

Cross cutting aspects IED- Waste



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Waste in the IED

•Definitions in Article 3:

3.31: 'biomass' means any of the following:

(a) products consisting of any vegetable matter from agriculture or forestry which can be used as a fuel for the purpose of recovering its energy content;

(b) the following **waste**:

(i) vegetable waste from agriculture and forestry;

(ii) vegetable waste from the food processing industry, if the heat generated is recovered;

(iii) fibrous vegetable waste from virgin pulp production and from production of paper from pulp, if it is co-incinerated at the place of production and the heat generated is recovered;

(iv) cork waste;

(v) wood waste with the exception of wood waste which may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals as a result of treatment with wood preservatives or coating and which includes, in particular, such wood waste originating from construction and demolition waste;



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•Article 3.37:

'waste' means waste as defined in point 1 of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste

•Article 3.38

'hazardous waste' means hazardous waste as defined in point 2 of Article 3 of Directive 2008/98/EC



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Article 3.39:

‘mixed municipal waste’ means waste from households as well as commercial, industrial and institutional waste which, because of its nature and composition, is similar to waste from households, but excluding fractions indicated under heading 20 01 of the Annex to Decision 2000/532/EC



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INCINERATION PLANTS

Article 3.40:

“waste incineration plant’ means any stationary or mobile technical unit and equipment dedicated to the thermal treatment of waste, with or without recovery of the combustion heat generated, through the incineration by oxidation of waste as well as other thermal treatment processes, such as pyrolysis, gasification or plasma process, if the substances resulting from the treatment are subsequently incinerated;

3.41

‘waste co-incineration plant’ means any stationary or mobile technical unit whose main purpose is the generation of energy or production of material products and which uses waste as a regular or additional fuel or in which waste is thermally treated for the purpose of disposal through the incineration by oxidation of waste as well as other thermal treatment processes, such as pyrolysis, gasification or plasma process, if the substances resulting from the treatment are subsequently incinerated;



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General principles governing the basic obligations of the operator

Article 11

Member States shall take the necessary measures to provide that installations are operated in accordance with the following principles:

- (a) all the appropriate preventive measures are taken against pollution;
- (b) the best available techniques are applied;
- (c) no significant pollution is caused;

(d) the generation of waste is prevented in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC;

(e) where waste is generated, it is, in order of priority and in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC, prepared for re-use, recycled, recovered or, where that is technically and economically impossible, it is disposed of while avoiding or reducing any impact on the environment;



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Applications for permits

Article 12

Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an application for a permit includes a description of the following:

- (a) the installation and its activities;
- (b) the raw and auxiliary materials, other substances and the energy used in or generated by the installation;
- (c) the sources of emissions from the installation;
- (d) the conditions of the site of the installation;
- (e) where applicable, a baseline report in accordance with Article 22(2);
- (f) the nature and quantities of foreseeable emissions from the installation into each medium as well as identification of significant effects of the emissions on the environment;
- (g) the proposed technology and other techniques for preventing or, where this is not possible, reducing emissions from the installation;
- (h) measures for the prevention, preparation for re-use, recycling and recovery of waste generated by the installation;**



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BAT reference documents and exchange of information

Article 13

1.

In order to draw up, review and, where necessary, update BAT reference documents, the Commission shall organise an exchange of information between Member States, the industries concerned, non-governmental organisations promoting environmental protection and the Commission.

2.

The exchange of information shall, in particular, address the following:

(a) the performance of installations and techniques in terms of emissions, expressed as short- and long-term averages, where appropriate, and the associated reference conditions, consumption and nature of raw materials, water consumption, use of energy and **generation of waste**;



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Permit conditions

Article 14

Member States shall ensure that the permit includes all measures necessary for compliance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 18.

Those measures shall include at least the following:

(a) emission limit values for polluting substances listed in Annex II, and for other polluting substances, which are likely to be emitted from the installation concerned in significant quantities, having regard to their nature and their potential to transfer pollution from one medium to another;

(b) appropriate requirements ensuring protection of the soil and groundwater **and measures concerning the monitoring and management of waste generated by the installation**;

.....



