection, treatment and recovery of WEEE
  - g) Measures for achieving the target quantities pursuant to Article 11 of this Presidential Decree
3. The monitoring and the control of the implementation of alternative management programmes for such waste as well as their revision are carried out by EOEDSAP pursuant to Article 15 of Law 2939/ 2001.

### **Article 6**

#### **Terms and conditions for the management of WEEE**

Every WEEE management operation is carried out pursuant to the procedure, the terms and the conditions provided for in the relevant provisions of the applicable legislation on the management of non-hazardous waste or hazardous waste on a case to case basis.

### **Article 7**

#### **Terms and conditions for the alternative management of WEEE**

A. The alternative management of WEEE is governed by the general principles of alternative management laid down in Article 4 of Law 2939/2001.

B. The producers of WEEE shall organise or participate in WEEE alternative management systems relating to their activity, pursuant to the application of Article 17 of Law 2939/01 as well as the specific terms provided for in this Presidential Decree.

1. The producers of WEEE shall promote pursuant to the application of the programmes the most appropriate method of alternative management by organising WEEE collection, temporary storage, transport, reuse and treatment systems in compliance with the provisions of the applicable legislation on the management of non-hazardous or hazardous waste on a case to case basis.

These systems aim in particular at:

- a) the return or/and collection of WEEE from households by the consumer or other end user or by the waste stream, so that it will be channelled to more sound alternatives for waste management.
- b) the reuse or recovery including the recycling of the collected WEEE using clean technologies.
- c) the possibility of using WEEE alternative management systems along with alternative management systems for other products within the meaning of Article 2 (par. 4) of Law 2939/2001, such as with alternative management systems for batteries and accumulators in order to facilitate the separate collection of used materials/ spare parts of electrical and electronic

equipment.

2. The above mentioned systems shall apply to the imported EEE as well under conditions that will not create discriminations. In particular these systems:

a) are designed in a way which prevents the creation of barriers in trade or distortions in competition pursuant to the national and community law and

b) take into account the requirements in issues such as:

- the protection of the environment, the health and the safety of the consumers
- the protection of the rights of industrial and trade secrecy.

C. The organisation of alternative management systems is carried out by the producers of EEE:

a) individually, by the producers themselves or

b) collectively, by participating in approved alternative management systems of any legal form, such as corporations (SA-Ltd etc), cooperatives, joint ventures, etc.

The approval of EOEDSAP is required for the organisation of every system of individual or collective alternative management.

In particular:

1. Individual alternative management systems

a) For the approval of every individual alternative management systems of WEEE the following are required:

a1. Submitting to EOEDSAP an envelope containing the design and/or information which:

- Prove that the system has the necessary technical and economic infrastructure for its implementation and complies with the terms of par. B (subpoint 2)
- Specify the targets and the methods of the alternative management. Special provisions for islands and remote areas shall be made.

a2. Paying to EOEDSAP the relevant contribution fee, the amount of which is initially determined by joint decision of the Ministers of Finance, Environment, Planning and Public Works

The amount of the contribution fee is readjusted by joint decision of the aforementioned Ministers following the recommendation of EOEDSAP based on the extent of the alternative management system.

b) The producers of EEE organising individual alternative management systems are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as set out in the present Decree.

The general specifications for the approval of individual alternative management systems are set out in annex VI (A).

2. Collective alternative management systems

a) For the approval of every collective alternative management system the following are required:

a1. Submitting to EOEDSAP an envelope containing the design and/or information which:

- Prove that the system has the necessary technical and economic infrastructure for its

implementation and complies with the terms of par. B

- Specify the amount of the contribution which is paid to the system by the producers and importers based mainly on the type of WEEE, the weight, the contamination of WEEE by hazardous substances
- Specify the targets and the methods of the alternative management. Special provisions for islands and remote areas shall be made.

a2. Guaranteeing the participation in the system of the managers concerned who meet the terms and the conditions of the system

a3. Defining the framework of accession contracts to the system. The general specifications for approval of the individual alternative management systems are set out in annex VI (B).

a4. Paying to EOEDSAP the relevant contribution fee, the amount of which is initially determined by joint decision of the Ministers of Finance, Environment, Planning and Public Works

The amount of the contribution fee is readjusted by joint decision of the aforementioned Ministers following the recommendation of EOEDSAP based on the extent of the alternative management system.

b) Terms for participating in the system:

The producers of EEE provided that they do not organise an individual alternative management system, pursuant to the terms of paragraph 1 shall participate in collective alternative management systems under the following conditions:

b1. In the case of existing systems, such systems shall be approved by EOEDSAP as provided for in this paragraph and the producers or importers who already participate in the system shall be legal holders of the Certificate of Alternative Management (PED) pursuant to Article 8

b2. In the case of new systems to be approved, prior co-operation agreements of the producers of EEE shall be drafted. Copies of these prior agreements shall be submitted to the competent authorities for the approval of the above systems.

