

EUROPOL 2ND EU CONFERENCE ON METAL THEFT ...THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT...

Ross Bartley
BIR Environmental & Technical
Director

www.bir.org

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 19 November 2008

on waste and repealing certain Directives

(Text with EEA relevance)

CHAPTER IV

PERMITS AND REGISTRATIONS

Article 23

Article 24

Issue of permits

Exemptions from permit requirements

1. Member States <u>shall require any establishment</u> or undertaking intending to carry out waste treatment to obtain a permit from the competent authority.

Member States may exempt from the requirement laid down in Article 23(1) establishments or undertakings for the following operations:

Article 25

Conditions for exemptions

1. Where a Member State wishes to allow exemptions, as provided for in Article 24, it shall

Article 26

Registration

Where the following are not subject to permit requirements, Member States shall ensure that the competent authority keeps a register of:

 (a) establishments or undertakings which collect or transport waste on a professional basis;

(b) dealers or brokers; and

(c) establishments or undertakings which are subject to exemptions from the permit requirements pursuant to Article 24.

A SMALL SIZED FACILITY





In the EU the collection; sorting and processing of scrap including consumption in metalworks (smelters and refineries) and foundries are fully regulated legitimate activities

A MEDIUM SIZED SCRAP PROCESSOR

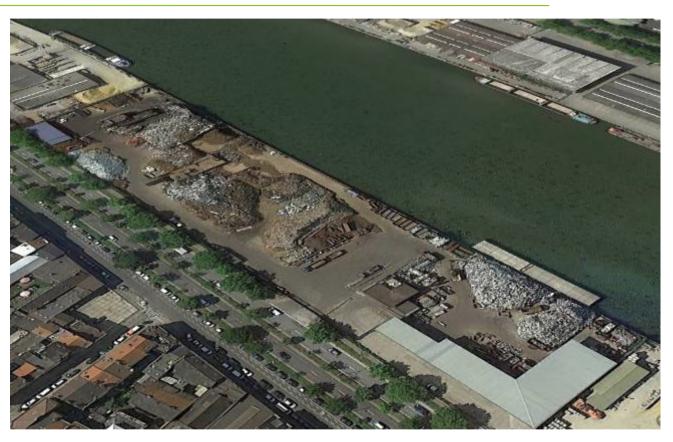




In the EU the collection; sorting and processing of scrap including consumption in metal-works (smelters and refineries) and foundries are fully regulated legitimate activities

A LARGE SIZED SCRAP PROCESSOR



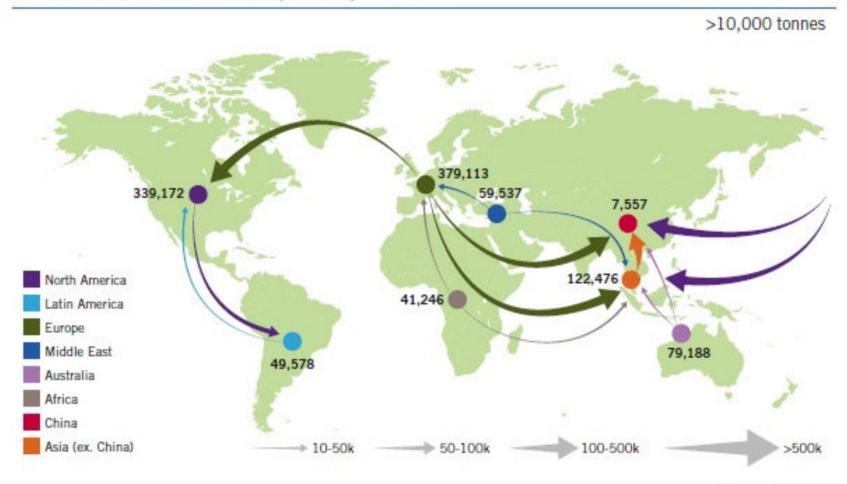


In the EU the collection; sorting and processing of scrap including consumption in metal-works (smelters and refineries) and foundries are fully regulated legitimate activities

ILLEGAL SCRAP YARDS?



