

COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL JUDGES IN THE FIELD OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL LAW



Trainer's Manual Module on EU Waste Law



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I. Introduction

This training module on **EU Waste Law**, developed by ERA on behalf of the European Commission, addresses judicial training institutes, networks of judges, national judges, experts from NGOs, academic experts, trainers, any other relevant actors (for example, prosecutors) and end-users of European Union Member States wishing to organise training sessions in the area of EU environmental law with particular focus on the waste legal framework.

Objectives

The training module addresses judges and prosecutors dealing with environmental issues with previous general, and in certain cases specific, knowledge regarding the subject. The module will provide judges and prosecutors with relevant information on the latest developments of the EU environmental law *acquis*, relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the EU and an in-depth analysis of the topic with a special focus on EU Waste Law. This training module will also assist national judges as well as national prosecutors to apply the relevant EU instruments in detail.

The training module will gather materials in order to conceive a two and a half day workshop with the goal to develop and raise understanding on the key legal aspects of international and EU waste law. The key topics to be covered are:

- Waste in the EU economy
- Waste Framework Directive
- End-of-life products: packaging and packaging waste (PPW); end-of-life of vehicles (ELVs); electrical and electronic equipment waste (WEEE)
- Operations: landfill, incineration, shipment
- Role of a national judge in enforcement of the EU instruments on waste legislation

After this training on EU waste law, participants will have greater knowledge of international and EU actors and instruments presented. They will have gained a better understanding of the legal aspects related to waste and implementing EU instruments and they will be in a better position to actively apply EU rules transposed into their respective national legislation. They will also have an excellent opportunity to exchange views regarding implementation practices in their respective Member States with colleagues from other jurisdictions.

Structure

The workshop implementing the training module is designed to last two and a half days.

The workshop programme “How to handle court proceedings invoking non-compliance with EU waste law” consists of 11 interrelated but self-standing units. These units can be combined into an implementing workshop depending on the prior knowledge of participants, the time available and the specific training approach.

Setting the scene

- Unit 1: Waste in the EU economy - from linear to circular economy
- Unit 2: Overview of the EU waste legal instruments at stake and how they complement each other

Waste Framework Directive

- Unit 3: EU Waste Framework Directive
- Unit 4: Case study on EU Waste Framework Directive

Waste Management: End-of-life products

- Unit 5: Waste of electrical and electronic equipment; packaging and packaging waste; end-of-life of vehicles (ELVs)
- Unit 6: Case study on end-of-life products directives

Waste Management: Operations

- Unit 7: Movements: shipment, collection and transport of waste by commercial collectors. Treatments: landfill, incineration.
- Unit 8: Case study on the application of rules specific to waste operations

Enforcement at national level

- Unit 9: Role of a judge when enforcing EU instruments on waste legislation
- Unit 10: Case study on role of a judge when dealing with files on waste
- Unit 11: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

The various training methods that can be used in future workshops based on this material will also be presented in the module, together with recommendations on how and in which part of the training they may be best employed. Face-to-face presentations can be combined with practical exercises requiring active contribution of participants, IT-supported learning, allowing participants to familiarise themselves with available tools and interactive sessions promoting the exchange of good practice and experience.

II. Methodology

Time frame

The workshop is designed to last approximately two and a half days. The exact structure and length will, of course, be decided by the training providers.

Elements that should be taken into account in each instance when finalising the workshop programme and deciding on the allocation of time between the different sub-sessions include the need to effectively cover all the main features of the subject matter and provide sufficient time for participants to ask questions and interact with the trainers and with each other. The fact that long sessions have proven to be less effective in adult training should be borne in mind. Frequent breaks or changes in teaching style should therefore be introduced in the workshop.

- An indicative time allocation for each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.

Trainer's profile

Crucial for the success of the training workshop is the selection of trainers. It has been proven that trainers with a professional background common to that of the participants tend to have a better understanding of their training needs and be more effective when addressing them. For this reason, the composition of the target group is a factor to be considered when selecting the trainers of an implementing workshop.

It is also important to identify the right trainer for each unit. In the units where the emphasis is on practical issues, the involvement of a practitioner, lawyer or judge with personal experience in the issue would be ideal. If the focus of a presentation is the transmission of information or the introduction to concepts or a broader area of law, an academic or a suitable policy officer even with a scientific background could also constitute a good option.

- More concrete input on the trainer's profile seemingly best fitting to each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.

In addition to professional qualifications, the quality of an implementing workshop will also depend on the individual trainer's didactic competences and pedagogical skills. Trainers should not only be knowledgeable, but also be able to effectively transmit information, assist end users in developing new skills and motivate them to actively follow the training. They would have to provide the necessary information in a clear and structured manner, highlight the links between participants' daily work and issues being discussed, retain some flexibility in order to adapt to the specific needs and interests of the end users attending the workshop as they become apparent, and be

open and encouraging in discussing and exchanging views with them in the course of the session.

Other skills that potential trainers should ideally possess and which should be considered are the trainer's linguistic skills (when workshops are international), and their familiarity with IT products; the use of technology would be required in at least some parts of the training (IT-training sessions, use of PowerPoint or other audio-visual material, e-learning course, etc.).

For the successful implementation of the workshop and in order to better address participants' training needs, some diversity among the trainers should be sought. Variety between speakers' professional background, gender and (in the context of cross-border training) nationality would enrich the event, offering different perspectives on the issues, employing different teaching methods and ensuring a more comprehensive analysis of waste law.

Finally, although not always easy to assess, the potential trainer's personal motivation could be a factor worth considering. For the implementation of a workshop on the basis of the training module, significant flexibility and commitment, as well as the willingness to interact with end users is expected from the trainers. Engaging experts, who have an interest in the project and are prepared to make the necessary effort for a successful outcome would bring added value to the workshop, while further motivating the participants.

Criteria for selecting the workshop trainers:

- Good knowledge and expertise in the subject and objectives of each sub-session
- Didactic competences and pedagogical skills
- Linguistic and IT skills
- Professional background similar to that of the workshop's participants
- Diversity in the group of trainers
- Motivation

Teaching methods

Frontal (face-to-face) presentation

The optimal method for the provision of a large amount of information in a limited period of time is face-to-face presentations, conducted in plenary. This method provides the trainer with the necessary time and flexibility to structure and present the content of the sub-session as s/he sees fit.

