

Support to Member States in improving hazardous waste management based on assessment of Member States' performance

- Draft Results* -

VI Foro sobre la Gestión de los Residuos Industriales – ASEGRE,
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*Please note that the study is not yet formally concluded and the results may still be subject to changes

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BiPRO's Services



Chemicals



Sustainability
& Innovation



Health



Environment,
Climate & Energy



Waste &
Resource
Management

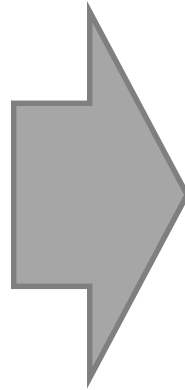


Support for
Developing and
Transition countries

BiPRO Waste and Resource Management



Waste & Resource Management



- technical and legal questions of waste management legislation (e.g. limit values for pollutants, evaluation of BAT, classification)
- environmental and socio-economic impact assessment
- verification of implementation and enforcement of waste law (e.g. treatment operations, transboundary shipment of waste)
- drafting and assessment of waste management plans
- analysis and evaluation of waste statistics
- waste prevention, recycling and recovery concepts (waste hierarchy, circular material flows, flow analysis, EPR)
- elaboration of guidance, communication, education and training

1. Project methodology

Overview of the project

Project runtime: October 2014 – October 2015

Work Package (WP)	Status	
WP 1:	Develop criteria and a methodology for the assessment of national waste management practices to the specificities of hazardous waste management (screening methodology)	
WP 2:	Screening of national waste management practices against the criteria developed in WP 1 and selecting ten Member States	
WP 3:	Identifying hazardous waste management practice, problems as well as best-practice of 10 selected MS (in-depth analysis for the ten selected EU Member States (Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Luxembourg, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom)).	
WP 4:	Elaborate a set of general and specific recommendations for improving hazardous waste management in the Member States	Ongoing
WP 5:	Preparation and organisation of a workshop	