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BAT

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION of 9 October 2014 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for the refining of mineral oil and gas

Reference document

Waste Treatment

Waste Incineration

Subject

Waste Treatment

Waste Incineration

Definition:

General BAT conclusions for the refining of mineral oil and gas The process-specific BAT conclusions included in Sections 1.2 to 1.19 apply in addition to the general BAT conclusions mentioned in this section.



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1.1.8. Waste generation and management

BAT 14. In order to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce waste generation, BAT is to adopt and implement a waste management plan that, in order of priority, ensures that waste is prepared for reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal.

BAT 15. In order to reduce the amount of sludge to be treated or disposed of, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

| Technique | Description | Applicability |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| (i) Sludge pretreatment | Prior to final treatment (e.g. in a fluidised bed incinerator), the sludges are dewatered and/or de-oiled (by e.g. centrifugal decanters or steam dryers) to reduce their volume and to recover oil from slop equipment | Generally applicable |
| (ii) Reuse of sludge in process units | Certain types of sludge (e.g. oily sludge) can be processed in units (e.g. coking) as part of the feed due to their oil content | Applicability is restricted to sludges that can fulfil the requirements to be processed in units with appropriate treatment |



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BAT 16. In order to reduce the generation of spent solid catalyst waste, BAT is to use one or a combination of the techniques given below.

| Technique | Description |
|---|---|
| (i) Spent solid catalyst management | Scheduled and safe handling of the materials used as catalyst (e.g. by contractors) in order to recover or reuse them in off-site facilities. These operations depend on the type of catalyst and process |
| (ii) Removal of catalyst from slurry decant oil | Decanted oil sludge from process units (e.g. FCC unit) can contain significant concentrations of catalyst fines. These fines need to be separated prior to the reuse of decant oil as a feedstock |

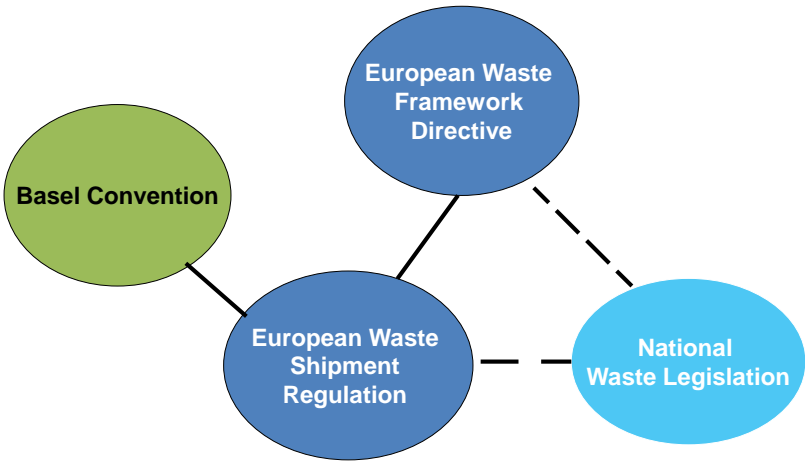


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European Waste Legislative Framework



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European Directives and Regulations

Directives

•A **directive** is a legal act of the European Union which requires member states to achieve a particular result without dictating the means of achieving that result. It can be distinguished from regulations which are self-executing and do not require any implementing measures. Directives normally leave member states with a certain amount of leeway as to the exact rules to be adopted. Directives can be adopted by means of a variety of legislative procedures depending on their subject matter



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Regulations

A **regulation** is a legal act of the European Union that becomes immediately enforceable as law in all member states simultaneously. Regulations can be distinguished from directives which, at least in principle, need to be transposed into national law.