Supporting material such as outlines and PowerPoint or other presentation tools should be employed during the lecture. This would not only enable participants to follow the presentation better, but constitute a reference document for the future as well, should end users wish to review the main issues of the sub-session.

One of the objectives of the workshop is to familiarise participants with existing legislation. In this context, reference to the material included in the user's pack should be made throughout the lecture and participants should be encouraged to go through the legal texts, identify the provisions and acquire a better understanding of their structure and applicability.

Enriching the lecture with practical examples could also be a means of emphasising the link between theory and practice and better illustrating the application of various legal instruments. Brief exercises or questions could also be formulated by the trainers, requiring participants to reflect and discuss them before presenting the answer. Trainers would thus not only create an atmosphere of dialogue within the group, but also assess whether the concepts have been properly explained.

Time for discussion or Q&A sessions should in all cases be ensured for end users wishing to ask for clarification or further information. Depending on the content and structure of each lecture, questions may be raised during the presentation or in a subsequent discussion session moderated by the trainer or the workshop leader.

Although the key role in face-to-face presentations is played by the trainer, end users should also be encouraged to actively contribute to different sub-sessions. Participants learn not only from the provision of the training per se, but also from hearing questions and problems they have not yet found themselves confronted with. For this reason it is important that all end users attending the workshop are encouraged and feel comfortable enough to share thoughts and ideas and contribute their own experiences. This element is of particular importance in international workshops, where participants have the possibility to expand their knowledge with information on the application of EU environmental law in other Member States, learning from each other.

Workshop case studies

In addition to information on the waste legal framework, the training also aims at providing participants with some practical experience in the particularities of the cases on the subject.

In order to further highlight issues requiring special attention and allow participants to develop specific skills, it is important to ensure their involvement in this part of the training. For this reason, specially designed workshop case studies will complement each thematic unit. Another advantage of this method is that the preparation of a case study constitutes an interactive way of learning. After having listened to face-to-face presentations or read background material, participants would appreciate a change of presentation technique.

- Case studies prepared in working groups

During the workshop exercises, participants will be given the opportunity to use their skills and knowledge to solve case studies related to waste, waste management, end-of-life products and waste operations legal framework.

A short introduction on the organisational aspects of the task shall be provided to participants by the trainer with the questions and answers session to be followed during the plenary session: which issues shall be discussed in the groups, what results shall be aimed for and which deliverables shall be presented during the plenary session to be followed after the discussions.

Participants should subsequently be divided into smaller working groups and working space provided for each of them. Working in smaller groups has significant advantages for participants: the possibility to focus on case studies will enable them to deepen their recently acquired knowledge by applying it to concrete cases. This approximates a real-life scenario and can constitute valuable experience for the future. The working group format would allow each participant to be actively involved in the debate and improve their communication skills.

As one of the key objectives of the exercise is the exchange of opinions among end users, it is important that the workshop leader allocates participants to the working groups to support this interaction: in international implementing workshops and as long as participants working languages allow it, end users from different Member States or from jurisdictions with different legal traditions should be brought together in the working groups. If a workshop is organised as a national judicial training, judges from different courts could be asked to work together. Further to solving the case, this diversity would allow participants to obtain better insights into how the questions would be dealt with and how the EU legislation involved are applied in another country, by a different legal profession, in a different city or court.

➤ As four case studies are recommended for the workshops implementing this training module, altering the composition of the working groups in each exercise would be a way to further increase participant interactivity.

The trainer shall set exact timing for each part of the task during the introductory part of the case study. Depending on the time available, the trainer, coordinating each exercise, will have to decide whether all working groups should deal with all case studies or if specific case studies should be allocated to different groups in order to ensure that end users are able to thoroughly examine all issues.

Once the working groups have been set up, they should organise themselves, develop a working method and identify which member(s) of the group will be responsible for reporting the conclusions of their discussion to other end users. The trainer leading the exercise should be present and following the interaction in each group to a certain extent, offering advice on time management, being available to provide clarification and answering questions, and being prepared to assist participants if they face major difficulties or their discussion becomes derailed. If trainers of other subjects of the workshop are present, they may also get involved in discussions of the chosen smaller group for monitoring the discussion and helping out on the subject matter.

When all the groups complete their work, participants should return to the plenary session room to discuss their conclusions. This will allow them to compare their solutions to the features of the case studies, get further ideas from their colleagues in the other groups and broaden their understanding of the subject matter.

To achieve the objectives of this closing discussion, it is important to ensure that all groups take the floor and present the results of their work. It would be most effective to discuss one case at a time, invite the rapporteur of one of the groups to present their conclusions and the main elements of their discussion and then ask the end users of the other groups for additional comments, different opinions etc. In conclusion, the trainer should summarise the main points raised in the discussion and give his/her own feedback, so that participants can confirm whether they successfully dealt with the case or whether there could be further improvement.

- IT-supported learning

IT-supported learning can enhance the efficiency of training and give end users the opportunity to gain practical experience by making use of the possibilities the internet offers on issues related to environmental law in general. In this way end users will have the opportunity to become familiar with the various EU websites in the area (such as the E-Justice Portal, the EJTN website, Eur-Lex, the Curia website, ECLI etc.), where they can acquire further information and advice on how to apply EU instruments covered by the workshop. By efficiently using these websites, participants will actively learn how to find the relevant legal texts and cases and receive assistance on practical problems they may face when applying EU law in this area.

Documents

The documents to be made available at the training workshop consist of the contents of the user's pack. The user's pack will, in particular, include:

- blended e-learning material;
- workshop reader;
- background documentation set;
- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers/ speakers;
- CVs of the trainers;
- speakers' contributions;
- evaluation form.

III. User's pack: the function of different elements of the training module

Introduction

The term 'user's pack' means the entire wealth of material that will be made available to participants of an implementing workshop. This will consist mostly of the blended e-learning material, training material (related printed legal documents, links to online sources of bibliography of legal instruments on the topic on a USB stick, trainers' contributions and case studies) as well as supporting documents, such as the workshop programme, the list of participants, workshop evaluation forms etc.

