



**The European Union's Programme for Croatia**

**Twinning Light Project  
"Improvement of Waste Reporting in Croatia"  
HR2009/IB/EN/02TL**

**Brochure on reporting obligations**

A project implemented by:



**CROATIAN  
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**

**ENVIRONMENT  
AGENCY AUSTRIA**

**umweltbundesamt<sup>U</sup>**

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## Preface

This brochure in electronic format is aimed at specific target groups (national, regional and local competent authorities, public and scientific institutions, business, general public), with the purpose of providing information on reporting obligations. The brochures, containing information on reporting obligations and relevant data will be posted on the Croatian Environmental Agency (CEA) website and if necessary shall be printed out and distributed to relevant target groups.

The brochure is produced within the twinning project "**Improvement of Waste Reporting in Croatia**" whose purpose was to improve the waste reporting system and strengthen the capacities of Croatian Environment Agency in the area of implementation and enforcement of legislation regulating waste issues, especially to further development of the information system to be used at national level as well as for reporting to EU.

## What you need to know?

The Croatian Environment Agency is responsible for developing and managing the Waste Management Information System as part of the Environmental Information System, for enabling and facilitating access to information on waste of decision-makers and the general public and for developing reports on the status of the waste sector at national and international level. The Croatian Environment Agency is the central information authority of the Republic of Croatia for coordinating reporting and reporting to the European Commission on the implementation of specific Directives and Regulations related to waste.

Acceding to the European Union, Croatia has to fulfil a large number of reporting obligations requested by European aquis related to waste management. We're referring here on the following EU Directives/Regulations: *Directive 2008/98/EC on waste and repealing certain Directives, Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste, Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control), Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE recast), Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC, Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of life vehicles, Directive 86/278/EEC on the protection of the environment/ and in particular of the soil/ when sewage sludge is used in agriculture, Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC, Regulation 2150/2002 on waste statistics.*

Due to amount of data which should be collected and processed, all actors have to be involved in an active way by submitting in time to the competent authorities all information requested by the law.

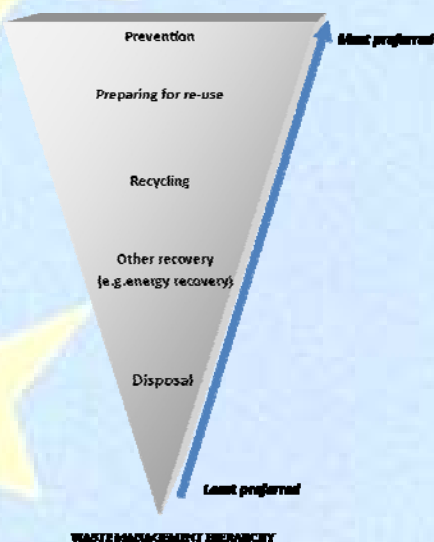
Nevertheless, the present brochure is taking into consideration the following: waste framework directive, the directives on special waste flows (packaging and packaging waste, waste electrical and electronic equipment, batteries, end of life vehicles), landfilling, incineration, mining, sewage sludge and shipment of waste.

# Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive)

## Aim and scope of the Directive

The [Waste Framework Directive \(2008/98/EC\)](#) sets the basic concepts related to waste management, defining waste, recycling and recovery. It introduces the concepts of end-of-waste and by-products setting out criteria in this respect and goes beyond the “polluter pay principle” by providing a larger concept, namely the “extended producer responsibility”. This is to support the design and production of goods which take into full account and facilitate the efficient use of resources during their whole life-cycle including repair, re-use, disassembly and recycling, without compromising the free movement of goods within the internal market.

Moving towards a ‘recycling society’, seeking to avoid waste generation and the use of waste as a resource the Directive lays down the basic waste management principles, namely, the waste management hierarchy.



It requires in addition that Member States adopt waste management plans and waste prevention programs.

The Waste Framework Directive includes two recycling and recovery targets to be achieved by 2020: 50% preparing for re-use and recycling of certain waste materials from households and other origins similar to households, and 70% preparing for re-use, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste.

According to the waste framework directive “waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.

## National transposition

Waste Framework Directive has been transposed into the national legislation by the [Sustainable Waste Management Act \(OG 94/13\)](#).

## Reporting obligations

### 1. Implementation report

According to Article 37 of Waste Framework Directive, every three years Member States shall inform the Commission of the implementation of the Directive by submitting a report in an electronic form.