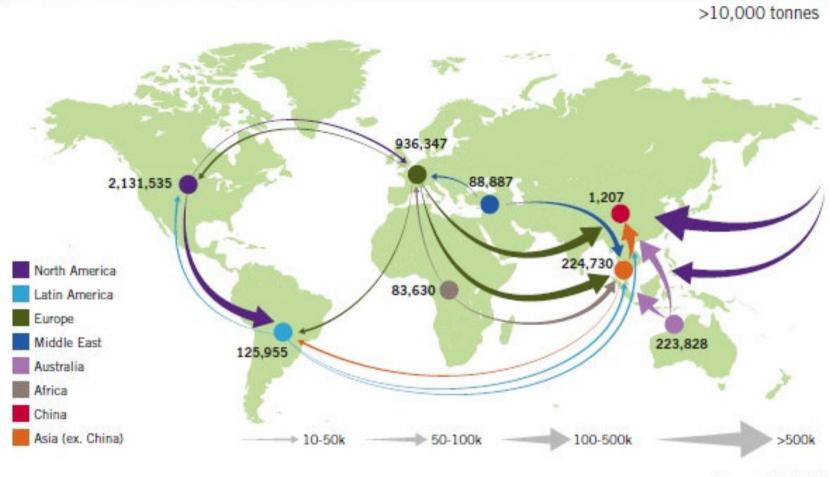




Source: GTIS, CRU

The international trade in metal scrap and waste is regulated inter alia through UN rules, OECD rules, EU rules and national laws

8



Source: GTIS, CRU

The international trade in metal scrap and waste is regulated inter alia through UN rules, OECD rules, EU rules and national laws

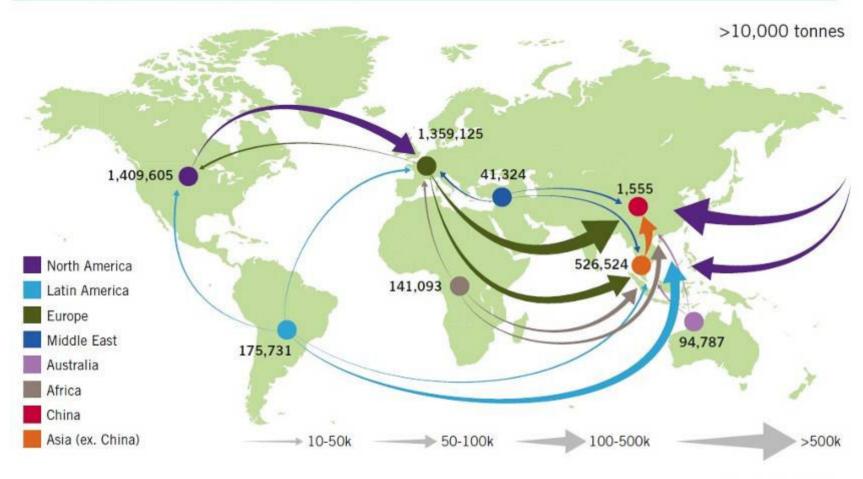
Countries and their numbers of Secondary Aluminium Smelters **KEY OF CONTROL SYSTEMS INTRA-OECD & FOR EXPORT** FROM EU OF WASTE & SCRAP OF ALUMINIUM: **EU Export** – EU Export - Normal Intra-OECD - Normal **EU Export – Prior** Banned Commercial Transactions Commercial Transactions Informed Consent [Intra-EU withAnnex VII]

MAJOR GLOBAL COPPER SCRAP TRADE FLOWS – 2000 WITH ANNUAL EXPORTS SHOWN (TONNES)



Source: GTIS, CRU

The international trade in metal scrap and waste is regulated inter alia through UN rules, OECD rules, EU rules and national laws



Source: GTIS, CRU

The international trade in metal scrap and waste is regulated inter alia through UN rules, OECD rules, EU rules and national laws

METAL WORKS (REFINERS / SMELTERS) – VS. - FOUNDRIES





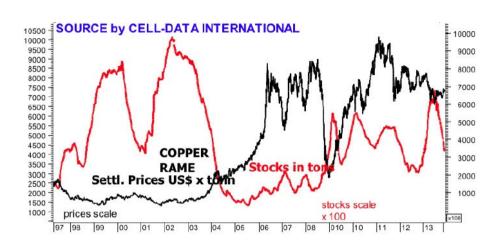




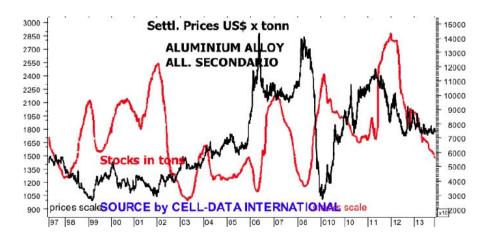


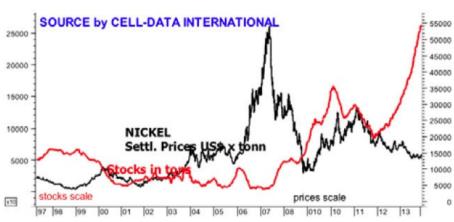
In the EU the collection; sorting and processing of scrap including consumption in metalworks (smelters and refineries) and foundries are fully regulated legitimate activities

