

NEWS NEWSLETTER

MARCH 2024 | ISSUE

15th



ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE LUBRICATING OILS MONOPROSOPI S.A.

NATIONAL COLLECTIVE SYSTEM OF ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT A.L.E.



Editorial

Chairman of the Board &
CEO ENDIALE
Georgiou Deligiorgis

02

Theme

VERDE-TEC

03

Theme

CE topic presentation:
analysis/presentation of the economic
model of the circular economy.

05

Theme

International Earth Day - March 20

07



www.endiale.gr



email: endiale@endiale.gr

2024: Milestone year for ENDIALE



2024 is a milestone year for ENDIALE. 20 years of a creative, but also full of challenges path of successes and distinctions are completed. Although this project started from the bottom, since for years our country was the "black sheep" in the renaissance of lubricating oils, 20 years later we managed to create a new reality that makes us proud.



ENDIALE's National Alternative Management System has now been established as the most effective and also the most economical among all alternative management systems for waste lubricating oils (WLO) in Europe. With pan-European and world firsts. Recognized internationally as good Circular Economy best practice.

We proved in practice that the usual excuse "these things don't happen" is a convenient alibi for inaction. Everything can be done when there are goals, a plan and daily work.

We have every reason to celebrate this journey of 20 years of contribution to the Circular Economy and to Greek society. And we will do it with a series of actions throughout the year, highlighting the fact that major challenges require cooperation and the joining of forces. The success of ENDIALE is above all the success of all partners her.

Of course, the successes do not make us complacent. We know we can achieve even more. This strong belief is also reflected in our ambitious investment program that is being implemented with a horizon of 2027. It is not enough just to conquer the top, you must also ensure the conditions to remain firmly at it.

The best price performance in the previous 20 years is the adherence to the goals of the future on three main axes: Quality, Safety and Innovation. With tangible and measurable benefits for the environment, public health and energy savings.

We continue our dynamic course with determination.. With the confidence of our twenty-year offering. With the high sense of responsibility of the protagonist in the Circular Economy. With the vision of a sustainable, green, clean and smart tomorrow, with benefits for all.

Georgios E. Deligiorgis

Chairman of the Board of Directors & CEO



Participation of ENDIALE at the 6th international VERDE.TEC / Environmental Technologies

ENDIALE will participate in the 6th international VERDE.TEC / Environmental Technologies, the specialized exhibition for the Environment, Circular Economy and Smart Cities, with a stand at the MEC exhibition center in Paiana on March 29 – 31, 2024.



ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ

Η **ΕΝΔΙΑΛΕ Α.Ε.**, το Εθνικό Συλλογικό Σύστημα Εναλλακτικής Διαχείρισης των Απόβλητων Λιπαντικών Ελαίων, έχει την τιμή να σας προσκαλέσει στην **6η Διεθνή Έκθεση Verde Tec 2024**, στο περίπτερο της **A10**.

Η έκθεση πραγματοποιείται στο **MEC Παιανίας** από τις **29 έως 31 Μαρτίου 2024** και ώρες **10:00 π.μ - 8:00 μ.μ** ενώ αποτελεί την πλέον εξειδικευμένη έκθεση για το **Περιβάλλον**, την **Κυκλική Οικονομία**, την **Αειφορία** και τις **Έξυπνες Πόλεις** στην Ελλάδα.

**29 έως 31 Μαρτίου 2024
MEC Παιανίας
Περίπτερο A10**

The organization that "opened" the way for holding exhibitions on the environment in Greece, promises to present the epitome of technology for every sector that touches the environment, since it will host more exhibitors than ever before, with a record participation of companies from foreign. The exhibition is being prepared to welcome thousands of visitors, as it has now emerged as a point of meeting and cooperation between businesses, agencies, local government and the State to promote sustainable development.

ENDIALE at its stand will inform about its action, operation and cooperation with 8 ALE Collection Centers throughout Greece, lubricant companies covering at least 97% of the Greek market, 44 collectors covering the entire ALE Collection of the country, 8 oil regeneration companies to which all (100%) of the collected ALE quantities are forwarded, more than 40,000 registered ALE production points, as well as an integrated ALE collection network in island Greece.