Participation in the collective alternative management systems shall:

i) be accompanied by the payment to the system of the contribution on behalf of the producer concerned. The amount of the contribution is determined by the contract for the accession of the producer to the system,

ii) release the contracting producers from the responsibility to fulfil the obligations set out in this Presidential Decree.

iii) grant the right to the participating producer to mark the electrical and electronic equipment with the symbol specified in the accession contract, as proof for his participation in the system.

D. The approval or renewal of every individual or collective alternative management system shall be granted only if:

1. The establishments which constitute alternative management systems have not been the

subject of proceedings for the declaration of bankruptcy, have not been wound up, or have not suspended their payments and the producers or importers participating in them have not been convicted of tax or financial violations as well as violations of the provisions for competition or illicit gain which prevent them from carrying out their business activities pursuant to the applicable law.

In the event that the system has the legal form of a public limited company (SA) the members of the management, managing director and their chief executives must not have been convicted of the aforementioned crimes.

2. EOEDSAP certifies that this system fulfils the terms of the foregoing paragraphs A and B of this Article and of the alternative management programmes provided for in chapter B.

For the approval of an individual or collective alternative management system special terms may be provided for its effective implementation.

The approval is valid for six (6) years and can be renewed by amending or revising the provided design pursuant to the new applicable data pursuant to the application of this Decree. The procedure for the renewal, suspension or withdrawal of the approvals as well as any necessary detail for the application of this paragraph are determined by the regulations issued by the decisions of the Minister of Environment, Planning and Public Works following the recommendation of EOEDSAP.

E. The cost of EEE alternative management is not indicated separately to the purchasers when selling such products.

F. The producers of EEE shall prepare a detailed report on the implementation of the individual or collective alternative management system and the method for fulfilling their obligations pursuant to the application of this Article. Such report shall include the planning of the system for the next year. The report shall be submitted to the competent authority on 11 January every year.

## **Article 8**

### **Certificate of Alternative Management**

1. Every three (3) years since the approval of the alternative management system (Article 7) EOEDSAP carries out an inspection, following the application of the producer or the alternative management system or by virtue of its office, in order to verify the implementation of the alternative management methods during this period and the achievement of its objectives pursuant to the requirements of this decree.

If the inspection concludes that the alternative management methods have been implemented and its objectives have been achieved pursuant to the above, EOEDSAP shall issue the Certificate of Alternative Management (PED) which verifies that WEEE is subject to alternative management.

2. PED is issued in the name of the system or/and the producer for the managed WEEE. PED

releases other jointly responsible producers from the obligation to issue this certificate.

3. PED is issued if the applicant producer:

a) proves based on the information requested by EOEDSAP that he has fulfilled alternative management obligations during the last three years pursuant to the terms set out in the granted approval of alternative management system (Article 7). In the event that the applicant producer participates in alternative management systems he shall only submit to EOEDSAP the documentation for the participation in these systems and the fulfilment of his obligations.

b) pays the contribution fee, the amount of which is determined by joint decision of the Ministers of Finance, Environment, Planning and Public Works. This amount is readjusted by joint decision of the aforementioned Ministers following the recommendation of EOEDSAP.

4. If EOEDSAP finds that the alternative management obligations are not fulfilled or the terms of the granted approval are not met, it may set special terms for the issue of PED and a deadline for complying with these terms or apply a fine pursuant to Article 20 of Law 2939/2001.

If the applicant does not fulfil or comply with the special terms twice EOEDSAP may:

a) in the case of an individual alternative management system make the applicant participate in an existing collective alternative management system relating to his activities or co-operate in the establishment of a new one, otherwise EOEDSAP shall revise the terms or revoke the approval of this system.

b) in the case of a collective alternative management system EOEDSAP may revise the terms or revoke the approval of this system.

