
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Workshop Report Trans Frontier Shipment of Waste, Waste Management and Landfilling of Waste (Joint workshop WG WASTE and WG ECENA)

03-05 November 2015, Podgorica

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity 1.2.6

**TRANS FRONTIER SHIPMENT OF WASTE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND LANDFILLING
OF WASTE**

(Joint Workshop WG WASTE and WG ECENA)

03-05 November 2015, Podgorica, Montenegro



This Project is funded by the
European Union



A project implemented by
Human Dynamics Consortium

Table of Contents

I.	Background/Rationale	1
II.	Objectives of the training	4
	General Objective	4
	Specific Objective.....	4
	Results/outputs	4
III.	EU policy and legislation covered by the training	5
IV.	Highlights from the training workshop.....	9
	Day 1 – Hotel Aurel, Podgorica, 3 November	9
	Day 2 – Hotel Aurel, Podgorica , 4 November	14
	Day 3 – Hemosan Company, Bar and Mozura Landfill, 5 November	19
V.	Evaluation	22
	ANNEX I – Agenda.....	25
	ANNEX II – Participants.....	31
	ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover).....	35



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
IMPEL	The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WFD	Waste Framework Directive
WG	Working Group
TFS	Transfrontier Shipment of Waste
RoHS	Restriction of Hazardous Substances
WSR	Waste Shipment Regulation
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
PV	Photo Voltaic
OECD	Organisation for Cooperation and Development
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
QA	Question and Answers
INECE	International Network of Compliance and Enforcement
EoW	End-of-Waste
SSTE	Senior Short Term Expert
IP	Inspection Plan
CEC	North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation
WANECE	West-African Compliance and Enforcement Network
ENFORCE	Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic



I. Background/Rationale

Within the RENA programme, the objective of the ECENA Working Group on Environmental Compliance and Enforcement was to improve the ability of RENA member countries to implement and enforce the EU environmental and climate acquis by increasing the effectiveness of inspecting bodies and promoting compliance with environmental requirements.

The activities for the period 2010-2013 were based on a Multi Annual Work Plan, covering the following areas:

- Training and exchange;
- Institutional and methodological development;
- Cross border enforcement.

The activities planned under ECRAN in this area will build on the results achieved under RENA. Since the work of inspectors and permit writers has to be more coordinated and connected to other activities within the environmental protection area, it has been decided that ECENA under ECRAN should be of cross cutting nature. This is particularly important as the work of ECENA is dealing with both implementation and enforcement of the EU acquis. Cooperation with policy makers and law drafters has to be strengthened in order to enable developing better implementable legislation.

The work plan covers the full period of ECRAN (i.e. October 2013 – October 2016). Under this ECENA work plan, the following specific activities have been decided to be implemented:

- 1.2.1 Capacity building on compliance with environmental legislation
- 1.2.2 External country assessments
- 1.2.3 Methodological development - application of IRAM/easy Tools
- 1.2.4 Compliance with REACH/CLP Regulations;
- 1.2.5 Trans frontier Shipment of Waste (TFS);
- 1.2.6 Inspection and enforcement in other policy areas;
- 1.2.7 Inspector's participation in networking activities.

The beneficiaries are the Ministries of Environment of the beneficiary countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*¹, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey). In addition the other ministries and other bodies and institutions will need to be actively engaged in so far as their work is relevant for the scope of ECRAN.

The overall objective of ECRAN is to strengthen regional cooperation between the EU candidate countries and potential candidates in the fields of environment and climate action and to assist them

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



on their way towards the transposition and implementation of the EU environmental and climate policies, political targets and instruments which is a key precondition for EU accession.

Activity 1.2.6 Inspection and Enforcement in other policy areas- Waste-

In Europe, we currently use 16 tonnes of material per person per year, of which 6 tonnes become waste. Although the management of that waste continues to improve in the EU, the European economy currently still loses a significant amount of potential 'secondary raw materials' such as metals, wood, glass, paper, plastics present waste streams.

The European Union's approach to waste management is based on the "waste hierarchy" which sets the following priority order when shaping waste policy and managing waste at the operational level: prevention, (preparing for) reuse, recycling, recovery and, as the least preferred option, disposal (which includes landfilling and incineration without energy recovery).

EU waste management legislation can be subdivided into various levels of which the more important ones are:

- Framework Legislation: The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR);
- Waste treatment operations: The Landfill Directive;
- Waste streams: Batteries and accumulators, sewage sludge, end-of-life vehicles, packaging and packaging waste, PCBs/PCTs, Waste electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (RoHS in WEEE) and mining waste.

The present workshop concentrates on a number of elements in EU waste management and waste management legislation.

The training programme in this activity within ECENA will have to be closely coordinated with the other ones designed for ECENA and ECRAN in general in order to avoid duplication and overlaps.

For this reason the workshop is being organised as a joint workshop of the ECRAN WASTE Working Group and the ECRAN ECENA Working Group.

Trainings are delivered in close coordination with TAIEX Unit that is responsible for provision of non-key experts and organisation of logistics (training venue, accommodation and transport of registered participants, etc.). Delivered trainings will be evaluated in order to follow the level of reaching the training objectives

Chapter 2 describes the background and objectives of the ECRAN/ECENA activity 1.2.6. Inspection and Enforcement in other policy areas – Waste, organised as a joint workshop with the ECRAN/Waste Working group.

Chapter 3 describes the EU policy and legislation covered by the training, Chapter 4 presents the workshop proceedings and Chapter 5 presents the evaluation. Furthermore the following Annexes are attached:

_ Annex I: the agenda;



_ Annex II: List of participants;

_ Annex III: Power point presentations (downloadable under separate cover):

<http://www.ecranetwork.org/ECENA>



This Project is funded by the
European Union



A project implemented by
Human Dynamics Consortium

II. Objectives of the training

General Objective

Increasing the effectiveness of authorities and inspection bodies and promoting compliance with environmental requirements.

Specific Objective

The target institutions and beneficiaries are the policy makers, environmental inspectors and permit writers of the Ministries of Environment in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.

Results/outputs

The expected results are:

The training is delivered with subjects covered in three consecutive days:

- On day 1: General Waste management and the Waste Shipment Regulation;
- On day 2: General Waste management (WFD), Landfills and Waste streams: WEEE;
- On day 3: Site visits on a recycling company of waste and a landfill.

The agenda of the training is included in ANNEX I.



III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

The training covered mainly the legislation on WFD, WSR, Landfill and WEEE (Ref. <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/index.htm>). Furthermore the Basle Convention (ref: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/waste_management/l28043_en.htm) and the OECD Decision on transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (ref <http://www.oecd.org/env/waste/42262259.pdf>) are of specific relevance.

WFD (Waste Framework Directive)

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste establishes a legal framework for treating waste in the European Union (EU). This is designed to protect the environment and human health by emphasising the importance of proper waste management, recovery and recycling techniques to reduce pressure on resources and improve their use.

WSR (Waste Shipment Regulation)

In 1994 the Council Regulation 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, came into force. One of the main purposes of the European waste regulation is to prevent the shipment of environmentally harmful waste to countries that do not have the provisions to cope with these wastes. Another purpose is to take care of the environmentally sound processing of the waste. The regulation has been replaced by the Waste Shipment Regulation 1013/2006 in 2007. The enforcement of this Waste Shipment Regulation WSR (further referred to as WSR) is a competence of individual Member States. For an effective and efficient enforcement, organisations have to cooperate over their national borders as transboundary movements of wastes exceed these borders.

Landfill Directive

The Landfill Directive, 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land. Landfills are divided into three classes:

- landfills for hazardous waste;
- landfills for non-hazardous waste;
- landfills for inert waste.

