



Management of industrial and hazardous waste

The EU's perspective

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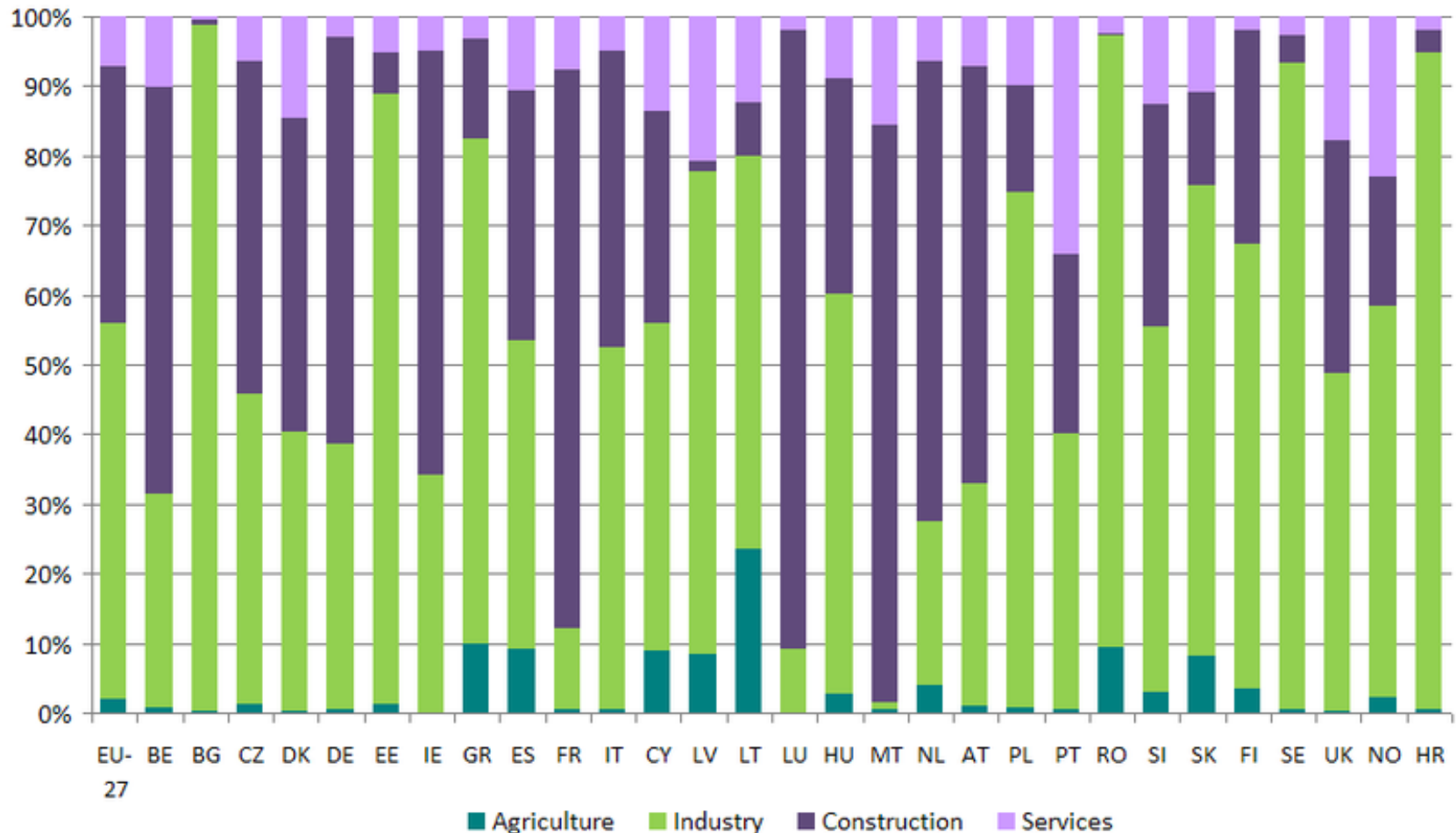
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1. Preliminary remarks and statistics

Hazardous waste and industrial waste

- Out of the 2 500 million tonnes of waste that are generated in the EU every year:
 - **98 million tonnes of waste are classified as hazardous**
 - **1400 million tonnes are generated by the industry (incl. mining)**
- Industrial waste \neq hazardous waste
 - **Only 26% of the hazardous waste is produced by the industry (excluding mining)**
 - **The major part of the waste generated by the industry is non-hazardous**
- Waste statistics are not always reliable nor easily comparable across MS
- Waste management is governed by EU legislation, in particular the Waste Framework Directive
- Implementation of EU waste legislation is a problem in a number of MS