It is, of course, at the discretion of the workshop organisers and trainers to use the materials provided in the manner they deem most fitting and to also include additional documents where necessary. All key EU legal instruments required for the provision of the training on EU Waste Law are already part of the user's pack, but as implementing workshops may be structured with a specific focus, further material could be of use.

The materials for inclusion in the user's pack can and should be provided mainly in electronic format, either using a USB stick or by making the content available online and granting all workshop participants access to it. Material that needs to be regularly referred to during the workshop or that would make it easier to follow proceedings should be provided in a hardcopy for ease of reference during the event:

- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers/ speakers;
- trainers' contributions;
- printed texts of the legal acts to be analysed;
- case studies;
- evaluation forms.

➤ When presenting the material that should accompany each unit, distinction should be made between 'necessary material' to be provided in hardcopy and 'additional material' that should be included in the electronic documentation.

Blended e-learning

The training module has been structured to include 'blended learning' as a methodological approach, given that it combines the interactivity of face-to-face training during the implementing workshops with the flexibility provided by e-learning material. As the e-learning material has different functions and can be used by the workshop participants at several stages of their learning process, it is important that they have access to it on different occasions: before the implementation of the workshop, in order to prepare for the meeting, while it is taking place, in order to

make best use of the available material with the help of the trainers, and after the workshop, as a point of reference for finding information on EU Waste Law.

The key function of this e-learning material is to introduce end users to a number of legal instruments with regard to various aspects of waste definition, waste management, end-of-life products directives and waste operations.

It will include:

- The main international and EU legal instruments as well as case law that will be analysed during the workshop which participants should go through before they attend the course, as well as the corresponding quiz to test their knowledge. The aim is not to replace the face-to-face sessions on these subjects but to complement them by ensuring that all participants have a common basic level of knowledge before they start and can make the most of the discussion to clarify issues in the face-to-face workshops.
- Access to the bibliography of legal instruments and other relevant source material which participants can refer to at any time.
- Access to the remainder of the e-learning version of the training module to be provided after the face-to-face workshop for participants to use as a refresher and to re-use with their colleagues alongside the face-to-face training materials.

Once participants have been selected, they should receive information on how to access the e-learning materials and be encouraged to go through its contents 7-10 days before the implementation of the workshop. In this way, they will have the possibility to refresh or acquire some basic knowledge and be better prepared for the workshop programme.

Background documentation

Legal texts will make up the large majority of the content of the training materials: international conventions, treaty articles, regulations, directives, case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union etc. will constitute the background to analysis in the workshop. A comprehensive collection of all background documents, which can be referred to after the conclusion of the workshop, should be included in the electronic documentation. Participants are likely to come back to these texts in order to refresh their memory, find a specific provision or judgment, and seek guidance or inspiration if confronted with a case on the subject at a later stage. This format could also support easy further dissemination of this material, which workshop participants could forward to their colleagues if requested.

Further to legal texts, links to online databases, tools and sources, such as the e-justice portal, Eur-Lex, Curia, ECLI and other similar websites should also be included as background material in the electronic documentation.

- Proposals on which specific material to include in this part of the user's pack are included in Part d) on the analysis of each sub-session of the workshop.

The material should be provided in the language of the workshop. When international workshops are organised, links to EU databases (such as <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/> or <http://curia.europa.eu/>) could be included, so that end users can access EU legal texts in the language of their choice. Further to their inclusion in the electronic documentation, providing the few documents in hard copy that are absolutely essential during the workshop is recommended. Being able to quickly find a provision, see the structure of a legal instrument, make notes etc. could help end users to better follow the training and further familiarise themselves with the legal instruments being discussed.

Workshop exercise material

Four workshop exercises are proposed for the workshops implementing the training module on 'EU Waste Law'. All of them are structured on the basis of case studies. Preparatory material supporting the workshops' case studies, such as the tasks of the different cases that are to be discussed or additional legal texts that will be needed for solving the cases must be provided for the participants in hardcopy during the workshop.

Trainer's contributions

In addition to the background documents, every time an implementing workshop on 'How to handle court proceedings invoking non-compliance with EU waste law' is organised, the trainers involved should be asked to prepare their own supporting material, in the form of PowerPoint presentations, outlines, notes or full texts of their lectures. Trainers should be free to structure the material supporting their presentations as they prefer. The main objective would be to help end users attending the workshop to better follow the presentation, and for this reason particular emphasis should be given to the provision of a clear structure.

Trainers may also be advised to prepare a well-judged number of slides, leaving some time for questions and answers session during the presentation or if an unplanned discussion evolves.

The trainers' contributions could also be used as a reference document for identifying the main points of the subject matter.

Speakers' contributions should additionally be included in the user's pack. They should also be included in hardcopy in the documentation pack.

- Providing some kind of written support of the lectures is always recommended and for this reason always mentioned under 'necessary documents'. Especially an outline of the PowerPoint presentation reflecting the structure of the sub-session allows participants to better understand the structure and follow the lecture.

Additional documents

Further to the training material, a number of documents supporting the organisation of the workshop must be made available to participants. These would be of immediate and continuous use during the workshop and should therefore be provided in hardcopy.

The finalised workshop programme must be provided at the beginning of the training, allowing participants to plan accordingly and better understand the training flow. A list of all workshop participants should be provided, facilitating the interaction between end users attending the workshop. Moreover, by including certain contact details (professional position and postal address) participants are given the opportunity to maintain contact even after the conclusion of the workshop. Finally, in order to achieve an immediate evaluation of the workshop, a questionnaire seeking participant feedback on the workshop content, organisational features and overall effectiveness shall be distributed.

