



**Deliverable D3.4(b)**

**REPORT FROM THE GREEK NATIONAL POMs  
STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP: TOWARDS THE  
DEFINITION OF PROGRAMMES OF MEASURES FOR  
ACHIEVING GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS FOR  
GREECE**

***“POLICY AND DECISION MAKERS IN DIALOGUE”***

**Date: October 2016**

**Action Plans for Integrated Regional  
Monitoring Programmes, Coordinated  
Programmes of Measures and Addressing Data  
and Knowledge Gaps in Mediterranean Sea**

**ActionMed**

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**[www.actionmed.eu](http://www.actionmed.eu)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One of the main aims of the ActionMed project is to facilitate Member States in the definition of their programmes of measures for establishing and maintaining Good Environmental Status (GES) in Mediterranean Sea, focusing specifically on measures for Descriptors 5 (eutrophication), 8 (contaminants), 9 (contaminants in seafood) and 10 (marine litter).

Through ActionMed, Mediterranean Member States will be supported in the elaboration of possible measures at national and regional level via the implementation of the dedicatedly developed DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tools, in a series of national and sub-regional workshops. Specifically, two sub-regional workshops and one national workshop were implemented over the duration of the ActionMed project. The first sub-regional workshop, between Croatia, Italy and Slovenia, was successfully implemented in Piran, Slovenia on 14 July 2016, and identified possible common measures that can be implemented at a sub-regional level in response to descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10. A similar workshop, between Cyprus, Greece and Malta, took place on 3 November 2016 in Nicosia, Cyprus.

This report presents the methodology and the outcomes from the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Greek national stakeholder workshop, implemented in Athens, Greece on 12 October 2016. The implementation of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed workshop introduced the participants with a method and tools for the identification and evaluation of the measures that could be used in the process of the MSFD Programmes of Measures definition. In this manner, the workshop built capacity in the participating experts and stakeholders.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the main aims of the ActionMed project is to facilitate Member States in the definition of their programmes of measures for establishing and maintaining Good Environmental Status (GES) in European Seas. This will be achieved through the work of Activity 3 of the project ‘Assistance in the preparation of programmes of measures, by addressing particular gaps identified both at national and regional level, linking together work on programmes of measures under the MSFD and under the auspices of UNEP/MAP Barcelona Convention (the PoMs activity)’. To this end, Activity 3 will undertake (1) the assessment of common gaps in national or regional measures and the selection of issues that require action to achieve or maintain GES, (2) the elaboration of possible measures at national and regional level, (3) the socio-economic analysis of the proposed measures, and (4) the dissemination of recommendations.

The elaboration of possible measures at national and regional level will be achieved through the implementation of the dedicatedly developed DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tools, in a series of workshops: a national workshop in Greece and two sub-regional workshops, one in the Adriatic and one in the Mediterranean<sup>1</sup>.

DeCyDe-4-ActionMed encouraged the active participation of stakeholders and decision-makers in the definition of Programmes of Measures for Descriptors 5 (eutrophication), 8 (contaminants), 9 (contaminants in seafood) and 10 (marine litter), and the identification of possible common measures for implementation at a sub-regional level.

For each of the four Descriptors, the result is a list of measures, evaluated based on predefined criteria, and ranked to reflect the views and opinions of the attending stakeholders. In this manner, DeCyDe-4-ActionMed will provide a toolbox for the engagement of stakeholders/decision-makers, through a truly participatory method. This will in turn elicit support from these stakeholders and decision-makers in the incorporation of the measures as part of their national Programmes of Measures.

This report presents the methodology and the outcomes from the national workshop, implemented in Greece on 12 October 2016 (see Appendix A for Agenda), for the definition of PoMs for Descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10.

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<sup>1</sup> The Adriatic sub-regional workshop was implemented on 14 July 2016 in Piran, Slovenia between Croatia, Italy and Slovenia. Its outcomes are available in the ActionMed Deliverable D3.4(a). The second sub-regional workshop took place in Cyprus on 3 November 2016 between Cyprus, Greece and Malta and its outcomes are available in the ActionMed Deliverable D3.4(c).

## 2. THE GREEK NATIONAL WORKSHOP

Greece is one of the project countries that have not yet submitted its PoMs to the European Commission. As such, there was a real opportunity for ActionMed to support the Greek stakeholders and policy-makers in the definition of concrete and applicable measures for Descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10. This chapter outlines the methodology and presents the dedicated tools that were developed to this end.

### A. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

For the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed workshop to be efficient and effective, it was important to identify and invite the right stakeholders, who should meet two criteria:

- They must be directly involved in the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) in their countries, and therefore be familiar with the current situation,
- They must be able to support their country's decision-making with regards to the MSFD.

Stakeholders meeting these two criteria would not only be able to actively contribute to the workshop, but they would also be able to support the implementation of the workshop outputs and results in Greece.

Therefore, the first step in the organisation of the Greek national workshop was to carry out a stakeholder mapping exercise. ISOTECH identified the following pertinent stakeholder groups:

- National Government and/or Policy-Makers: specifically representatives from the various ministries/departments (e.g. department of environment, fisheries, aquaculture etc.) that deal directly with the MSFD, and specifically the definition of PoMs. If this includes external consultants, they should be invited as well.
- Waste Water Management Councils/Boards/Authorities: to be invited if they would normally have a role in the definition/implementation of relevant measures.
- Inspectorates and Monitoring Bodies/Authorities.

Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR), University of Athens (UoA) and UNEP/MAP identified relevant stakeholders from within these stakeholder categories and HCMR sent them invitation letters, stating the purpose of the workshop, their role in it and the expected outcomes. The full list of workshop participants appears in Appendix B.

### B. SETTING THE SCENE

The lack of even a draft programme of measures for Greece meant that some preliminary work to set the scene and present possible measures to the workshop participants had to be undertaken. This task was completed in two independent but complementary steps.

ISOTECH undertook a desk review of the Programmes of Measures of other Mediterranean countries, namely Cyprus, Slovenia and Spain, and compiled lists of possible measures for Descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10 that could be potentially transferred for implementation in Greece (Appendix C). These were also meant to act as inspiration for the participating stakeholders, and to help them see possible structures for Programmes of Measures.

Concurrently, and within the framework of Activity 3, UNEP/MAP hired an external consultant (Dr Maria Caparis) to assist in identifying the current situation with regards to the Greek PoMs for Eutrophication, Contaminants and Marine Litter. This resulted in the drafting of a list of measures that are included (i.e. already implemented, planned to be implemented or are proposed), in European or national legislation and/or national action plans and strategies. The resulting lists of measures, for each of the above descriptors have been reported “ActionMed Deliverable 3.8A (Supplement A, 2016): Identified measures for pollution and marine litter MSFD Descriptors in Greece.” By M, Caparis and appear in Appendix D.

### *C. DEVELOPMENT OF THE DECYDE-4-ACTIONMED TOOLBOX*

The final step in the preparation for the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Greek national workshop was the development of the toolbox for the selection and evaluation of measures. The tools and results from the toolbox implementation appear below.

### *D. WORKSHOP IMPLEMENTATION*

The Greek national workshop was implemented in Athens, Greece on 12 October 2016, with participants from the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, the Cabinet of the Special Secretary for Water/SSW, University of Athens, UNEP/MAP, HCMR and ISOTECH Ltd.

The workshop was implemented in two distinct phases, each engaging the participants in an interactive manner.

#### **Phase 1: Identification of measures for inclusion in the Greek PoM**

To begin with, participants formed three groups according to their background and expertise: one group dealing with Descriptor 5 Eutrophication, one dealing with Descriptors 8 and 9 Contaminants and Contaminants in seafood, which were joined for the purposes of this workshop since the measures selected would be able to cover both, and a third group dealing with Descriptor 10 Marine Litter.

In their groups, participants were presented with the relevant lists of possible measures appearing in Appendices C and D. They were tasked with referring to the list of measures deriving from Cyprus, Spain and Slovenia (prepared by ISOTECH Ltd), and using them as an inspiration, to select appropriate measures or suggest other new ones to be included in the Greek PoMs. This work was supported by the lists prepared by M. Caparis for UNEP/MAP, which provided the participants with an overview of measures already included in European or national legislation and/or national action plans and strategies.