THE MARKETS

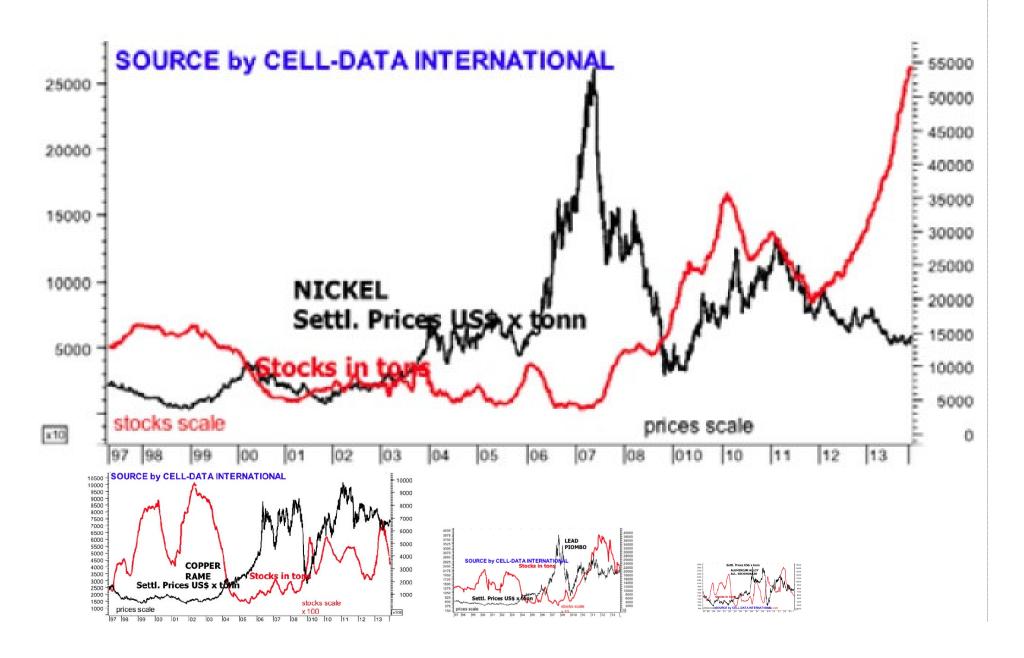








THE MARKETS



Waste Framework
Directive
(Includes Municipal and Construction
Demolition waste)

Obligatory Targets for Recycling

Waste Shipment Regulation

Incineration Directive

Landfill Directive

Industrial Emissions Directive

Extended Producer Responsibility

Packaging & Packaging Waste

Obligatory Targets for Recycling Batteries & Accumulators

Obligatory Targets for Recycling WEEE & RoHS

Obligatory Targets for Recycling End-of-Life Vehicles

Obligatory Targets for Recycling

VAT Fraud

Metal Theft

Radioactivity

Thematic Strategy on Waste Prevention & Recycling REVIEW in 2014

Ross Bartley, Environmental & Technical Director BIR



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 26 November 2008

16340/08

ENV 889

What happens when obligatory recycling targets meet a market reality

NOTE

from: General Secretariat

to: Delegations

Subject: Waste - The fall in demand for recyclate materials

Delegations will find annexed a note from the <u>Irish delegation</u> on the above subject, which will be dealt with under "other business" at the meeting of the Council (Environment) on 4 and 5 December 2008.



2009 - 2014

Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

2013/0239(COD)

14.11.2013

DRAFT REPORT

on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipment of waste (COM(2013)0516 - C7-0217/2013 - 2013/0239(COD))

Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Rapporteur: Bart Staes

ENVI. VOTED 22 JAN 2014

PR\1010002EN.doc

PE522.903v03-00

EN

United in diversity

EN

Amendment 1

Proposal for a regulation Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste ¹³ lays down requirements for shipments of waste both within the Union and between the Member States and third countries, in order to protect the environment. *However*, gaps have been identified in the enforcement and inspections carried out by the authorities in Member States due to, inter alia, a lack of clear provisions in the Regulation on these matters.

ENVI. COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

Amendment

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste 13 lays down requirements for shipments of waste both within the Union and between the Member States and third countries, in order to protect the environment. Whereas coordinated inspections in Member States between 2003 and 2010 have found between 20 % and 51 % of inspected waste shipments to be illegal, significant divergences and gaps have been identified in the enforcement and inspections carried out by the relevant authorities in Member States due to, inter alia, a lack of clear provisions and concrete obligations in the Regulation on these matters.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to refer to the very high degree of illegal shipments that has been found consistently over the last years so as to highlight the need for legislative changes.