IV. Organising and implementing workshop: structure, content and methodology

For the training module on 'EU Waste Law' and its implementing workshops on "How to handle court proceedings invoking non-compliance with EU waste law", a structure on the basis of thematic units is proposed. Each thematic unit will focus on a specific topic of EU law in this area. Each implementing workshop will thus consist of several units, ensuring the alternation of theoretical and practical elements. The final structure will, however, have to be decided by taking into consideration end users' prior knowledge and training priorities. With the addition of opening and closing units, serving both pedagogical and organisational purposes, an implementing workshop of 2.5 days could be designed as detailed below:

Setting the scene

- Unit 1: Waste in the EU economy - from linear to circular economy
- Unit 2: Overview of the EU waste legal instruments at stake and how they complement each other

Waste Framework Directive

- Unit 3: EU Waste Framework Directive
- Unit 4: Case study on EU Waste Framework Directive

Waste Management: End-of-life products

- Unit 5: Waste of electrical and electronic equipment; packaging and packaging waste; end-of-life of vehicles (ELVs)
- Unit 6: Case study on end-of-life products directives

Waste Management: Operations

- Unit 7: Movements: shipment, collection and transport of waste by commercial collectors. Treatments: landfill, incineration.
- Unit 8: Case study on the application of rules specific to waste operations

Enforcement at national level

- Unit 9: Role of a judge when enforcing EU instruments on waste legislation
- Unit 10: Case study on role of a judge when dealing with files on waste
- Unit 11: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

Setting the scene

Short description of the contents

The workshop should always start by welcoming the participants and providing a brief introduction and explanation of the contents of the programme, organisation and implementation of the workshop.

General objectives

The main objective of this first session is to welcome trainers and participants to the workshop, to set the scene by reminding them of the framework of the training course and to encourage their interaction and active participation in the course.

Specific learning points

Introduction of organisers of the workshop

The welcoming session shall be used to introduce the training manager of the workshop, who is responsible for the successful implementation of the content of the programme, chairing of presentations, managing of the questions and answers sessions, arranging and implementing of the practical exercises, and dealing with *ad hoc* issues during the whole workshop. The training manager may be assisted by a judicial training advisor of the workshop, who, ideally, shall be an expert on the topic (a judge, a legal practitioner or an academic) and who is usually involved in preparation of the workshop material from the very beginning (setting the structure of the programme, arranging the content of each presentation as well as of practical exercise to be covered, checking all the prepared presentations to make sure that the material is not duplicating each other and also helping in implementing a workshop, if needed).

Introduction of participants and trainers

The opening session should also be used in order to allow participants to introduce themselves, present their national and professional background, and illustrate their expectations for the workshop. In this way, end users will be familiar with addressing the group, which should facilitate their active participation in the following sessions and they will also get to know their colleagues' background a little better. Making trainers and participants aware of which nationalities and professional groups are represented in the workshop can be of great relevance in the discussion and an asset in ensuring effective exchange of information and experience. The possibility to discover from participants the experience which they bring with them to the training course and what they are primarily seeking to achieve by their participation could help the workshop leader to better adapt the programme to meet participants specific needs, by emphasising certain aspects, making adjustments on the time allocated in the different sub-sessions, etc.

- This may be achieved by inviting participants to ask a key question they expect to see addressed during the workshop or to indicate which element made them apply for the workshop.

Presentation of the workshop's programme

The workshop should include, at the beginning, a presentation of the programme, scope and objectives. The focus of each unit will be indicated and the expected contribution of the participants in each part of the programme emphasised. It is important that end users realise the goal of each unit and the flow of the workshop programme in order to be better equipped to follow the discussions and make sure they do not miss the opportunity to raise questions or clarify any ambiguity.

Presentation of the training material

The opening session is also the opportunity to present the material included in the user's pack and explain its function, so that end users may use it throughout the workshop. The content of the electronic documentation should be outlined (all related legal texts, links to online sources, suggested solutions to the case studies, etc.) and explanations provided on the documents that will have been made available to the participants in hardcopy for reference during the workshop (e.g. trainers presentations and outlines, key legal texts, the case studies for the workshop exercises, documents such as the list of participants, the workshop assessment tools etc.).

Presentation of the workshop's organisational aspects

Further to this, all logistical aspects of the workshop will be presented. The locations that will be used during the workshop for the different sessions, the exercises and the lunch and coffee breaks will be indicated, the possibility to use computers, Wi-Fi, a library, a business station etc. laid out and information on the lunches organised and dinners provided. It is important here to ensure that end users are reminded of and are able to profit from all measures taken to facilitate their participation in the workshop, as well as of the importance of the joint activities in allowing a less formal interaction among trainers and fellow participants.

Methodology

While participants are in plenary; everyone is invited to introduce themselves. The programme of the workshop will be presented by the training manager of the workshop.

After welcoming participants and trainers to the workshop, they will be given the opportunity to introduce themselves and express their expectations regarding the workshop. This will improve the atmosphere of the workshop from the very beginning, which is a key element for its success. Participants are more likely to be active during the event if they know their colleagues' backgrounds.

Furthermore, the outline and main objectives of the workshop will be presented. This introduction will contain information on both the programme and the logistics (e.g. which rooms will be available for the participants during the workshop, library, availability of computers and Wi-Fi, coffee breaks and meals, evening programme).

Duration

The time allocated to the opening session will depend on the number of participants attending the workshop. Taking into account that the workshop should ideally have 20 to 30 participants, the opening session should last approximately 30 minutes, in order to ensure sufficient time for all trainers and participants to present themselves, and for the provision of all necessary information on the event.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	Final version of the workshop programme
02	List of trainers
03	Trainers' CVs
04	List of participants

The training manager should demonstrate the entire user pack in this unit, including the electronic documentation, in order to inform participants of all the different features of the pack.

Trainer's profile

The opening session will be held in plenary and coordinated by the training manager, the person responsible for ensuring the coherent management of the workshop, or the judicial training advisor. There would be an added value in assigning the role of the 'workshop manager' to the person responsible for the organisation of the workshop. He or she would be most suitable to present the programme's structure and main objectives, having made all related decisions and given priority to specific features of the training over others.

Unit 1: Waste in the EU economy - from linear to circular economy

Short description of the contents and general objectives

The aim of this presentation is to inform the participants about the latest policy developments in the environmental policy – the adoption of an action plan on circular economy in 2015. First, the presentation should explain the overall objective of the action plan and the specific actions foreseen across the products' lifecycle. Second, the presentation should focus on the legislative proposals reviewing EU waste legislation that are part of the action plan.