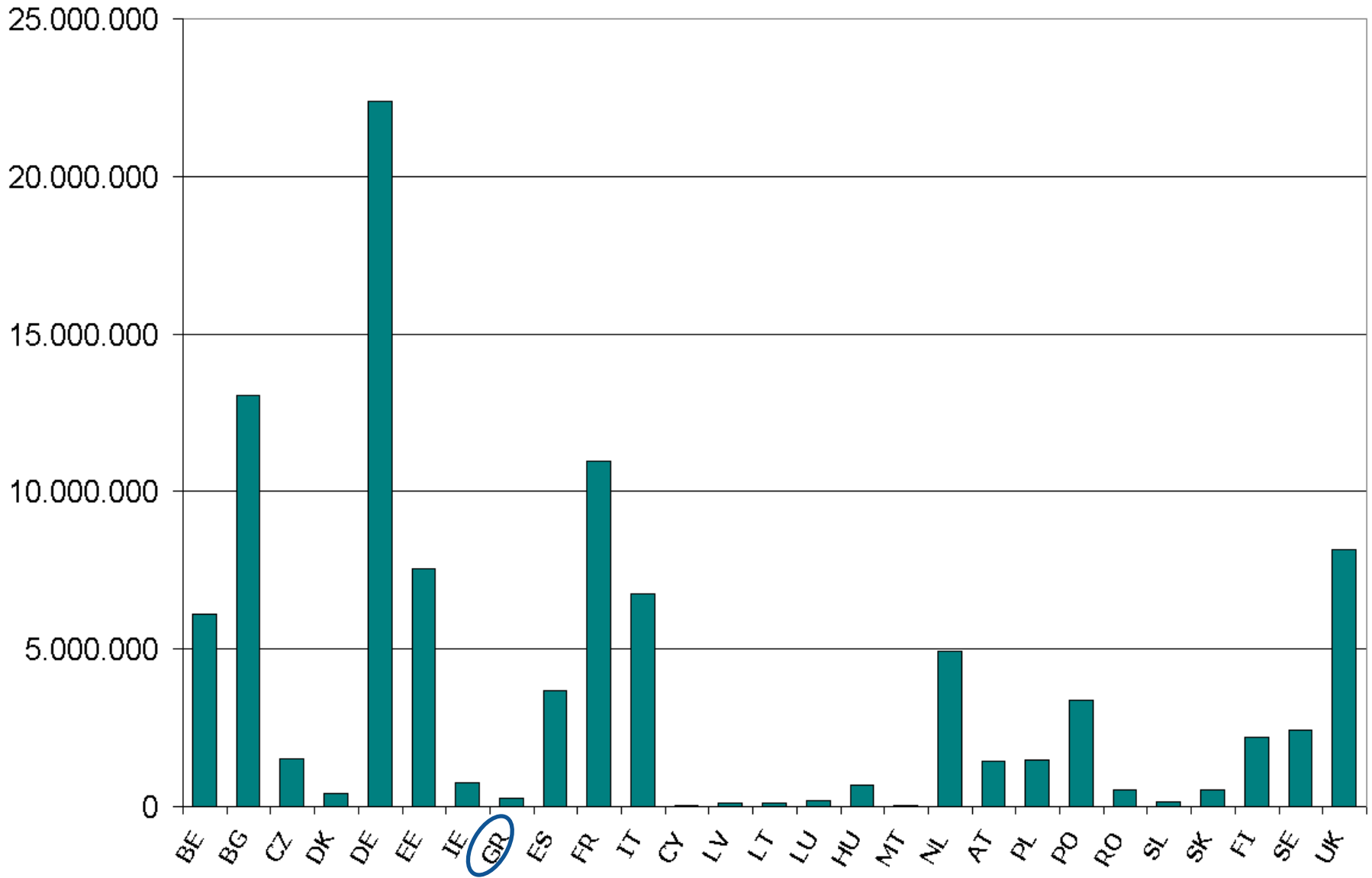
Waste generation by sector



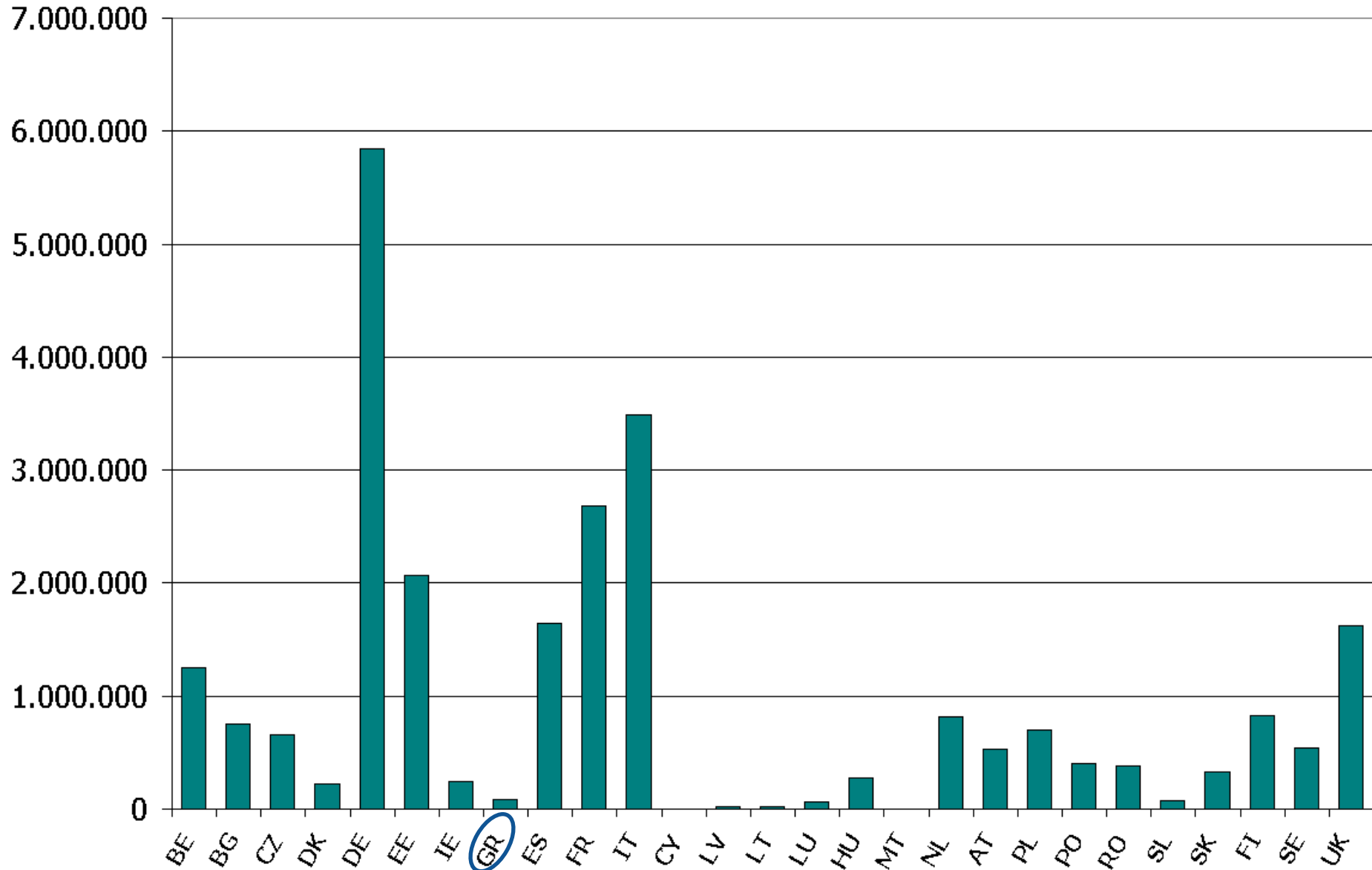
Industrial waste:

Industry (including mining) accounts for 55 % of the waste generated in the EU. In Greece, approx. 