## Phase 2: Evaluation of the identified measures

Having a complete list of measures for each of the Descriptors, each group was then asked to select five measures that were considered to be the most important for implementation. Then, using the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed tools, the groups were guided through the process of evaluating these five measures against two criteria:

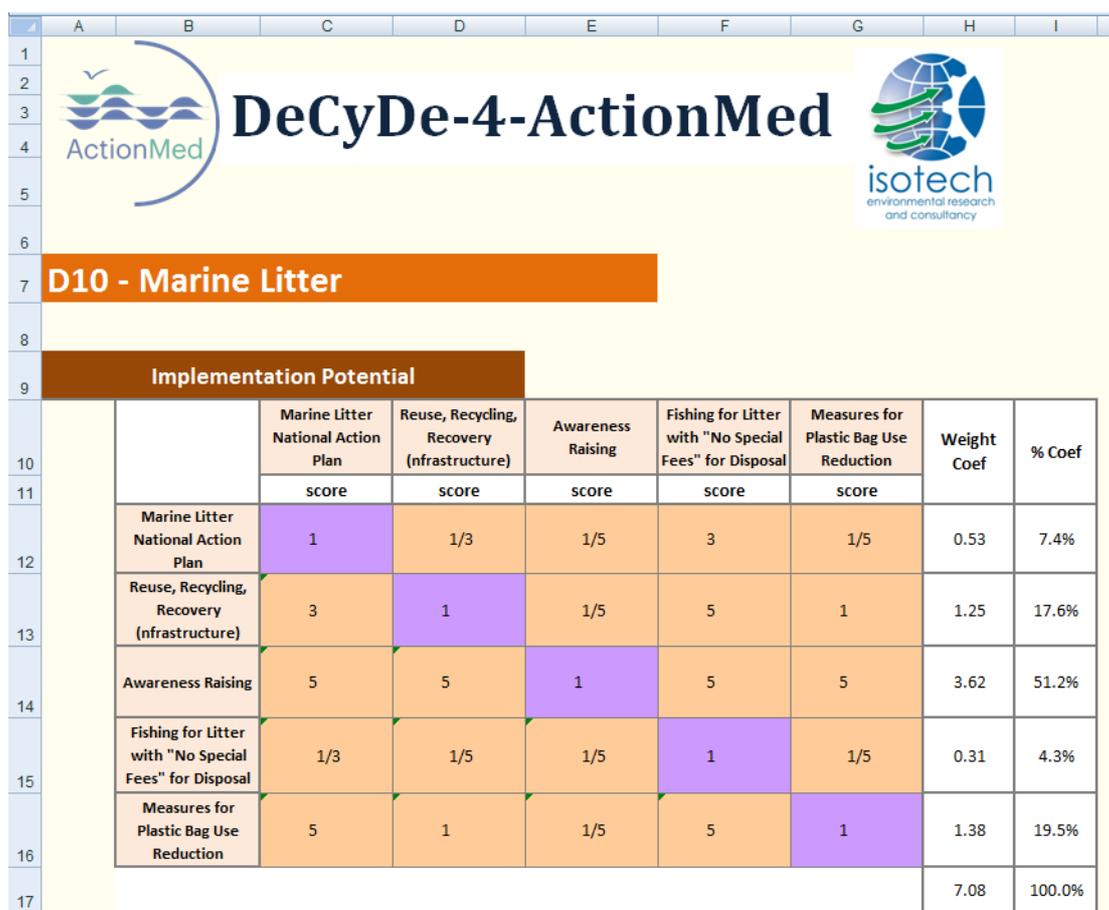
- **Implementation Potential:** The ease with which each measure could be implemented in Greece, as far as the coordination, time and resources required for its implementation.
- **Effectiveness:** the extent to which the measure can make a significant difference towards the achievement of GES.

The principle of comparing couples was used to rank the measures against each criterion. According to this principle, each measure is compared against all others in a pair-wise manner and scores are assigned according to the scoring scale that appears in Figure 1.

Measure X Less important				Compared to			Measure Y More important		is
←				→					
Extremely	Very Strongly	Strongly	Moderately	Equally	Moderately	Strongly	Very Strongly	Extremely	
1/9	1/7	1/5	1/3	1	3	5	7	9	

**Figure 1:** DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Scoring Scale

Figure 2, presents the evaluation/ranking of the measures identified for Descriptor 10 “Marine Litter”, as they have been worked out by the Marine Litter group of the ActionMed Greek national workshop, for the criterion ‘Implementation Potential’. It is analysed here, in order to illustrate the comparing couples working method: Scoring proceeds in a horizontal manner i.e. the measure entitled ‘Marine Litter National Action Plan’ (cell B12) is evaluated against all other measures, beginning with cell C12 and proceeding all the way to cell G12. When ‘Marine Litter National Action Plan’ is compared to itself (in cell C12) a score of 1 is assigned, since the two measures are equally as important (they are actually the same measure). When ‘Marine Litter National Action Plan’ is compared to ‘Reuse, Recycling, Recovery (infrastructure)’ (cell D12) against the ‘Implementation Potential’ criterion, the participants decided that a score of 1/3 should be assigned. This means that they considered ‘Marine Litter National Action Plan’ to be moderately less important in its implementation potential compared to ‘Reuse, Recycling, Recovery (infrastructure)’.



**Figure 2:** Matrix for the evaluation of the D10 measures against Implementation Potential

The purple cells in Figure 2, i.e. the points where each measure is compared against itself, represent a mirror line on the matrix. In practice, scores are only assigned to the section on the right of the purple cells – the section on the left is automatically filled in. For example, when a score of 1/3 was assigned in cell D12, a score of 3 was automatically assigned in cell C13, when the inverse measure pair was compared (i.e. when comparing ‘Reuse, Recycling, Recovery (nrastructure)’ to ‘Marine Litter National Action Plan’). Once all the scores were assigned, the % score of each measure was determined, using the geometric mean of all the scores. In this manner, a ranked list of measures against this particular criterion becomes available.

It should be noted that Phase 2 of the workshop was implemented as an exercise, demonstrating a method and a tool that can be used by decision-makers (i.e. the participants) to select those measures that should be implemented with a higher priority, based on a set of criteria. It was highlighted that users have the possibility to (i) extent the matrices to include more measures, (ii) add, remove or change the evaluation criteria, and (iii) assign weights to the criteria, with simple DeCyDe-4-ActionMed tool adaptations.

#### Phase 4: Workshop outcomes

At the end of the workshop, each team had a ranked list of measures for their descriptor based on the combined outcomes for both criteria. These results appear in the following chapter.

### 3. OUTCOMES FROM THE GREEK NATIONAL WORKSHOP

#### A. SUGGESTED PROGRAMMES OF MEASURES FOR D5, D8/9 AND D10

The workshop participants, working in their groups, compiled lists of measures to be included in the Greek Programme of Measures. Where possible, the measures have been grouped together, to facilitate both reporting and implementation monitoring.

#### D5 Eutrophication Measures

A total of 20 measures were included in the Programmes of Measures defined by the groups of experts and decision makers working on Eutrophication (D5), under six broad categories: urban/industrial sources, agriculture, fishing, port facilities, monitoring, and measures to improve research and baseline knowledge (Table 1).

**Table 1.** List of measures agreed by the experts and decision-makers working on Eutrophication

	Category	Measure
1	Urban/ Industrial Sources	Completion of wastewater treatment installation structural works for settlements falling under the provisions of Directive 91/271/EC
2		Determination of conditions and prerequisites for the connection of industries to the wastewater/industrial wastewater reception network of Wastewater Treatment Plants.
3		Intensification of the checks of effective operation at wastewater treatment plants
4		Intensification of targeted checks at creameries to ensure the environmentally sound disposal of their wastewaters.
5		Creation of the regulatory framework for the tracking and control of heavy vehicles transporting urban sewage

6		Design and implementation of a central warning and management system for pollution deriving from accidents at installations (sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater treatment plants), or due to natural phenomena
7	Agriculture	Delimitation of further nitrate vulnerable zones based on water body chemical condition assessment and drawing up action plans based on crop type and development of specialized methods/tools for the rational use of fertilisers and water in nitrate vulnerable zones
8		Creation of a cooperation framework through negotiation between coastal protected area management operators and operators of agricultural and farming activities for the purpose of improving the status of conservation of coastal wetland ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally friendly agricultural activities with a simultaneous improvement of the added value of their produce
9		Encouragement and support (technical and scientific) to producers implementing conventional cultivation techniques for the conversion to organic cultivation, as a priority in nitrate vulnerable zones
10		Organisation of Information days on new technologies, modern cultivation techniques, environmental conservation, sustainability of agricultural lands etc.
11		Feasibility studies on the sustainability of farm wastewater treatment installations and their prospective placement, with the purpose of facilitating their eventual construction.
17	Fishing	Creation of a cooperation framework through negotiation between coastal protected area management operators and operators of fish/shellfish farms for the purpose of improving the status of conservation of coastal waters and wetland ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally friendly fish/shellfish farming activities with a simultaneous improvement of the added value of their produce
15	Port Facilities	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes and avoid pollution of the sea