Regulations can be adopted by means of a variety of legislative procedures depending on their subject matter



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History

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| •Directive 75/442 | Waste Framework Directive |
| •Directive 91/689 | Directive on Hazardous Waste |
| •Regulation 259/93 | Waste Shipment Regulation |
| •Commision Decision 2000/532 | European Waste List |
| •Directive 2006/12 | Waste Frame Work Directive |
| •Regulation 1013/2006 | Waste Shipment Regulation |
| •Directive 2008/98 | Waste Framework Directive |
| •Regulation 1357/2014 | 'New Annex III 2008/98' |
| •Commision Decision 2014/955 | Changes 2000/532 |



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Waste Framework Directive

- History
- Exclusions
- Definitions
- Waste hierarchy
- By-products vs end-of-waste
- List of waste



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Exclusions

- ❖ gaseous effluents emitted into the atmosphere;
- ❖ land
- ❖ uncontaminated soil
- ❖ radioactive waste;
- ❖ decommissioned explosives
- ❖ faecal matter
- ❖ waste water,
- ❖ animal by-products, except estined for incineration, landfilling,use in biogasplant or in composting plant
- ❖ carcasses of animals that have died other than by being slaughtered,



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Definitions

'waste' means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard;

'hazardous waste' means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III;

Also definitions for:

- Waste oils and bio-waste
- Holder, producer, dealer, broker, etc.
- Prevention, re-use, recovery, recycling, regeneration and disposal,

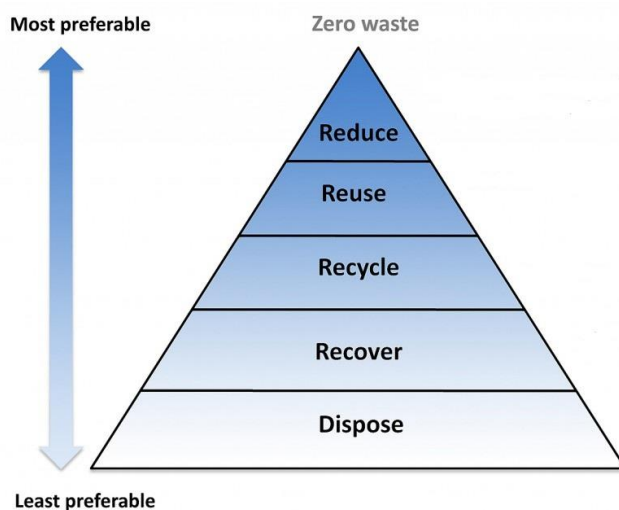


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Waste hierarchy/ pyramid



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By- products

A substance or object, resulting from a production process, the primary aim of which is not the production of that item, may be regarded as not being waste but as being a by-product only if the following conditions are met:

- (a) further use of the substance or object is certain;
- (b) the substance or object can be used directly without any further processing other than normal industrial practice;
- (c) the substance or object is produced as an integral part of a production process; and
- (d) further use is lawful, i.e. the substance or object fulfils all relevant product, environmental and health protection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.



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End of waste

Certain specified waste shall cease to be waste when it has undergone a recovery, including recycling, operation and complies with specific criteria to be developed in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) the substance or object is commonly used for specific purposes;
- (b) a market or demand exists for such a substance or object;
- (c) the substance or object fulfils the technical requirements for the specific purposes and meets the existing legislation and standards applicable to products; and
- (d) the use of the substance or object will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

The criteria shall include limit values for pollutants where necessary and shall take into account any possible adverse environmental effects of the substance or object.



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Example

In a refinery there is made fuel out of crude oil.

One of the other materials which is 'produced' is bituminous material.

This material can be directly used to make asphalt, no further pre-treatment is necessary.

Is this material waste, a by product or has it reached the end of waste criteria?



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Other topics in the Waste Framework Directive

- Producer responsibility
- Waste management
- Control hazardous waste
- ban on the mixing of hazardous waste
- Waste oil and bio waste
- Permits and registration



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Waste Framework Directive

Cooperation

Member States shall cooperate as appropriate with the other Member States concerned and the Commission to draw up the waste management plans and the waste prevention programmes

Inspections

Establishments or undertakings which carry out waste treatment operations, establishments or undertakings which collect or transport waste on a professional basis, brokers and dealers, and establishments or undertakings which produce hazardous waste shall be subject to appropriate periodic inspections by the competent authorities.

