



An EU funded project

Rationale to prepare an Integrated Hazardous Waste Management Plan

1st Workshop IHWMP

22th of October 2015

Twinning Improvement of hazardous waste management in the Republic of
Serbia - IHWMS - SR 13 IB EN 02

Content

- I. Legal requirements to prepare an IHWMP**
- II. Why an “Integrated” HWMP?**
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2008/98/EC -Waste Framework Directive

Article 28:

- Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities establish **one or more waste management plans**.
- Those plans shall, alone or in combination, **cover the entire geographical territory** of the MS concerned

The waste management plans shall set out

- an **analysis of the current waste management situation**
- **measures to achieve environmentally sound waste treatment** (preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery, disposal)

The Waste Management Plan shall support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of the EU Waste Framework Directive

2008/98/EC -Waste Framework Directive

Article 30:

- Member States shall ensure that the waste management plans and waste prevention programmes **are evaluated at least every sixth year and revised as appropriate.**

Law on Waste Management

Article 11:

- Specific national plans shall be adopted for the management of different waste streams.

= > The IHWMP shall consolidate all specific hazardous waste streams **and hazardous waste from industry**, based on drafts SWSP

Why start NOW the work on the „Integrated“ WMP?

To have enough time **to deal with any gaps** which are not yet covered by the SWSPs.

- The IHWMP can contain additional recommendations on **adjustments to law and bylaws**, if required for the future.
- To define **measures on how to manage hazardous waste** including collection, transport, storage, treatment, disposal, export, public awareness and participation.
- To analyse whether in the Republic of Serbia **exist adequate amounts of specific hazardous waste streams** in order to construct appropriate treatment facilities (self-sufficient approach) or whether some hazardous waste streams should be exported to treatment facilities in other countries.

Austrian Experience with WMP

■ Public consultation:

The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management is required to draft a Federal Waste Management Plan (FWMP) **at least once every six years and to publish it on the Internet.**

The next draft WMP will be published in autumn 2016.

⇒ 6 weeks of public consultation

⇒ The draft will be revised, taking into account the comments received during public consultation

⇒ The final version of the WMP will be published in summer 2017.