WEEE (Directive on Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment)

The Directive aims to prevent or reduce the negative environmental effects resulting from the generation and management of WEEE and from resource use.

Its key purpose is to contribute to sustainable production and consumption by, as a first priority, the prevention of WEEE and, in addition, by the re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes. The new WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU entered into force on 13 August 2012 and had to be



transposed into national law by 14 February 2014. At that time, the old WEEE Directive (Directive 2002/96/EC) is repealed.

The period between 13 August 2012 and 14 August 2018 is a transitional period. During this period the scope of the Directive is identical to the scope of the old Directive (10 categories of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE)) with the exception of photovoltaic panels (PV panels), that have been added to the scope of the Directive with immediate effect.

From 15 August 2018 onwards the scope of the Directive is widened to include all EEE. All EEE shall then be classified within 6 categories instead of the existing 10 categories.

Basel Convention

The Basel Convention lays down rules to control, at an international level, transboundary movements of wastes hazardous to human health and the environment, and their disposal. The following Acts have been included within the EU:

Council Decision 93/98/EEC of 1 February 1993 on the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (Basel Convention).

Council Decision 97/640/EC of 22 September 1997 on the approval, on behalf of the Community, of the amendment to the Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal (Basel Convention), as laid down in Decision III/1 of the Conference of the Parties.

Summary

The EEC approved the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal. The Convention came into force for the EEC on 7 February 1994.

The Convention aims, in introducing a system for controlling the export, import and disposal of hazardous wastes and their disposal, to reduce the volume of such exchanges so as to protect human health and the environment.

It defines hazardous wastes. Each party may add to the list other wastes listed as hazardous in its national legislation.

A transboundary movement is any movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of one State to or through an area under the national jurisdiction of another State, or to or through an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State, provided at least two States are involved in the movement.

General obligations:

- it is prohibited to export or import hazardous wastes or other wastes to or from a non-party State;
- no wastes may be exported if the State of import has not given its consent in writing to the specific import;



- information about proposed transboundary movements must be communicated to the States concerned, by means of a notification form, so that they may evaluate the effects of the proposed movements on human health and the environment;
- transboundary movements of wastes must only be authorised where there is no danger attaching to their movement and disposal;
- wastes which are to be the subject of a transboundary movement must be packaged, labelled and transported in conformity with international rules, and must be accompanied by a movement document from the point at which a movement commences to the point of disposal;
- any party may impose additional requirements that are consistent with the provisions of the Convention.

The Convention establishes notification procedures regarding:

- transboundary movements between parties;
- transboundary movements from a party through the territory of States which are not parties.

It sets out those cases where there is a duty to re-import hazardous wastes, especially if they have been the subject of illegal trafficking.

Parties to the Convention must cooperate with each other in order to improve and achieve environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes. The aim is to implement all practical measures to ensure that wastes covered by the Convention are handled in such a way that protection of human health and the environment from their harmful effects is guaranteed.

Parties may enter into bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements regarding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, with parties or non-parties, provided that these do not derogate from the principles defined by the Convention.

A Conference of the Parties is established and is charged with overseeing the effective implementation of the Convention.

Provisions on the settlement of disputes between Parties.

Under Decision II/1 the Parties provided for an amendment to the Convention to immediately prohibit transboundary movements of hazardous wastes destined for final disposal and prohibit as from 01.01.1998 transboundary movements of hazardous wastes destined for recovery operations from States listed in Annex VII to the Convention, namely, "Members of the European Organisation for Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Community and Liechtenstein", to States not listed in Annex VII to the Convention. This amendment to the Convention and Annex VII have not yet entered into force for lack of sufficient ratification

The OECD Decision on transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations

Since March 1992, transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations between member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have been supervised and controlled according to Council Decision C (92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.



The OECD Decision C (92)39/FINAL provided a framework for the OECD member countries to control transboundary movements of recoverable wastes within the OECD area in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner. Compared to the Basel Convention, it gave a simplified and more explicit means of controlling such movements of wastes. It also facilitated transboundary movements of recoverable wastes between OECD member countries in the case where an OECD member country is not a Party to the Basel Convention.

The developments under the Basel Convention, in particular the adoption of two detailed lists of wastes as new Annexes VIII and IX to the Convention in November 1998, gave impetus to revise the OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL in order to harmonise procedures and requirements and to avoid duplicate activities with the Basel Convention. This revision resulted in the adoption of Council Decision C (2001)107/FINAL in May 2002. Provisions of the revised OECD Decision have been harmonised with those of the Basel Convention in particular with regard to the classification of wastes subject to control.

However, certain procedural elements of the original OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL, which do not exist in the Basel Convention, such as time limits for approval process, tacit consent and pre-consent procedures have been retained. OECD Decisions are legally binding to those member countries who have agreed to them, pursuant to Article 5(a) of the OECD Convention. Decision C (2001)107/FINAL has been agreed by all thirty member countries and is to be implemented and promulgated through national legislation in each member country. For example, in the member states of the European Union, the OECD Decision is implemented through the EC Waste Shipment Regulation N° 1013/2006 as from 12 July 2007.

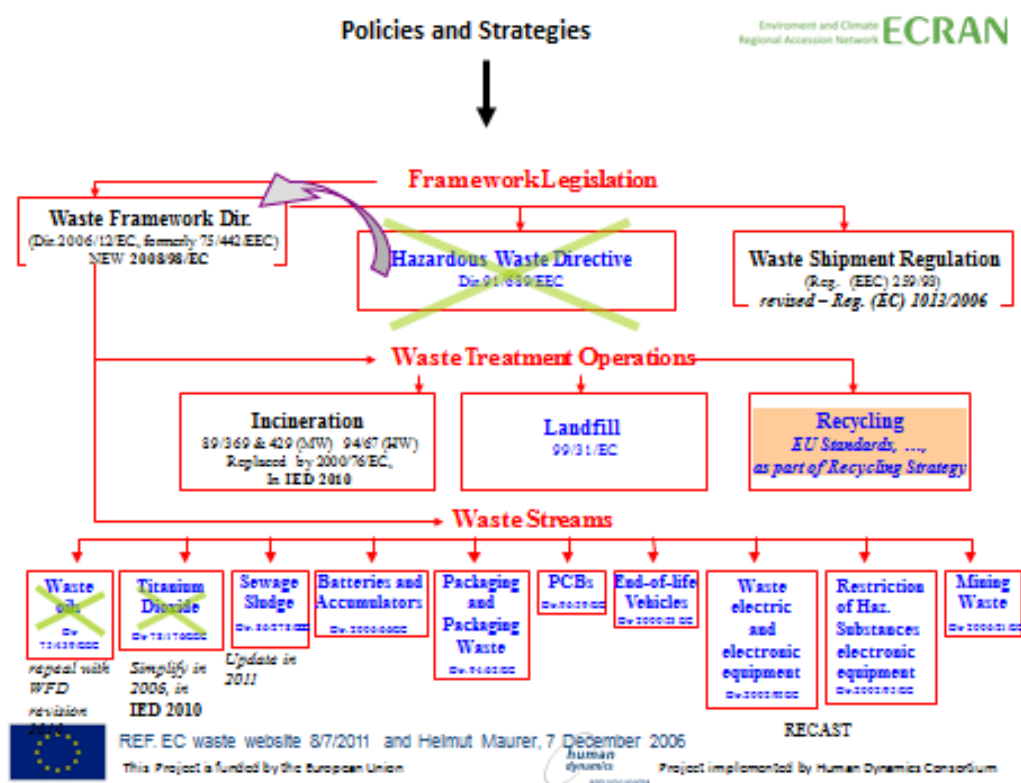


IV. Highlights from the training workshop

Reference is made to Annex I for the agenda and Annex III for the presentations.