5. The applications and the relevant documentation for the issue of PED are submitted to EOEDSAP every three (3) years, since the approval of the alternative management system from 1 January until 31 January. Within six (6) years of the submission of all requested information PED shall be issued and included in a list published by EOEDSAP pursuant to Articles 13 and 18 of Law 2939/2001.

## **CHAPTER C**

### **SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR WEEE MANAGEMENT**

#### **Article 9**

##### **Terms and conditions for the separate collection of WEEE**

###### **A. GENERAL**

1. The collection, temporary storage and transport of WEEE along with domestic waste are prohibited.

The separate collection of WEEE from households is compulsory and must be carried out in special areas (collection points) with special marking and in particular:

A. At municipal collection points determined by the Organisations of Local Administration (OTA) in cooperation with alternative management systems.

B. At retail shops or specialised shops and Super markets distributing EEE.

2. The producers of EEE must organise, individually or collectively, collection/ return systems or participate in collective return/ collection systems of EEE.

3. Alternative management systems must cooperate only with those who hold a management permit pursuant to the applicable provisions and provided that they fulfil, *inter alia*, the requirements of separate collection, as provided for in this Decree.

#### **B. WEEE from private households**

1. The producers of EEE for the operation of individual or/and collective return/ collection systems of WEEE shall take into account in particular the population density as well as the designated collection points, so that the final holders and distributors can return such waste free of charge.

2. When supplying a new product, distributors shall be responsible for ensuring that such waste can be returned to the distributor free of charge on a one-to-one basis as long as the equipment is of equivalent type and has fulfilled the same functions as the supplied equipment.

3. At the collection points specific arrangements must be made for the return of WEEE that presents a health and safety risk for the personnel because of pollution or contamination.

4. The consumers and distributors must separate WEEE from other domestic waste and return them to easily accessible collection points.

5. The approved system during the return of WEEE from commercial, industrial, institutional and other sources, apart from users in private households, shall issue a Certificate of Return in the name of the Organisation

C. The collection of WEEE from users other than from private households is carried out by the producers through an approved alternative management system from the facilities of the users with the possibility of concluding financial agreements.

D. The collection and transport of separately collected WEEE is carried out in a way which a) optimises reuse and recycling of components or whole appliances capable of being reused or recycled and b) prevents the leakage of any hazardous substance.

E. Any person collecting WEEE from the collection points must:

- Hold a collection permit pursuant to Article 6 hereof,
- Keep records of the quantities of WEEE collected pursuant to Article 7 hereof,
- Transport at regular intervals the collected WEEE to approved treatment facilities

F. All WEEE collected pursuant to foregoing paragraphs B, C, D, apart from the equipment reused as a whole, are transported to approved treatment facilities for recovery, in the course of which a high level of recycling should be achieved.

### **Article 10**

### **Terms and conditions for the treatment of WEEE**

1. Any establishment or undertaking for the treatment and recovery of WEEE must be approved with regard to environmental conditions and hold a permit for the management of WEEE pursuant to the applicable provisions for the management of non hazardous or hazardous waste on a case to case basis. The approval of environmental conditions includes additional conditions for complying with the requirements of this Article. These facilities must be contracting with approved alternative management systems pursuant to Article 7 of this Decree.
2. Any establishment or undertaking carrying out treatment operations shall store and treat WEEE in compliance with the technical requirements set out in Annex III of Article 17 of this Presidential Decree.
3. The treatment establishments of WEEE shall apply the best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques. The treatment of WEEE shall, as a minimum, include the removal of all fluids and the selective treatment in accordance with Annex IV of Article 17 of this Presidential Decree without prejudice to the specific provisions of the applicable legislation for health and the environment.
4. The establishments for the treatment and the recovery of WEEE shall keep records on the categories and the mass of WEEE, its components, materials or substances when entering and leaving the treatment facility and/or when entering the recovery or recycling facility.
5. The establishments for the treatment and the recovery of WEEE shall introduce certified environmental management systems in accordance with Regulation (EC) 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) (EE L 114 of 24.4.2001, p.1).
6. The treatment of WEEE may also be undertaken outside the country provided that the shipment of WEEE is in compliance with Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (EE L 30 of 6.2.1993, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) 2557/2001 (EE L 349, 31.12.2001, p.1).
7. WEEE exported out of the European Community in line with Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93, Council Regulation (EC) 1420/1999 of 29 April 1999 establishing common rules and procedures to apply to shipments to certain non-OECD countries of certain types of waste (EE L 166, 1.7.1999, p.6. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) 2243/2001 (EE L 303, 20.11.2001, p.11) and Commission Regulation (EC) 1547/1999 of 12 July 1999 determining the control procedures under Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 to apply to shipments of certain types of waste to certain countries to which OECD Decision C(92)39 final does not apply (EE L 185, 17.7.1999, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) 2243/2001), shall only count for