The implementation report for 2013 is based on the Implementation Questionnaire established by [Commission Implementing Decision of 18 April 2012](#), and it covers 2011 and 2012.

## 2. Target report

The questionnaire mentioned above, also, records the achievement of the targets set out at point (a) and (b) of article 11 (2) of the waste framework directive. If targets are not met, the report shall include the reasons for failure and the actions that the Member State intends to take to meet those targets.

The rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets are established by [Commission Decision 2011/753/EC](#).

### Reporting frequency and deadline

The implementation report shall be submitted every three years, within nine months of the end of the three-year period.

Deadline for the next report: 30.09.2016

Reporting period for the next report: 2013 – 2015

### Publication of the reports and other useful information

[Commission implementation report](#)

[Reporting guidance](#)

### Reporting status

It has been finalized. Nevertheless, the report on the compliance with the target set up by the Directive had been delivered to European institutions.



# Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators

## Aim and scope of the Directive

The [Batteries Directive \(2006/66/EC\)](#) has two aims:

1. To help protect the environment;
2. To ensure that the single European market functions properly.

In order to achieve its environmental aims, this Directive prohibits placing on the market of certain batteries and accumulators containing mercury or cadmium. It also promotes a high level of collection and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators and improved environmental performance for all operators involved in the life cycle of batteries and producers, distributors and end-users and, in particular, involved in the treatment and recycling of waste batteries



accumulators, e.g. those operators directly and accumulators.



The Directive applies to all batteries and accumulators

Union market, unless they are fitted to an equipment used to protect essential national security interests

placed on the European

## National transposition

Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators has been transposed into the national legislation by:

[Ordinance No. 133/2006](#) on the management of waste batteries and accumulators

[Act no 94/2013](#) on Sustainable Waste Management

## Reporting obligations

### 1. Batteries collection targets compliance report:

Article 10 of Directive 2006/66/EC: Member States shall calculate the collection rate for the first time in respect of the fifth full calendar year following the entry into force of the Directive. Without prejudice the Directive 2002/96/EC, annual collection and sales figures shall include batteries and accumulators incorporated into appliances.

Member States shall monitor collection rates on a yearly basis according to the scheme set out in Annex I. Without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002 on waste statistics, Member States shall transmit reports to the Commission within six months of the end of the calendar year concerned. Reports shall indicate how they obtained the data necessary to calculate the collection rate.

[COMMISSION DECISION \(2008/763/EC\)](#) of 29 September 2008 establishes, pursuant to Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, a common methodology for the calculation of annual sales of portable batteries and accumulators to end-users.

### 2. Batteries recycling targets compliance report

Article 12 of Directive 2006/66/EC: Member States shall report on the levels of recycling achieved in each calendar year concerned and whether the efficiency referred to in Annex III, Part B has been met.

[COMMISSION REGULATION \(EU\) No 493/2012](#) lays down detailed rules regarding the calculation of recycling efficiencies of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators.

### **3. Batteries Directive implementation report**

Article 22 of Directive 2006/66/EC: Member States shall submit to the Commission a report on the implementation of the Directive every three years. Reports shall be drawn up based on the relevant questionnaire. Member States shall also report on any measures that they take to encourage developments so as to reduce the impact of batteries and accumulators on the environment.

[COMMISSION DECISION \(2009/851/EC\)](#) is establishing a questionnaire for Member States reports on the implementation of Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators.

#### **Reporting frequency and deadline**

**Batteries collection targets compliance report and Batteries recycling targets compliance report:** within six months of the end of the calendar year concerned.

[Deadline of the next report: 30.06.2014](#)

**Batteries Directive implementation report:** Every 36 months, no later than nine months after the end of the three-year period concerned.