Inspections concerning collection and transport operations shall cover the origin, nature, quantity and destination of the waste collected and transported.



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Waste Framework Directive

Enforcement and penalties

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled management of waste.

2. Member States shall lay down provisions on the penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented.

The penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.



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Annex I

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS

- D 1 Deposit into or on to land (e.g. landfill, etc.)
- D 2 Land treatment (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)
- D 3 Deep injection (e.g. injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)
- D 4 Surface impoundment (e.g. placement of liquid or sludgy discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)
- D 5 Specially engineered landfill (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.)
- D 6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans
- D 7 Release to seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion
- D 8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12
- D 9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)
- D 10 Incineration on land
- D 11 Incineration at sea (*)
- D 12 Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)
- D 13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12
- D 14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 13
- D 15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 14 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection,



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Annex II

RECOVERY OPERATIONS

- R 1 Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy
- R 2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration
- R 3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)
- R 4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
- R 5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
- R 6 Regeneration of acids or bases
- R 7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement
- R 8 Recovery of components from catalysts
- R 9 Oil re-refining or other reuses of oil
- R 10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement
- R 11 Use of waste obtained from any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 10
- R 12 Exchange of waste for submission to any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 11
- R 13 Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12 (excluding temporary storage, pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced)



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Annex III

PROPERTIES OF WASTE WHICH RENDER IT HAZARDOUS (in the Annex of Decision 2014/955/EU)

The properties are for example:

'Explosive':

'Oxidizing':

'Flammable':

'Irritant':

'Harmful':

'Toxic':

'Carcinogenic':

'Corrosive':

'Infectious':

'Mutagenic':

Waste which releases toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or an acid.

'Sensitizing':

'Ecotoxic':

Waste capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance, e.g. a leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.



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European Waste List (2014/955/EU)

replaces 2000/532/EC

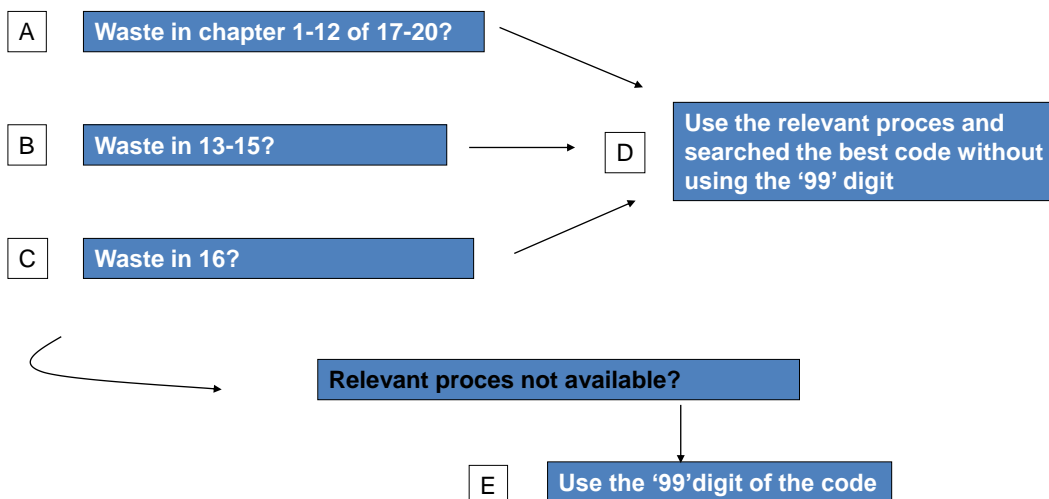
- Identify the source generating the waste in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20 and identify the appropriate six-digit code of the waste (excluding codes ending with 99 of these chapters). Note that a specific production unit may need to classify its activities in several chapters
- If no appropriate waste code can be found in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20, the Chapters 13, 14 and 15 must be examined to identify the waste.
- If none of these waste codes apply, the waste must be identified according to Chapter 16.
- If the waste is not in Chapter 16 either, the 99 code (wastes not otherwise specified) must be used in the section of the list corresponding to the activity identified in step one.