Specific learning points

- Definition of a linear economic model
- Transition to a circular economic model
- Action plan on circular economy
 - Action areas – production, consumption, waste management, secondary raw materials and innovation
 - Priority areas
 - Financing options
- Proposals to review EU waste legislation
 - Problem definition
 - Background for the review
 - Review of the recycling and landfill targets
 - Other elements of the review
 - Economic and other benefits from the review

Methodology

As the focus of this unit lies in the provision of introductory information on the scale of the problem and a number of different provisions of the action plan as well as the proposal to review the waste legislation need to be covered, the best option would be to organise it as face-to-face frontal training.

The scope of this unit is rather large and a great deal of information that is required for effectively comprehending the rest of the programme needs to be provided. For this reason it is essential that this unit is effectively structured. Participants must acquire the knowledge that will allow them to understand the scope of the problem. In order to achieve this, it is essential that the trainer ensures that there is sufficient time for participants to raise questions or discuss any unclear points.

Duration

The duration of this session should be 45-60 minutes (including lecturing time and discussion session with the participants).

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation 'Waste in the EU economy – from linear to circular economy'
02	COM(2015) 614 final - Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy, 2 December 2015
03	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE (on waste) of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, COM(2015) 595, 2 December 2015

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation – USB stick):

04	<u>Introduction. Thematic Briefing – Waste (2015), European Environmental Agency, Copenhagen</u>
05	<u>WASTE MARKET STUDY</u> : The efficient functioning of waste markets in the European Union legislative and policy options, European Commission, final report, July 2016
06	<u>COM(2011) 13 final</u> – Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste, 19 January 2011
07	<u>COM(2007) 59 final</u> Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the Interpretative Communication on waste and by-products, 21 February 2007

Trainer's profile

The trainer/facilitator in this session should be, where possible, an expert from DG Environment, European Commission, an academic with practical experience or an official from a relevant national public authority with knowledge on the EU environmental policy and EU waste legislation.

Unit 2: Overview of the EU waste legal instruments at stake and how they complement each other

Short description of the contents and general objectives

The aim of this presentation is to give a general introduction to the key strategic policy documents, the framework waste legislation and the specific directives and regulations dealing with specific waste streams and/or treatment operations – their objectives, key principles and obligations. The presentation should also introduce the latest developments in the case-law of the Court of Justice of the EU. It shall also identify the key challenges in implementing EU waste legislation.

Specific learning points

- EU waste policy framework
- Objectives and principles of the EU waste legislation
- Short introduction to the Waste Framework Directive and its key elements
 - The concept of waste
 - By-product and end-of-waste concepts
 - Waste prevention
 - Separate collection obligation
 - Waste management planning and financial responsibility for waste management
 - Hazardous waste management
- Short introduction to Waste Shipment Regulation
- Implementation of EU waste legislation – key challenges
 - Waste Framework Directive
 - Waste infrastructure
 - Landfill Directive
 - WEEE Directive

Methodology

As the focus of this unit lies in the provision of a great deal of information that is required for effectively comprehending the rest of the programme and a number of different provisions of the EU waste legislation need to be covered, the best option would be to organise it as a face-to-face frontal training in plenary.

The order in which the different points of the unit are presented should be defined by the trainer. The detail and the time spent on different aspects of the presentation should be defined by the trainer as well, depending on the audience's level of knowledge of EU waste legislation.

Participants must acquire the knowledge and skills that will allow them to have an overview for the rest of the workshop dealing with the waste stream specific legal instruments. In order to achieve this, it is essential that the trainer ensures that there is sufficient time for participants to raise questions or discuss any unclear points. The subsequent discussion should be moderated either by the trainer or the chair of the event.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit will be approximately 45-60 minutes and should include some time for discussion with the participants.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation 'Overview of the EU waste legal instruments at stake and how they complement each other'
02	DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive)
03	COM(2015) 614 final - Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy, 2 December 2015

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation – USB stick):

	EU Documents
04	REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (consolidated version)
05	Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
06	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste

Trainer profile

The trainer/facilitator in this unit should be, where possible, an expert from DG Environment, European Commission, an academic with practical experience of the application and implementation of EU waste legislation or an official from a relevant national public authority who is familiar with the implementation of it.

Unit 3: EU Waste Framework Directive

Short description of the contents and general objectives

The aim of this presentation is to present the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC and the relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union. A complete overview of the definition "waste" shall be provided and discussed through the case-law. During this presentation the genesis and the historical development of this legislation, its principal functioning, in particular the core obligation of waste law, the waste definition, the concepts of recovery and disposal, the polluter pays principle, as well as the provisions on hazardous waste shall be addressed.

Specific learning points

- Genesis and historical development
- The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
- Waste management is to be carried out without endangering human health or harming the environment
- Waste definition
- Production residue vs by-product
- Exemptions from waste legislation
- Recovery and disposal
- Polluter-pays principle
- Hazardous waste

Methodology

As the focus of this unit lies in the provision of information and a number of different provisions of EU environmental law, in particular of the Waste Framework Directive, the session will be organised as face-to-face frontal training in plenary.

The scope of this unit is rather large and a great deal of information that is useful for effective participation in the rest of the programme needs to be provided. For this reason it is essential that this unit is effectively structured. Participants must acquire the knowledge and skills that will allow them to have an overview for the rest of the workshop's sessions on waste law. There will be sufficient time for participants to raise questions or discuss any unclear points, moderated either by the trainer, the chair of the event, or the judicial training advisor.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit will be approximately 75 minutes and should include at least 10-15 minutes for discussion with the participants.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation 'EU Waste Framework Directive'
02	DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive)
03	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE (on waste) of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, COM(2015) 595, 2 December 2015

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation – USB stick):

	Waste Framework Directive
04	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives
05	COMMISSION DECISION 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014 amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
06	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2013/727/EU of 6 December 2013 establishing a format for notifying the information on the adoption and substantial revisions of the waste management plans and the waste prevention programmes (notified under document C(2013) 8641)
07	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/753/EU of 18 November 2011 establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document C(2011) 8165)
08	Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 5 April 2006 on waste
09	COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (notified under document number C(2000) 1147)
10	Council Directive 91/156/EEC of 18 March 1991 amending Council Directive 75/442/EEC