[Deadline of the next report: 30.09.2016](#)

Reporting period of the next report: 2013 – 2015

#### **Publication of the reports and other useful information**

[Summary of EU Waste Legislation on Batteries and Accumulators](#)

[Reporting guidance](#)

#### **Reporting status**

Under preparation

#### **Related information**

[Annual report on batteries and accumulators](#) (2006 – 2011)

[State of the environment in the Republic of Croatia](#) (2005 – 2008)

# Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment, New Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment

## Aim and scope of the Directive

The [WEEE Directive \(2002/96/EC\)](#) promotes the collection and recycling of such equipment when becoming waste, being in force since February 2003. Separate collection is the precondition to ensure specific treatment and recycling of WEEE and consumers have to actively contribute to separate collection and should be encouraged to return WEEE to EEE selling premises - when acquiring a new similar product - or at public collection points free of charge. The objective of these collection systems is to increase the recycling and re-use of such products. The WEEE Directive currently sets a minimum collection target of 4 kg per year and inhabitant for the WEEE originating from households and it covers all electric and electronic equipment used by consumers or intended for professional use.



[The New WEEE Directive \(2012/19/2012\)](#) introduces a number of substantial amendments and for clarity reasons is actually a recast of the Directive 2002/96/EC.

With respect to its scope, the new WEEE Directive distinguishes between two main periods:

- i. a transitional period (from 13 August 2012 until 14 August 2018) and
- ii. an 'open scope' period from 15 August 2018 onwards.

During the transitional period the scope of the new WEEE Directive remains the same as the scope of the old WEEE Directive (10 categories). The exception is the photovoltaic panels (PV panels), that have been added to the scope of the new WEEE Directive with immediate effect. From 15 August 2018 onwards, the scope of the Directive is widened to include all electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). All EEE shall be classified within 6 categories instead of the existing 10 categories.



## National transposition

Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment has been transposed to the national legislation by:

[Ordinance No. 74/2007](#) on the management of waste electrical and electronic appliances and equipment

[Act no. 94/2013](#) on Sustainable Waste Management

## Reporting obligations

### 1. WEEE Directive<sup>1</sup> implementation report:

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<sup>1</sup> Directive 2002/96/EC on waste of electric and electronic equipment's



Article 12.2 of the WEEE Directive: Member States shall submit to the Commission a report on the Directive implementation every three years. Reports shall be drawn up based on the a questionnaire established by [Commission Decision 2004/249/EC](#) concerning a questionnaire for Member States reports on the implementation of Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste electrical and electronic equipment. The report should cover in detail both the incorporation of the WEEE Directive into national law and its implementation.

## **2. New WEEE Directive implementation report:**

Article 16.5 of Directive 2012/19/EU: Member States shall, at three-year intervals, send a report to the Commission on the implementation of the Directive and on the information set out in paragraph 4 of the Directive. A new questionnaire has to be developed by the European Commission.

## **3. Information on the quantities and categories of electrical and electronic equipment and on management of collected waste:**

Article 12(1) of the Directive 2002/96/EC: Member States shall send the required information to the Commission, at two-yearly interval, within 18 months after the end of the period covered, based on the provision of [Commission Decision 2005/369/EC](#) laying down rules for monitoring compliance of Member States and establishing data formats for the purposes of Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste electrical and electronic equipment.

### **Reporting frequency and deadline**

**Quantities and categories of EEE and on management of collected waste report:** within 18 months after the end of the period covered.

[Deadline of the next report: 30.06.2014](#)

Reporting period of the next report: 2011 – 2012

**WEEE Directive implementation report:** Every 36 months, no later than nine months after the end of the three-year period concerned.

[Deadline of the next report: 30.09.2016](#)

Reporting period of the next report: 2013 – 2015

### **Publication of the reports and other useful information**

[Summary of EU Waste Legislation on WEEE](#)

[Reporting guidance](#)

### **Reporting status**

Under preparation

### **Related information**

[Annual report on WEEE \(2006 – 2011\)](#)

[State of the environment in the Republic of Croatia \(2005 – 2008\)](#)

# Directive 2000/53/EC on end- of-life vehicles

## Aim and scope of the Directive

The [Directive](#) aims to making vehicle dismantling and recycling more environmentally friendly and sets clear quantified targets for reuse, recycling and recovery of vehicles and their components and pushes producers to manufacture new vehicles with a view to their recyclability.

Producers, distributors, insurance companies, collectors and treatment operators have to share responsibility for meeting the set targets.

ELV Directive covers vehicles, meaning passenger vehicles with no more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat and goods vehicles with a mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes. Three wheeled vehicles are also included. Motorbikes (including motorbike based tricycles) and passenger vehicles that have more than 9 seats are not covered by this regulation and do not require a certificate of destruction.