¹³ OJ L 190, 12.7.2006, p.1

¹³ OJ L 190, 12.7.2006, p.1

Amendment 2 - Inspection plans

Consolidated amendment replacing Amendments 14-20, 55-68, 70, 71, 72 first part, 73, 74

Karl Heinz Florenz

on behalf of the PPE Group

Marusya Lyubcheva

on behalf of the S&D Group

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

on behalf of the ALDE Group

Bart Staes

on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Sabine Wils

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Proposal for a regulation Article 1 – point 3 – point b

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 Article 50 – paragraph 2a

Text proposed by the Commission

'2a. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities establish plans for inspections aimed at checking compliance with this Regulation. The plans shall cover the entire geographical area of the Member State concerned and shall apply to all waste shipment inspections carried out pursuant to paragraph 2, including inspections of establishments and undertakings road- and railway.

ENVI. COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

Amendment

'2a. Member States shall establish plans for inspections aimed at checking compliance with this Regulation. The plans shall cover the entire geographical *territory* of the Member State concerned and shall apply to inspections carried out pursuant to paragraph 2. Those plans shall include the following:

inspections of establishments and undertakings, road- and railway transports and consignments in ports. Those plans shall include the following:

- (a) strategy and objectives for waste shipment inspections referring to the necessary human, financial and other resources:
- (b) a risk assessment covering specific waste streams and sources of illegal shipments, and *considering* intelligence-based data, such as police investigations and analyses of criminal activities;

- (c) priorities and a description of how these priorities have been selected based on the strategies, objectives and risk assessment;
- (d) information on the numbers and types of planned inspections concerning waste sites, road and railway transports and consignments in ports;

- (a) strategy and objectives for waste shipment inspections referring to the necessary human, financial and other resources:
- (b) a risk assessment covering specific waste streams and sources of illegal shipments, and, where relevant, taking into account intelligence-based data such as police investigations and analyses of criminal activities. Details of the risk assessment shall be presented in such a way as to avoid compromising the sources of intelligence-based data.
- (c) <u>priorities</u> and a description of how these priorities have been selected based on the strategies, objectives and risk assessment;
- (d) information on the numbers and types of planned inspections concerning establishments, undertakings, brokers and dealers in accordance with Article 34 of Directive 2008/98/EC, waste sites, road, air, waterway and railway transports and consignments in ports, including the number of planned physical checks of

17 APRIL 2014 – EUROPARL, STRASBOURG

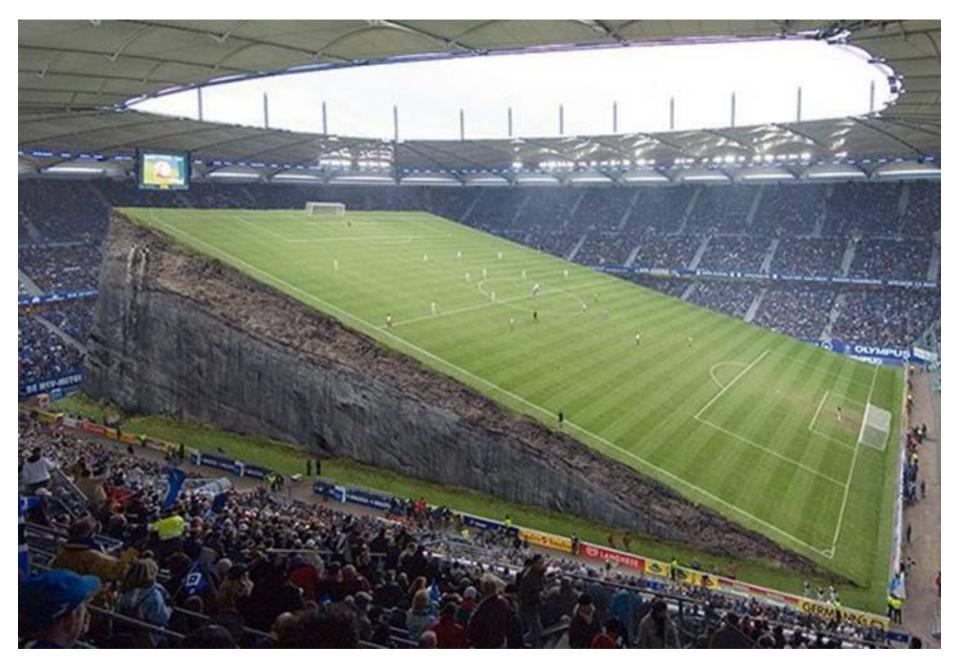






In the EU the collection; sorting and processing of scrap including consumption in metal-works (smelters and refineries) and foundries are fully regulated legitimate activities

The recycling industries expect the comprehensive EU laws to be fully enforced.



Laws are expected to provide a "level playing field"