the fulfilment of obligations and targets of this Article, if the exporter can prove that the recovery, reuse and/or recycling operation took place under conditions that are equivalent to the requirements of this Presidential Decree.

## **Article 11**

### **Target quantities for the collection – recovery of WEEE**

#### **A. Separate collection of WEEE**

1. By 31 December 2006 at the latest a separate collection of at least four kilograms on average per inhabitant per year of WEEE from private households should be achieved.
2. By joint decision of the Ministers of Environment, Planning and Public Works and other competent Ministers the target quantities set out in paragraph (1) may be modified in compliance with the decisions of the Commission EC.

#### **B. Recovery – treatment of WEEE**

1. Regarding WEEE sent for treatment by 31 December 2006, producers shall meet the following targets:

(a) For WEEE falling under categories 1 and 10 of Annex IA,

— The rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 80 % by an average weight per appliance, and

— Component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 75 % by an average weight per appliance;

(b) For WEEE falling under categories 3 and 4 of Annex IA,

— The rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 75 % by an average weight per appliance, and

— Component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 65 % by an average weight per appliance;

(c) For WEEE falling under categories 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of Annex IA,

— The rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 70 % by an average weight per appliance, and

— Component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 50 % by an average weight per appliance;

(d) For gas discharge lamps, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall reach a minimum of 80 % by weight of the lamps.

2. By joint decision of the Ministers of Environment, Planning and Public Works and other competent Ministers the target quantities set out in paragraph (1) may be modified in compliance with the decisions of the Commission EC pursuant to Article 7 (par. 4) of the Directive 96/2002.

## **Article 12**

### **Information for treatment facilities**

1. In order to facilitate the reuse and the correct and environmentally sound treatment of WEEE, including maintenance, upgrade, refurbishment and recycling, the producers shall provide reuse and treatment information for each type of new EEE put on the market within one year after the equipment is put on the market. This information shall identify, as far as it is needed by reuse centres, treatment and recycling facilities in order to comply with the provisions of this Presidential Decree, the different EEE components and materials, as well as the location of dangerous substances and preparations in EEE. This information shall be made available to reuse centres, treatment and recycling facilities by producers of EEE in the form of manuals or by means of electronic media (e.g. CD-ROM, online services).

2. Any producer of electrical or electronic appliances put on the market after 13 August 2005 is clearly identifiable by a mark on the appliance, which specifies that the appliance was put on the market after 13 August 2005 in line with the European standard promoted by the European Commission.

**CHAPTER D**  
**FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 13**

**Information for users**

The producers and the distributors shall ensure that the users of electrical and electronic equipment in private households are given the necessary information through the instructions of use or the sale points about:

- (a) the requirement not to dispose of WEEE as municipal waste ;
- (b) the return and collection systems available to them;
- (c) their role in contributing to reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE;
- (d) the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment;
- (e) the meaning of the symbol shown in Annex V.

**Article 14**

**Information and reporting**

1. The Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works shall draw up a register of producers and collect information, including substantiated estimates, on the quantities and categories of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market, collected through all routes, reused, recycled and recovered and on collected waste exported, by weight or, if this is not possible, by numbers.
2. The Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works shall send a report on the implementation of this Decree to the Commission on a two-yearly basis within 18 months after the end of the period covered. The first report shall cover the years 2005 and 2006. The information shall be provided in a format which shall be established within one year after the entry into force of the Directive on WEEE in accordance with the procedure referred to in the Directive in Article 14, paragraph 2 with a view to establishing databases on WEEE and its treatment.
3. The Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works shall send a report to the Commission on the implementation of this Presidential Decree at three-year intervals. The report shall be drawn up on the basis of a questionnaire or outline drafted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 6 of Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991. The questionnaire or outline shall be sent to the Member States six months before the start of the period covered by the report. The report shall be made available to the Commission within nine months of the end of the three-year period covered by it. The first three-year report shall cover the period from 2004 to 2006.

