REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR ENERGY, WASTE & WATER

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND COMPETENCES OF RAAEY ON MUNICIPALITY WASTE MANAGEMENT (OPERATION)

Dr. George LOIZOS, Member of the Board,
Dr. Ioannis TZORTZIS, Member of the Board
Ms Aida ANTHOULI, Director to the Vice President's Office

RAAEY

REGULATORY AUTHORITY FOR ENERGY, WASTE & WATER

The evolution of R.A.A.E.Y

The **Regulatory Authority for Energy (RAE)** was initially established as an independent regulatory authority related to **electricity & natural gas, based** on **Law 2773/1999**, in the context of harmonization with the relevant European Directives.

Pursuant to **Law 5037/2023**, the Authority was renamed to **Regulatory Authority for Waste, Energy and Water (RAAEY)** and its scope was **expanded** with responsibilities over **Water Services & Municipal Waste Management**.

Today

The responsibilities of the **Authority** are defined in the amended **article 4 of Law 4001/2011**:

*«The control, regulation and supervision of the **energy market**, as well as the control, regulation and supervision of issues related to the provision of **water services** and **municipal waste management**, without prejudice to the competences of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Energy, which is the national regulatory authority for electricity and gas, water services and municipal waste management, shall be exercised by R.A.E.W.W., which shall be the national regulatory authority for electricity and gas, water services and municipal waste management, according to the Directives (EU) 2019/944 and 2009/73/EC and Laws 3199/2003 (A' 280) and 4819/2021 (A' 129).».*

Competences of RAAEY on Municipality Waste Management (MWM)

Decisive

(articles 11 & 12 of the law 5037/2023)

- Decides on **minimum quality levels** for waste management services,
- provides guidelines and instructions on the **utilization of energy produced from waste,**
- checks the **cost-effectiveness** of waste management & posts the relevant cost data on its website,
- **certifies** the operational adequacy of the Municipality Waste Operators.

Advisory/ Recommendations

(articles 11, 12 & 16 of the law 5037/2023)

- Recommends the **costing and tariff-setting methods** of waste management,
- makes proposals to **streamline charges,**
- formulates a proposal for a package of **measures to ensure the operational functioning of Municipality Waste Operators**,
- provides an Opinion on the adoption of directives & measures for **coordinated management** of municipal waste

Auditing/ Fines

(articles 17, 18 & 35 of the law 5037/2023)

- **Complaints** examination,
- determine the **methodology of fines**,
- imposes **fines**,
- makes **recommendations**, and
- checks the obligation to pay a landfill tax by the Operator

Supervisory

(article 11 of the law 5037/2023)

- Controls the **effective & cost-effective management** of municipal waste by Operators & specifically, the waste management indicators according to the Annex I of Law 5037/2023

Municipality Waste Operators

General comments:

- The Municipality Waste Operators are responsible for implementing integrated plans for solid waste management (R.W.M.P. - Regional Waste Management Plan), as well as the proper operation of solid waste management projects and facilities.

According to the most recent legal framework, operators are obliged for the temporary storage, transshipment, recovery and disposal of solid waste.

26 Operators nowadays. They are on the process of merging, aiming to become **14**

- Risks of non-certification:
  - Risk of loss of funding
  - Risk of failure providing technical assistance

Immediate actions for RAAEY

- **Development of an Electronic Platform** for the purpose of registering the waste management costs of the local authorities, per tonne and per waste management service, analyzing the costs.
- Monitors the implementation of the "**pay as you throw**" system
- Evaluates the local **authorities in terms of achieving municipal waste recycling targets**
- Decision of the RAAEY within a period of two (2) months on any **complaints against Operators**
- Decision of the RAAEY after hearing the interested parties for the **imposition of fines** on the Operators and the local authorities, if a violation of urban waste management is found
- **Setting a permanent arbitration** in RAAEY, among others, for the **resolution of disputes** between Operators and the local authorities

Development of European and International Partnerships

- Cooperation with bodies operating within the framework of the European Union, with relevant authorities of other Member States and with international organizations or other bodies provided for by international treaties, with the aim of developing a harmonised regulatory framework for the exchange of experiences, good practices and information in the field of municipal waste management
- Representation of the country and participation in the competent bodies of the EU, as well as in regional and international institutions, within the framework of its competences
- Participation in committees and groups, task forces and meetings of councils and bodies

CONCLUSIONS -1-

- Greece faces an era of global challenges in the Municipality Wase Management, while it is in the phase of implementing its basic infrastructure. Processes must be accelerated and a new dynamic for circular economy **investments must be created**.
- There is **a need for a new bio-waste management model** with separation at the source, collection and treatment of the organic fraction, through the construction of upgraded biowaste treatment units and units that produce products of high added value having investment interest
- There is **a need to increase** the quantities of **separate collection of recyclable** materials and improve their quality
- It is necessary to prepare and apply the right conditions for the implementation of sustainable **energy units**
- It is necessary to have **a competent administration and management** of the **Municipality Waste Operators** network with clear obligations - responsibilities per management stage, reliable current monitoring mechanisms and reliable and functional Operators and their evaluation.
- Coordinated policies are needed through the implementation of **incentives and disincentives** (optimal pricing policy, pay as you through & landfill tax) and reciprocity in all links of the SWM chain
- Empowered **and coordinated** cooperation between all **stakeholders**
- Raising **public awareness** and developing solutions for prevention and reuse.

Thank you for your attention!

- Dr. George LOIZOS, Member of the Board, gloizos@raaey.gr
- Dr. Ioannis Tzortzis, Member of the Board
- Ms Aida ANTHOULI, Director to the Vice President's Office