



HELLENIC REPUBLIC



HELLENIC STATISTICAL AUTHORITY

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## PRESS RELEASE

### WASTE STATISTICS, 2004-2014

The Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) announces, for the first time, data on waste statistics for the period 2004-2014, which derive from statistical surveys and administrative sources. Data on waste are grouped into five main categories, namely chemical and medical waste, recyclable waste, municipal waste, sludge, mining and other activities waste<sup>1</sup> (Table1).

The percentage distribution of waste generated during the 10-year period, from 2004 to 2014, is depicted in Table 2.

More specifically:

- **Waste from mining and other activities** account for the biggest part of the total volume of waste generated, ranging from 77.9% of the total, in 2004, to 88.8% in 2014 (Table 2, Graph 1).
- In descending order, **municipal waste** is in the second rank as regards the total volume of waste generated, ranging from 15.2% of the total in 2004 up to 7.9 in 2014 (Table 2, Graph 2).
- The contribution of **recyclable waste** to the total volume of waste generated has been ranging from 5.1% of the total in 2004 up to 2.9% in 2014 (Table 2, Graph 3).
- **Chemical and medical waste** have a lower contribution to the total volume of generated waste, ranging from 1.4% of the total in 2004 to 0.3% in 2014 (Table 2, Graph 4)
- **Sludge**, which is a separate part mainly of municipal waste, has the lowest contribution to the total volume of waste generation, ranging from 0.3% in 2004 to 0.2% in 2014 (Table 2, Graph 5).

**Table1. Generation of solid waste (in tonnes), 2004-2014**

Year	Chemical and Medical waste	Recyclable waste	Municipal waste	Sludge	Mining and other Activities waste	Total
<b>2004</b>	471,779	1,701,596	5,074,791	116,678	25,981,949	<b>33,346,793</b>
<b>2006</b>	348,908	3,446,512	5,262,410	139,964	42,126,868	<b>51,324,662</b>
<b>2008</b>	171,796	3,913,450	5,159,916	158,732	59,240,070	<b>68,643,964</b>
<b>2010</b>	202,070	2,849,335	5,922,904	117,789	61,340,607	<b>70,432,705</b>
<b>2012</b>	174,524	2,193,687	5,547,016	109,274	64,303,779	<b>72,328,280</b>
<b>2014*</b>	187,232	2,012,754	5,477,424	138,038	61,943,420	<b>69,758,868</b>

\*Provisional data.

#### INFORMATION

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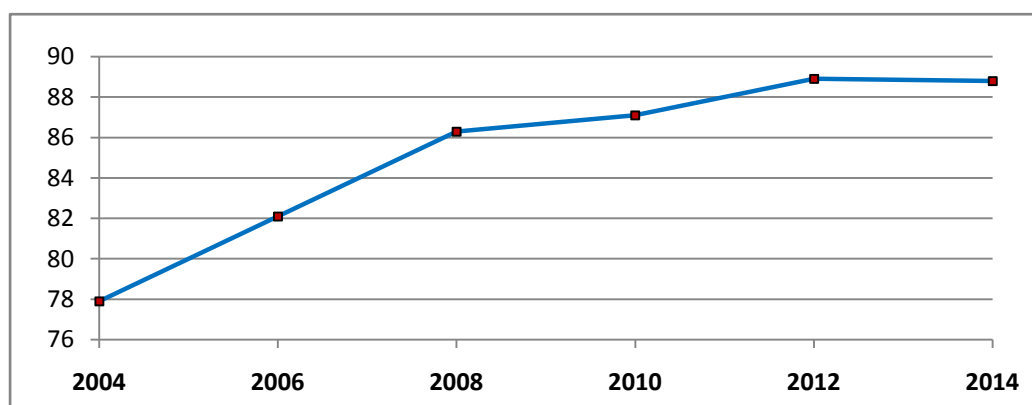
<sup>1</sup> From 2006 onwards, excavation soil is also included in the mining waste, therefore it is not possible to make the corresponding comparisons.