**Article 15**

**Controls**

Ordinary and extraordinary controls shall be carried out to verify the observance of the provisions of this decree:

- a) for the observance of the terms of approval of the alternative management systems laid down in Law 2939/2001 pursuant to Article 24 (par. 3, subpoint h) and par. 11 of Article 24 of this Law.
- b) for the observance of terms for WEEE management laid down in Article 7 of this Presidential Decree.

## **Article 16**

### **Penalties**

1. For any producer or other EEE manager involved in activities or operations resulting in breach of the provisions of this decree and in particular of Articles 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 13 the penalties provided for in Article 20 of Law 2939/2001 shall apply. For any natural or legal person carrying out operations of WEEE management in breach of Articles 9 and 10 of this decree, the penalties provided for in Articles 28, 29 and 30 of Law 1650/1986, as Article 30 was amended and currently in force, shall apply.
2. The aforementioned penalties shall apply regardless of the application of other penalties provided for in other specific provisions of the applicable legislation.

## **Article 17**

### **Annexes**

The following annexes IA, IB, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII are attached to this Decree and form an integral part hereof.

These annexes shall be amended by the decision of the Minister of Environment, Planning and Public Works.

## **ANNEX IA**

### **Categories of electrical and electronic equipment covered by this Presidential Decree**

1. Large household appliances
2. Small household appliances
3. IT and telecommunications equipment
4. Consumer equipment
5. Lighting equipment
6. Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)
7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment
8. Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products)
9. Monitoring and control instruments
10. Automatic dispensers

## ANNEX IB

### **List of products which shall be taken into account for the purpose of this Residential Decree and which fall under the categories of Annex IA**

#### 1. Large household appliances

Large cooling appliances

Refrigerators

Freezers

Other large appliances used for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food:

Washing machines

Clothes dryers

Dish washing machines

Cooking

Electric stoves

Electric hot plates

Microwaves

Other large appliances used for cooking and other processing of food:

Electric heating appliances

Electric radiators

Other large appliances for heating rooms, beds, seating furniture

Electric fans

Air conditioner appliances

Other fanning, exhaust ventilation and conditioning equipment

#### 2. Small household appliances

Vacuum cleaners

Carpet sweepers

Other appliances for cleaning

Appliances used for sewing, knitting, weaving and other processing for textiles

Irons and other appliances for ironing, mangling and other care of clothing

Toasters

Fryers

Grinders, coffee machines and equipment for opening or sealing containers or packages

Electric knives

Appliances for hair-cutting, hair drying, tooth brushing, shaving, massage and other body care appliances

Clocks, watches and equipment for the purpose of measuring, indicating or registering time

Scales

### 3. IT and telecommunication equipment

Centralised data processing:

Mainframes

Minicomputers

Printer units

Personal computing:

Personal computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)

Laptop computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)

Notebook computers

Notepad computers

Printers

Copying equipment

Electrical and electronic typewriters

Pocket and desk calculators

and other products and equipment for the collection, storage, processing, presentation or communication of information by electronic means

User terminals and systems

Facsimile

Telex

Telephones

Pay telephones

Cordless telephones

Cellular telephones

Answering systems

and other products or equipment of transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications

### 4. Consumer equipment

Radio sets

Television sets

Videocameras

Video recorders

Hi-fi recorders

Audio amplifiers

Musical instruments

And other products or equipment for the purpose of recording or reproducing sound or images, including signals or other technologies for the distribution of sound and image than by telecommunications

#### 5. Lighting equipment

Luminaires for fluorescent lamps with the exception of luminaires in households

Straight fluorescent lamps

Compact fluorescent lamps

High intensity discharge lamps, including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps

Low pressure sodium lamps

Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light with the exception of filament bulbs

#### 6. Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)

Drills

Saws

Sewing machines

Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials

Tools for riveting, nailing or screwing or removing rivets, nails, screws or similar uses

Tools for welding, soldering or similar use

Equipment for spraying, spreading, dispersing or other treatment of liquid or gaseous substances by other means

Tools for mowing or other gardening activities

#### 7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment

Electric trains or car racing sets

Hand-held video game consoles

Video games

Computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, etc.