70 % of the waste is generated by the industry.

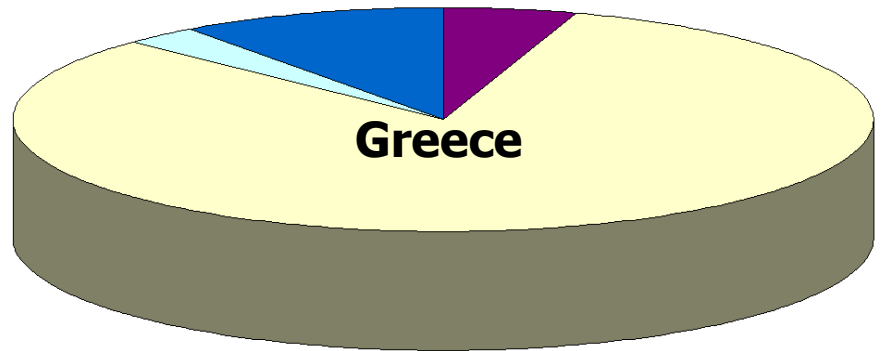
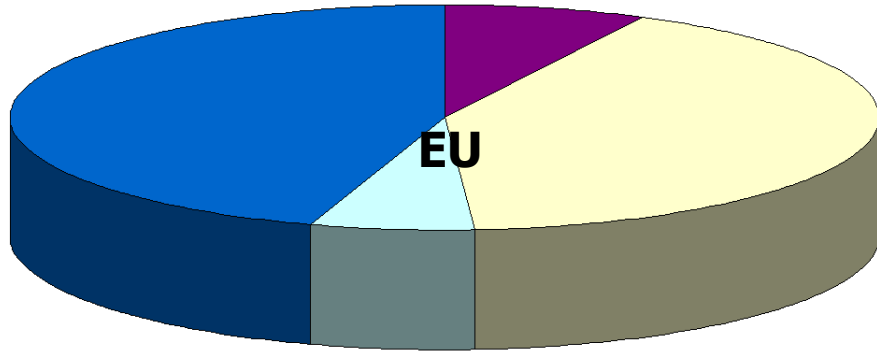
Hazardous waste generation in the EU in 2008 (tonnes)