11	<u>Council Directive 91/689/EEC</u> of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste
12	<u>Council Directive 91/676/EEC</u> of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources
13	<u>Council Directive 91/271/EEC</u> of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment
	Case Law on Waste Law
14	<u>Case C-147/15</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 28 July 2016, Città Metropolitana di Bari, formerly Provincia di Bari v Edilizia Mastrodonato Srl
15	<u>Case C-292/12</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 12 December 2013, Ragn-Sells AS v Sillamäe Linnavalitsus
16	<u>Case C-241/12</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber), 12 December 2013, Shell Nederland Verkoopmaatschappij BV and Belgian Shell NV
17	<u>Case C-113/12</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 3 October 2013, Donal Brady v Environmental Protection Agency
18	<u>Case C-358/11</u> , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 7 March 2013, Lapin elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskuksen liikenne ja infrastruktuuri -vastuualue v Lapin luonnonsuojelupiiri ry
19	<u>Case C-37/09</u> , Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 10 June 2010, European Commission v Portuguese Republic (only available in French)
20	<u>Case C-254/08</u> , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 16 July 2009, Futura Immobiliare srl Hotel Futura and Others v Comune di Casoria
21	<u>Case C-188/07</u> , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 24 June 2008, Commune de Mesquer v Total France SA and Total International Ltd
22	<u>Case C-252/05</u> , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 10 May 2007, The Queen on the application of Thames Water Utilities Ltd v South East London Division, Bromley Magistrates' Court (District Judge Carr)
23	<u>Case C-447/03</u> , Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 25 November 2004, Commission of the European Communities v. Republic of Italy (available only in French)
24	<u>Case C-457/02</u> , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 11 November 2004, Criminal proceedings against Antonio Niselli
25	<u>Case C-383/02</u> , Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 9 September 2004,

	Commission of the European Communities v. Republic of Italy (available only in French)
26	<u>Case C-277/02</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 16 December 2004, EU-Wood-Trading GmbH v Sonderabfall-Management-Gesellschaft Rheinland-Pfalz mbH
27	<u>Case C-235/02</u> , Order of the Court (Third Chamber) of 15 January 2004, Criminal proceedings against Marco Antonio Saetti and Andrea Frediani
28	<u>Case C-494/01</u> , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 26 April 2005, Commission of the European Communities v Ireland
29	<u>Case C-444/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 19 June 2003, The Queen, on the application of Mayer Parry Recycling Ltd, v Environment Agency and Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, and Corus (UK) Ltd and Allied Steel and Wire Ltd (ASW)
30	<u>Case C-458/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 13 February 2003, Commission of the European Communities v Grand Duchy of Luxemburg
31	<u>Joined Cases C-418/97 and C-419/97</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 15 June 2000, ARCO Chemie Nederland Ltd v Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (C-418/97) and Vereniging Dorpsbelang Hees, Stichting Werkgroep Weurt+ and Vereniging Stedelijk Leefmilieu Nijmegen v Directeur van de dienst Milieu en Water van de provincie Gelderland (C-419/97)
32	<u>Case C-9/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 18 April 2002, Palin Granit Oy and Vehmassalon kansanterveystyön kuntayhtymän hallitus
33	<u>Case C-06/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 27 February 2002, Abfall Service AG (ASA) v Bundesminister für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie
34	<u>Case C-365/97</u> , Judgment of the Court of 9 November 1999, Commission of the European Communities v Italian Republic
35	<u>Case C-236/92</u> , Judgment of the Court of 23 February 1994. Comitato di Coordinamento per la Difesa della Cava and others v Regione Lombardia and others
	Useful documents on Waste: policy documents, reports, fact sheets
36	STUDY to develop a guidance document on the definition and classification of <u>HAZARDOUS WASTE</u> , Final Report, prepared by BIPRO, 4 December 2015
37	STUDY on assessment of <u>separate collection schemes</u> in the 28 capitals of the

	EU, prepared by BOPRO, 13 November 2015
38	<u>DRAFT GUIDANCE DOCUMENT</u> on the definition and classification of hazardous wastes from 8 June 2015
39	<u>GUIDANCE DOCUMENT</u> on the interpretation of key provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, June 2012
40	<u>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE</u> with a view to preparing an amendment of the list of waste: Short analysis of impacts for certain waste types, prepared by ÖKOPOL GmbH, 2012
41	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> – Evolution of (Bio-) waste generation/prevention and (bio-) waste prevention indicators, European Commission, September 2011
42	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> – Analysis of the evolution of waste reduction and the scope of waste prevention, European Commission, October 2010
43	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> Review of the European List of Waste, prepared by Ökopol GmbH in cooperation with ARGUS GmbH, November 2008

Trainer's profile

The trainer implementing this unit, should be an expert with a good background in the Waste Framework Directive. Ideally the trainer would be an academic or a legal practitioner.

Unit 4: Case Study on EU Waste Framework Directive

Short description of contents and general objectives

During this unit a case study on waste framework raising various issues on waste definition and classification should be presented. Participants will be able to deepen their knowledge regarding the implementation of the EU Waste Framework Directive and the related EU legislation in a practical manner and also to further their grasp of the knowledge gained with regard to the challenges faced by Member States. These case studies should also enable judges and prosecutors to facilitate discussion on how they would solve the problems presented and share their practice in different jurisdictions they represent. The case studies prepared for this unit may also be inspired by real CJEU case-law.

Specific learning points

- Waste definition
- Complete recovery of waste
- Practical application of waste law
- Hazardous waste

Methodology

The two case-studies will be distributed in printed form to the participants in the user's pack at the beginning of the workshop. The participants will be urged to read the case-study tasks before the session: firstly, not to lose time devoted for the working-groups discussions, and secondly to discuss possible unclear issues with the trainer during the introduction of the case study. Then the trainer will explain the factual background of the cases and the questions to be discussed. Following a short introduction, participants will be divided into working groups of 6-8 persons, thoroughly mixed to maximise exposure to other legal cultures. The groups should appoint a moderator and a rapporteur. The groups will discuss the cases on the basis of the applicable material presented and discussed during the presentation, and will develop their solutions. The trainer is expected to circulate among the groups to respond to questions arising during the discussion time.