16		Implementation of MARPOL Annex IV on the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships
12	Monitoring	Systematic monitoring of the nitrate levels in water bodies designated as being subjected to or potentially subjected to nitrate pollution.
13		Integrated coastal water monitoring of environmental parameters of concern and means for their solution (FP7 My Ocean Project - Bay of Thessaloniki)
14		Intensification of the periodic monitoring of rainwater outlet waters and other point sources of pollution that ends up at sea in coastal areas.
18	Measures to improve research and baseline knowledge	Development of the discharges national census which contains data for the discharges into water public domain and discharges made from land to sea. Its content is public, and is proposed as a mechanism to help decision making for the technicians involved in the authorisation of discharges, as sharing experience between different agencies and serve as a basis for the development of guidance documents on reference emission limits for different types of waste
19		Guidelines for Land-Sea Dumping in order to adapt and to fulfil the new guidelines and regulatory requirements, and to include new types of discharges within the specific regulation of the projects for land-sea dumping, including different types of discharges, such as brines, thermal wastes and wastewaters, as a basis for future legislative regulation
20		Improving Knowledge on Marine Pollution Issues. This measure includes different research initiatives carried out by several actors (scientific institutions, universities, public research organisations), and financed by various administrations, which will provide a progressive advance in the knowledge of these issues, as well as their prevention, control and mitigation

### D8/9 Contaminants/Contaminants in Seafood Measures

The group of experts working on Descriptors 8 and 9 identified a total of 30 measures to be included in the Greek PoMs (Table 2). These measures fall within six broad categories: implementation of the PoMs of the 2<sup>nd</sup> River Basin Management Plan to limit pollutants into the marine environment, accident management planning,

management of wastes from vessels, management of waste and wastewater from industry, management and improvement of coastal water bodies in hotspot areas, other measures (not falling within a specific category).

**Table 2.** List of measures agreed by the experts working on Contaminants and Contaminants in Seafood

	Category	Measure
1	Implementation of the Programme of Measures of the 2nd River Basin Management Plan to limit pollutants into the marine environment.	Creation in each River Water District of a registry, including where available maps, of emissions, discharges and losses for all priority substances and pollutants in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/105/EC
2		Cessation of the dumping of "red mud" as a bauxite residue, in the Bay of Antikira (WBD7)
3		Cessation of the dumping of electric arc furnace "rust" from iron-nickel mining into the Northern Evoikos. (WBD7)
4		Issue of guidelines for the disposal of brine from desalination plants (WBD 13, 14)
5	Accident management planning	Design and implementation of a central warning and management system for pollution deriving from accidents at installations (sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater treatment plants), or due to natural phenomena
6		Completion of the External Contingency Plans for Large-Scale Technological Accidents
7		Compilation of Large Scale Technological Accident Contingency Plans for installations falling under the IPPC and SEVESO Directives, that include provisions for the protection of water bodies, particularly those listed in the registry of protected areas, from substantial fallouts or accidents.
8	Management of wastes from vessels	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes and avoid pollution of the sea
9		Updating of the plans for the reception and management of wastes produced from ships and cargo residues
10		Enhance control and enforcement under MARPOL (International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships)

11	Management of waste and wastewater from industries	Updating of the national legislative framework on the management of wastes and industrial wastewater
12		Determination of conditions and prerequisites for the connection of industries to the wastewater/industrial wastewater reception network of Wastewater Treatment Plants.
13		Completion of works for the collection and treatment of wastes falling under the provisions of the IPPC Directive
14		Fulfilment of the requirement to hold a registry of installations falling under the provisions of the IPPC and SEVESO Directives
15		Construction and upgrade of industrial wastewater treatment plants, including on farms. Improving treatment plants connected to urban collectors, and construction and improvement of the collectors of industrial effluents and farms.
16		Increase in the frequency of submission of reports of conformity to approved environmental terms of operation by industries located in areas of increased environmental pressure - timely recognition of possible adverse environmental effects and immediate undertaking of remediation measures
17	Management and improvement of coastal water bodies in hotspot areas	Monitoring and analyses of waters inside and out of the Port of Thessaloniki (WBD 10) (including petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals)
18		Monitoring and determination of the causes of exceedance of chemical substances in the Bay of Thessaloniki (WBD 10) (including heavy metals, organophosphates, organochlorinated pesticides, triazines)
19		Master Plan for the sustainable protection and management of the coastal water bodies of the Thermaikos Bay (Monitoring of the effect of industrial activity, recording of points of discharge of treated municipal and industrial wastewater, rainwater network runoff, storm water overflow, feasibility studies for technical interventions to control pollution of coastal water bodies)
20		Investigative monitoring of Aegean island coastal water systems (WBD 14) (including PAH and heavy metals in sediments) and proposals of immediate implementation for measures for the amelioration of the quality of ecosystems under investigation.

21	Other Measures	Enactment/determination of emission limit levels for priority substances and other pollutants affecting surface waters in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/105/ EC.
22		Implementation of Decision IG.20/8.1 Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol to the Barcelona Convention
23		Intensification of the periodic monitoring of rainwater outlet waters and other point sources of pollution that ends up at sea in coastal areas.
24		Enactment of a compulsory programme for the qualitative monitoring of metal mining runoff water
25		Upgrade of municipal wastewater treatment plants and construction of new ones where necessary
26		Codification of existing legislation and regulations on waste and industrial wastewater
27		Regulation of hydrocarbon exploration and extraction activities by Strategic Impact Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments as well as the Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention
28		Assessment of contaminated sites urgently in need of remediation
29		Measures to prevent or control diffuse pollution from urban areas, transport and infrastructure. Includes measures such as sealing, collection and treatment of leachate from landfills, landfill waterproofing and sealing, building leachate collection networks, as well as actions to reduce urban runoff and constructing of rainwater collection networks and interceptors and treatment facilities.
30		Improving knowledge on marine pollution issues.
31	Specific for contaminants in seafood	Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 setting maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs including seafood

### D10 Marine Litter Measures

The 20 measures identified by the experts and decision-makers working on Descriptor 10 Marine Litter appear in Table 3 and fall within three categories of measures: awareness raising actions and communication to the general public, local authorities, schools etc., measures for the prevention of marine litter from marine and land sources, measures for the removal of marine litter.

**Table 3.** List of measures agreed by the experts and decision-makers working on Marine Litter

	<b>Category</b>	<b>Measure</b>
1	Awareness Raising Actions and communication to general public, local authorities, schools etc	Media Plan for general public Awareness Campaigns
2		Promoting awareness, targeting Municipalities and other local authorities with the aim to intensify the cleaning activities in riverbanks. This measure will contribute to the reduction of the riverine input of litter in the coastal-marine areas.
3		Support UNEP-MAP initiative of "Cleanup Day" and promote participation of general public, local authorities etc
4		Creation, continuation and completion of the existing programmes for businesses, to increase awareness on the prevention of the creation of waste
5		Promoting awareness of the professional and amateur fishermen during issuing their fishing licenses (and later on during their fishing activities), on the marine litter problem, is expected to contribute to the reduction of littering during the fishing activities
6	Measures for the Prevention of Marine Litter from Marine and Land Sources	Establishment and implementation of a National Action Plan on marine litter and incorporate it in the National Plan for solid Waste management
7		Implement Local Waste Management Plans (Reform the Regional Waste Management Plans in order to conform with the National Plan)

8		Undertake measures for re-use, recycling and recovery (common ministerial decision, to be concluded)
9		Establishment of the separate selection of recyclable materials at public utility facilities
10		Completion of the network for the treatment of mixed and/or preselected urban solid waste
11		Development of networks for the collection and transport of agricultural and farming waste of non-organic origin (plastics, fertiliser packaging, medicinal packaging, etc.) to be included in networks for waste recovery
12		Implementation of the measures for the reduction of consumption of plastic bags.
13		Extension and intensification of the existing network for the collection of used portable electronic batteries and accumulators to more distant areas
14		Extension of recycling at health facilities (feasibility study for the recycling of medicinal packaging and other recyclable waste)
15		Regulation on the Management of Dredged Materials, which will include the characterisation of dredged material and the evaluation of their management techniques, will become mandatory in all projects of dredging and dumping, or disposal at sea of materials and procedures for authorisation.
16		Development of a Management Plan to Collect Waste from Fish Farms and Aquaculture
17		Further promotion of voluntary agreements for the prevention of the creation of waste
18	Measures for the Removal of Marine Litter	Support and finance "fishing for litter" practice. Introduce the "no special fees" policy for the disposal of litter brought by fishermen, and improve port waste reception facilities and management
19		Support and fund cleaning activities in rivers, beaches, floating and shallow sea bed
20		Study on marine litter hotspots (areas of greatest accumulation or specifically vulnerable areas with presence of litter)

## *B. SELECTION OF MOST IMPORTANT MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION*

Once the lists of suggested measures for the Greek PoMs were compiled, the experts and decision-makers then identified five measures per group that were considered to be the most important. These appear in Table 4.

**Table 4:** Measures selected as the most important for each of the descriptors (the measure numbers correspond to the measure numbers in Tables 1-3).