## National transposition

Directive 2000/53/EC on end- of-life vehicles has been transposed to the national legislation by the:

[Ordinance No. 136/2006](#) on the Management of End-of-life Vehicles

[Act no. 94/2013](#) on Sustainable Waste Management

## Reporting obligations

### 1. ELV Directive implementation report

Article 9.1 of the ELV Directive: Member States shall submit to the Commission a report on the implementation of the Directive every three years based on the questionnaire established by [Commission Decision 2001/753/EC](#) of 17 October 2001 concerning a questionnaire for the report of the Member States on the transposition and implementation of Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles.

The questionnaire consists of two parts: the first part concerns details on the incorporation of the Directive into national law, the second part, information on the actual implementation of the Directive

### 2. ELV collection, reuse, recycling and/or recovery targets compliance report

Reporting on the achievement of targets for collection, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste are sent annually directly to Eurostat, typically 18 months after the end of the given reporting period.

[Commission Decision 2005/293/EC](#) of 1 April 2005 laying down detailed rules on the monitoring of the reuse/recovery and re-use/recycling targets set out in Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles.

## Reporting frequency and deadline

**The monitoring of the reuse/recovery and re-use/recycling targets:** within 18 months after the end of the period covered.

[Deadline of the next report: 30.06.2014](#)

[ELV Directive implementation report:](#) Every 36 months.

Deadline of the next report: 21.01.2015

## Publication of the reports and other useful information

[Report on the implementation Directive 2000/53/EC for the period 2005 - 2008](#)

[Summary of EU Waste Legislation on ELV](#)

[Reporting guidance](#)

[Guidance document on "How to perform a shredder campaign"](#)

## Reporting status

Under preparation

## Related information

[Annual report on ELV](#) (2007 – 2011)

[State of the environment in the Republic of Croatia](#) (2005 – 2008)

# Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste

## Aim and scope

Directive 94/62/EC on Packaging and Packaging Waste has two main objectives: to protect the environment and to ensure the functioning of the internal market. The Directive lays down measures aimed as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and hence, reducing the final disposal of such waste.



This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, household or any other level, regardless of the material used.

## National transposition

The Packaging and packaging waste Directive (PPWD) has been transposed into the national legislation by the [Ordinance on packaging and packaging waste](#) (OG No. 97/05, 115/05, 81/08, 31/09, 156/09, 38/10, 10/11, 81/11, 126/11, 38/13, 86/13).

## Reporting obligations

### 1. Implementation report

Article 17 of the PPWD: member states have to submit the implementation report of the Directive every 3rd year (by end of September) and generally the report shall contain all aspects covered by the questionnaire provided by [Decision 97/622/EC](#) concerning questionnaires for Member States reports on the implementation of certain Directives in the waste sector (implementation of [Council Directive 91/692/EEC](#)).

The questionnaire relating to Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive is the Questionnaire number 2 in the Annex of the Commission Decision 97/622/EC.

### 2. Waste packaging yearly statistics report

Article 12, paragraph 3: Member States shall report data regarding the recovery and recycling targets based on the provision of [Commission Decision \(2005/270/EC\)](#) establishing the formats relating to the database on packaging and packaging waste. According to Article 7 of Commission Decision (2005/270/EC), Member States shall complete the tables shown in the Annex of the Decision on an annual basis and shall send them to the Commission electronically. The tables shall cover the whole of each calendar year, and shall be submitted to the Commission, within 18 months of the end of the relevant year.

Member States shall send, together with the completed tables, an appropriate description of how data have been compiled. That description shall also give an explanation of any estimates used.



## Reporting frequency and deadline

### Implementation report

The implementation report is to be submitted every three years within nine months of the end of the three-year period covered by it.

Deadline of the next report: 30.09.2016

Reporting period of the next report: 2013-2015

### Waste packaging yearly statistics report

The waste packaging statistics reports are to be submitted annually, within 18 months of the end of the relevant year.

Deadline of the next report: 30.06.2014

Reporting period of the next report: 2012

## Publication of the reports and other useful information

[Commission implementation report](#)

[Environmental Data Center on Waste: Data on packaging waste](#)

[Guidance Documents](#)

[Awareness and exchange of best practices on the implementation and enforcement of the essential requirements for packaging and packaging waste](#)

## Reporting status

It has been finalized.

# Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Landfill Directive)

## Aim and scope

Under the “polluter pays principle” it is necessary, inter alia, to take into account any effects to the environment produced by a landfill. Thus, [Directive 1999/31/EC](#) is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health, it introduces the requirement to lower the amount biodegradable waste landfilled and specifies technical/organizational requirements to be fulfilled by landfills.



of

The definition of landfill determines what falls under the scope of Landfill Directive. Thus, ‘landfill’ means a waste disposal site for the deposit of the waste onto or into land (i.e. underground), including:

- internal waste disposal sites (i.e. landfill where a producer of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of production), and
- permanent sites which are used for temporary storage of waste (i.e. more than one year), but excluding:
  - facilities where waste is unloaded in order to permit its preparation for further transport for recovery, treatment or disposal elsewhere, and
  - storage of waste prior to recovery or treatment for a period less than three years as a general rule, or
  - storage of waste prior to disposal for a period less than one year;



## National transposition

The Landfill Directive has been transposed to the national legislation by:

- [Ordinance on the methods and conditions for the landfill of waste, categories and operational requirements for waste landfills \(OG No. 117/07, 111/11, 17/13, 62/13\)](#)
- [Waste Management Plan of the Republic of Croatia for 2007-2015 \(OG No. 85/07,126/10, 31/11\)](#)
- [Act on Sustainable Waste Management \(OG No. 94/13\)](#)

## Reporting obligations

Article 15 of the Landfill Directive: Member States shall submit to the Commission at intervals of three years a report on the implementation of the Directive, paying particular attention to the national strategies set up in pursuance of Article 5. Member States shall ensure that information on quantities and where possible, the type of waste going to a site exempted from provisions of Directive by virtue of Article 3(4)<sup>2</sup> and (5)<sup>3</sup> forms part of the implementation report (article 11).

## Reporting frequency and deadline

The implementation report has to be submitted to the Commission every three years within nine months of the end of the three-year period covered, in accordance with the provisions of the [Commission Decision \(2000/738/EC\)](#) concerning a questionnaire for Member States reports on the implementation of Directive 1999/ 31/EC on the landfill of waste.

Deadline of the next report: 30.09.2016

Reporting period of the next report: 2013 – 2015

## Publication of the reports and other useful information

[Commission implementation report](#)

## Reporting status

Under preparation.

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<sup>2</sup> „landfill sites for non-hazardous or inert wastes with a total capacity not exceeding 15 000 tonnes or with an annual intake not exceeding 1 000 tonnes serving islands, where this is the only landfill on the island and where this is exclusively destined for the disposal of waste generated on that island.”; „landfill sites for non-hazardous or inert waste in isolated settlements if the landfill site is destined for the disposal of waste generated only by that isolated settlement”

<sup>3</sup> „underground storage”

# Directive 86/278/EEC on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (Sewage Sludge Directive)

## Aim and scope of the Directive

The [Sewage Sludge Directive \(86/278/EEC\)](#) seeks to encourage the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and to regulate its use in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man. It sets maximum values of concentrations of heavy metals and bans the spreading of sewage sludge when the concentration of certain substances in the soil exceeds these values. Sewage sludge produced by urban waste water treatment and similar sewage sludge may be used in agriculture only when the requirements set out in the directive are met.

Furthermore, the Sewage Sludge Directive demands that up-to-date records are kept on the quantities of sludge produced and supplied to agriculture, on the composition and properties of the sludge, on the treatment and on the recipients of the sludge. The records shall be available to competent authorities and form the basis for a report to the European Commission.

For the purposes of the Directive, sludge means:

- i) residual sludge from sewage plants treating domestic or urban waste waters and from other sewage plants treating waste waters of a composition similar to domestic and urban waste waters;
- ii) residual sludge from septic tanks and other similar installations for the treatment of sewage;
- iii) residual sludge from sewage plants other than those referred to in (i) and (ii)

## National transposition

The Sewage Sludge Directive has been transposed to the national legislation by:

[Ordinance on management of wastewater treatment sludge when used in agriculture \(OG No. 38/08\)](#).

## Reporting obligations

Article 17 of Sewage Sludge Directive: Member States shall send at intervals of three years information to the Commission on the implementation of the Directive in accordance with the provisions of [Commission Decision 94/741/EC](#) of 24 October 1994 concerning questionnaires for Member States reports on the implementation of certain Directives in the waste sector. The questionnaire relating to Sewage Sludge Directive is the Questionnaire number 2 in Annex of the Commission decision.