After the group discussion participants will reconvene in plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion. The trainer will comment on their findings during the debriefing of the case studies. The trainer will also invite comments from other groups or individuals and seek to stimulate a debate where differences of opinion, approach or interpretation are apparent. The suggested solution by the trainer shall be distributed afterwards. If the discussion touches a lot of different issues and various problems are raised, it is also advisable to create a summary of the

discussion and solutions reached during the plenary session to be distributed after the workshop in addition to the trainer's prepared suggested solution.

Time frame

The introduction to the case studies should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will be divided into 4-5 groups. The discussion on the cases shall take 45 minutes, the following discussion in plenary including the debriefing shall take another 30 minutes.

The time allocated to this sub-session should be approximately 90 minutes, including some time for discussions.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	Task description of the two case studies on EU Waste Framework Directive
02	Suggested reasoning for the two case studies on EU Waste Framework Directive (only to be distributed after the working groups discussions)
03	DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive)

Trainer's profile

As for the Unit 3, the trainer presenting the case studies on the Waste Framework Directive shall be an expert on implementation and enforcement of EU legislation on waste. Ideally, the expert shall have in-house experience on enforcement of the rules and requirements of the above-defined legislation. The trainer should be available during the group discussion to assist participants if they need them for further clarifications of the task. At the debriefing the trainer should be available for an interactive discussion with all the participants and able to lead the discussion and summarise the results achieved.

Unit 5: Waste Management – End-of-Life products: waste of electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), packaging and packaging waste (PPW), end-of-life vehicles (ELVs)

Short description of content and general objectives

The general objective of this presentation is to introduce the participants to three specific waste management policies relating to end-of-life vehicles (ELVs), waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and packaging and packaging waste (PPW), explaining the issues on enforcing them at national level, main requirements to be followed and providing examples of national decisions in some Member States. After the presentation of each directive with its specificities, the concluding focus should be put on the common points between the three legal acts.

Specific learning points

- Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles (ELVs): definitions, scope
- Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): definitions, scope, interpretation by the CJEU
- Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste (PPW): definitions, scope, interpretation by the CJEU
- Common points between the three directives
 - Prevention: general EU law and specific measures
 - Preparing for reuse
 - Reuse, recycling and recovery: collection, storage and treatment facilities (sites, treatment, permit or registration)
 - Reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery
- Miscellaneous
 - Reporting and information
 - Financing
 - Shipments of WEEE and used EEE

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a face-to-face frontal presentation in plenary. Given that the field covered by the three directives is highly technical, it firstly needs a systematic presentation with a focus on the structure of the legal acts as well as on the main points and the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The order in which the different points of the unit are presented should be defined by the trainer. The subsequent discussion should be moderated either by the trainer, the chair and/or the judicial training advisor of the event.

Time frame

The time allocated for this unit will be approximately 75 minutes and shall include 10-15 minutes for discussion with the participants.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation "End-of life vehicles (ELVs), Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and Packaging and packaging waste (PPW)"
02	European Parliament and Council <u>DIRECTIVE 94/62/EC</u> of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (PPW) (<u>CONSOLIDATED VERSION</u>)
03	<u>Case C-341/01</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 29 April 2004, Plato Plastik Robert Frank GmbH v Caropack Handelsgesellschaft mbH
04	<u>DIRECTIVE 2000/53/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of life vehicles (ELVs Directive)
05	<u>Case C-64/09</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 15 April 2010, European Commission v French Republic
06	<u>Directive 2012/19/EU</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
07	<u>Case C-369/14</u> , Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 16 July 2015, Sommer Antriebs- und Funktechnik GmbH v Rademacher Geräte-Elektronik GmbH & Co. KG

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation – USB stick):

	Packaging and packaging waste
08	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, 2 December 2015, <u>COM(2015) 596 final</u>
09	<u>DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/720</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 amending Directive 94/62/EC as regards reducing the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags
10	<u>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2013/2/EU</u> of 7 February 2013 amending Annex I to Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste
11	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2009/292/EC</u> of 24 March 2009 establishing the

	conditions for a derogation for plastic crates and plastic pallets in relation to the heavy metal concentration levels established in Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste (notified under document number C(2009) 1959)
12	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2006/340/EC</u> of 8 May 2006 amending Decision 2001/171/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for the purpose of prolonging the validity of the conditions for a derogation for glass packaging in relation to the heavy metal concentration levels established in Directive 94/62/EC (notified under document number C(2006) 1823)
13	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2005/270/EC</u> of 22 March 2005 establishing the formats relating to the database system pursuant to Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste (notified under document number C(2005) 854)
14	<u>DIRECTIVE 2005/20/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2005 amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste
15	<u>DIRECTIVE 2004/12/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste - Statement by the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament
16	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2001/524/EC</u> of 28 June 2001 relating to the publication of references for standards EN 13428:2000, EN 13429:2000, EN 13430:2000, EN 13431:2000 and EN 13432:2000 in the Official Journal of the European Communities in connection with Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste (notified under document number C(2001) 1681)
17	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2001/171/EC</u> of 19 February 2001 establishing the conditions for a derogation for glass packaging in relation to the heavy metal concentration levels established in Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste (notified under document number C(2001) 398)
18	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 97/129/EC</u> of 28 January 1997 establishing the identification system for packaging materials pursuant to European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste
	Case Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste
19	<u>Case T-202/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) on 7 July 2014, Group'Hygiène v European Commission
20	<u>Case T-224/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Melitta France v European Commission (original text available in French)