Measure No.	D5 - Eutrophication
1&3	Completion of wastewater treatment installation structural works for settlements falling under the provisions of Directive 91/271/EC- Intensification of the checks of effective operation at wastewater treatment plants
7	Delimitation of further nitrate vulnerable zones based on water body chemical condition assessment and drawing up action plans based on crop type and development of specialized methods/tools for the rational use of fertilisers and water in nitrate vulnerable zones
13&14	Integrated coastal water monitoring of environmental parameters of concern and means for their solution (FP7 My Ocean Project - Bay of Thessaloniki) - Intensification of the periodic monitoring of rainwater outlet waters and other point sources of pollution that end up at sea in coastal areas.
15	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes and avoid pollution of the sea
20	Improving Knowledge on Marine Pollution Issues. This measure includes different research initiatives carried out by several actors (scientific institutions, universities, public research organisations), and financed by various administrations, which will provide a progressive advance in the knowledge of these issues, as well as their prevention, control and mitigation.
Measure No.	D8/9 – Contaminants/Contaminants in Seafood
8	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations (port reception facilities) to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes to avoid pollution of the sea
10	Enhance control and enforcement under MARPOL (International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships)
12&13	Industrial waste and wastewater management (determination of conditions and prerequisites for the connection of industries to WWTP, and completion of works for the collection and treatment of wastes from industry)

25	Upgrade of municipal wastewater treatment plants and construction of new ones where necessary
28	Assessment of contaminated sites urgently in need of remediation
Measure No.	D10 – Marine Litter
1-5	Awareness Raising Actions and communication to general public, local authorities, schools etc
6	Establishment and implementation of a National Action Plan on marine litter and incorporate it in the National Plan for solid Waste management
8	Undertake measures for re-use, recycling and recovery (common ministerial decision, to be concluded)
12	Implementation of the measures for the reduction of consumption of plastic bags.
18	Support and finance "fishing for litter" practice. Introduce the "no special fees" policy for the disposal of litter brought by fishermen, and improve port waste reception facilities and management

### C. EVALUATION OF MEASURES

Following the selection of the five measures, the workshop participants then proceeded with their evaluation as a demonstration exercise of how to use the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed tools for the ranking and prioritisation of measure implementation. Each group evaluated the measures against the criteria ‘Implementation Potential’ and ‘Effectiveness’, as described in Section 2.D.

The overall outcomes from the evaluation exercise appear in Figures 3 and 4.

For D5 Eutrophication, Measure 7 on delimiting further nitrate zones, drawing up action plans and developing methods and tools for the rational use of fertilisers was considered to be the most implementable and effective solution. This was followed by the completion of the necessary infrastructure at port reception facilities (Measure 15) and the completion of wastewater installations structural works and intensification of checks at wastewater treatment plants (Measures 1 & 3). The measures with the lowest scores were Measures 13 & 14 on integrated coastal water monitoring and intensification of point source monitoring and Measure 20 on improving knowledge on marine pollution issues.

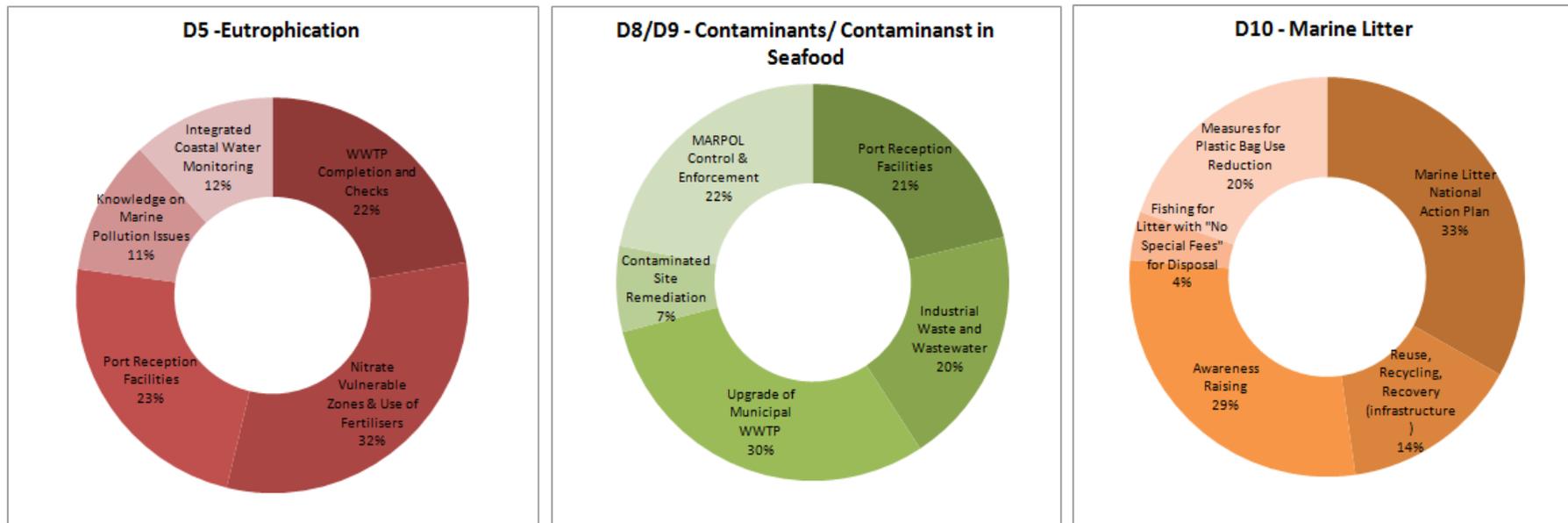
The top scoring measure for D8/D9 was Measure 25 on the upgrade of municipal wastewater treatment plants and the construction of new ones where necessary. The measures in second, third and fourth place had very close scores and were Measures 10 MARPOL control and enforcement, Measure 8 on the completion of port reception facilities and combined Measures 12 & 13 on industrial waste and wastewater management. Lagging behind in fifth place was Measure 28 on the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites, which was considered the less implementable and effective of the five selected measures.

The measure that had the highest score in the Marine Litter group was Measure 6, the establishment and implementation of a national action plan for marine litter. It was followed by the awareness raising group of measures (Measures 1-5) and Measure 12

on the implementation of measures for the reduction of the consumption of plastic bags. In fourth and fifth place, respectively, were Measures 8 on reuse, recycling and recovery and 18 on supporting and financing the Fishing for Litter initiative, including the free disposal of the collected waste.

Descriptor	Measures	Implementation Potential	Effectiveness	Total Score
D5 - Eutrophication	WWTP Completion and Checks	0.04	0.41	<b>0.22</b>
	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones & Use of Fertilisers	0.60	0.03	<b>0.31</b>
	Port Reception Facilities	0.06	0.41	<b>0.23</b>
	Knowledge on Marine Pollution Issues	0.18	0.04	<b>0.11</b>
	Integrated Coastal Water Monitoring	0.12	0.11	<b>0.12</b>
D8/D9 - Contaminants/Contaminants in Seafood	Port Reception Facilities	0.34	0.08	<b>0.21</b>
	Industrial Waste and Wastewater	0.18	0.21	<b>0.19</b>
	Upgrade of Municipal WWTP	0.04	0.57	<b>0.30</b>
	Contaminated Site Remediation	0.08	0.06	<b>0.07</b>
	MARPOL Control & Enforcement	0.37	0.07	<b>0.22</b>
D10 - Marine Litter	Marine Litter National Action Plan	0.07	0.59	<b>0.33</b>
	Reuse, Recycling, Recovery (infrastructure)	0.18	0.12	<b>0.15</b>
	Awareness Raising	0.51	0.06	<b>0.29</b>
	Fishing for Litter with "No Special Fees" for Disposal	0.04	0.04	<b>0.04</b>
	Measures for Plastic Bag Use Reduction	0.19	0.20	<b>0.20</b>

**Figure 3:** The final scores for the measures, per evaluation criterion, and overall.



**Figure 4:** Graphical representation of the measure evaluation outcomes

#### 4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed Greek national workshop engaged key stakeholders and decision-makers in the MSFD process in Greece, through a participatory and user-friendly method, which allowed the preparation of suggested programmes of measures for descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10 within a short period of time. This was possible, as a result of the preparatory work that was undertaken by the ActionMed project. Nonetheless, the workshop undoubtedly introduced the participants to a method for the identification and selection of the measures that could be used in the definition of a complete Greek MSFD Programme of Measures. Furthermore, through the demonstration exercise on the measure evaluation, the participants were also introduced to a useful tool for the ranking and prioritisation of measures, as per their implementation. In this manner, the workshop built capacity in the participating experts and stakeholders.