Day 1 – Hotel Aurel, Podgorica, 3 November

1. The workshop was chaired by Mr. Nebojsa Pokimica (ECRAN SSTE, coordinator Waste WG) and Ike van der Putte (ECRAN ECENA coordinator). A short welcoming was given by Mr. Dragan Asanovic (Assistant Minister and national ECENA coordinator for Montenegro, National Focal point for the Basle Convention) followed by an introduction on ECRAN and the ECENA Programme by Mr. van der Putte. The trainers, Mr. Huib van Westen (IMPEL expert, the Netherlands), Ms Magdalena Kwarta (IMPEL expert, Norway), Mr. Henk Ruessink (INECE expert, the Netherlands), and Mr. Ivan Pusic (Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Croatia) were introduced. An overview was given by Mr. van der Putte on the European waste legislative framework as an introduction to the workshop.



2. An introductory round was held among the participants with the question on the years of experience as inspectors, permit writers and policymakers/other fields. The results showed that most of participants have extensive knowledge and experience in inspection and some in permit writing. Some persons were designated as Policy makers. A number of 8 representatives were present from the ECRAN Waste Working, whereas a number of 12 persons had already some experience on the subject of transfrontier shipment of waste (TFS). One representative of the police and two representatives of the customs were present.

	Years of experience		
	<i>1 – 5 years</i>	<i>5 – 10 years</i>	<i>More than 10 years</i>
Inspectors	3	6	5
Permit writers	2	2	1
Policy makers/others	7	6	7

3. Mr. Huib van Westen and Ms. Magdalena Kwartá gave an introduction to international and European legislation on transboundary shipments of waste. A general overview was provided of existing rules concerning the transboundary movements of waste. It included the Basel Convention, the European Waste Framework Directive, the European Waste Shipment Regulation and the OECD Decision on the transboundary movements of non-hazardous waste. Within the beneficiary countries all countries except Kosovo have signed the Basle convention. Turkey is the only country which is an OECD member country.

The given presentation included:

Part 1: Overall legislative framework on waste management

Waste definition

- Hazardous waste
- By products and end of waste
- Treatment operations

Part 2: Overview of the WSR

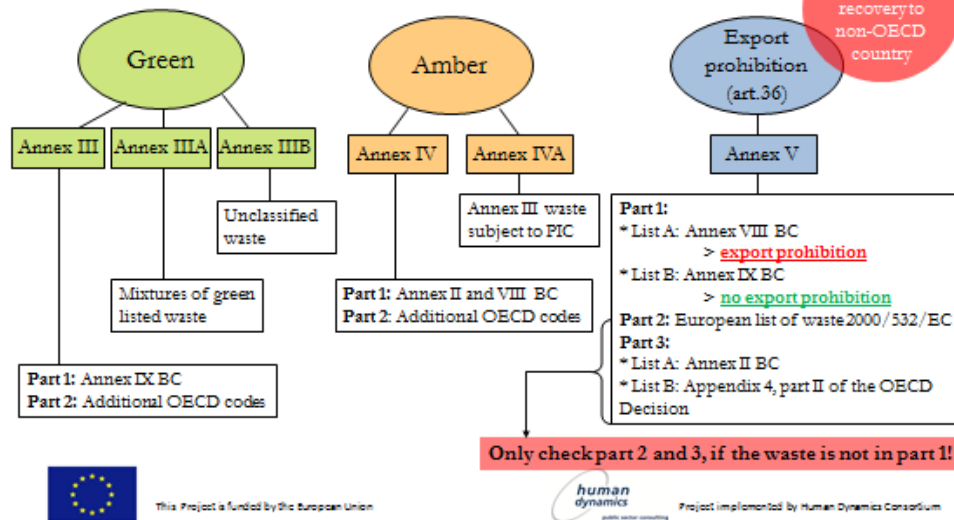
- Definitions
- Prior informed consent procedure
- Illegal shipments

Part 3: Inspection and enforcement requirements

- Legal basis for inspections
- Inspection plans

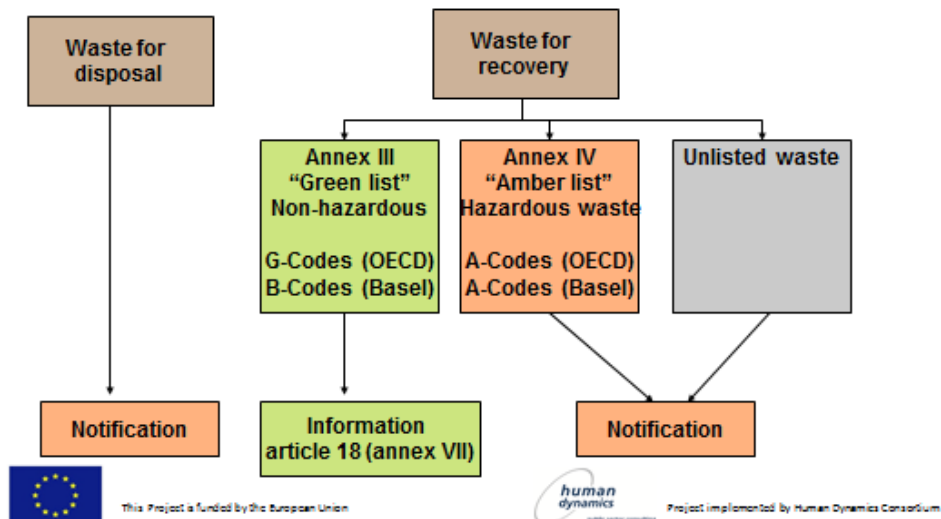
The Waste Annexes to the WSR with the Green and Amber list, and the Export Prohibition list were presented and discussed.

Waste annexes to the WSR

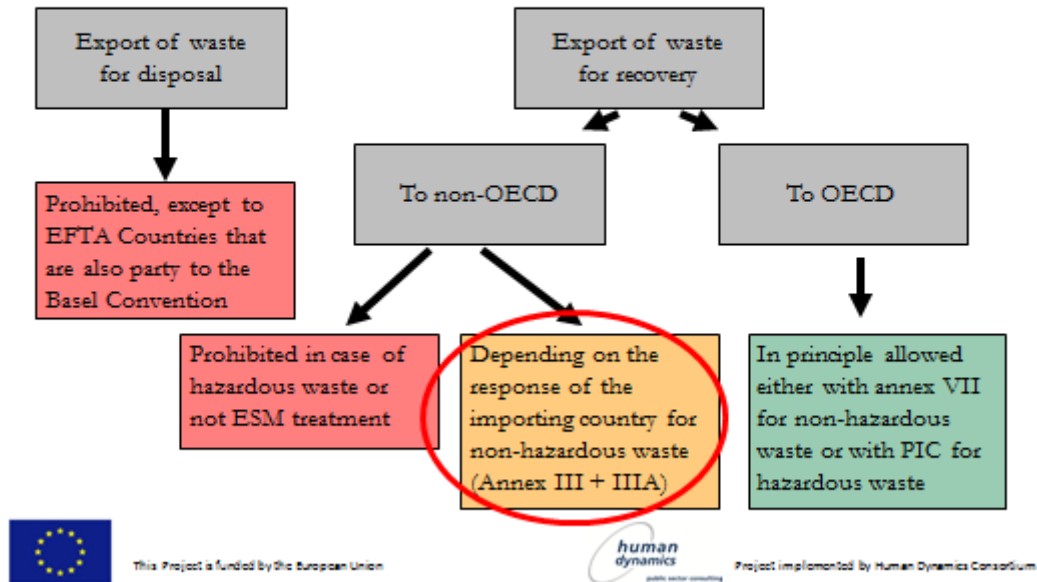


Furthermore the provisions for notifications for waste shipments between the member states were presented and explained, including the provisions and conditions for exports of waste to third countries (EFTA, OECD and non –OECD).