**Table 2. Percentage distribution of waste, by main waste category, 2004-2014**

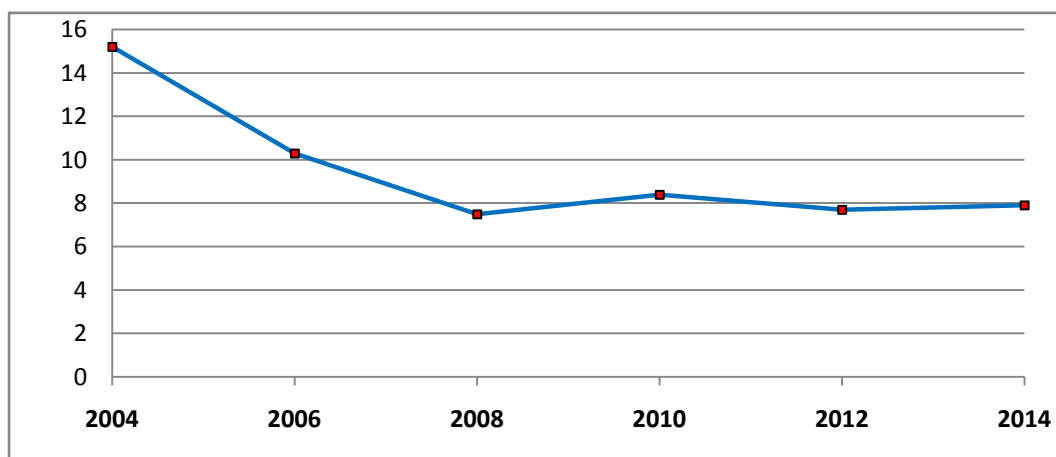
Year	Chemical and Medical waste	Recyclable waste	Municipal waste	Sludge	Mining and other Activities waste	Total
<b>2004</b>	1.4	5.1	15.2	0.3	77.9	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2006</b>	0.7	6.7	10.3	0.3	82.1	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2008</b>	0.3	5.7	7.5	0.2	86.3	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2010</b>	0.3	4.0	8.4	0.2	87.1	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2012</b>	0.2	3.0	7.7	0.2	88.9	<b>100.0</b>
<b>2014*</b>	0.3	2.9	7.9	0.2	88.8	<b>100.0</b>

\*Provisional data.

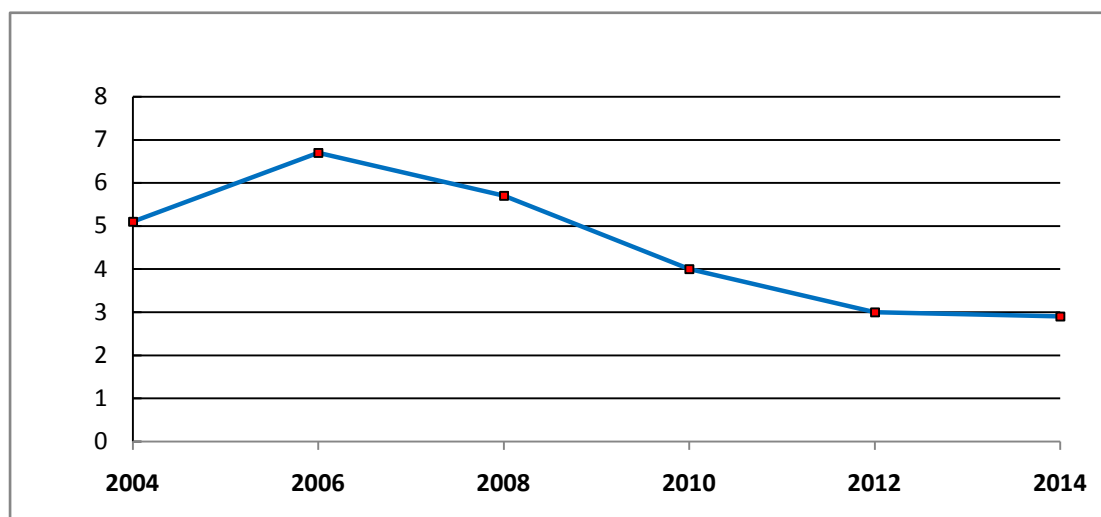
**Graph 1: Evolution of the percentage contribution of mining and other activities waste to the total waste generated, 2004-2014**



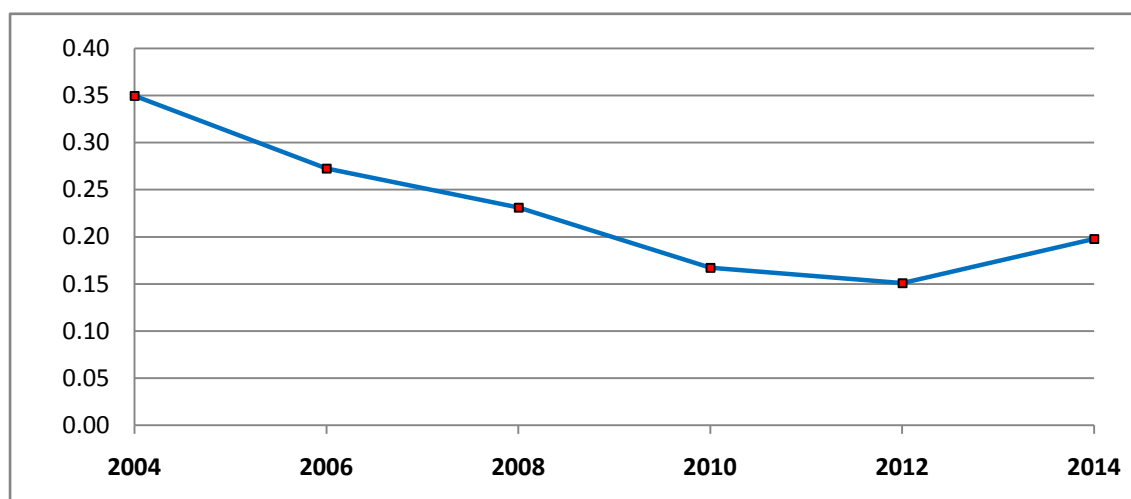
**Graph 2: Evolution of the percentage contribution of municipal waste to the total waste generated, 2004-2014**