Looking at the compiled lists of measures, it becomes evident that some measures are repeated across descriptors (e.g. measures on port reception facilities, municipal and industrial wastewater treatment, etc.). This is not unexpected, or uncommon (it occurs in other countries' PoMs as well), since descriptors 5, 8/9 and 10 can have similar pressures and pollution sources. However, this raises an important point, particularly when it comes to the evaluation of measures, in order to possibly decide on their implementation priority. For example, the measure on port reception facilities has been ranked second for Eutrophication and third for Contaminants. However, its presence in both descriptors could suggest that its implementation can have cumulative and thus important effects on the marine environment of Greece. This suggests that a holistic view of all the measures is necessary, and would allow their correct prioritisation for implementation.

The measures identified for D5 and D8/9 include some that relate specifically to monitoring, although not strictly the type of monitoring undertaken under Article 11 (Monitoring Programmes) of the MSFD. It remains to the final decision-makers to decide whether these measures should remain in the PoMs, or be included in the monitoring programme and thus excluded from the final PoMs.

The list of measures identified for each descriptor, derive from the expert opinion of the stakeholders and decision-makers participating at the workshop, as well as from the regulatory and strategic obligations of the Greek Government. The review of the measures proposed by other Mediterranean countries, allowed the participants to 'calibrate' their decisions and ensure that the format and final measures are in line with practices in other countries. Overall, the DeCyDe-4-ActionMed workshop in Greece, resulted in the (near) ready programmes of measures for four out of the eleven MSFD descriptors, and has thus significantly contributed to the preparation of the Greek PoMs. Importantly, some of these measures are at least partially or topically implemented in Greece<sup>2</sup>, and therefore the Greek government has some solid ground on which to step on and build further.

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<sup>2</sup> See for example, the implementation of a measure to reduce plastic bags in Sifnos island <http://tinyurl.com/sifnos-plastic-bag>

## APPENDIX A:

### GREEK NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP AGENDA

#### ActionMed National Workshop

#### Towards the definition of Programmes of Measures (POMs) for achieving GES for Greece

#### *“POLICY AND DECISION MAKERS IN DIALOGUE”*

**Wednesday, 12<sup>th</sup> October 2016, Athens, Greece,**

co-organised by UNEP/MAP, HCMR, ISOTECH Ltd,

UNEP/MAP Vassileos Konstantinou 48, Athens 11635, Greece

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>09:00 – 09:15</b> | Registration   |
| 09:15 – 09:20        | Welcome - Opening Address (T. Hema)  |
| 09:20 – 09:40        | ActionMed Project Presentation (K. Pagou)  |
| 09:40 – 10:40        | Presentation of Scoping Study Results on POMs of Greece (M. Caparis)                               |
| 10:00 – 11:00        | DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tool Implementation for Descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10 in Greece         |
| <b>11:00 – 11:30</b> | <b>Coffee Break</b>  |
| 11:30 – 13:00        | DeCyDe-4-ActionMed method and tool Implementation for Descriptors 5, 8, 9 and 10 in Greece (cont.) |
| 13:00 – 13:30        | Discussion   |
| <b>13:30</b>         | <b>End of Workshop - working lunch</b>   |

## APPENDIX B:

### LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Name	Institute	Descriptor Group
Panagiotis Panagiotidis	HCMR (responsible for the second phase of the MSFD)	5
Theodora Paramana	University of Athens, Associate researcher, Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry	5
Maria Oikonomou	Ministry of Rural Development and Food	5
Demetra Petsa	ISOTECH Ltd	5 (facilitator)
Stavros Antoniadis	UNEP/MAP	8/9
Ioannis Hatzianestis	HCMR (contaminants expert)	8/9
Catherine Tsangaris	HCMR	8/9
Manos Dasenakis	University of Athens, Professor / Laboratory of Environmental Chemistry	8/9
Demetra Orthodoxou	ISOTECH Ltd	8/9 (facilitator)
Eleni Kaberi	HCMR (marine litter expert)	10
George Melekis	Cabinet of the Special Secretary for Water / SSW	10
Ilias Dimitriou	Ministry of Environment – Cabinet of the alternate Minister	10
Christos Ioakeimidis	UNEP/MAP	10
Xenia I. Loizidou	ISOTECH Ltd	10 (facilitator)
Maria Caparis	UNEP/MAP	Observer / Clarification where necessary
Jacques Ganoulis	Special Secretary for Water / SSW	Observer
Georgios Amaxidis	Ministry of Environment, Cabinet of the alternate Minister	Observer
Vicky Tzatzaki	Cabinet of the Special Secretary for Water / SSW	Observer
Tatjana Hema	UNEP/MAP	Observer
Virginie Hart	UNEP/MAP	Observer
Gyorgyi Gurban	UNEP/MAP	Observer
Kalliopi Pagou	HCMR	Observer
Nikos Streftaris	HCMR	Observer
Louisa Giannoudi	HCMR	Observer

## APPENDIX C:

### LIST OF ADDITIONAL POSSIBLE MEASURES DERIVING FROM THE PROGRAMMES OF MEASURES OF CYPRUS, SLOVENIA AND SPAIN, COMPILED BY ISOTECH

**Note:** Slovenia has not yet published its Programme of Measures. The measures included in the tables below have been provided by the Slovenian ActionMed partners, and should under no circumstances be considered official measures for Slovenia.

#### D5 Eutrophication - Additional possible measures

	Title	Description	Country of Origin	Status
1	Implementation of the WFD PoMs	For the 1st and 2nd River Based Management Plan to limit nutrient loading from land based sources, in all water bodies, including, among others, a special licensing system for discharges by industry in marine waters, including aquaculture facilities.	CY	Existing
2	Wastewater Treatment Implementation	Operation of tertiary wastewater treatment plants in all coastal areas, resulting in practically zero discharges to marine water	CY	Existing
3	Agricultural Best Practices Implementation	Minimization of groundwater nutrient loading through the implementation of a national code of agricultural best practices. In addition, a number of wells is under a scheme of denitrification in sensitive areas (Nitrates Directive)	CY	Existing

4	Vessel Waste Management	Banning of shipping/vessel discharges and the provision of reception facilities for vessel wastewater, marinas and fishing shelters for the minimisation and/or elimination of pollution from vessels. In addition, implementation of MARPOL Guidelines for discharge of wastewater in the open sea.	CY	Existing
5	Open-sea Aquaculture Best Practices Policy	Implementation of a national policy for the positioning of sea-cage farms, including a mandated minimum water column depth of 35m to minimise high sedimentation rates, and the ban of placement over Posidonia meadows.	CY	Existing
6	Improvements in Aquaculture Operations	Improvements in aquaculture operations to limit nutrient enrichment, including increased efficiency, nutrients management, and the promotion of closed systems.	CY	New
7	Reducing Nutrient Pollution from Agricultural Sources	To establish the necessary measures to prevent and correct pollution of surface water (inland and coastal) and groundwater, caused by inputs of nitrates from agricultural sources, and act preventively against further such pollution, within the framework of Directive 91/676/EEC (Nitrates)	ES	Existing
8	Advisory Services for Agriculture	Codes of good practice in agriculture and livestock have been developed, disseminated and applied.	ES	Existing

9	Measures intended to improve research and baseline knowledge for reducing uncertainty	Development of the discharges national census which contains data for the discharges into water public domain and discharges made from land to sea. Its content is public, and is proposed as a mechanism to help decision making for the technicians involved in the authorisation of discharges, as sharing experience between different agencies and serve as a basis for the development of guidance documents on reference emission limits for different types of waste	ES	Existing
10	Regional Plans for the Implementation of the LBS Protocol	The objective of this Regional Plan is to protect the marine and coastal environment and human health, from the adverse effects of direct or indirect discharges of urban wastewater, in particular with regard to adverse effects on the oxygen content of the marine environment and coastal waters	ES	Existing
11	Construction or upgrading of industrial wastewater treatment plants (including farms)	This measure is intended to improve the conditions of discharges from industries and farms by means of building and upgrading industrial wastewater treatment plants, including farms. Actions include improving treatment plants connected to urban collectors, as well as the construction and improvement of the collectors of industrial parks and sewage treatment plants for industrial effluents and farms	ES	Existing
12	Measures to prevent or control diffuse pollution from urban areas, transport and infrastructure	Include measures from the hydrological plans to prevent or control diffuse pollution from urban areas such as sealing, collection and treatment of leachates in landfills, landfill waterproofing and sealing, building leachate collection networks, as well as actions to reduce urban runoff and constructing of rainwater collection networks and interceptors and treatment facilities	ES	Existing

13	Guidelines for Land-Sea Dumping	In order to adapt and to fulfil the new guidelines and regulatory requirements, and to include new types of discharges within the specific regulation of the projects for land-sea dumping, including different types of discharges, such as brines, thermal wastes and wastewaters, as a basis for future legislative regulation	ES	New
14	Improving Knowledge on Marine Pollution Issues	This measure includes different research initiatives carried out by several actors (scientific institutions, universities, public research organisations), and financed by various administrations, which will provide a progressive advance in the knowledge of these issues, as well as their prevention, control and mitigation	ES	New