Hazardous industrial waste generation in the EU in 2008 (tonnes)



Hazardous waste treatment options



- Energy recovery
- Other recovery
- Incineration w/o energy recovery
- Disposal

EU	Greece
7 %	5 %
41 %	82 %
6 %	3 %
46 %	10 %

High recovery rates in Greece (87% vs 48% as an EU average), but: these statistics refer only to the fraction of waste that is legally disposed of or treated

2. EU Waste Policy

Objectives of the EU waste policy Thematic Strategy on waste 2005

- *decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts*
- *waste prevention*
- *moving towards a recycling society*
- *promoting waste-to-energy*
- *better implementation of waste legislation*



Waste Framework Directive (WFD)

History

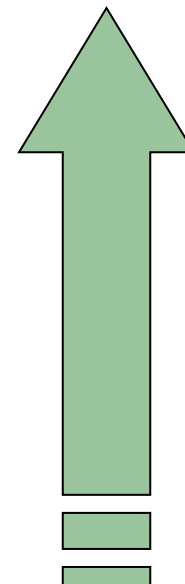
- *The WFD (Directive 2008/98/EC): entered into force in December 2008*
- *Transposition by MS by 12 December 2010*

Specific legislation for

- *waste treatment operations*
- *certain waste types*

Recycling targets for certain waste streams (fractions of household waste, WEEE, ELV, construction and demolition waste)

Waste hierarchy



**Objective:
Move up
the waste
hierarchy**

Environmentally sound waste management



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- *No treatment / disposal without a permit*
- *Treatment standards to be applied*
- *Hazardous waste:*
 - *classification according to the List of Waste,*
 - *traceability and special permitting requirements*
 - *ban on mixing hazardous wastes with other (hazardous or non-hazardous) wastes*
- *Inspections by competent authorities*
- *Measures and fines against illegal landfilling*



Environmentally sound waste management

MS have to set up an infrastructure for an environmentally sound waste management

- **appropriate controlling and inspecting authorities**
- **Sufficient treatment and disposal capacities**
- **Appropriate collecting schemes**

Waste Management Plans = key instrument

- **Evaluation of waste production**
- **Planning of the capacities of waste facilities**
- **Closure of existing waste facilities if necessary**
- **Planning waste collecting schemes**
- **Waste policy measures**

3. The situation in Greece

Positive aspects

- Because of its economic structure (high share of services and agriculture), less hazardous waste is generated in Greece than other MS with a comparable number of inhabitants (approx. 250 000 tonnes)
 - > the dimension of the problem would seem manageable
- A major part of hazardous wastes that is legally treated in Greece is recovered (approx. 80%)



Problems: Insufficient implementation of EU waste legislation

- The Greek authorities have not adopted an adequate management plan for hazardous waste
- The facilities for the treatment and or disposal of hazardous waste are insufficient
- The Greek authorities tolerate the uncontrolled disposal of the majority of the hazardous waste produced (i.e. the waste is stored in sites which do not meet the requirements of the landfill directive).
- **Consequence:** The European Court of Justice has condemned the country (11 September 2009) because of these shortcomings.

The way forward: Opportunities

- The Greek authorities have prepared a WMP to comply with the ruling
- WMP: creation of a network of facilities + intermediary targets. Full compliance is expected in 2013.
- Compliance with EU waste legislation bears opportunities:
- Preservation of the environment + improvement of health
- Greek companies will be able to reduce costs currently incurred for the export of hazardous wastes
- Employment and growth due to waste management (and recycling!) facilities, as a recent study shows
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/studies/pdf/study%2012%20FINAL%20REP%20ORT.pdf>
- The **Commission will keep on monitoring the progress** made and verify that the intermediary targets are met.



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ONLY ONE EARTH

THANK YOU



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Waste Prevention and Recycling Strategy

Framework Legislation

Waste Framework Directive

Waste Shipment Regulation

Waste Treatment Operations

Incineration
(Energy Recovery)

Landfill Directive

Recycling standards
(under new WFD)

Waste Streams

Sewage Sludge

Batteries Accumulators

Packaging Waste

Mining Waste

End-of-Life Vehicles

Electrical & Electronic Equipm.

PCBs, PCTs

Hazardous Substances in WEEE