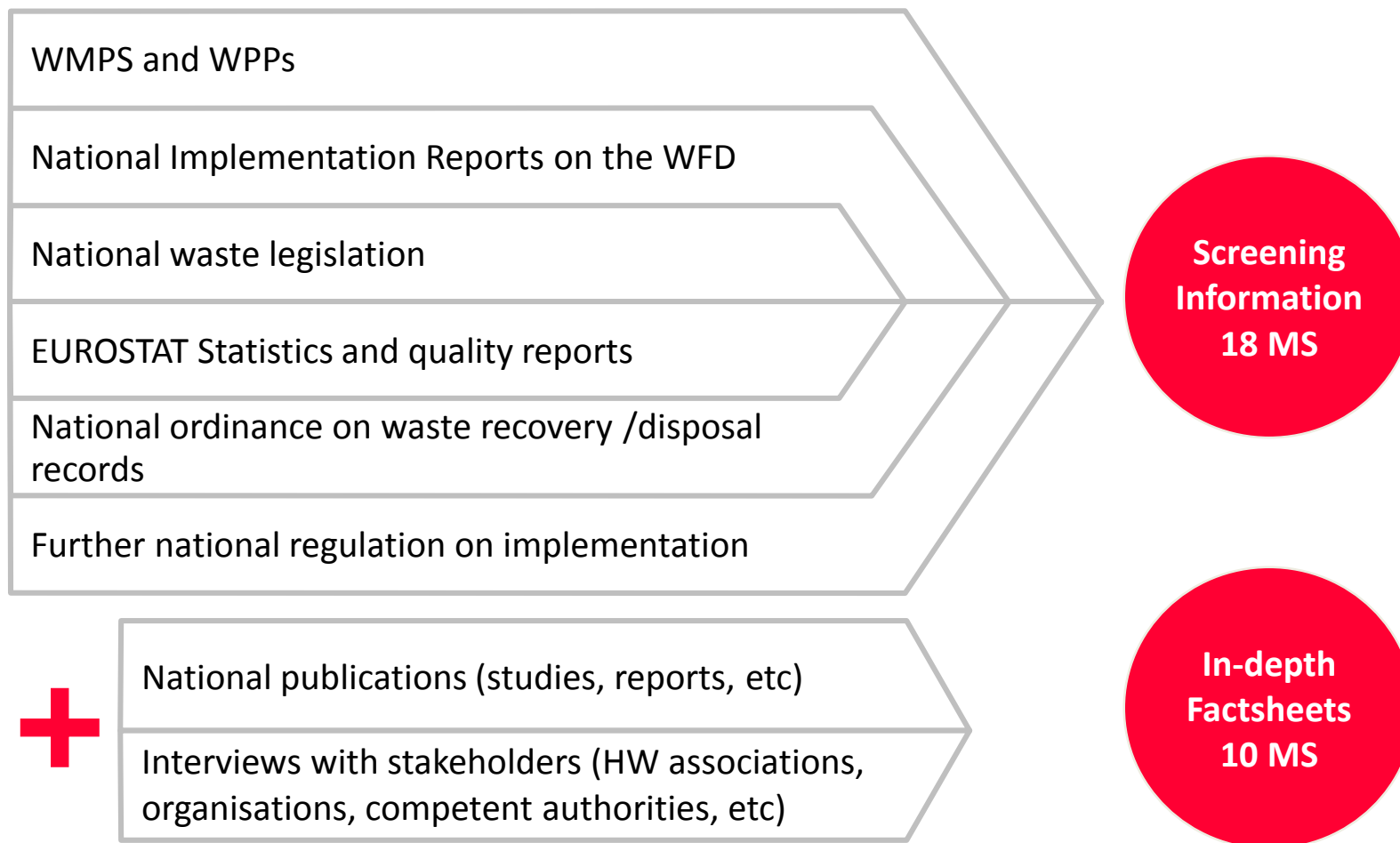
23 criteria for screening of 28 EU MS

1. Content of WMP/WPP	2. Compliance with legal requirements	3. Collection and treatment	4. Data on generation and management	5. Enforcement
1.1 HW in WMP	2.1 Support of HW classification	3.1 Requirements for collection and storage of HW	4.1 Existence/ quality of HW generation/ treatment data	5.1 Responsibilities and inspections
1.2 Industrial HW generation in WMP	2.2 Procedures of HW labelling	3.2 Separate collection of WEEE	4.2 HW data available to public	5.2 Regular inspections and capacities
1.3 HW prevention targets in WPP	2.3 Existence of HW record keeping system	3.3 Separate collection of batteries and accumulators		5.3 Penalties and fines
	2.4 Requirements for record keeping/ tracking system	3.4 Reliance on disposal for HW treated: in the MS		
	2.5 Registration/permit procedures	3.5 ... within/exported to other country		
	2.6 Mixing ban	3.6 HW recovery of: spent solvents		
	2.7 Derogation from mixing ban	3.7 ...acid, alkaline and saline waste		
		3.8 ... used oils		



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Screening Information and In-Depth Factsheets





In-depth analysis of 10 EU MS

- Assessment of **HW management practice** in the 10 selected EU Member States regarding:
 - Classification
 - Labelling
 - Record keeping
 - Permitting
 - Mixing ban
 - Collection
 - Storage
 - Inspections
- Identification of **particular problems with statistical data and reporting procedures**
- Clustering of **specific problems with HW management**
- Collection of **good examples and best practice**



2. Particular problems

Classification and labelling

Compliance with legal requirements		
Support of HW classification	12 MS Detailed description of support measures	16 MS Basic information on HW classification
Procedures of HW labelling	27 MS Labelling at national level	1 MS Labelling system at regional level




Problems as regards HW classification:

- Entries of the waste classification system are not very distinct leading to wide interpretation and wrong classification
- Uncertainties concerning the assessment of HP 14

Problems as regards HW labelling:

- Missing company in-house expertise for HW labelling leads to wrong labelling (especially for SMEs)

Record keeping and data collection

Compliance with legal requirements			
Existence of HW record keeping system	21 MS Centralised registry system	4 MS Decentralised registry system (BE, ES, FI, SK)	3 MS No registry (CY, RO, SE)
Requirements for record keeping/tracking system	16 MS Record keeping covering all steps from collection to final treatment	11 MS Requirement to keep/store data but no reporting obligation	1 MS No information (RO)

Reporting of data to EUROSTAT (data-base)