It is reminded that ENDIALE S.A. is a circular economy best practice, and keeps Greece consistently first in Europe in the regeneration of A.L.E.. It has collected and led to a regeneration from the second half of 2004 until 31-12-2023, quantity of more than 550,000 tons of ALE. The important social footprint of ENDIALE S.A. is also noted, for the environment, public health and the saving of raw materials and energy. Specifically, in the years of operation, ENDIALE has managed to:

- The prevention of contamination by 27,000 tons of hazardous and toxic waste of on average per year.
- The reduction of CO2 emission production for the production of lubricants, equal to the one that 9.5 million trees would absorb.
- The avoidance of contamination of a water surface of 3,670 square meters, a surface equal to Evia.
- The reduction by 96.8% of the emissions of carcinogenic compounds and the reduction
- by 74% of the emissions into the atmosphere of suspended particles, linked to respiratory diseases.

Saving energy equal to the consumption of 410 Greek households in one year.

The successful operation of the SED (exceeding the collection and regeneration goals of the ALE) results in:

- a. For Greece to be first in the EU in terms of the rate of regeneration of ALE, as it leads 100% of the collected ALE to regeneration, which is a unique achievement of a circular economy at a global level.
- b. To be a successful example for the rest of the EU countries, in increasing recycling through the successful operation of a SED, which operates within the framework of Extended Producer Responsibility, as reflected in numerous studies and researches issued on behalf of the European Commission.



International Earth Day



Earth Day is a date on which events are organized around the world to raise awareness of environmental issues. It is coordinated worldwide by the Earth Day Network and is celebrated in more than 175 countries every year. In 2009, the United Nations designated April 22 as "International Mother Earth Day." Earth Day is scheduled for April 22 until at least 2025.

How Earth Day was established

Earth Day was established in 1970, in the USA, on the initiative of Senator Gaylord Nelson and marks the birth of the modern environmental movement. Soon, it spread throughout the world and today, it is celebrated in more than 190 countries around the globe. The Earth Day Network is coordinating the efforts.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, when Senator Nelson proposed the idea of Earth Day, the planet had not yet realized the consequences of human intervention in the environment. However, some consciences had begun to awaken. After January 1969, following the tragic consequences of the largest oil spill in the US to that date, in the Santa Barbara Channel, which resulted in the deaths of more than 3,500 seabirds, as well as dolphins, seals and sea lions, Nelson took action.





The US senator created a group of 85 people to promote the idea of a day for the environment. On April 22, 1970, 20 million Americans took to the streets, parks and squares to demonstrate in favor of sustainable development and environmental protection. By the end of the year, the US Environmental Protection Agency had been created and the Clean

Air, Clean Water and Endangered Species Act had been passed. "We took a risk, but look," said Nelson, who was awarded the highest civilian honor in the US, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, in 1995.

After all, Earth Day had already officially become a global movement. In 1990, Dennis Hays, who was involved in organizing the first Earth Day in 1970, took over its organization on a global scale, mobilizing 200 million people in 141 countries. As a consequence, in 1992, the historic UN Environment Summit was held.



Today, Earth Day has reached more than 190 countries and is celebrated by more than 1 billion people each year, sending a message to governments and fellow citizens that the battle for the environment is necessary, the fight for the environment is a fight for the future of the Earth.

CE topic presentation: analysis/presentation of the economic model of the circular economy.

Circular Economy

What is:

The circular economy is a "green growth model" and is an essential element of the new European and global economic model.

What it aims for:

The central goal of this new model is the production of products and services with fewer and more "green" resources. That is, by minimizing or eliminating waste at all stages of production, but also after the end of the products' life cycle. It seeks and encourages the use of secondary materials and waste as productive resources and useful materials, giving the dimension of sustainability to the production model.