lebensministerium.at

Federal Waste Management Plan 2011

VOLUME 1

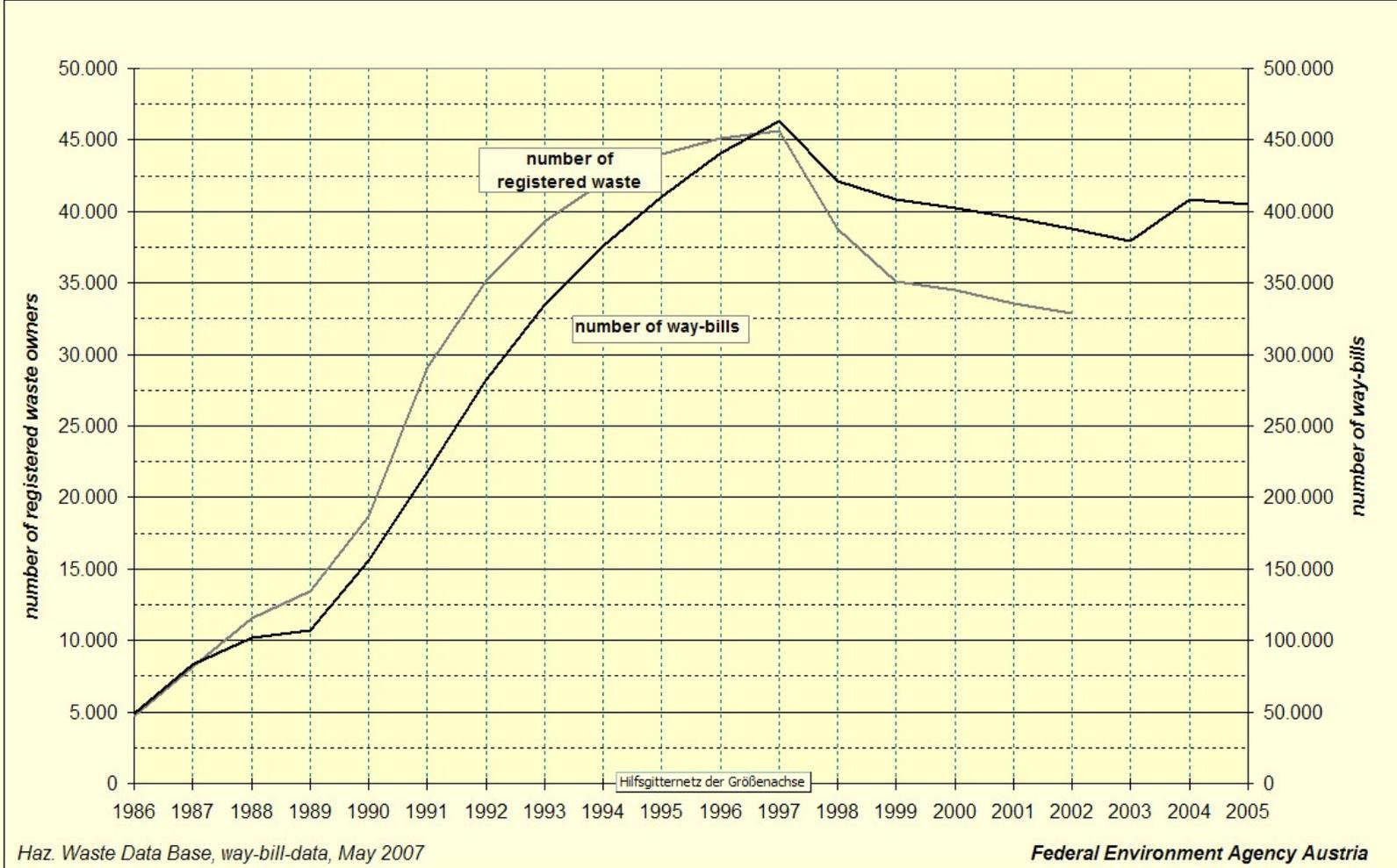


www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at

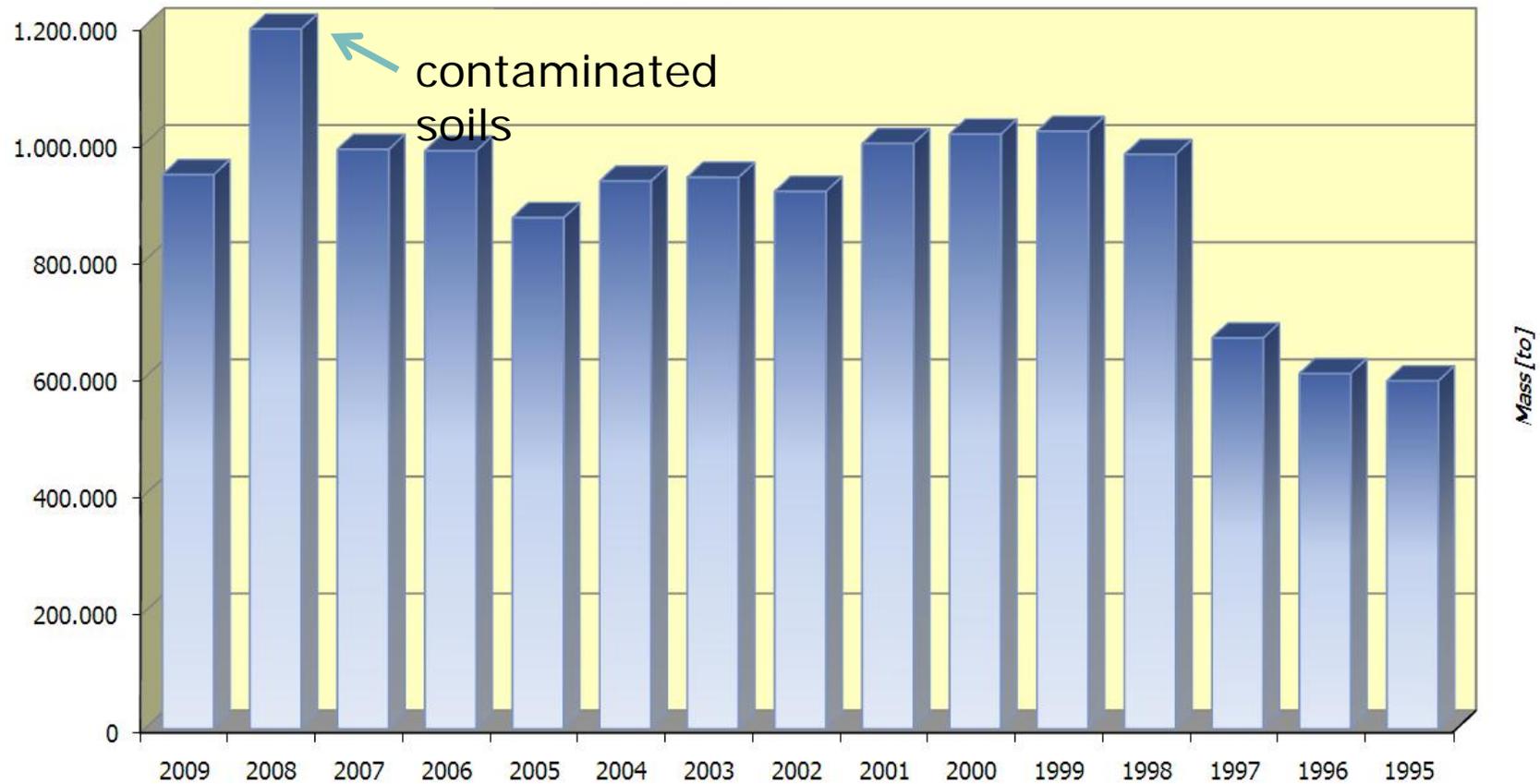
Austrian Experience with WMP

In 1992, the first Austrian WMP was published. The starting point was:

- Reliable data were only available for waste from households and similar establishments.
 - The „Hazardous waste data-network“ had just started to operate at Federal level. The data in this network were regarded as highly untrustworthy.
 - Data on „other non-hazardous“ was mostly not available
- ⇒ The analysis of the waste management situation was, to a large extent, based on estimations and expert judgment.
- ⇒ Figures were discussed at length.



HAZARDOUS WASTES IN AUSTRIA 1995 - 2009



Haz. Waste Data Base Way-bill-data, Nov 2010

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY AUSTRIA **umweltbundesamt**^U

Austrian Experience with WMP

In 1992, the big waste management questions in Austria were similar to the questions in Serbia:

- How much waste is generated, and which waste types?
- Where does it remain (on-site storage, inadequate treatment, mixed with other waste types, collected and treated by authorized collectors)?
- Do we have sufficient adequate treatment capacity? If not, to which country can we export the waste, and how much will it cost?

Austrian Experience with WMP

For nearly 10 years, in the 1990s, each WMP contained the following statements:

- In Austria, the capacity for hazardous waste incineration had to be increased (at least a second hazardous waste incineration plant would be needed).
- Several hundred thousands tonnes of additional capacity for incineration of household waste was required.
- A reporting system also for non-hazardous waste should be introduced to be able to establish a sound data-basis for waste management planning

Austrian Experience with WMP

Since more than 20 years, with the aim to prepare widely accepted WMPs, an organisational framework for was established for expert discussions and stakeholder involvement:

- Figures were challenged and finally agreed upon
- Waste management objectives were discussed so that policy decisions could be based on a sound factual basis
- Measures for closing data gaps were discussed and implemented (to commission studies, to introduce legally binding reporting obligations, to establish an electronic reporting tool – EDM)
- the state-of-the-art for various waste treatment options was included in the WMP in the spirit of an „objectified opinion“, which aimed also on providing support to the enforcement authorities.

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