



**EY Study on the
Circular
Economy in
Greece**

The objective of this study is to promote the potential for transformational change that the Circular Economy can bring to the status quo of the Greek economy, both upstream and downstream



Circular business models

Circular supplies

Move to renewable, bio-based and biodegradable resources



Resource recovery

Recover every possible remaining value from waste and by-products



Product life extension

Maintain a product in a working condition for a longer period



Sharing platforms

Share products with multiple users



Product as a service

Provide the use of a product instead of the product itself



The business perspective; A sector by sector analysis against the Circular Economy

Approach

- ▶ Stakeholder engagement
- ▶ Desk-based research
- ▶ Limitations

Methodology

- ▶ Identification of main Circular Economy topics for each specific sector
- ▶ Documentation of material and product flows
- ▶ Development of assessment criteria for the sectors under scope

Sectors under scope



Aluminium

Cement

Construction

Electricity

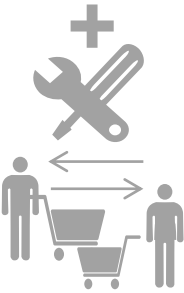


**Food &
Beverage**

**Information and
Communication
Technology
(ICT)**

Refining

Steel



Technical cycles

ENERGY

1. Primarily non-renewable
2. Primarily mix
3. Primarily renewable



FEEDSTOCK

1. Primarily virgin
2. Primarily mix
3. Primarily reused / recycled



WASTE

1. Primarily landfilling
2. Primarily recycling
3. Primarily reuse/remanufacture



Biological cycles

ENERGY

1. Primarily non-renewable
2. Primarily mix
3. Primarily renewable



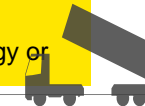
FEEDSTOCK

1. Primarily non organic
2. Primarily mix
3. Primarily organic



WASTE

1. No resource recovery
2. Limited reuse, energy or material recovery
3. Common reuse, energy or material recovery



BUSINESS MODEL

1. No CE models adopted
2. At least one CE model widely adopted
3. Various CE models widely adopted



Key findings; Circular models applied



Main conclusions

01

Need for legislative and regulatory reform towards the Circular Economy

02

Fragmented adoption of circular models, in the context of inefficient systemic approach

03

Emphasis is placed on the 'end of life' stage, rather than on the design stage

04

Recycling and recovery of construction and demolition waste requires considerable improvement

05

Low penetration of secondary fuels in some industrial applications

06

Bio-waste and food waste recovery is limited, resulting in significant economic and environmental impacts

07

Need for law enforcement of hazardous waste legislation

08

Addressing waste market barriers

Way forward

01

Development of a national roadmap for the transition to the Circular Economy

1010110
100100
110101



02

Development of collaboration platforms



03

Sectorial level assessments

1010110
1001001
1101010



04

Awareness raising at consumer level



Thank you for your attention