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European Waste List (2014/955/EU)

Any waste marked with an asterisk (*) is considered as a hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4), first indent, of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies.



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Chapters of the list

- 01 Wastes resulting from exploration, mining, dressing and further treatment of minerals and quarry
- 02 Wastes from agricultural, horticultural, hunting, fishing and aquacultural primary production, food preparation and processing
- 03 Wastes from wood processing and the production of paper, cardboard, pulp, panels and furniture
- 04 Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries
- 05 Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal
- 06 Wastes from inorganic chemical processes
- 07 Wastes from organic chemical processes
- 08 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of coatings (paints, varnishes and vitreous enamels), adhesives, sealants and printing inks
- 09 Wastes from the photographic industry
- 10 Inorganic wastes from thermal processes
- 11 Inorganic metal-containing wastes from metal treatment and the coating of metals, and non-ferrous hydrometallurgy
- 12 Wastes from shaping and surface treatment of metals and plastics
- 13 Oil wastes (except edible oils, 05 and 12)
- 14 Wastes from organic substances used as solvents (except 07 and 08)
- 15 Waste packaging; absorbents, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified
- 16 Wastes not otherwise specified in the list
- 17 Construction and demolition wastes (including road construction)
- 18 Wastes from human or animal health care and/or related research (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)
- 19 Wastes from waste treatment facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the water industry
- 20 Municipal wastes and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes including separately collected fractions



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- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 05 | WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL |
| 05 01 | wastes from petroleum refining |
| 05 01 02* | desalter sludges |
| 05 01 03* | tank bottom sludges |
| 05 01 04* | acid alkyl sludges |
| 05 01 05* | oil spills |
| 05 01 06* | oily sludges from maintenance operations of the plant or equipment |
| 05 01 07* | acid tars |
| 05 01 08* | other tars |
| 05 01 09* | sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances |
| 05 01 10 | sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 05 01 09 |
| 05 01 11* | wastes from cleaning of fuels with bases |
| 05 01 12* | oil containing acids |
| 05 01 13 | boiler feedwater sludges |
| 05 01 14 | wastes from cooling columns |
| 05 01 15* | spent filter clays |
| 05 01 16 | sulphur-containing wastes from petroleum desulphurisation |
| 05 01 17 | bitumen |
| 05 01 99 | wastes not otherwise specified |



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| | |
|--------------|---|
| 16 08 | spent catalysts |
| 16 08 01 | spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07) |
| 16 08 02* | spent catalysts containing dangerous transition metals ⁽³⁾ or dangerous transition metal compounds |
| 16 08 03 | spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified |
| 16 08 04 | spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (except 16 08 07) |
| 16 08 05* | spent catalysts containing phosphoric acid |
| 16 08 06* | spent liquids used as catalysts |
| 16 08 07* | spent catalysts contaminated with dangerous substances |



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Movements of waste



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Basel Convention

“Seeks to protect human health and the environment from harm which may be caused by generation and management of hazardous wastes”

Adopted on 22 March 1989, entered into force on 5 May 1992. 181 Parties (as at June 2014)

1. The minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes

2. The requirement of environmentally sound management (ESM) of hazardous wastes and other wastes

3. The regulation of the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes through the prior informed consent procedure (PIC).



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Prior informed consent (Article 6)

This means that imports, transits and exports of wastes that fall under the Basel Convention are only allowed when

all involved Parties have given their consent before the movement is initiated.