## Reporting frequency and deadline

The implementation report is to be submitted every three years within nine months of the end of the three-year period covered by it.

Deadline of the next report: 30.09.2016



Reporting period of the next report: 2013 – 2015

### **Publication of the reports and other useful information**

[Commission implementation report](#)

### **Reporting status**

It has been submitted to the European Commission institution.

# **DIRECTIVE 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste (Waste Incineration Directive) and Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)**

## **Aim and scope**

The aim of the [Directive 2000/76/EC](#) on the incineration of waste (WI) is to prevent or to limit as far as practicable negative effects on the environment, in particular pollution by emissions into air, soil, surface water and groundwater, and the resulting risks to human health, from the incineration and co-incineration of waste.

The Waste Incineration Directive sets emission limit values and monitoring requirements for pollutants to air such as dust, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen chloride (HCl), hydrogen fluoride (HF), heavy metals and dioxins and furans and also sets controls on releases to water resulting from the treatment of the waste gases.

The WI Directive makes a distinction between:

- a) incineration plants (which are dedicated to the thermal treatment of waste and may or may not recover heat generated by combustion) and
- b) co-incineration plants (such as cement or lime kilns, steel plants or power plants whose main purpose is energy generation or the production of material products and in which waste is used as a fuel or is thermally treated for the purpose of disposal).

With effect from 7 January 2014 the [Directive on Industrial Emissions](#) replaces definitely the Waste Incineration Directive and waste co-incineration plants are formulated in Chapter IV (Article 42 to 55). The IED is the successor of the IPPC Directive and in essence, it is about minimizing pollution from various industrial sources throughout the European Union. The directive is based on several principles, namely an integrated approach, best available techniques, flexibility, inspections and public participation.

## **National transposition**

The waste incineration Directive has been transposed to the national legislation by:

Ordinance on methods and requirements for thermal treatment of waste ([OG No. 45/07](#))

[Regulation on limit values for pollutant emissions from stationary sources into the air \(OG No. 117/12\)](#)

[Ordinance on monitoring pollutant emissions from stationary sources into the air \(OG No. 129/12\)](#)

## **Reporting obligations**

1. Article 15 of the Waste Incineration Directive: Member states shall report every three years the implementation of the Directive. As the questionnaire established by Decision 2010/731/EU was to be used for reporting until 2011, the European Commission adopted a

new Questionnaire on the implementation of Directive 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste ([Decision 2011/632/EU](#)).

2. According to article 72 of the IED the European commission adopted the Questionnaire on the implementation of the IED ([Decision 2012/795/EU](#)).

### **Reporting frequency and deadline**

1. The questionnaire for WI Directive shall cover the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2013.
2. IED reporting questionnaire covers the period from 7 January 2013 to 31 December 2016.

Deadline for the report: 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2017.

### **Publication of the reports and other useful information**

[The Commissions communication - Towards an improved policy on industrial emissions](#)

[IED Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\)](#)

[Industrial emissions studies](#)

### **Reporting status**

# Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from the extractive industries

## Aim and scope of the Directive

Waste from the extractive industries represents a large waste stream in the EU. It involves materials that must be removed to gain access to the mineral resource, such as topsoil, overburden and waste rock, as well as tailings remaining after minerals have been largely extracted from the ore.

In 2006 the European Commission introduced [Directive 2006/21/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from the extractive industries (called hereinafter: The Mining Waste Directive or MWD).

The Directive's aim is to reduce as far as possible the negative effects of mining and to regulate the waste produced by mining industries. In summary, waste management plans and permits are required at operational waste facilities, and impacts of closed facilities are assessed for an inventory.

## National transposition

The Mining Waste Directive has been transposed by:

[Ordinance No. 128/2008](#) on the management of waste resulting from the exploration and excavation of mineral resources.

Ordinance no. 190/2003 on mining

## Reporting obligations

### 1. Mining Waste Directive implementation report

Article 18.1 of the Mining Waste Directive: Member States shall submit to the Commission a report on the Directive implementation based on the provisions of the [Commission Decision no. 2009/358/EC](#) on the harmonization, the regular transmission of the information and the questionnaire referred to in Articles 22(1) (a) and 18 of Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (see Annex III).