Sports equipment with electric or electronic components

Coin slot machines

#### 8. Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products)

Radiotherapy equipment

Cardiology

Dialysis

Pulmonary ventilators

Nuclear medicine

Laboratory equipment for in-vitro diagnosis

Analysers

Freezers

Fertilization tests

Other appliances for detecting, preventing, monitoring, treating, alleviating illness, injury or disability

#### 9. Monitoring and control instruments

Smoke detector

Heating regulators

Thermostats

Measuring, weighing or adjusting appliances for household or as laboratory equipment

Other monitoring and control instruments used in industrial installations (e.g. in control panels)

#### 10. Automatic dispensers

Automatic dispensers for hot drinks

Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans

Automatic dispensers for solid products

Automatic dispensers for money

All appliances which deliver automatically all kind of products

## ANNEX II

### **Applications of lead, mercury, cadmium and hexavalent chromium, which are exempted from the requirements of Article 4, paragraph (1)**

1. Mercury in compact fluorescent lamps not exceeding 5 mg per lamp.
2. Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for general purposes not exceeding:
  - halophosphate: 10 mg
  - triphosphate with normal lifetime: 5 mg
  - triphosphate with long lifetime: 8 mg.
3. Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for special purposes.
4. Mercury in other lamps not specifically mentioned in this Annex.

5. Lead in glass of cathode ray tubes, electronic components and fluorescent tubes.
6. Lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0.35 % lead by weight, aluminium containing up to 0.4 % lead by weight and as a copper alloy containing up to 4 % lead by weight.
7. Lead in high melting temperature type solders (i.e. tinlead solder alloys containing more than 85 % lead),
  - lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems (exemption granted until 2010),
  - lead in solders for network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission as well as network management for telecommunication,
  - lead in electronic ceramic parts (e.g. piezoelectronic devices)
8. Cadmium plating except for applications banned under Directive 91/338/EEC (EE L 186, 12.7.1991, p.56) amending Directive 76/769/EEC (EE L 262, 27.9.1976, p.201) relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.
9. Hexavalent chromium as an anticorrosion of the carbon steel cooling system in absorption refrigerators.

Within the procedure referred to in Article 7, par. 2 of the Directive 2002/EC relating to the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment the Commission shall evaluate the applications for:

- Deca-BDE,
- mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for special purposes,
- lead in solders for servers, storage and storage array systems, network infrastructure equipment for switching, signalling, transmission as well as network management for telecommunications (with a view to setting a specific time limit for this exemption), and
- light bulbs,

as a matter of priority in order to establish as soon as possible whether these items are to be amended accordingly.

### **ANNEX III**

#### **Technical requirements in accordance with Article 10 (par. 2)**

1. Sites for storage (including temporary storage) of WEEE prior to its treatment (without prejudice to the requirements of Directive 1999/31/EC):
  - impermeable surfaces for appropriate areas with the provision of spillage collection facilities and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers,
  - weatherproof covering for appropriate areas.
2. Sites for treatment of WEEE:
  - balances to measure the weight of the treated waste,

- impermeable surfaces and waterproof covering for appropriate areas with the provision of spillage collection facilities and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers,
- appropriate storage for disassembled spare parts,
- appropriate containers for storage of batteries, PCBs/PCTs containing capacitors and other hazardous waste such as radioactive waste,
- equipment for the treatment of water in compliance with health and environmental regulations.

#### **ANNEX IV**

##### **Selective treatment for materials and components of waste electrical and electronic equipment in accordance with Article 10 (par. 3)**

1. As a minimum the following substances, preparations and components have to be removed from any separately collected WEEE:

- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) containing capacitors in accordance with the Joint Ministerial Decision 7589/731/2000 "on Measures and terms for the disposal of of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT) (B 514)
- mercury containing components, such as switches or backlighting lamps,
- batteries,
- printed circuit boards of mobile phones generally, and of other devices if the surface of the printed circuit board is greater than 10 square centimetres,
- toner cartridges, liquid and pasty, as well as colour toner,
- plastic containing brominated flame retardants,
- asbestos waste and components which contain asbestos,
- cathode ray tubes,
- chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) or hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), hydrocarbons (HC),
- gas discharge lamps,
- liquid crystal displays (together with their casing where appropriate) of a surface greater than 100 square centimetres and all those back-lighted with gas discharge lamps,
- external electric cables,
- components containing refractory ceramic fibres as described in Commission Directive 97/69/EC of 5 December 1997 adapting to technical progress Council Directive 67/548/EEC relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances (EE L 343, 13.12.1997, p.19)
- components containing radioactive substances with the exception of components that are below the exemption thresholds set in Article 3 of and Annex I to Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation (EE L 159, 29.6.1996, p.1)