Provisions for notifications for waste shipments between Member States



Export of waste to third countries



The role of inspectors was another element that received attention:

What do you need to know as an inspector?

What provisions do apply?

- What is waste?
- What is hazardous waste?
- How can it be treated?
- What are the requirements for shipping waste?
- Who can be involved and should be monitored?



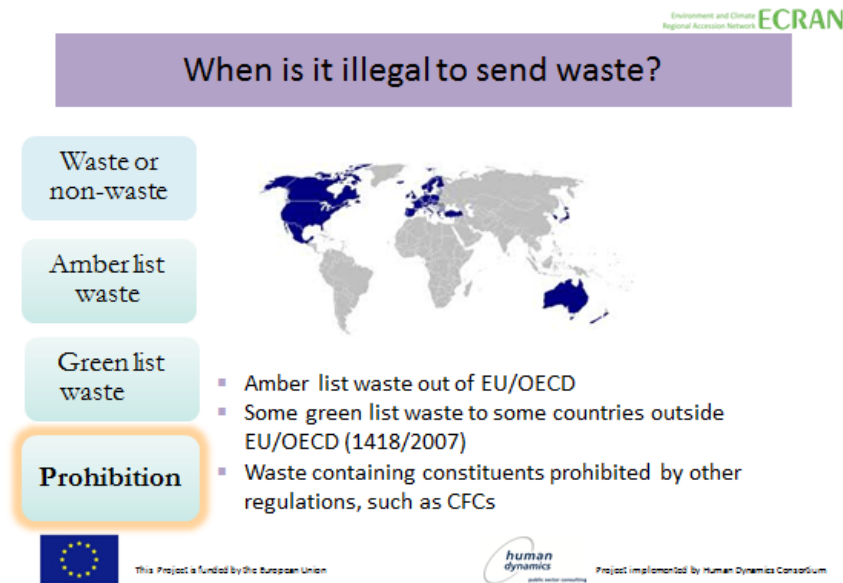
This Project is funded by the European Union



Project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

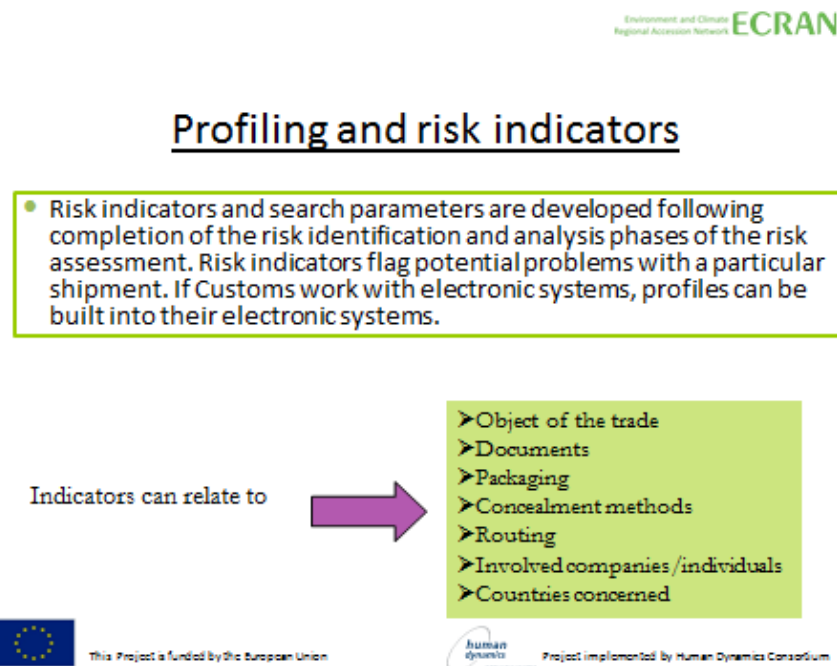
The definitions of waste, by-products and end-of waste criteria were explained based on Questions and Answer (QA).

- Mr. Huib van Westen and Ms. Magdalena Kwarta explained in this session the different ways of identifying and classifying waste streams. The difference and grey line between waste and non-waste, but also between non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste were discussed. Administrative examination as well as visual screening and sampling have been presented. Also the practical issues on when is it illegal to send waste was discussed.



This session was followed by a case exercise on the legislative framework and waste classification (12 questions).

- In the enforcement of waste shipment rules Mr. Huib van Westen specifically paid attention to risk assessment and targeting waste shipments. Profiling and risk indicators are helpful in the targeting.



- Inspection planning was presented by Ms. Magdalena Kwarta. This presentation was based on the recent amendment to the WSR of 2006 with regulation EC 660/2014. The contents of an inspection plan (IP) were discussed and further developments in the area:

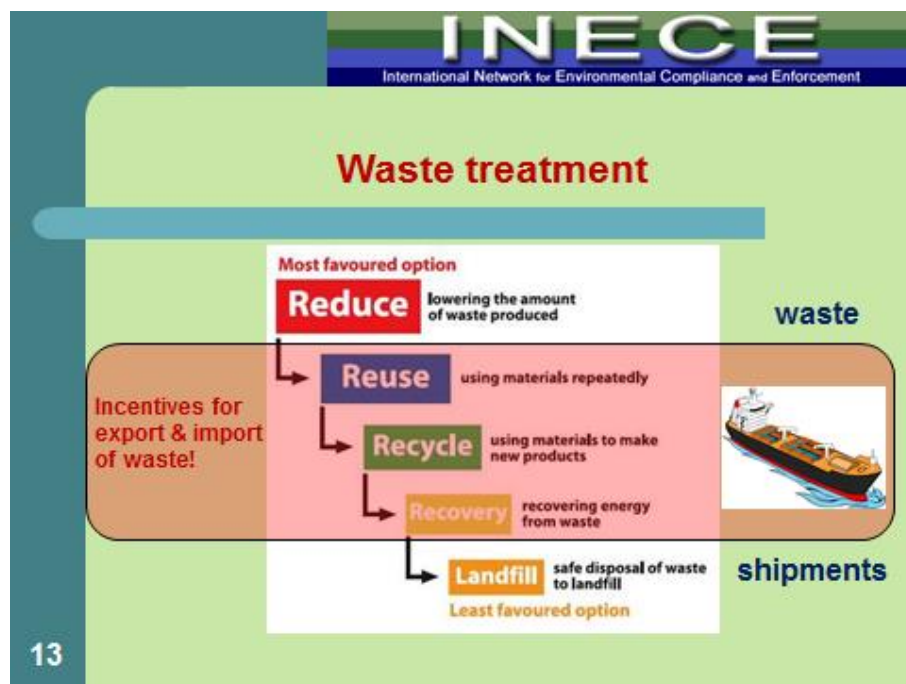
- Member States shall establish Inspection Plans (IP's) by 1/1/2017
- IP's shall be based on a risk assessment

- covering specific waste streams and source of illegal shipments
- considering intelligence-based data, if available and appropriate
- aiming to identify minimum number of required inspections and physical checks
- IP's shall be reviewed at least every 3 years

7. The presentations on day 1 were finalised with a short reference to the take back procedures in illegal shipments in a presentation by Mr. Huib van Westen.
8. Day 1 was closed with a brief summary of the completed activities and a preview of the activities on day 2 presented by Mr. Nebosja Pokimica (ECRAN SSTE, coordinator Waste WG).

