

**Experiences with the implementation of EC legislation on  
landfilling of waste  
Findings from previous events**



**Information Exchange and Awareness Raising Event  
on LANDFILL of Waste**

**Slovak Republic**

**Bratislava, 29 - 30 March 2007**

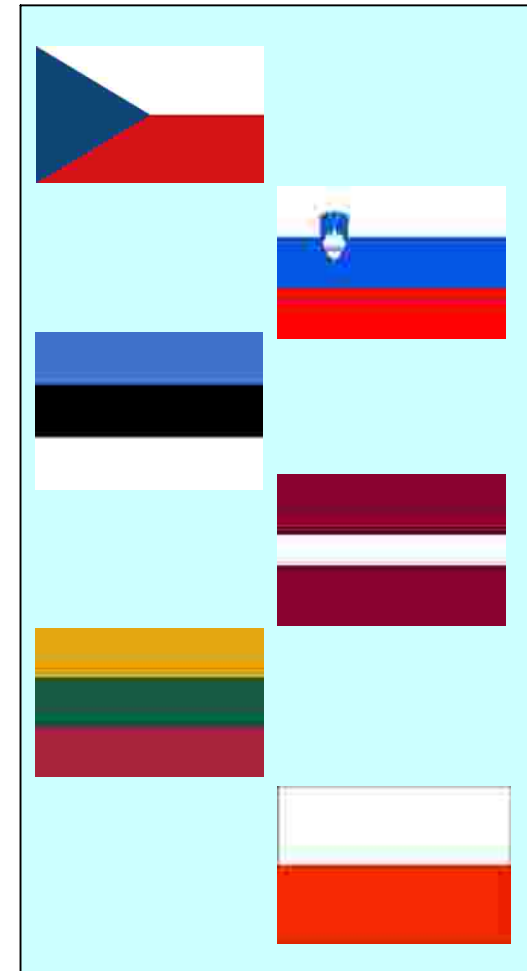
**BiPRO**

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# Topics

- 1. Implementation of the new Regulation**
- 2. Major problems and deficits**
- 3. Examples of good practice**
- 4. Priorities**



## Major problems and deficits

- (1) Share of landfilling in waste management
- (2) Biodegradable content in landfilled waste (e.g. mixed MSW)
- (3) Huge number of “old, low standard” dumpsites
- (4) Illegal dumping of waste

- (4) Organisation of waste collection (contracting, municipal responsibility, open market for collectors, choice of landfill for disposal)
- (5) Separation at source, separate collection, quality of recovered materials
- (6) Coverage of population (Important deficits in rural areas) (Baltic States)

## Major problems and deficits

- (1) Deficits in visual control during on-site verification and sampling for MSW**
- (2) Interpretation of provisions such as treatment prior to landfill (Art. 6 1999/31/EC), requirements for basic characterisation (2003/33/EC), technical construction landfill site (e.g. sealing layer, use of waste tyres, degassing, leachate collection)**
- (3) LD requirements for bottom sealing layer and k factor ( $1,0 \times 10^{-9}$  m/s)**
- (4) Standard of large landfill which require IPPC permit in 2007
- (5) Large deficits in execution of conditioning plans for landfills**
- (6) Need for amendment of legal framework to be able to meet requirements of Decision 2003/33/EC
- (7) Reluctancy and objections against regional cooperation at local authorities**

## Major problems and deficits

- (1) DOC limit values set in Decision 2003/33/EC are exceeded significantly (e.g. soils, C&D waste) (CZ)
- (2) Energy recovery from landfill gas at small landfills (CZ, Baltic States, PL)
- (3) Representativity of samples, qualification and independency of analysing laboratory (CZ)
- (4) Classification as waste or as secondary raw material (e.g. construction and demolition waste) (SI)
- (5) Investments into landfill standard by operator due to uncertainty on future exploitation (SI)
- (6) Missing market for landfill generated compost (Baltic States, Poland)
- (7) Lack of acceptance and understanding in population (all countries)
- (8) “Wrong” incentives arising from fee system and reimbursement structure (all countries)