— electrolyte capacitors containing substances of concern (height > 25 mm, diameter > 25 mm or proportionately similar volume)

These substances, preparations and components shall be disposed of or recovered in compliance with the applicable provisions on the management of non-hazardous or hazardous waste on a case to case basis.

2. The following components of WEEE that is separately collected have to be treated as indicated:

— cathode ray tubes: The fluorescent coating has to be removed,

Equipment containing gases that are ozone depleting or have a global warming potential (GWP) above 15, such as those contained in foams and refrigeration circuits: the gases must be properly extracted and properly treated. Ozone-depleting gases must be treated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2037/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer (EE L 224, 29.9.2000, p.1). Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2039/200 (EE L 244, 29.9.200, p.26).

— gas discharge lamps: The mercury shall be removed.

3. Taking into account environmental considerations and the desirability of reuse and recycling, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be applied in such a way that environmentally-sound reuse and recycling of components or whole appliances is not hindered.

4. Within the procedure referred to in Article 14, par. 2, of Directive 2002/96/EC, the Commission shall evaluate as a matter of priority whether the entries regarding:

— printed circuit boards for mobile phones, and

— liquid crystal displays are to be amended.

## ANNEX V

### **Symbol for the marking of electrical and electronic equipment**

The symbol indicating separate collection for electrical and electronic equipment consists of the crossed-out wheeled bin, as shown below. The symbol must be printed visibly, legibly and indelibly.

## ANNEX VI

### **A. Individual Alternative Management systems**

1. Submission on behalf of the interested parties of envelopes containing the following information as a minimum:

- Application of the system with full details, including the Articles of Association of the legal person organising the system and the shareholders' composition
- Information on the producer. In particular:
- Type and annual quantities put on the market during the last three years

- Previous experience in alternative management, if any

## 2. Purpose – targets of the individual system

The purpose and the target quantities of the system shall be mentioned as well as a brief description of the methods to be used in order to achieve these targets. The achievement of the targets of the proposed system shall be evaluated with regard to the contribution to the achievement of national targets.

## 3. System range

Information on the system's field of application shall be provided. For example, the geographical range of the system, the population to which it is addressed and the population density, etc., shall be mentioned as a minimum, as well as the schedule for the extension of the system.

## 4. Selection/ description of alternative management methods

System methodology shall be described in detail as well as the selection of this or specific management methods (collection, transport, temporary storage, treatment and recovery operations) shall be documented with reliable financial, environmental, technological and social criteria. The technical specifications and the operation mode shall be described in brief. The technical infrastructure shall be designed pursuant to:

- a) the technical specifications as well as the terms and conditions provided for in the relevant provisions of the applicable legislation on the management of non-hazardous or hazardous waste on a case-to case basis.
- b) the Joint Ministerial Decision 29407/3508/2002 (B 1572)
- c) the national planning for waste management (non-hazardous and hazardous)
- d) diachronic targets

## 5. Technical and economic study of the system which shall include as a minimum:

- Purpose of the project (alternative management operations)
- Expected results
- Methodology to be used
- Existing infrastructure for the needs of alternative management/ mechanical equipment
- Required infrastructure for the needs of the system/ extension of the existing infrastructure – equipment
- Existing/ required personnel for covering the needs of the system – new jobs
- Environmental benefit deriving from the alternative management – problem solving, such as safe disposal of treatment residues, estimation of impact on public hygiene, etc.
- Description of guarantee system, if any
- Economic data

## 6. Copies of prior agreements of the system with third parts (outside the system) participating in the management operations (licensed treatment facilities, etc)

7. Copies of prior cooperation agreements of the participating producers of EEE in the system to be approved
8. Information – familiarisation programmes for the users – the public which are going to be organised by the system.