How it is achieved:

A prerequisite for the prevalence of the circular economy model is the transition to more sustainable patterns of production and consumption, which contribute to the achievement of global goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preserving nature and biodiversity. The circular economy is based, among other things, on the optimization of the use of resources, the extension of the life cycle of products, the increase of recycling, the use of secondary materials and waste as productive resources, the promotion of circularity in production processes and the use alternative fuels.



Expected benefits:

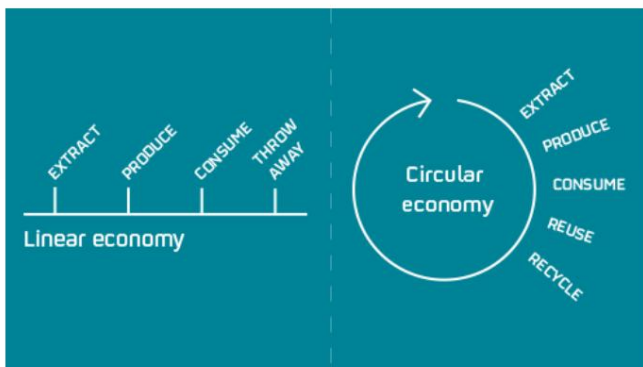
With the circular economy, resource productivity is enhanced, dependence on non-renewable resources and critical raw materials is reduced, costs are saved and jobs are created. For example, based on statistics the expected benefits of the Circular Economy for the European Union are:

- reduction of greenhouse emissions from 2% to 4%,
- savings of 600 billion euros for businesses (equivalent to 6%-8% of their turnover),
- creation of more than 2 million jobs,
- growth of up to 6% while simultaneously saving resources – today, for example, 80% of products are turned into waste within the first 6 months of being placed on the market.

The circular economy as a modern economic model of sustainable development

In practice, the circular economy implies the reduction of waste to the minimum possible level. When a product reaches the end of its life, its construction materials are retained within the economy to be used again and again, creating added value to the product.

This contrasts with the traditional, linear economy model, which is based on the "take-make-consume-throw" pattern. This model is based on large quantities of cheap and easily accessible materials and energy.



But today, humanity has accepted that a necessary condition for our society to continue to develop and to ensure the sufficiency of natural resources, stability and duration, is to follow a new economic development model that will limit waste, but it will also reduce the need for new resources that must be extracted at great economic and

environmental cost. Sustainable development means that we upgrade people's living standards, through smarter use of resources and a modern economy that contributes to the well-being of citizens.

Applying the principles of the circular economy to our everyday life

At the heart of the circular economy model is recycling, therefore, easily, by recycling the packaging of the products we use, we actually take an important step towards its application in our everyday life. There are a number of other aspects of our lives that can be adapted to the specifications of the circular economy. To begin with, recycling itself extends to electronic and electrical products, clothing, our car oils, edible materials through composting, and more.

Specifically for lubricants, the global lubricant oil market is 45 million tons. The European market accounts for approximately 19% of the above consumption, while in Greece it is estimated that approximately 70,000 tons of lubricating oils (automotive, industrial and domestic shipping) are placed on the market annually. The basic lubricants required for the production of 65,000 tons of lubricating oils are in the order of 45,000 tons.

The collection of waste base oils amounts to 54% of the amount of oils placed on the market, i.e. approximately 28,000 tons, all of which (100%) are re-refined. From the process of the regeneration of ALEs, re-refined base oils are produced, at a rate of about 70-72%, i.e. around 20,000 tons, which are re-entered into the market by replacing a corresponding amount of primary base oils.

An overall view of things, however, in the light of the circular economy, concerns the belief that what we no longer need, is not sent to the waste, but acquires a "second life". Our clothes, for example, can be reused by a third party who needs them or chooses them, through the shops that deal with "second-hand clothes".

Accordingly, an important application chapter of the circular economy is the limitation of food waste, which does focus on not throwing away what is left of our food but storing it for next time, but also on not buying more than we really need. Part of the application of the circular economy in practice is also composting, i.e. the way of converting waste into fertilizer, at a household level.



Each one of us must make our own daily life greener, so that, ultimately, our lives will all become greener and we can safeguard the future of the next generations, the future of the planet.