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Waste classification according the Basel Convention

Annex I: Categories of wastes to be controlled (Y-codes)

Annex II: Categories of wastes requiring special consideration (Y-codes)

Annex III: List of hazardous characteristics (H-codes)

Annex VIII – List A

Wastes characterized by the BC as hazardous waste (A-codes)

Annex IX – List B

Wastes characterized by the BC as non-hazardous waste (B-codes)



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Illegal Traffic According to the Basel Convention (Article 9)

1. For the purpose of this Convention, any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes:

(a) without notification pursuant to the provisions of this Convention to all States concerned; or

(b) without the consent pursuant to the provisions of this Convention of a State concerned; or

(c) with consent obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or

(d) that does not conform in a material way with the documents; or that results in deliberate disposal (e.g. dumping) of hazardous wastes or other wastes in contravention of this Convention and of general principles of international law,

shall be deemed to be illegal traffic.



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European Waste Legislative Framework

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC | Decision 2014/955/EU establishing a list of wastes | Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste |
| <p>Provides for a general framework of waste management requirements and sets the basic waste management definitions for the EU.</p> | <p>Establishes the classification system for wastes, including a distinction between hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.</p> | <p>This Regulation specifies under which conditions waste can be shipped between countries.</p> |



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European Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) 1013/2006

The Regulation is divided in the following titles:

- I. Scope and Definitions
- II. Shipments within the Community with or without transit through third countries
- III. Shipments exclusively within Member States
- IV. Export from the Community to third countries
- V. Imports into the Community from third countries
- VI. Transit through the Community from and to third countries
- VII. Other provisions

+ Annexes



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Application and Scope of the WSR (article 2)

The WSR sets procedures and control regimes for the shipment of waste, depending on the origin, destination and route of the shipment, the type of waste shipped and the type of treatment to be applied to the waste at its destination.

- Between MS (also if routed through third countries)
- From third countries into EU
- From EU towards third countries
- Between third countries via EU countries



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Excluded from the WSR

Excluded from the WSR are **shipments of waste covered by other provisions**, such as radio active waste, animal by-products not intended for human consumption, waste generated at the normal operation of a ship or shipments within individual Member States.

Also waste imports into the Community of waste generated by **armed forces or relief organisations in situations of crisis, peacemaking or peacekeeping operations** where such waste is shipped, by the armed forces or relief organisations concerned or on their behalf, directly or indirectly to the country of destination are excluded from the scope.



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Key definitions (article 2)

- Waste (refers to the WFD)
- Operations (refers to the WFD)
- Environmentally Sound Management
- Non-governmental actors, e.g. producer, holder, notifier
- Governmental actors, e.g. competent authorities, customs
- Illegal shipment