Day 2 – Hotel Aurel, Podgorica, 4 November

1. In opening the second day, Mr Ike van der Putte summarized the outcomes of the workshop on the first day. The subjects to be handled on day 2 were introduced and covered the international perspective on waste issues, the WEEE directive, landfilling of waste, the experience of Croatia in waste management with the planning and prepreparation for the site visit on day 3.
2. As a representative of the International Network of Compliance and Enforcement (INECE), Mr. Henk Ruessink gave a presentation on the international perspective on waste management. Subjects were waste and international background of illegal shipments, the role of international cooperation and future challenges. The incentives for export and import of waste are traced back to reuse, recycle and recovery options.



However there are many drivers for illegal shipments:

- The regulation is complex in nature;
- Unclear and divergence in definitions
 - Waste, (by-) product, 2nd-hand, End-of-Waste (EoW), exception?
- Implementation of Basle Convention in countries differs;

- Lack of coordination and collaboration of authorities;
→ At local, regional, national and international levels
- Missing expertise/capacity for controls;
- Possibility to act under the radar of controls;
- Complex chain of actors around export/import;
- Seemingly victimless character of the offence;
- Modest level of fines/punishment;
- High waste treatment costs in developed countries;
- Actual market for recycled materials on global scale;
- *Non-compliance pays for the regulates, etc.*

International cooperation is of crucial importance, but can be hindered by a number of factors;

- Parties have different interests (national & international levels)
- Language problems
- Cultural issues
- Different political/legal systems
- Political considerations, opportunities and priorities
- Formal approaches are tedious and take long time
- Diplomatic non-intervention tendencies

Informal, practical cooperation is often more effective and it was considered as an Important area for networks. The role and function of Compliance and enforcement networks are to:

- Raise awareness of importance of effective environmental compliance and enforcement.
- Collect, define and exchange good (international) practices
- Share expertise, tools and information
- Join forces with respect to education and training

Examples of C&E networks with a main focus on waste issues include:

- IMPEL - Waste and TFS Expert Group;
- CEC - North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation;
- Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes;
- WANECE - West-African Compliance and Enforcement Network;
- ENFORCE - The Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic;
- INECE-Seaport Network - Seaport Environmental Security Network.

3. Mr. Huib van Westen gave an explanation of the background of the WEEE Directive and its developments, also considering the WFD. Attention has been paid to the European Waste List (EWL).

In his presentation the following subjects were handled:

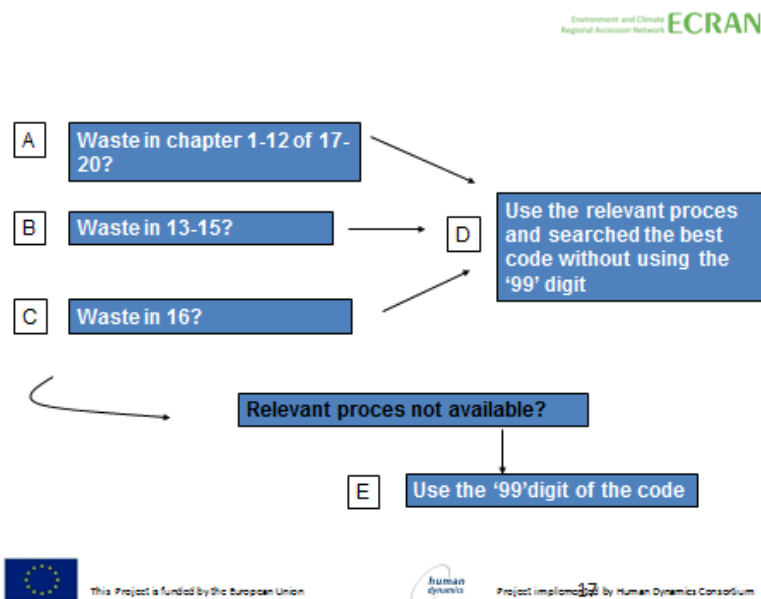


- Scope;
- Definitions;
- Collection and treatment;
- Recovery targets;
- Inspection and shipments;
- Penalties;
- Transposition.

Crucial are the definitions in the WEEE (Article 3):

- 'electrical and electronic equipment' or 'EEE' means equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 volts for alternating current and 1 500 volts for direct current;
- 'waste electrical and electronic equipment' or 'WEEE' means electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 3(1) of Directive 2008/98/EC, including all components, sub-assemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding;

An explanation of the European Waste list was given in which the following decision tree was recommended to be used:



A number of exercises on codes and document elements were given and a DVD presentation on impacts.

4. Ms. Magdalena Kwarta presented the background of the Landfilling Directive (Directive 99/31/EC with:

- Classes of landfill;
- General requirements;

- Technical specifications;
- Control and monitoring procedures;
- Closure and after-care procedures.

The Landfill Directive defines the different categories of waste (municipal waste, hazardous waste, non-hazardous waste and inert waste) and applies to all landfills, defined as waste disposal sites for the deposit of waste onto or into land.

The key points of the Directive are:

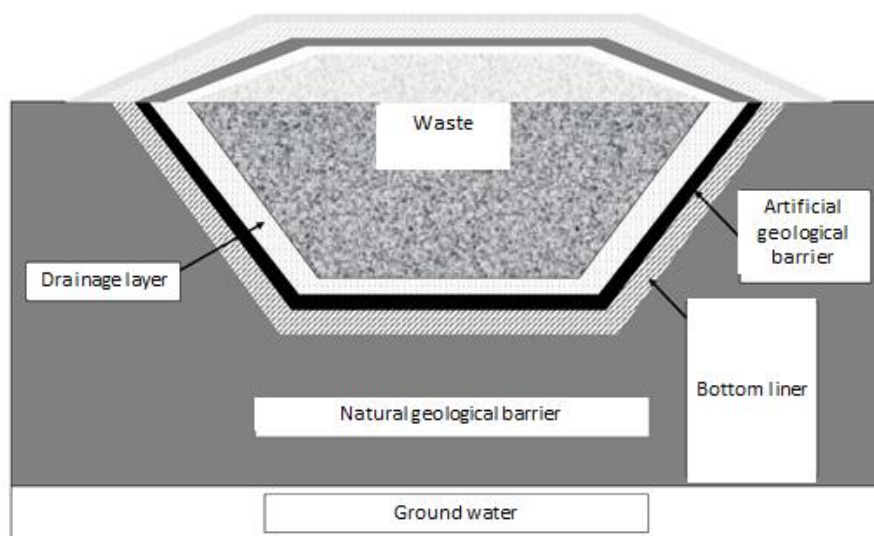
- waste must be treated before being landfilled;
- hazardous waste within the meaning of the Directive must be assigned to a hazardous waste landfill;
- landfills for non-hazardous waste must be used for municipal waste and for other non-hazardous waste;
- landfill sites for inert waste must be used only for inert waste;
- EU governments must implement national strategies to progressively reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfills.

The various waste acceptance procedures and criteria were explained.

Operators of landfill sites must apply for a permit and provide the following information:

- the identity of the applicant, and, in some cases, the operator;
- a description of the type and quantity of waste to be deposited;
- the capacity and a description of the site, including operating, monitoring and control plans;
- ways of preventing and reducing pollution; and
- details of closure and after-care procedures.