### 2. Information on the events notified by the operators

Art. 18.2 of the Mining Waste Directive: Member States shall submit to the Commission information on the events notified by the operators in accordance with Articles 11(3) and 12(6) from the Directive on a yearly basis.

[Commission Decision no. 2009/358/EC](#) on the harmonization, the regular transmission of the information and the questionnaire referred to in Articles 22(1) (a) and 18 of Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries (see Annex II).



### 3. The inventory of the closed waste facilities

Article 20 from Mining Waste Directive: Member State shall develop and periodically update, an inventory of the closed waste facilities, including abandoned waste facilities, located on their territory which cause serious negative environmental impact or have the potential of becoming in medium or short term a serious threat to human health or the environment. Closed waste facilities are facilities with an identified former owner or licensee and are closed according to former licenses or regulations. Abandoned waste facilities are facilities without an identified former owner/licensee and/or not having been closed in a regulated manner.

These inventories have to be made available to the public, most commonly on a web page. The Member States have to indicate to the Commission how they made this inventory available to the public.

#### Reporting frequency and deadline

**Mining waste Directive implementation report:** within nine months of the end of the three-year period covered.

[Deadline of the next report: 01.02.2015](#)

**Report on the events:** Annually, but only if such an event occurs during the considered period.

#### Publication of the reports and other useful information

[Summary of EU Legislation on Mining Waste](#)

[Guidance Document](#) for the establishment of the inventories of the closed and abandoned mining waste facilities

[National inventories](#)

#### Reporting status

Under preparation

#### Related information

[State of the environment in the Republic of Croatia](#) (2005 – 2008)

# REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste (Waste Shipment Regulation)

## Aim and scope

[The Waste Shipment Regulation \(Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006\)](#) is the implementation of the [Basel Convention](#) on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal as well as of the [OECD Council Decision C\(2001\)107/ Final](#) on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.

The objective of the Basel Convention is the control and reduction of the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, the reduction of the generation of hazardous wastes and the reduction of negative impact of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment.

The Waste Shipment Regulation applies to shipments of waste:

- (a) between Member States, within the Community or with transit through third countries;
- (b) imported into the Community from third countries;
- (c) exported from the Community to third countries;
- (d) in transit through the Community, on the way from and to third countries.

## National transposition

By July 1st 2013 Waste Shipment Regulation became directly applicable for Croatia since the accession treaty does not contain a transition period for the implementation of the Waste Shipment Regulation.

Croatia has been a party to the Basel Convention since 1994 (accession). The control regime in accordance with the Basel Convention was established by the Regulation on Supervision of Transboundary Movement of Waste (Off. Gazette 69/2006 as amended) based on Article 103/3 of the Waste Act (Off. Gazette 178/2004 as amended by 153/2005).

## Reporting obligations

According to Article 51 of Regulation (EC) Nr. 1013/2006:

1. Before the end of each calendar year, each Member State shall send the Commission a copy of the report for the previous calendar year which, [in accordance with Article 13\(3\) of the Basel Convention](#), that has been drawn up and submitted to the Secretariat of that Convention.
2. Before the end of each calendar year, Member States shall also draw up a report for the previous year based on the additional reporting questionnaire in Annex IX, and shall send it to the Commission.

3. The reports drawn up by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be submitted to the Commission in an electronic version.

### **Reporting frequency and deadline**

The reporting period is one year and the reports have to be submitted before the end of the calendar year.

Deadline of the next report: 31.12.2013

Reporting period of the next report: 2012

### **Publication of the reports and other useful information**

[Reporting Database of the Basel Convention](#)

[Commission reports](#)

[Reporting guidance](#)

### **Reporting status**

***Useful contacts:***

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The instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA) provides assistance within the framework of the European Partnership of the countries and the Accession Partnership of the candidate countries.

The primary objective of the Twinning projects is providing assistance to beneficiary countries in the establishment of modern and efficient administration by focusing on structure, human resources and management skills required for harmonization of national legislation with the acquis of the European Union.

“The European Union is made up of 28 Member States who have decided to gradually link together their know-how, resources and destinies. Together, during a period of enlargement of 50 years, they have built a zone of stability, democracy and sustainable development whilst maintaining cultural diversity, tolerance and individual freedoms. The European Union is committed to sharing its achievements and its values with countries and peoples beyond its borders.”

The European Commission is the EU’s executive body.



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