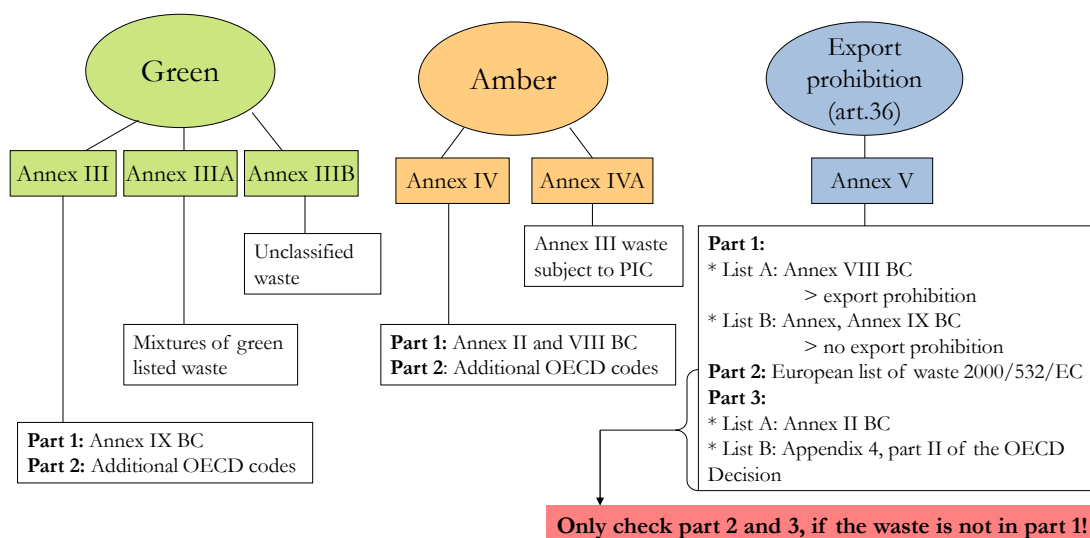


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Waste annexes to the WSR

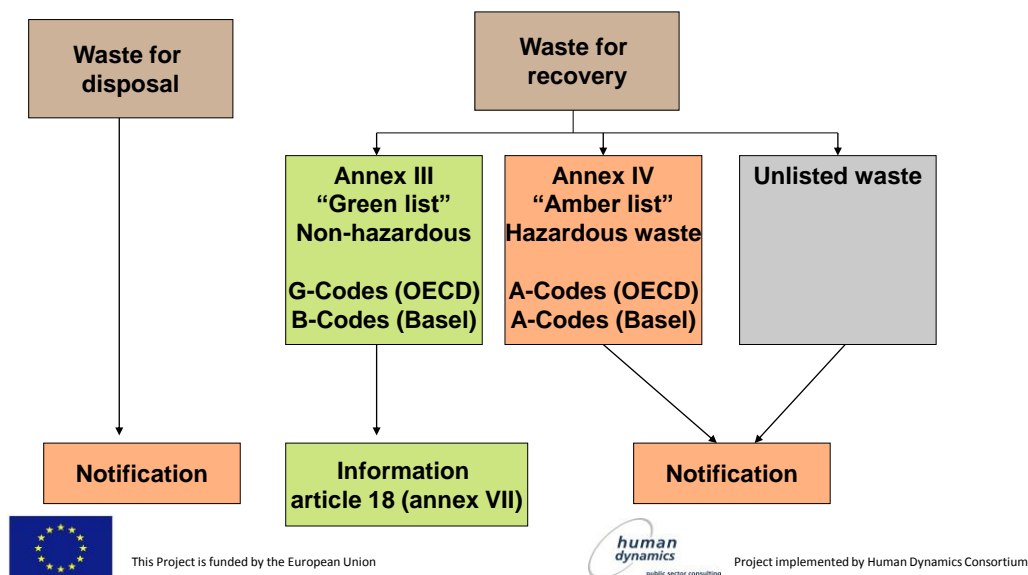


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Provisions for notifications for waste shipments between Member States



Requirements for movements of green listed waste (art. 18)

- Waste listed on annex III, IIIA or IIIB (>20 kg)
- Shipments of waste explicitly destined for laboratory analysis to assess either its physical or chemical characteristics or to determine its suitability for recovery or disposal operations (max. 25 kg)

Waste must be accompanied by Annex VII document

1. Signed by the person who arranges the shipment before the shipment takes place and shall be signed by the recovery facility or the laboratory and the consignee when the waste in question is received!
2. Contract in place.



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Notification process (1/2)

1. Application or Notification:

- Notification and movement documents + supporting information (such as contract, financial guarantee, insurance and recovery information) to CA of dispatch

2. Assessment

- By CA of dispatch within 3 working days after receiving the notification package
- CA of dispatch transmits notification to CAs of destination and transit (3 working days for initial check). Right to ask for additional info (annex II, part 3). Block 19
- CAs of dispatch and destination have 30 days to: agree (with -block 21 - or without conditions – block 20) or object



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Notification process (2/2)

3. Moving the waste

- Only if all written consents and financial guarantee arrangements are in place
- 3 working days notice before the actual shipment to all CAs and the receiver of the waste by completing the movement document
- Relevant documentation must accompany the waste at every stage of its journey