### D8/D9 Contaminants - Additional possible measures

	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	Vessel Waste Management	Banning of and/or restrictions on shipping/vessel discharges and the provision of reception facilities for vessel wastewater and oil in harbours, (implementation of MARPOL) marinas and fishing shelters for the minimization and/or elimination of pollution from vessels.	CY	Existing
2	Contaminant Loading Restrictions	Limitation of contaminant loading through the implementation of the limits outlined in the National Fisheries Regulations and the Programmes of Measures of the WFD as outlined in the 1st River Basin Management Plan, including a special licensing system for discharges by industry in marine waters and the establishment of a Committee for the management of oil spill accidents	CY	Existing
3	Hydrocarbon Exploitation Activity Regulations	Regulation of hydrocarbon exploration and extraction activities by Strategic Impact Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments as well as the Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention	CY	Existing
4	Accident Management Planning	Requirement for a satisfactory emergency contingency plan by industry to manage accidents that may result in pollution events in the framework of the Offshore Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.	CY	Existing
5	Implementation of the WDF PoM	As outlined in the 2nd RBMP to limit nutrient loading from land based sources, in all water bodies, including, among others, a special licensing system for discharges by industry in marine waters, including aquaculture facilities.	CY	Existing

6	Reducing Pesticide Pollution from Agricultural Sources	Implementation of OSPAR Recommendation 2000/1 on Best Environmental Practice (BEP) for the Reduction of Inputs of Agricultural Pesticides to the Environment through the Use of Integrated Crop Management Techniques, and OSPAR Recommendation 2000/2 on BEP for the Use of Pesticides on Amenity Areas. Approval of national action programmes and codes of good practice for reducing pesticides in different locations.	ES	Existing
7	Measures for Remediation of Contaminated Sites	Existing measures from the Water Management Plans to reduce pollution contaminated sites. Different plans for the abandonment of industrial facilities in disuse have been conducted, as well as measures for removal, encapsulation and treatment of contaminated sediments and soils and groundwater	ES	Existing
8	Advisory Service for Agriculture	Codes of good practice in agriculture and livestock have been developed, disseminated and applied.	ES	Existing
9	Measures intended to improve research and baseline knowledge for reducing uncertainty	Development of the discharges national census which contains data for the discharges into water public domain and discharges made from land to sea. Its content is public, and is proposed as a mechanism to help decision making for the technicians involved in the authorization of discharges, as sharing experience between different agencies and serve as a bass for the development of guidance documents on reference emission limits for different types of waste	ES	Existing
10	Regulations Implementing Measures Arising from the REACH Regulation	These regulations establish the principles of good laboratory practice and its application on conducting non-clinical studies on chemical substances and products	ES	Existing

11	Construction or upgrading of industrial wastewater treatment plants (including farms)	This measure is intended to improve the conditions of discharges from industries and farms by means of building and upgrading industrial wastewater treatment plants, including farms. Actions include improving treatment plants connected to urban collectors, as well as the construction and improvement of the collectors of industrial parks and sewage treatment plants for industrial effluents and farms	ES	Existing
12	Measures to prevent or control diffuse pollution from urban areas, transport and infrastructure	Include measures from the hydrological plans to prevent or control diffuse pollution from urban areas such as sealing, collection and treatment of leachates in landfills, landfill waterproofing and sealing, building leachate collection networks, as well as actions to reduce urban runoff and constructing of rainwater collection networks and interceptors and treatment facilities	ES	Existing
13	Measures to Reduce Pollution by Hazardous Substances, Systematic and/or Intentional Release of Substances in the Marine Environment from Sea or Air	Measures for the implementation of Directive 2009/123/EC establishing that discharges of polluting substances from ships (oil and noxious liquid substances) are an infringement of a criminal nature. Implementation of the Regional Strategy for prevention and response to pollution by ships within the Barcelona Convention.	ES	Existing
14	Measures to Prevent Accidental Pollution at Sea	As a measure to prevent accidental contamination Maritime Traffic Separation Systems are established in Spain. The maritime traffic control is carried out by 19 Coordination and Rescue Centres located throughout the Spanish coast, which control about 350,000 vessels per year. The establishment of traffic separation has significantly reduced the risk and the number of collisions and grounding accidents in maritime traffic and the consequent potential contamination.	ES	Existing

15		Implementation of protocols derived from the Barcelona Convention to reduce accidental pollution, such as the Protocol on cooperation in preventing pollution from ships and, in emergency situations, combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea	ES	Existing
16		Measures under Directive 2013/30/EU on the safety of operations relating to oil and gas offshore	ES	Existing
17		A national system of response to accidental marine pollution has been approved, establishing a general framework for action in an event of marine pollution, mainly for cooperation and coordination between the administrations. In this regard, the National Plan for the Protection of the Seashore against Pollution (Plan Ribera) was approved. It includes aspects such as an atlas of sensitivity and an analysis of vulnerability and risk of the Spanish coast, as well as the logistical and management skills needed to deal with a pollution episode of significant dimension and intensity.	ES	Existing
18	Reinforcement of the 'Plan Ribera'	Design of manuals and forms of support for the managers of emergencies by oil spills and other hazardous and noxious substances to the marine environment, to facilitate proper management of these substances. Development of a computer application for the collection of geo-referenced information necessary for first rapid interventions in emergencies. Development of a web application that incorporates information on the classification and characterisation of the coast.	ES	New

19	Guidelines for Land-Sea Dumping	In order to adapt and to fulfil the new guidelines and regulatory requirements, and to include new types of discharges within the specific regulation of the projects for land-sea dumping, including different types of discharges, such as brines, thermal wastes and wastewaters, as a basis for future legislative regulation	ES	New
20	Regulation on the Management of Dredged Materials	Through this regulation, the characterisation of dredged material and the evaluation of their management techniques will become mandatory in all projects of dredging and dumping, or disposal at sea of materials and procedures for authorisation.	ES	New
21	Preparation of the Action Plan for the UNEP-MAP Offshore Protocol	The Protocol provides the necessary measures to implement the Offshore Protocol in the Member States of the Barcelona Convention. The measures include issues related to ratification of the Protocol, participation in regional coordinating bodies, technical cooperation and training program, the establishment of a funding mechanism, promoting access to information and public participation in decision making, and improving regional technology transfer. It also includes the development and adoption of common guidelines as well as procedures and regional programs.	ES	New
22	Drafting of the Port Maritime Plans	Preparation and approval of the Port Maritime Plans, aimed at preventing and controlling accidental discharges in the service area of the ports.	ES	New
23	Guidance for Handling Liquid Bulk	Guide of good practices on the handling of liquid bulk in ports	ES	New

24	Improving Knowledge on Marine Pollution Issues	This measure includes different research initiatives carried out by several actors (scientific institutions, universities, public research organisations), and financed by various administrations, which will provide a progressive advance in the knowledge of these issues, as well as their prevention, control and mitigation	ES	New
25	Preparation of Measures to Reduce the Impact of TBT and Improve Water Quality	Inspection and surveillance of water bodies, and establishment of regular inspection and monitoring of potential sources (land and marine based) and presence of TBT	SI	New
26		Establishment of biomonitoring programme to determine the impact of TBT on biota	SI	New

#### D10 Marine Litter - Additional possible measures

	Title	Description	Country of Origin	Status
1	National Action Plan on Marine Litter	Establishment and implementation of a National Action Plan on marine litter in the framework of the Common Implementation of the MSFD in the Mediterranean	CY	Existing
2	Launch and Encourage Participation by all Contracting Parties to a Mediterranean Coastal Cleanup Day	Launch a Mediterranean cleanup day by UNEP-MAP, where Cyprus will support the initiative and promote participation.	CY	New

3	Promote Awareness with Collaboration with Municipalities for Cleaning Activities in riverbanks, where Ecologically Appropriate	Promoting awareness in cooperation with the CY River Basin Management Authorities, targeting Municipalities and other local authorities with the aim to intensify the cleaning activities in riverbanks. This measure will contribute to the reduction of the riverine input of litter in the coastal-marine areas.	CY	New
4	Encouragement and Implementation of "Fishing for Litter"	Encouragement and implementation to the extent possible of the "Fishing for Litter" environmentally sound practices to facilitate cleanup of the seabed from marine litter caught incidentally and/or generated by fishing vessels in their regular fishing activities including derelict fishing gear.	CY	New
5	Promote Awareness by Informing Professional and Amateur Fishermen about Marine Litter to Reduce Littering from Fishing Activities	Promoting awareness of the professional and amateur fishermen during issuing their fishing licenses (and later on during their fishing activities), on the marine litter problem, is expected to contribute to the reduction of littering during the fishing activities	CY	New
6	Enhance the Role of the Public with regard to Marine Litter Management, by Promoting Engagement/Awareness by Applying, when Appropriate, Adopt a Beach or Similar Practices	Initiatives to promote public awareness and participation will be considered and launched through some type of beach adoption or similar practices. This will also contribute to the cleaning of beaches but as well to promote a public culture against littering.	CY	New
7	Measures for the Prevention of Marine Litter from Marine Sources	Review of standards for the application of the extended producer responsibility	ES	New
8		Implementation of the measures contained in the standard transposing Directive 2015/720, regarding the reduction of consumption of light plastic bags.	ES	New
9		Study on the quantities of marine litter (including micro-plastics) from wastewater treatment plants and proposing specific measures to be incorporated into the river basin plans	ES	New
10		Ensure the inclusion of explicit references to marine litter in waste management instruments to be promoted in the future.	ES	New