Scoring

6 MS Use registry data to report to EUROSTAT (AT, BG, DE; HR, IT, NL)



6 MS Reporting to EUROSTAT based on reporting obligation

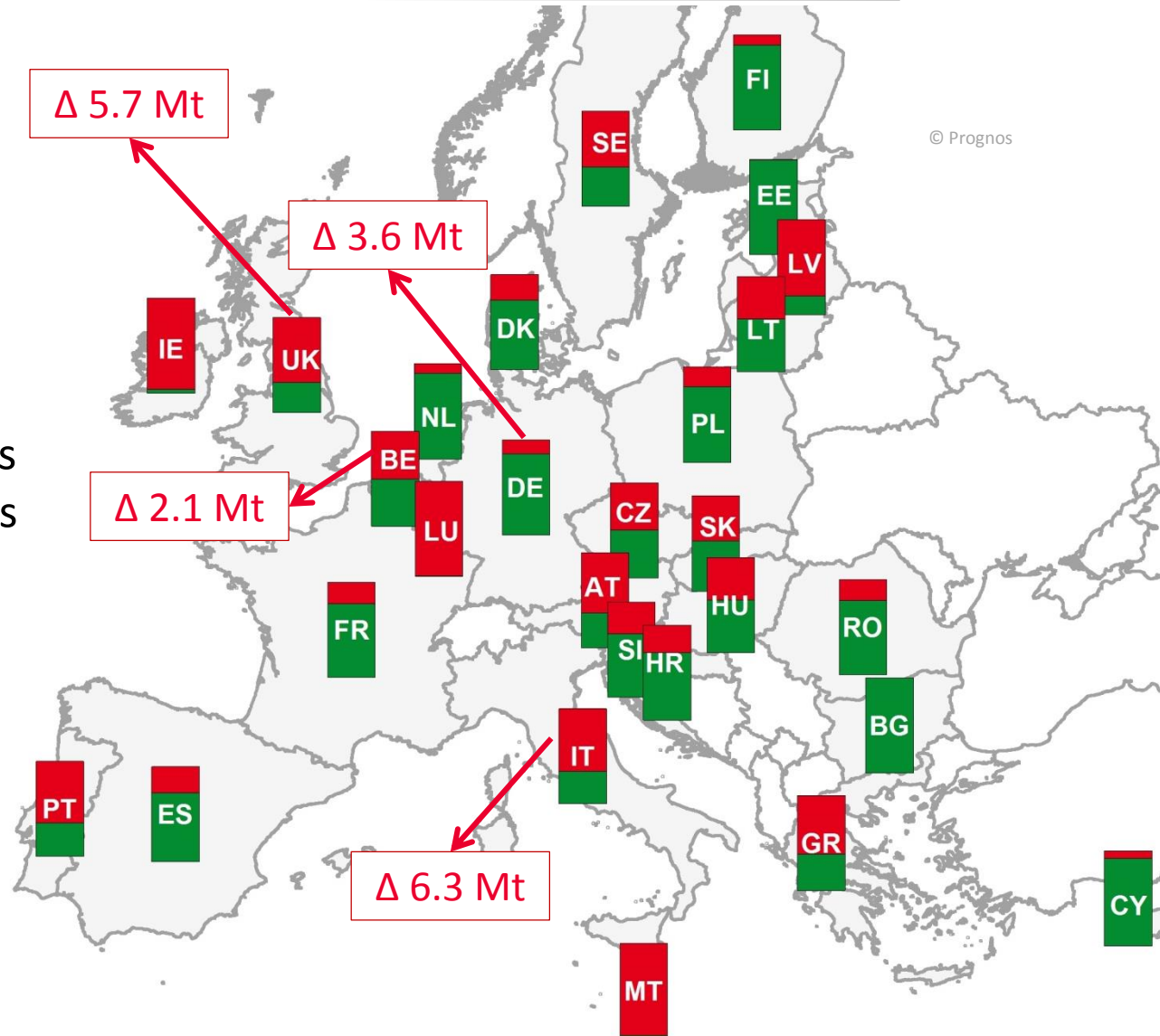


16 MS use survey and sample as basis to report to EUROSTAT



Hazardous waste statistics

- Treatment routes for nearly 29.3 Mt (28%) cannot be tracked in *EUROSTAT*
- Significant differences between MS in shares and absolute terms

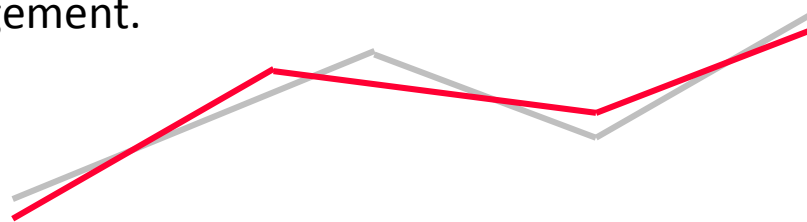


Gap between generation* and treatment in %
 (*generation + imports + exports)

■ Treated amounts within the MS
 ■ Identified statistical gap

Hazardous waste statistics

- ! Statistical gap between HW generation and treatment in Eurostat for certain MS **range from 0 to 99%**.
- ! Main explanation: differences in reporting obligations under Eurostat and national statistics
- ! MS applying an **electronic reporting system** partly connected to notification and/or consignment notes show **lower gaps and discrepancies**
- ! **Remaining** of (smaller) **gaps in statistics** in some MS after assessment might indicate poorer reporting and no full record/control of HW management.