## **B. Collective Alternative Management systems**

1. Submission on behalf of the interested parties of envelopes containing the following information as a minimum:

- Application of the system with full details, including the Articles of Association of the legal person organising the system and the shareholders' composition
- Information on the producers. In particular:
  - Full details of the producers
  - Type and annual quantities put on the market during the last three years
  - Previous experience in alternative management, if any

2. Purpose – targets of the individual system

The purpose and the target quantities of the system shall be mentioned as well as a brief description of the methods to be used in order to achieve these targets. The achievement of the targets of the proposed system shall be evaluated with regard to the contribution to the achievement of national targets.

3. System range

Information on the system's field of application shall be provided. For example, the geographical range of the system, the population to which it is addressed and the population density, etc., shall be mentioned as a minimum, as well as the schedule for the extension of the system.

4. Selection/ description of alternative management methods

System methodology shall be described in detail as well as the selection of this or specific management methods (collection, transport, temporary storage, treatment and recovery operations) shall be documented with reliable financial, environmental, technological and social criteria. The technical specifications and the operation mode shall be described in brief. The technical infrastructure shall be designed pursuant to:

- a) the technical specifications as well as the terms and conditions provided for in the relevant provisions of the applicable legislation on the management of non-hazardous or hazardous waste on a case-to case basis.
- b) the Joint Ministerial Decision 29407/3508/2002 (B 1572)
- c) the national planning for waste management (non-hazardous and hazardous)
- d) targets through time

5. Technical and economic study of the system which shall include as a minimum:

Purpose of the project (alternative management operations)

- Expected results
- Methodology to be used
- Existing infrastructure for the needs of alternative management/ mechanical equipment
- Required infrastructure for the needs of the system/ extension of the existing infrastructure – equipment
- Existing/ required personnel for covering the needs of the system – new jobs
- Environmental benefit deriving from alternative management – problem solving, such as safe disposal of treatment residues, estimation of impact on public hygiene, etc.
- Description of guarantee system, if any
- Economic data

6. Copies of prior agreements of the system with third parts (outside the system) participating in the management operations (licensed treatment facilities, etc)

7. Copies of prior cooperation agreements of the participating producers of EEE in the system to be approved

8. Information – familiarisation programmes for the users – the public which are going to be organised by the system.

## **ANNEX VII**

The planning and the implementation of the Communication Policy shall be nation-wide and addressed to:

- the production classes as well as private and public bodies related to the procedures of alternative management of WEEE and its components/ spare parts
- the wider public is divided for methodological purposes into subgroups-targets so that specialised campaigns will be organised as far as message content and transmission method are concerned

The proposed content of the information will cover the following topics:

I. WEEE alternative management programmes

II. WEEE take-back/ return systems

III. Reuse/ recycling/ recovery systems

IV. The role of users – consumers for achieving the targets set in the field of alternative management

V. Necessary information and data relating to the management of WEEE and its components/ spare parts available to those interested

Proposed actions:

- Databank Development based on the Database which shall be accessible through a website on the internet
- Creation and distribution of CD-ROM for the bodies and production classes involved

- Simplified information for informing and familiarising the wider public with this issue available through teletext
- Designing, printing and distributing printed materials in the following formats: a) posters, b) leaflets with more complex and specific information for the bodies, production classes and Organisations of Local Administration involved, and c) voluminous and/or small leaflets to be used for informing and familiarising the wider public with this issue which shall be distributed: during special information events, at selected information points where stands shall be placed and as inserts in large circulation newspapers
- Advertising slogans for radio and television
- Audiovisual material in videotapes and DVDs to be distributed selectively to those involved in the information campaigns for the public, such as schools, associations, workplaces, professional groups.

### **Article 18**

When this Decree enters into force any, partly or totally, provision contrary to the provisions hereof or relating to issues regulated hereby shall be abolished.

### **Article 19**

This Decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal. We assign the publication and the execution of this decree to the Minister of Environment, Planning and Public Works.

Athens, 4 March 2004

THE PRESIDENT OF THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC

### **KONSTANTINOS STEFANOPOULOS**

<b>THE MINISTERS</b>	
<b>ECONOMY AND FINANCE</b>	<b>DEPUTY MINISTERS OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DECENTRALISATION</b>
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Exact translation from the attached Greek document

Thessaloniki, 16.04.2004

# THE OFFICIAL TRANSLATOR