The technical details were illustrated by a number of overviews:



One of the newest developments was that:

On 2 July 2014, the European Commission adopted a legislative proposal to review waste-related targets in the Landfill Directive as well as recycling and other waste-related targets in Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste. The proposal aims at phasing out landfilling by 2025 for recyclable waste (including plastics, paper, metals, glass and bio-waste) in non-hazardous waste landfills, corresponding to a maximum landfilling rate of 25%.

In the roundtable discussion with the beneficiary countries it was clarified that at present there were no landfills available for hazardous wastes. Some projects are started. Hazardous waste are mostly transferred outside the region (amongst others to Germany, Austria, Slovenia).

5. Mr. Ivan Pusic described the developments in Croatia in the field of waste management including landfilling of waste. The waste management plans were described. Landfilling of (non-hazardous) waste is in Croatia the most common method of disposal. Reduction of the biodegradable fraction is strived at. The maximum allowable mass of biodegradable municipal waste which may be deposited annually in all landfills in the Republic of Croatia in relation to the mass of biodegradable municipal waste generated in 1997 shall be as follows:
 - 75 % or 567,131 tons by 31 December 2013;
 - 50 % or 378,088 tons by 31 December 2016;
 - 35 % or 264,661 tons by 31 December 2020.

Furthermore an overview of the closure actions and remediation actions in Croatia are given.

6. The preparation of the site visits included a brief description of the facilities to be visited by representatives of Hemosan as the waste separation plant in Bar and a brief introduction on the landfill (Mozura). The following questions were formulated in the guidance of the site visit:

Hemosan waste management facility:

1. What kind of waste Hemosan accept and what is the origin? (domestic/import?)
 - a) non-hazardous
 - name them types
 - b) hazardous
 - name the types
2. Permit (is there a permit and what kind of waste is allowed to accept and how is the waste defined? EWL codes?)
3. How is the waste stored
 - any storage requirement for hazardous waste?
4. What waste is treated on site? What is actually the treatment? Sorting, dismantling, melting, etc?
5. What waste is exported? Where are the separated streams going to? As waste or as product?
 - a. Where?
 - b. What procedure?
 - c. Documents?



Mozura Landfill:

1. What type of waste is being landfilled:
 - a. Non-hazardous
 - b. Inert
 - c. Hazardous
2. Is there a permit? What are the conditions given in the permit?
3. Are there acceptance criteria for the waste received?
4. How is the landfill built?
 - Layers? Thickness?
5. Is there water collection and treatment?
6. Is there gas collection and use/flare?
7. Is there monitoring programme?
 - For operational phase
 - After phase



Day 3 – Hemosan Company, Bar and Mozura Landfill, 5 November



This Project is funded by the
European Union



A project implemented by
Human Dynamics Consortium

The site visit started with a presentation by the managing Director of Hemosan, Mr. Zoran Nikitovic in Hotel Sidro, Bar on the activities of Ltd Hemosan. The company started its environmental activities in 1993. The Ltd Hemosan Bar is now permitted to collect, i.e. transport hazardous waste from the Waste Catalogue- Annex I (Rulebook in Montenegro):

Residues from health protection of people and/or related research;

- 180103 collection and disposal of waste that is subject to special requirements due to infection prevention;
- 180106 chemicals composed of or containing hazardous substances;
- 180108 cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines;
- 180110 waste dentistry amalgam.

Quantities of collected waste are up to 200 tons annually

Furthermore the company is licensed amongst others to collect, treat and transport waste oils (220 tons in 2014 -with final incineration in Austria), asbestos (with final landfilling in Germany -600 tons in 2014), glass wool (with landfilling in Austria), electric and electronic waste, of which the non-hazardous part (without batteries and condensators) is exported to Slovenia (2012 tons in 2014). The export of hazardous wastes takes place with notification of the recipient countries. No specific treatment (except oil pre-treatment) takes place in Montenegro. Mixed wastes are incinerated in Vienna (750 tonnes in 2014).

In the discussion it was clarified that small volumes of hazardous waste (for example pesticides) were first stored before transport. Administrative procedures are time consuming and include notification to the various ministries of recipient countries, contracts with recipient treatment organisations, insurance etc.)

After the introduction and discussions, the groups were guided to the Hemosan facility and received an explanation on the various treatment (oil) and pre-treatment facilities for abovementioned wastes.

After the visit to Hemosan a visit was paid to the Mozura Landfill. The Mozura sanitary landfill is located at Mozura in the Municipality of Bar, 17 km southeast of the city of Bar and 11 km northwest of the city of Ulcinj and has been designed to collect waste in the municipalities of Bar and Ulcinj for the next 28 years.

Recently a decision has been made to open up the landfill for a total number of 5 municipalities, decreasing the lifetime of the landfill considerably. At the site, the training participants were provided the opportunity to ask questions on the landfill to the management and operator.

The landfill has an IPPC permit (issued in 2014) and operates four cells (24 meter as maximum projected height). Municipal waste is allowed for the landfill. Bentonite and high density geotextiles are used in the embankment. Leachate is treated in aeration tanks and recirculated to the facility. A second licensed landfill is to be built with a World Bank Loan, which should also constitute a waste selection line and a composting line. For the present landfill a transfer station is used with potential (further) selection of wastes. Gas treatment is anticipated with a tender for incineration of methane



gas (1st stage) and cogeneration for a second stage. Monitoring include amongst other the monitoring of ground water 2x/year.

For the present landfill an after care plan for 30 years (Monitoring gas and water) has been included. An annual financial amount is allocated for the after care plan.

The site visit was finalized with a tea break at the offices located at the entrance of the landfill.



V. Evaluation

The following summary of the training evaluation report, developed on the basis of analysis of the training questionnaires can be given. A number of 27 out of 27 participants filled the evaluation form. It shows that the expectations of the workshop were met.

Most of the trainees indicated that the training was of a high quality and useful. The excellent preparation and knowledge of the trainers were appreciated. The site visit was very well appreciated.

Statistical information

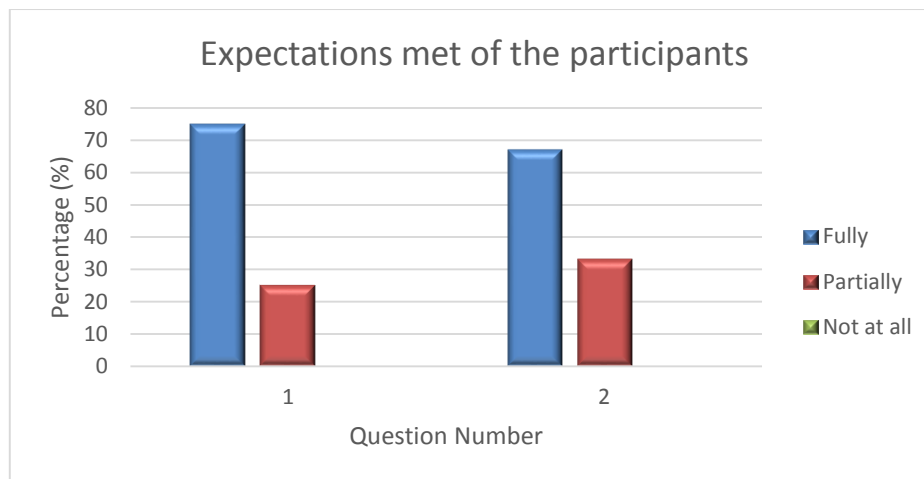
1.1	Workshop Session	Multi country Capacity Workshop on Transfrontier Shipment of Waste, Waste Management and Landfilling of Waste 03-05 November 2015, Podgorica, Montenegro
1.2	Facilitators name	As per agenda
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators) optional	As per participants' list

Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
1. Improved knowledge based on WFD, WSR, Landfill, WEEE and legal and institutional requirements with compliance, and enforcement aspects at key staff of the Environment Ministries and institutions on the subject.	 (75%)	I (25%)	
2. Strengthened regional network of SEE professional and experts on Waste Legislation with its compliance and enforcement aspects.	I (67%)	II (33%)	

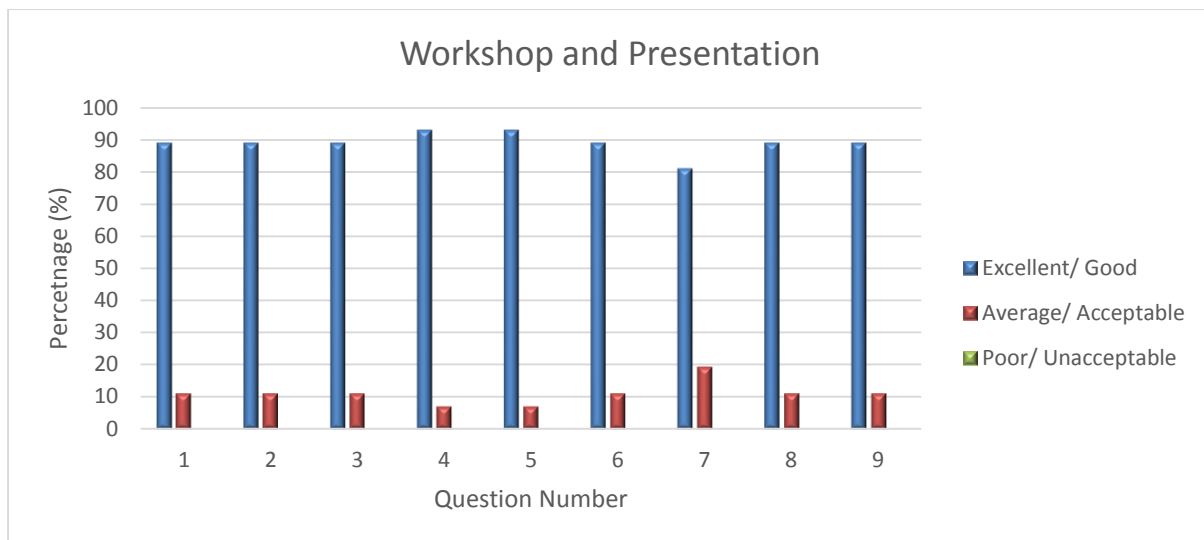




Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1. The workshop achieved the objectives set	I (78%)	 (11%)	 (11%)			
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	 (74%)	 (15%)	 (11%)			
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	 (85%)	I (4%)	 (11%)			
4. The practical work was relevant and informative	 (82%)	 (11%)	 (7%)			
5. The workshop was interactive	 (82%)	 (11%)	 (7%)			
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	 (74%)	 (15%)	 (11%)			
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	 (70%)	 (11%)	 (15%)	I (4%)		
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	 (63%)	 (26%)	 (11%)			
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent	I (78%)	 (11%)	 (11%)			



Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

Workshop Sessions:

- Excellent
- Very informative
- Good arrangements

Facilitators:

- Excellent.
- Facilitators are very active
- Invite them for next workshops

Workshop level and content:

- The workshop level is good;
 - In general – excellent!
 - Suggested to have 1 day site visit and 1 day training or 2 days site visit with 2 days training
 - More joint workshops with waste should be organised (for example with IPPC), to share experience
-

ANNEX I – Agenda

DAY 1: Tuesday 3 November 2015

Chair: Ike van der Putte/Nebosja Pokimica/Dragan Ascanovic

Start	Finish	Topic – WFD-WSR	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:15	Opening	Host country Mr. Dragan Ascanovic /Mr. Ike van der Putte, ECRAN KE 2 /Mr. Nebosja Pokimica, SSTE	Welcome remarks Explanation of background, objectives and expected results of the workshop
09:15	09:30	Introduction round	Mr. Ike van der Putte, ECRAN KE 2	Introduction of the participants and experts
09:30	10:45	Introduction to international and European legislation on transboundary shipments of waste	Ms. Ms Magdalena Kwarta, IMPEL Expert, Norway Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands	This session will give a general overview of existing rules concerning the transboundary movements of waste. It will include the Basel Convention, the European Waste Framework Directive, the European Waste Shipment Regulation and the OECD Decision on the transboundary movements of non-hazardous waste. Method: PPP and Q&A Materials: tbd
10:45	11:00	Coffee Break		
11:00	11:45	Waste classification	Ms. Magdalena Kwarta, IMPEL Expert, Norway Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands.	This session will explain the different ways of identifying and classifying waste streams. It will explain the difference and grey line between waste and non-waste, but also between non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste. Administrative examination as well as visual screening and sampling will be presented. Method : PPP and Group discussion Materials referred to include : - IMPEL's (Waste Watch) Photo material



Start	Finish	Topic – WFD-WSR	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
11:45	12:30	Casus	Ms. Magdalena Kwarta, IMPEL Expert, Norway Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands.	The participants are invited to use the knowledge gained from the previous sessions to work out a case study related legislation and waste classification. Method: Exercise
12:30	13:30	Lunch break		
13:30	13:45	Waste Shipment Inspection Planning	Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands	This part will highlight the recent amendments to the WSR; especially the requirement to develop inspection plans.
13:45	14:30	Enforcement of waste shipment rules	Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands	The session will touch upon the basic requirements to enforce transboundary shipments of waste, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Required competences - Risk assessment - Safety issues - Types of inspections (focus on port inspections) - Collaboration Method : PPP and Q&A Materials provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IMPEL Manual
14:30	15:00	Case study from the region	One of the ECRAN participants	During this session one of the ECRAN members should present a case on illegal shipments of waste they encountered in their country and how they dealt with the case. Method: PPP and Q&A
15:00	15:15	Coffee Break		



Start	Finish	Topic – WFD-WSR	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
15:15	15:45	Dealing with illegal shipments and their return	Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands	<p>The session will provide know how on to deal with an intercepted shipment of waste that is deemed illegal.</p> <p>It will show how to deal with the return of the shipment back to the country of export.</p> <p>Also it will show what can be done in terms of prosecution.</p> <p>Method : PPP, Q&A</p> <p>Materials provided :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IMPEL take back manual - Basel Guidance - INECE take back guidance document - Cases
15.45	16.00	IMPEL TFS DVD		Training DVD IMPEL TFS
16:00	16:45	Exercise 1	Ms. Magdalena Kwarta and Mr. Huib van Westen	<p>For this session the participants are asked to discuss a simulation exercise based on actual cases and that will include most of the aspects that were presented during the day.</p> <p>Method : simulation exercise in subgroups and plenary feedback, group discussion</p> <p>Materials provided :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simulation exercise
16:45	17:15	Plenary report of exercise	Participants	Plenary presentations on the outcomes of the exercises
17:15	17:30	Evaluation and closure	Mr. Ike van der Putte, Mr. Nebosja Pokimica, ECRAN	Filling in evaluation for and closing remarks