Permitting and inspections

Compliance with legal requirements			
Registration / permit procedures	25 MS Permits required for all HW operations		3 MS Exemptions possible (DK, IT, UK)

Enforcement of hazardous waste legislation:

Structures are set and declared (implementation report on WFD)

- **All MS** define responsibilities for enforcement
- **All MS** have systems of penalties and fines defined
- **15 MS** describe system of regular inspection, general inspection capacity and number of inspection performed

Permitting and inspections

Problems as regards enforcement and inspections:

- **No sufficient rules for inspections**; on-site inspections often take the form of **occasional control** during collection and are not regular; documented controls are more frequent
- **Insufficient communication** between authorities and companies; authorities are not aware of problems that companies faces
- **Significant regional differences** in implementation of HW management hampering uniform enforcement
- **Enforcement powers against improper treatment** are not sufficiently robust, implementation of high treatment standards in industry



Collection and storage

Separate collection



All MS include **requirements for separate collection and storage in legislation**

9 MS reaching/over-achieving 45% target of 2016 for WEEE

6 MS reaching/over-achieving 45% target of 2016 for batteries

Problems as regards collection are:

- Infrequent controls lead to HW collection without a licence
- Collection is controlled by **several authorities**, thus making coordination and planning difficult
- HW quantities contained in **construction waste are not properly collected**



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3. Good Examples

Selected good examples



Support for actors in waste management with a guidance framework (UK):

- Holistic support framework for actors in waste management online and via hotline
- Support for different waste streams and tailored to different actors and regions



Shared responsibility in waste management (FR):

- Shared responsibility for the ultimate fate of the waste for the waste producer
- Fostering of industry self-regulation
- Strengthening environmentally sound treatment of HW



The involvement of organisation/institutions in HW management (LU):

- HW management is partly managed by SuperDrecksKëscht
- Targeted support for households and SMEs
- Wide range of information, awareness and training campaigns

Selected good examples



Applicable and controllable legal implementation of the mixing ban (BE):

- Substantiation of Article 18 of the WFD on the mixing ban with regards to waste shipment, collection and handling of waste



Improvement of waste legislation enforcement (IE):

- Setting of minimum criteria and number of inspections to be accomplished by local authorities
- Establishment of annual inspections plans
- Prosecutions and penalties for breaches of licences conditions online



Interlinkage of regional authorities on national level (DE):

- 'Federal Working Group for Waste' as a national organisation with regional representatives aiming at securing a homogenous enforcement of waste legislation across regions

4. Recommendations

Recommendations to improve HW management

Classification and labelling

- Support and control the correct classification of HW and provide advice on test methods to be applied, i.e. laboratory testing. Provide a **helpdesk** for classification difficulties
- **Reclassify** HW if there is doubt of correct classification
- Give advice on different **labelling obligations** and control correct labelling during site visits (GHS/CLP, ADR)

Correct labelling is a major problem, no good practice was identified

Recommendations to improve HW management

Collection and storage

- Control **collection permits** regularly and do not issue unlimited permits
- Provide an **online (updated) database** for all authorised HW collectors e.g. per LoW code
- Support the **collection of smaller HW quantities** (Household, SMEs, farms)
- Give guidance on **correct storage**, e.g. during site visits

Record keeping

- Improve record keeping and **introduce electronic systems**, where not yet available
- **Link record keeping systems** to statistical reporting procedures
- Enforce data reporting obligation also for **imports/exports** of waste, if possible issue penalties for non-reporting of HW

Recommendations to improve HW management

Enforcement

- A more **regular and strict inspection** on waste generation sites was expressed that would contribute to compliance enforcement. Whereas inspections regarding different obligations should be combined.
- Control the mixing ban within **the ex-ante controls** (prior to permitting; permit conditions) and by regular site-visits during the operation period

Planning

- Include HW as a **fix element** in national/regional **waste management planning** either in a separate plan on HW or within the strategic waste management plan of the country region
- Coordinate **HW management planning on national level**, as regional level might be too small to cover the issue for specific waste streams.
- **Support SMEs** since they often miss necessary knowledge and expertise in HW management

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