## Examples for good practice

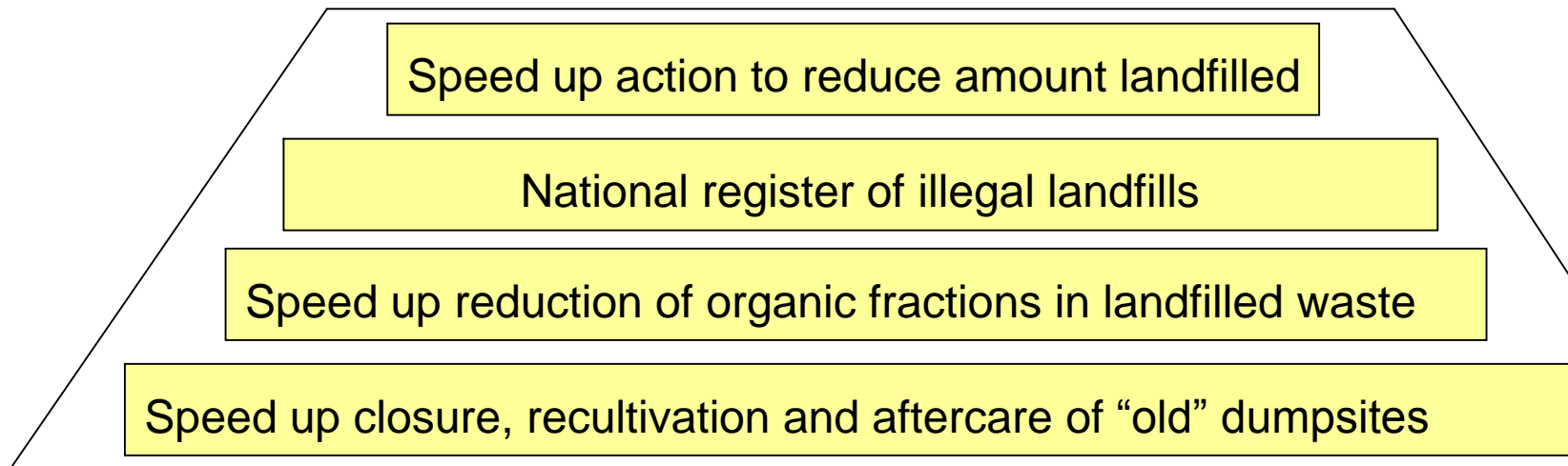
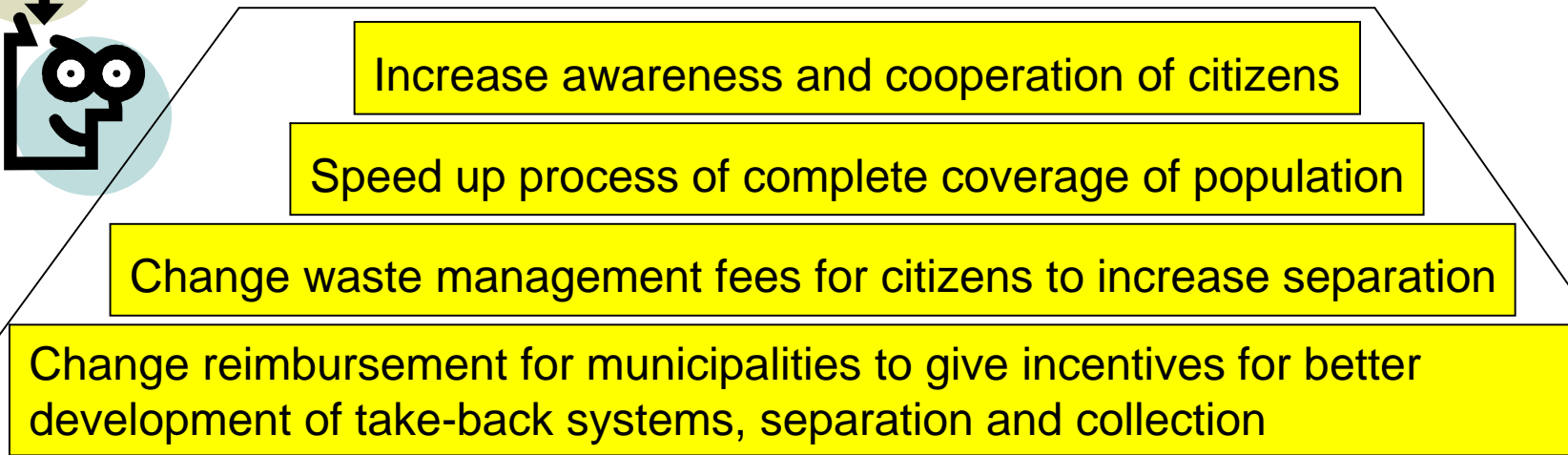
- (1) Standardised documents and guideline for basic characterisation established at national level (CZ, PL)
- (2) Training of regional authorities; regular meetings with central authorities (CZ, PL)
- (3) Investigation in alternative treatment and recovery methods for waste (CZ)
- (4) Training courses concerning legal and technical requirements for landfill operators (SI)
- (5) Qualification standards for landfill operator and the working staff (SI)
- (6) Information material, visits and open days organised by landfills for information of the population (SI, Baltic States, PL)
- (7) “Private” initiatives of landfill operators and collectors e.g. Green Dot Latvia for separate collection systems and environmental education (Baltic States)

## Examples for good practice

- (1) Planned combined control activities of environmental inspectorates and polices (CZ)
- (2) Planned review of fines in case of violation (CZ)
- (3) Continuous reduction of number of landfills since 1995 (CZ)
- (4) Destruction of access roads to closed dumpsites to prevent further use (Estonia)
- (5) Raised landfill tax (by 1.1.2007) to increase separation and recovery (SI)
- (6) Anonymous phone number at Environmental Inspectorate to inform about illegal dumping of waste (Latvia)



# Priority activities for implementation of landfill directive requirements





## Suggestions addressing the European Commission for supporting the implementation

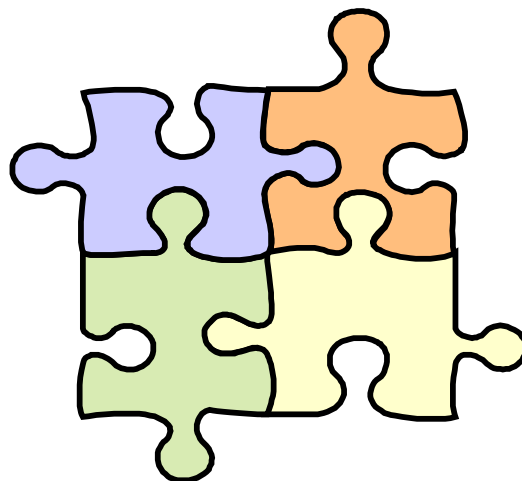
### Provide guidance on legal requirements

(e.g. basic characterisation, treatment prior to landfill, sectors, sampling-analysis, on-site verification, waste types for engineering purpose)

### biodegradable waste

(Harmonised calculation method)

Enhance **cooperation within the IMPEL Network** and support special projects for better implementation.



Participate in development of solution for waste types exceeding limit values

Establish procedure for **re-categorising certain waste-streams** as secondary material