11		Research on ecological aspects of micro-plastics	ES	New
12		Study on quantification of sources of micro-plastics and identification of possible measures for source reduction	ES	New
13		Standards for dimensioning storm tanks	ES	New
14	Measures for the Removal of Marine Litter	Promote the installation of clean points in fishing docks	ES	New
15		Development of a framework document for the development of a "fishing for litter" coherent scheme	ES	New
16		Promotion and financing of "Fishing for Litter"	ES	New
17		Financing cleaning activities in rivers, beaches, floating and shallow marine bottoms	ES	New
18		Promotion of events and encouraging participation in cleaning campaigns concurrently with the "Cleanup Day"	ES	New
19		Study on marine litter hotspots (areas of greatest accumulation or specifically vulnerable areas with presence of litter)	ES	New
20		Cleaning campaigns in areas with marine litter accumulation	ES	New
21		Creating and maintaining a national database of items collected in "fishing for litter"	ES	New
22	Measures on Awareness and Dissemination on the issue of Marine Litter	Preparation of awareness/communication material, with possibility to include a media awareness campaign	ES	New
23		Establishment of a technical group on marine litter as coordination/discussion forum about the problem of marine litter and possible solutions	ES	New
24		Creation of the figure of "Beach Guardians" directed to environmental organisations, fishermen, fishing associations and other groups, and a network of "Guardian Organisations", to ensure environmental preservation of rivers and beaches and awareness about this problem at the local, regional and national levels	ES	New

25	Regulation on the Management of Dredged Materials	Through this regulation, the characterisation of dredged material and the evaluation of their management techniques will become mandatory in all projects of dredging and dumping, or disposal at sea of materials and procedures for authorisation.	ES	New
26	Drafting of the Port Maritime Plans	Preparation and approval of the Port Maritime Plans, aimed at preventing and controlling accidental discharges in the service area of the ports.	ES	New
27	Establishment of the "No Special Fee" System		SI	Existing
28	Development of a Management Plan to Collect Waste from Fish Farms and Aquaculture		SI	New

## APPENDIX D:

### LIST OF POSSIBLE MEASURES ARISING FROM REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL STRATEGIES, DEVELOPED BY UNEP/MAP (CAPARIS M., 2016. ACTIONMED DELIVERABLE 3.8A (SUPPLEMENT A): IDENTIFIED MEASURES FOR POLLUTION AND MARINE LITTER MSFD DESCRIPTORS IN GREECE)

**Note:** Greece has not yet published its Programme of Measures. Therefore, the measures included in the tables below should by no means be considered as part of Greece's PoMs.

#### Descriptor 5 - Eutrophication

	Measure Description	Status (i.e. existing or new) - Best Guess	If Status is 'New', has impact/cost assessment been undertaken?	The requirements of which policies/regulations/obligations does this measure relate to?	In response to which RSC obligation?
1	Completion of wastewater treatment installation structural works for settlements falling under the provisions of Directive 91/271/EC	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
2	Determination of conditions and prerequisites for the connection of industries to the wastewater/industrial wastewater reception network of Wastewater Treatment Plants.	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation		WFD	

3	Intensification of the checks of effective operation at wastewater treatment plants	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation		WFD	
4	Decision IG.19/7 "Regional Plan on the reduction of BOD5 from urban waste water in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol “ of the Barcelona Convention	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention - ECAP Targets: Reduction of BOD emissions from land based sources; Dissolved oxygen concentrations in high-risk areas above local threshold; Increasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentrations in areas impacted by human activities.
5	Delimitation of further nitrate vulnerable zones based on water body chemical condition assessment and drawing up action plans based on crop type.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
6	Development of specialized methods/tools for the rational use of fertilizers and water in nitrate vulnerable zones	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	

7	Creation of a cooperation framework through negotiation between coastal protected area management operators and operators of agricultural and farming activities for the purpose of improving the status of conservation of coastal wetland ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally friendly agricultural activities with a simultaneous improvement of the added value of their produce	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation		WFD	
8	Implementation of codes of good agricultural practice - encouragement to farmers to purchase slow degradation fertilisers	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
9	Encouragement and support (technical and scientific) to producers implementing conventional cultivation techniques for the conversion to organic cultivation, as a priority in nitrate vulnerable zones	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
10	Organisation of Information days on new technologies, modern cultivation techniques, environmental conservation, sustainability of agricultural lands etc.	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	
11	Feasibility studies on the sustainability of farm wastewater treatment installations and their prospective placement, with the purpose of facilitating their eventual construction.	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	

12	Systematic monitoring of the nitrate levels in water bodies designated as being subjected to or potentially subjected to nitrate pollution.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
13	Integrated coastal water monitoring of environmental parameters of concern and means for their solution (FP7 My Ocean Project - Bay of Thessaloniki)	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
14	Intensification of the periodic monitoring of rainwater outlet waters and other point sources of pollution that ends up at sea in coastal areas.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
15	Creation of the regulatory framework for the tracking and control of heavy vehicles transporting urban sewage	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	
16	Rational management of wastewater in settlements with peak population < 2000 UEP	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
17	Design and implementation of a central warning and management system for pollution deriving from accidents at installations (sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater treatment plants), or due to natural phenomena	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	

18	Production of guidelines delimiting the parameters to be regularly monitored at coastal fish/ shellfish farms	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
19	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes and avoid pollution of the sea	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
20	Creation of a cooperation framework through negotiation between coastal protected area management operators and operators of fish/shellfish farms for the purpose of improving the status of conservation of coastal waters and wetland ecosystems through the adoption of environmentally friendly fish/shellfish farming activities with a simultaneous improvement of the added value of their produce	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	
21	Implementation of MARPOL Annex IV on the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships				
22	Intensification of targeted checks at creameries to ensure the environmentally sound disposal of their wastewaters.	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	

23	Decision IG.20/8.2 "Regional Plan on the reduction of BOD5 in the food sector in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol" of the Barcelona Convention	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	LBS Protocol of the Barcelona Convention - ECAP Targets: Reduction of BOD emissions from land based sources; Dissolved oxygen concentrations in high-risk areas above local threshold; Increasing trend in dissolved oxygen concentrations in areas impacted by human activities.
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## Descriptors 8/9 - Contaminants and Contaminants in Seafood

	<b>Measure Description</b>	<b>Status (i.e. existing or new) - Best Guess</b>	<b>If Status is 'New', has impact/cost assessment been undertaken?</b>	<b>The requirements of which policies/regulations/obligations does this measure relate to (i.e. report category)?</b>	<b>In response to which RSC obligation?</b>
1	Completion of works for the collection and treatment of wastes falling under the provisions of the IPPC Directive	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
2	Fulfilment of the requirement to hold a registry of installations falling under the provisions of the IPPC and SEVESO Directives	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
3	Enactment/determination of emission limit levels for priority substances and other pollutants affecting surface waters in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/105/ EC.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
4	Creation in each River Water District of a registry, including where available maps, of emissions, discharges and losses for all priority substances and pollutants in accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/105/EC	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	

5	Design and implementation of a central warning and management system for pollution deriving from accidents at installations (sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater treatment plants), or due to natural phenomena	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
6	Completion of the External Contingency Plans for Large-Scale Technological Accidents	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
7	Compilation of Large Scale Technological Accident Contingency Plans for installations falling under the IPPC and SEVESO Directives, that include provisions for the protection of water bodies, particularly those listed in the registry of protected areas, from substantial fallouts or accidents.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
8	Determination of conditions and prerequisites for the connection of industries to the wastewater/industrial wastewater reception network of Wastewater Treatment Plants.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
9	Updating of the national legislative framework on the management of wastes and industrial wastewater	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	

10	Completion of the necessary infrastructure at all port installations to ensure the safe reception of ship wastewater or oily residues and other wastes and avoid pollution of the sea	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
11	Cessation of the dumping of "red mud" as a bauxite residue, in the Bay of Antikira (WBD7)	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	
12	Cessation of the dumping of electric arc furnace "rust" from iron-nickel mining into the Northern Evoikos (WBD7)	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	
13	Increase in the frequency of submission of reports of conformity to approved environmental terms of operation by industries located in areas of increased environmental pressure - timely recognition of possible adverse environmental effects and immediate undertaking of remediation measures	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	
14	Issue of guidelines for the disposal of brine from desalination plants (WBD 13, 14)	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	