4. Processing the waste

- At arrival complete block 18 ('certificate of receipt')
- Send within 3 working days to the notifier and all CAs
- Max 30 days after recovery/disposal of the waste complete block 19. Copies to all CAs and notifier

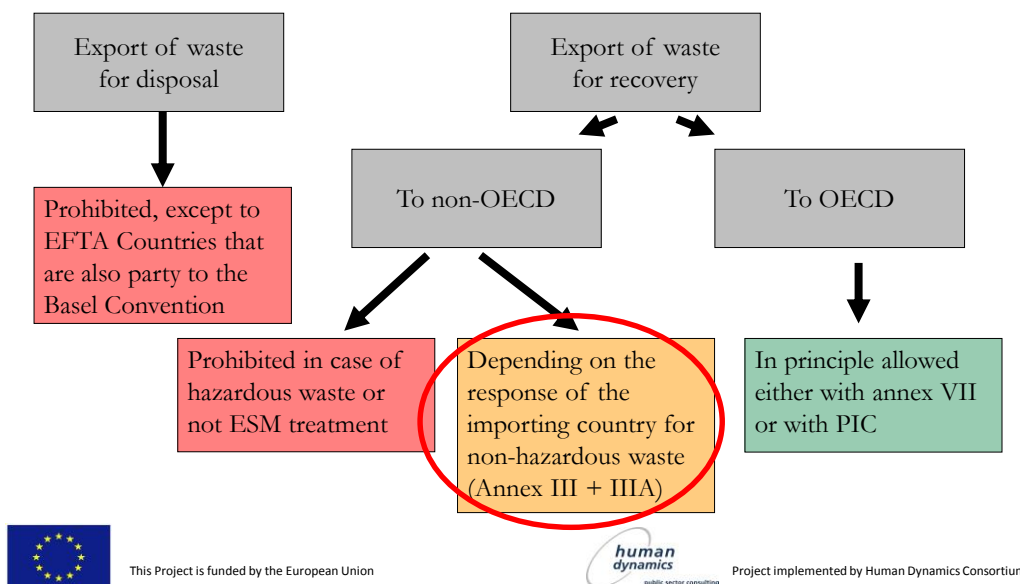


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Export of waste to third countries



Export of non-hazardous waste to non OECD countries

Commission Regulation 1418/2007

The Commission sends a [written request](#) to each non OECD country, seeking:

- (i) confirmation in writing that the waste may be exported from the Community for recovery in that country, and
- (ii) an indication as to which control procedure, if any, would be followed in the country of destination.

- (a) a prohibition; or
- (b) a procedure of prior written notification and consent; or
- (c) no control in the country of destination (***always art 18 information***), or
- (d) other control procedures in the country of destination



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Illegal shipment of waste (art.2(35)) WSR

- Without notification
- Without consent
- With consent obtained through falsification or misinterpretation
- Not in accordance with the accompanying papers
- Resulting in recovery or disposal in contravention to international or Community rules
- Contrary to articles 34, 36, 39, 40, 41 and 43
- Not in accordance with the requirements of article 18



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Enforcement of the WSR (art. 50)

Member States shall:

- ☐ Lay down the rules on penalties
- ☐ Take measures to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
- ☐ Provide, *inter alia*, for inspections of establishments and undertakings of waste facilities, and for spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal.
- ☐ Cooperate, bilaterally or multilaterally, with one another in order to facilitate the prevention and detection of illegal shipments
- ☐ Identify those members of their permanent staff responsible for the cooperation and inform the Commission



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Amendments to the WSR

Some key elements of the adopted proposal:

- Establishment of Inspection Plans
- Enhanced powers of authorities involved in inspections (reversed burden of proof)
- Cooperation of Member States
- Access to information



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Cross cutting aspects

Is there input material?

Is this raw material or waste?

Is there other material produced?

Is this a by-product or waste?

Is there waste gas treatment?

If there is any waste being used for input or produced where is it coming from or where is it going to?

Are the right procedures being followed?



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Thank you very much for your attention.

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