DAY 2: Wednesday 4 November 2015

Chair: Ike van der Putte/Nebosja Pokimica/Dragan Ascanovic

Start	Finish	Topic – WFD- LANDFILL -WEEE	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:45	Opening	Host country Mr. Dragan Ascanovic /Mr. Ike van der Putte, ECRAN KE 2 /Mr. Nebosja Pokimica, SSTE	Welcome remarks Explanation of background, objectives and expected results of the workshop
09:45	10:45	Introduction to broader international perspective on waste issues	Mr. Henk Ruessink, INECE Expert, the Netherlands	This session will give a general overview of the worldwide issues and developments on waste management.. Method: PPP and Q&A Materials: tbd
10:45	11:00	Coffee Break		
11:00	11:45	WEEE	Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands.	This session will explain the background of the WEEE Directive and its developments. Also considering the WFD. Attention will be paid also to the European Waste List. (EWL). Method : PPP and Group discussion Materials referred to include : - IMPEL's Photo material
11:45	12:30	Exercise	Mr. Huib van Westen, IMPEL Expert, the Netherlands.	The participants are invited to use the knowledge gained from the previous sessions to work out a case study related legislation and waste classification. Method: Exercise
12:30	13:30	Lunch break		



13:30	14:30	Landfill of Waste	Ms. Magdalena Kwarta, IMPEL Expert, Norway	<p>The session will touch upon the background of the Landfilling, based on the Council Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Classes of landfill - General requirements - Technical specifications - Control and monitoring procedures - Closure and after-care procedures <p>-</p>
14:30	15:00	Waste management in Croatia	Mr. Ivan Pusic, Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection, Croatia	<p>The developments in Croatia with specific issues will be described with specific reference to Landfilling of waste.</p> <p>Method: PPP and Q&A</p>
15:00	15:15	Coffee Break		
15:15	15:45	Experience of ECRAN/ECENA countries in implementation of the waste legislation considered	ECRAN/ECENA country representatives	Brief description of developments in beneficiary countries.
15:45	16:45	Planning of visits in groups with specific assignment/preparation for next day visit	Participants	Study in groups on the specific assignments, setting up a questionnaire with questions and attention points during the site visit.
16:45	17:15	Summary of questionnaires	Participants	Brief presentation of questionnaires/checklists
17:15	17:30	Evaluation and closure	Mr. Ike van der Putte, Mr. Nebosja Pokimica, ECRAN	Filling in evaluation for and closing remarks

Day 3- Thursday 5 November

Visit to Recycling Installation HEMOSAN in BAR, Montenegro (http://www.hemosan.info/contact.html)				
Popovići 46, 85000 Bar, Crna Gora				
Visit to Landfill “Mozura Sanitary Landfill”, Bar.				
8.00	9.30	Transport from the hotel to pilot site installation		
Visit to PILOT FACTORY				
All participants				
9.30	10.00	Preliminary discussion in the pilot site office HEMOSAN		Review documentation (monitoring data, quality checks, site plans and permits. Is necessary documentation in place. Comments and questions
10.00	10.30	Divide into groups with chairman and reporter each. Chairman has allocated specific responsibilities to each member of the group		
10.30	12.00	Site visit		Request site staff to provide guides: groups to see the entire site, but focus on areas: like handling storage, dust abatement, waste handling and filling stations, cleanliness of factory, evaluate surrounding area. Each member of the group will make their own inspection and make notes and compare results later in the group
12.30	13.30	Lunch break		
13.30	15.00	Site visit Sanitary Landfill MOZURA		
15.00	16.30	Return to the hotel		
16.30	17.00	Visit report preparation in groups		
17.00	17.30	Presentation of reports by members of the group		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Conclusions of site visit- Suggested follow-up actions
17.30		Closure		



ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Edmond	Tërthorja	State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry	Albania	aterthorja@hotmail.com
Enis	Tela	State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry	Albania	Enis.Tela@moe.gov.al
Enver	Halipaj	State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry	Albania	enver1halipaj@gmail.com
Sed	Hasa	State Inspectorate of Environment and Forestry	Albania	Sed.hasa@hotmail.com
Dario	Kokor	Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Bosnia and Herzegovina	dario.kokor@fmoit.gov.ba
Fetah	Muhic	Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Bosnia and Herzegovina	fetah.muhic@fmoit.gov.ba
Dijana	Vasic	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	Bosnia and Herzegovina	dijana.vasic@mvteo.gov.ba
Dragan	Mijović	Inspectorate Republic of Srpska	Bosnia and Herzegovina	d.mijovic@inspektorat.vladars.net
Dragan	Nikolić	Inspectorate Republic of Srpska	Bosnia and Herzegovina	d.nikolic@inspektorat.vladars.net
Fadila	Muftić	Federal Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Bosnia and Herzegovina	f_muftic@yahoo.com
Gorana	Basevic	Vasic	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations	gorana.basevic@mvteo.gov.ba
Aylin	Muharemi-Isaki	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	aylin121@gmail.com
Bardilj	Zumberi	State environmental inspectorate	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	bardhil_zimberi@hotmail.com



First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Darinka	Jantinska	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	jantinskad@hotmail.com
Getoar	Abduramani	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	getoar.abduramani@hotmail.com
Ilber	Shabani	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	ilbershabani@hotmail.com
Mite	Nachev	State environmental inspectorate	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	mitenacev@yahoo.com
Elbasan	Shala	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Kosovo*	elbasan.shala@rks-gov.net
Enver	Tahiri	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Kosovo*	enver.tahiri@rks-gov.net
Refik	Rexhepaj	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Kosovo*	refik.rexhepaj@rks-gov.net
Branka	Milašinović	Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism	Montenegro	branka.milasinovic@mrt.gov.me
Boris	Nišavić	Environmental Protection Agency	Montenegro	boris.nisavic@epa.org.me
Dejan	Andrić	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Montenegro	dejan.andric@policija.me
Dragan	Raičević	Department for inspection affairs	Montenegro	dragan.raicevic@uip.gov.me
Lidija	Mijanović	Customs Administration	Montenegro	lidijam83@gmail.com
Lidija	Vukčević	Customs Administration	Montenegro	lidija.vukcevic@carina.gov.me
Natalija	Đurović	Doo „Hemosan“ Bar	Montenegro	hemosan@t-com.me
Senad	Arabelović	Doo „Možura“ Bar	Montenegro	asenad@t-com.me

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Vesna	Vučinić	Department for inspection affairs	Montenegro	vesna.vucinic@uip.gov.me
Violeta	Rakočević	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Montenegro	violeta.rakocevic@policija.me
Zoran	Nikitović	Doo „Hemosan“ Bar	Montenegro	hemosan@t-com.me
Branislav	Galesev	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Serbia	branislav.galesev@eko.minpolj.gov.rs
Jelena	Stanković	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Serbia	jelena.stankovic@eko.minpolj.gov.rs
Nada	Lukić	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Serbia	nada.lukic@eko.minpolj.gov.rs
Venka	Anastasova	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Serbia	venka.anastasova@eko.minpolj.gov.rs
Ahmet	Göktaş	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	Turkey	ahmet.goktas@csb.gov.tr
Halime	Sezer	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	Turkey	halime.sezer@csb.gov.tr
Yasemin	Keskin	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Environment and Urbanisation	Turkey	yasemin.keskin@csb.gov.tr
Ivan	Pusic	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection	Croatia	Ivan.Pusic@mzoip.hr
Berend	Ruessink	The Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Netherlands	henk.ruessink@ILenT.nl

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Hubrecht	van Westen	Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment	Netherlands	huib.van.westen@ILenT.nl
Magdalena	Kwarta	Norwegian Environment Agency	Norway	magdalena.kwarta@miljodir.no
Nebojsa	Pokimica	ECRAN	Serbia	npokimica@yahoo.co.uk
Ike	van der Putte	ECRAN	Netherlands	ike.van.der.putte@rps.nl



ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_Presentations_ECENA_Waste_November_2015_Podgorica.zip



This Project is funded by the
European Union



A project implemented by
Human Dynamics Consortium