15	Intensification of inspections of the conformity of oil press installations to environmental terms for the disposal of liquid wastes (WBD13, 14).	2.a. New-Builds on Legislation	Yes	WFD	
16	Reform of the institutional framework for the management of dangerous wastes to ensure protection of the environment and human health and the traceability from production to final destination	1.a. Existing-Implemented		WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
17	Best use of the existing infrastructure and industrial installations for the treatment of organic, dangerous industrial waste: ability to incinerate dangerous wastes from health units, animal by-products, cement industry	1.a. Existing-Implemented		WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
18	Creation and implementation of a programme for the inspection and conformity of industrial installations with historical problems of accumulation of industrial wastes of a number of years	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
19	Development of a system for the management of mercury wastes according to the existing legislation			WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	

20	Implementation of Decision IG.20/8.1 Regional Plan on the reduction of inputs of Mercury in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol to the Barcelona Convention	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	LBS PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP Targets: No deterioration trend in contaminants; Reduction of contaminants emissions from land based sources
21	Design and implementation of a National Action Plan for the rational use of plant protection products in accordance with the provisions of Directives 91/414/EEC, 2009/128/EC and Regulation 1107/2009	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
22	Implementation of a special programme for the monitoring of the presence of active substances that have been banned from plant protection products (WBD4, WBD5, WBD8)	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
23	Implementation of Decision IG.19/8 "Regional Plan on the elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex and Toxaphene in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol" to the Barcelona Convention	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	LBS PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP Target: Concentrations of specific contaminants below

					EACs or below reference concentrations
24	Implementation of Decision IG.19/9 "Regional Plan on the phasing out of DDT in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol" of the Barcelona Convention	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	LBS PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP TARGETS: Concentrations of specific contaminants below EACs or below reference concentrations
25	Implementation of Decision IG.20/8.3 Regional Plan on the elimination in the framework of the implementation of Article 15 of the LBS Protocol to the Barcelona Convention, 1996 of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane; Beta hexachlorocyclohexane; Hexabromobiphenyl; Chlordecone; Pentachlorobenzene; Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether; Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether; Lindane; Endosulfan, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	LBS PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP TARGETS: Concentrations of specific contaminants below EACs or below reference concentrations
26	Intensification of the periodic monitoring of rainwater outlet waters and other point sources of pollution that ends up at sea in coastal areas.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	

27	Implementation of MARPOL (International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships)	1.a. Existing-Implemented		INTERNATIONAL	
28	Implementation of P.D 11/2002: National Contingency Plan to combat incidents of pollution from oil and other harmful substances.	1.a. Existing-Implemented		NATIONAL-EU-INTERNATIONAL	
29	Implementation of the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation (OPRC), 1990	1.a. Existing-Implemented		INTERNATIONAL	
30	Implementation of the OPRC-HNS2000 Protocol on Preparedness, Response and Co-operation to pollution Incidents by Hazardous and Noxious Substances	1.a. Existing-Implemented		INTERNATIONAL	
31	Implementation of Decision IG.22/4 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021)	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	EMERGENCY PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP Target: Decreasing trend in the occurrences of acute pollution events
32	Implementation of MARPOL (International Convention for the prevention of pollution from ships)	1.a. Existing-Implemented		INTERNATIONAL	

33	Implementation of the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention), 1972	1.a. Existing-Implemented		INTERNATIONAL	
34	Implementation of Decision IG.20/12 Action Plan to implement the Protocol of the Barcelona Convention concerning the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		RSC	OFFSHORE PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP Targets: Decreasing trend in the operational releases of oil and other contaminants from coastal, maritime, and off-shore activities; Decreasing trend in the occurrences of acute pollution events
35	Implementation of Decision IG.22/3 Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan in the framework of the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		RSC	OFFSHORE PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP Targets: Decreasing trend in the operational releases of oil and other contaminants from coastal, maritime, and off-

					shore activities; Decreasing trend in the occurrences of acute pollution events
36	Implementation of Decision IG.22/4 Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021)	1.a. Existing-Implemented		RSC	EMERGENCY PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP Target: Decreasing trend in the occurrences of acute pollution events
37	Updating of the plans for the reception and management of wastes produced from ships and cargo residues	1.a. Existing-Implemented		WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
38	Enactment of a compulsory programme for the qualitative monitoring of metal mining runoff water	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
39	Monitoring and analyses of waters inside and out of the Port of Thessaloniki (WBD 10) (including petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals)	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	

40	Monitoring and determination of the causes of exceedance of chemical substances in the Bay of Thessaloniki (WBD 10) (including heavy metals, organophosphates, organochlorinated pesticides, triazines)	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
41	Master Plan for the sustainable protection and management of the coastal water bodies of the Thermaikos Bay (Monitoring of the effect of industrial activity, recording of points of discharge of treated municipal and industrial wastewater, rainwater network runoff, storm water overflow, feasibility studies for technical interventions to control pollution of coastal water bodies)	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	
42	Investigative monitoring of Aegean island coastal water systems (WBD 14) (including PAH and heavy metals in sediments) and proposals of immediate implementation for measures for the amelioration of the quality of ecosystems under investigation.	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented		WFD	

## Descriptor 10 - Marine Litter

	Measure Description	Status (i.e. existing or new) – Best Guess	The requirements of which policies/regulations/obligations does this measure relate to (i.e. report category)?	In response to which RSC obligation?
	<b>The following measures implemented under the National Plan for the Management of Waste, implementing Law 4042/2012 and the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, of potential relevance to the MSFD :</b>			
1	Issue of CMD for the undertaking of measures for re-use, prevention, recycling and recovery	1.a. Existing-Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
2	Issue of CMD for the creation of programmes of preparation for re-use, creation of networks for re-use and reparation, financial means.	1.a. Existing-Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
3	Creation of an integrated institutional framework for the operation of Solid Waste Management Bodies	1.a. Existing-Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
4	Obligation to implement local waste management plans, and reform of the Regional Waste Management Plans to conform with the National Plan	1.a. Existing-Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
5	Issue of a Ministerial Decision on the creation of a Repository of Packaging Producers	1.a. Existing-Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
6	Creation of a central electronic Waste Data Repository	1.a. Existing-Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	

7	Establishment of Zones for Special Waste Management for the creation of the infrastructure for recycling with sorting at source, on islands and areas with increased tourism	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
8	Creation of an Electronic Waste Exchange Market	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
9	Establishment of the separate selection of recyclable materials at public utility facilities	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
10	Creation of a Special Management Plan for packaging wastes that contain dangerous substances	1.a. Existing-Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
11	Action "I don't throw away, I donate"	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
12	Creation of a network of "Green Spots" and Centres for Recycling, and Training for Sorting at Source	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
13	Improvement- Upgrading of collection and transfer networks to incorporate programmes for separate collection of the four waste streams	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
14	Completion of the network for the treatment of mixed and/or preselected urban solid waste	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
15	Development of networks for the collection and transport of agricultural and farming waste of non-organic origin (plastics, fertiliser packaging, medicinal packaging, etc.) to be included in networks for waste recovery	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	

16	Extension of the existing networks for the separate collection of packaging wastes to cover the entire country	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
17	Installation of a four waste stream network for packaging wastes to achieve high quality recycling	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
18	Extension and intensification of the existing network for the collection of used portable electronic batteries and accumulators to more distant areas	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
19	Extension of recycling at health facilities (feasibility study for the recycling of medicinal packaging and other recyclable waste)	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
	<b>The following measures implemented under the National Plan for the Prevention of the Creation of Waste, implementing Law 4042/2012 and the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, of potential relevance to the MSFD :</b>			
20	Development of waste prevention plans by the local authorities	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
21	Promotion of environmental research, innovative technologies/ access to environmental information on waste prevention	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
22	Creation, continuation and completion of the existing programmes for businesses, to increase awareness on the prevention of the creation of waste	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	

23	Further promotion of voluntary agreements for the prevention of the creation of waste	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
24	Financial means for the reduction of the quantities of single use plastic bags	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
25	Implementation of "pay as long as I throw away" systems	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC	
26	<b>Implementation of the Decision IG.21/7 Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean in the Framework of Article 15 of the Land Based Sources Protocol of the Barcelona Convention</b>	1.b. Existing-Not Implemented	RSC	LBS PROTOCOL OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION - ECAP Targets: Decreasing trend in the number/amount of marine litter (items) deposited on the coast; Decreasing trend in the number/amount of marine litter items in the water surface and the seafloor; Decreasing trend in the cases of entanglement or/and a decreasing trend in the stomach content of the sentinel species.