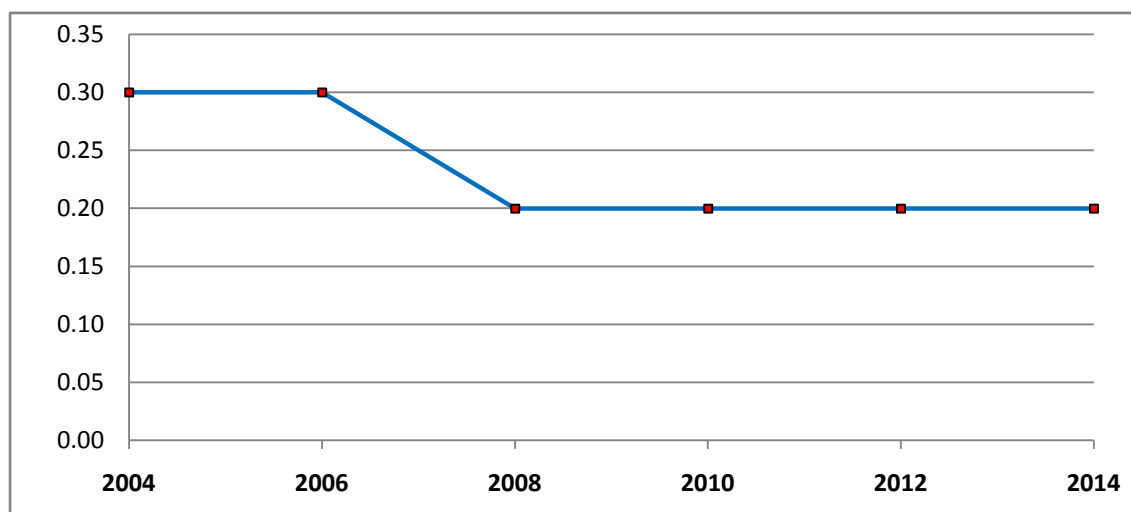
**Graph 3: Evolution of the percentage contribution of recyclable waste to the total waste generated, 2004-2014**



**Graph 4: Evolution of the percentage contribution chemical and medical waste to the total waste generated, 2004-2014**



**Graph 5: Evolution of the percentage contribution of sludge to the total waste generated, 2004-2014**



## EXPLANATION NOTES

**Survey on Waste:** The Survey on Solid Waste is carried out in the frame of the special surveys adopted by the European Union to monitor the implementation of appropriate policies for solid waste.

**Legal Framework:** The Survey on Solid Waste is carried out by virtue of Regulation 2150 / 25.11.2002 of the European Parliament and the Council, as amended by Regulation 849/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

**Methodology:** The raw data of solid waste are collected in accordance with Regulation 2150/2002 of the European Parliament and the Council, through a survey conducted by ELSTAT. The survey is a sample survey conducted every two years on a sample of 2,100 companies, which alongside goods and services, they also generate waste. Data from administrative sources have complementarily been used for specific waste streams, e.g. for animal waste, data from the Directorate for Health and Food Safety of the Ministry of Rural Development was used and for and excavation waste data from the Ministry of Environment and Energy was used.

**Concepts and Definitions:** The survey includes the following categories of waste:

1. Chemical and medical waste: this category includes residues from the production of chemical industries, as well as hospital waste.
2. Recyclable waste: this category includes any kind of waste that can be recycled, such as discarded electronic equipment and electrical appliances, car batteries, metal and paper packaging, used tires and other similar materials.
3. Solid municipal waste: this category includes household and similar waste that is collected via the municipal collection system or through third parties. This category includes municipal waste ending up in drains or transported by specialized vehicles, while the sludge resulting from the treatment of municipal or industrial wastewater in biological treatment is included in a separate category.
4. Sludge: sludge is a separate category of waste generated from the treatment of municipal and industrial waste water.
5. Mining and other activities waste: this category includes, apart from the waste generated from mines and quarries, animal and plant residues which are normally used as soil conditioners and animal by-products covered by Regulation 1069/2009 of the European Council and Parliament.

**References:** More information (tables, questionnaires and methodology) on the survey on waste can be found on the website of the Hellenic Statistical Authority ([www.statistics.gr](http://www.statistics.gr)) at the link: <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SOP06/->