21	<u>Case T-231/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Wepa Lille v European Commission (original text available in French)
22	<u>Case T-232/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, SCA Hygiène Products v European Commission (original text available in French)
23	<u>Case T-233/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Paul Hartmann SA v European Commission (original text available in French)
24	<u>Case T-234/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Lucart France v European Commission (original text available only in French)
25	<u>Case T-235/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Gopack v European Commission (original text available only in French)
26	<u>Case T-236/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, CMC France v European Commission (original text available only in French)
27	<u>Case T-237/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, SCA Tissue France v European Commission (original text available only in French)
28	<u>Case T-238/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Delipapier v European Commission (original text available only in French)
29	<u>Case T-243/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Industrie Cartarie Tronchetti SpA (ICT) v European Commission (original text available only in French)
30	<u>Case T-244/13</u> , Order of the General Court (First Chamber) of 7 July 2014, Industrie Cartarie Tronchetti Ibérica, SL v European Commission (original text available only in French)
31	<u>Case C-26/05</u> , Order of the Court (Third Chamber) of 16 February 2006, Plato Plastik Robert Frank GmbH v Caropack Handelsgesellschaft mbH
32	<u>Case T-142/03</u> , Order of the Court of First Instance (Third Chamber) of 16 February 2005, Fost Plus VZW v Commission of the European Communities
33	<u>Case C-309/02</u> , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 14 December 2004, Radlberger Getränkegesellschaft mbH & Co. and S. Spitz KG v Land Baden-Württemberg
34	<u>Case C-463/01</u> , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 14 December 2004, Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany
35	<u>Case C-30/01</u> , Judgment of the Court of 23 September 2003, Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom

36	<u>Case C-159/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 6 June 2002, Sapod Audic v Eco-Emballages SA
37	<u>Case C-116/00</u> , Order of the Court of 28 June 2000, Criminal proceedings against Claude Laguillaumie
38	<u>Case C-35/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 24 January 2002, Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
39	<u>Case C-466/99</u> , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 24 January 2002, Commission of the European Communities v Italian Republic
40	<u>Case C-292/99</u> , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 2 May 2002, Commission of the European Communities v French Republic
41	<u>Case C-123/99</u> , Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 13 April 2000, Commission of the European Communities v Hellenic Republic
	Useful documents on Packaging and Packaging Waste: policy documents, reports, fact sheets
42	<u>COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION 2009/C 107/01</u> - Beverage packaging, deposit systems and free movement of goods, May 2009
43	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> on 27 March 2015 – Study in Relation to the Derogation for Hazardous Substances in Crates and Pallets, prepared by Oeko-Institut and Eunomia
44	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> on February 2012 – Options to Improve the Biodegradability Requirements in the Packaging Directive, European Commission
45	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> on October 2012 – Assistance to the Commission to Complement an Assessment of the Socio-Economic Costs and Benefits of Options to Reduce the Use of Single-Use Plastic Carrier Bags in the EU, prepared by Eunomia Research & Consulting Ltd
46	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> on 12 September 2011 – Assessment of Impacts of Options to Reduce the Use of Single-Use Plastic Carrier Bags, European Commission
47	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> on 3 August 2011 – Awareness and Exchange of Best Practices on the Implementation and Enforcement of the Essential Requirements for Packaging and Packaging Waste, European Commission
48	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> in 2008 – A Survey on compliance with the Essential Requirements in the Member States of the Packaging Directive, prepared by ARCADIS

49	<u>FINAL REPORT</u> on 29 September 2008 – Study to Analyse the Derogation Request on the use of Heavy Metals in Plastic Crates and Plastic Pallets, European Commission
	End-of-Life Vehicles
50	<u>DIRECTIVE 2005/64/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on the type-approval of motor vehicles with regard to their reusability, recyclability and recoverability and amending Council Directive 70/156/EEC
51	<u>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/1/EC</u> of 7 January 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical progress, Directive 2005/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the type-approval of motor vehicles with regard to their reusability, recyclability and recoverability
52	<u>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/774</u> of 18 May 2016 amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles
53	<u>DIRECTIVE 2008/112/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 amending Council Directives 76/768/EEC, 88/378/EEC, 1999/13/EC and Directives 2000/53/EC, 2002/96/EC and 2004/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council in order to adapt them to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
54	<u>DIRECTIVE 2008/33/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
55	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2005/437/EC</u> of 10 June 2005 repealing Decision 2005/63/EC amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of life vehicles (notified under document number C(2005) 1705)
56	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2005/293/EC</u> of 1 April 2005 laying down detailed rules on the monitoring of the reuse/recovery and reuse/recycling targets set out in Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2004) 2849)
57	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2003/138/EC</u> of 27 February 2003 establishing component and material coding standards for vehicles pursuant to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2003) 620)

58	<u>COMMISSION DECISION 2002/151/EC</u> of 19 February 2002 on minimum requirements for the certificate of destruction issued in accordance with Article 5(3) of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2002) 518)
	Useful Documents on ELVs
59	<u>STUDY</u> on End of life vehicles: Legal aspects, national practices and recommendations for future successful approach, European Commission, DG IP, October 2010
	Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
60	<u>Directive 2011/65/EU</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
	Useful Documents on Electrical and Electronic Equipment: policy documents, reports, fact sheets
61	<u>REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION COM(2016) 2015</u> to the European Parliament and the Council on the exercise of the power to adopt delegated acts conferred on the Commission pursuant to Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, 18 April 2016
62	<u>Restriction of Hazardous Substance (RoHS 2) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (FAQ) GUIDANCE DOCUMENT</u> , 12 December 2012

Trainer's profile

The trainer/ facilitator presenting the legal framework end-of-life products shall be an all-round expert and fully familiar with the various policies as well as legal documents in implementation of the three directives concerned. A possible trainer may be a civil officer from an EU or relevant national or regional authority, a practicing lawyer, or an academic with practical experience in waste management policy.

Unit 6: Case study on End-of-life products directives

Short description of content and general objectives

The aim of the three case-studies on enforcement of the certain concepts of the three Directives on end-of-life products is to consolidate the knowledge and skills gained during the theoretical presentation and to lead through the different phases and difficulties of the exercising of due diligence. During the case studies activities, the participants from the national judiciaries should increase their knowledge on implementation of the three Directives, as – even though the situations described are based on artificial facts, the final judgements of the CJEU on the cases presented earlier are integrated in the task. They should be provided with guidance regarding the legal basis of each requirement and the problems that can arise during each step of the way.

Specific learning points

- The duty of demolition companies vis-à-vis an end-of-life vehicle
- The concept of electrical and electronic equipment with the example of a heat pump water/water
- The statute of gift-wrapping and paper bags: packaging or not packaging

Methodology

The three case-studies will be distributed to the participants in the user's pack at the beginning of the workshop. The trainer will then explain the factual background of the cases, explain the judgments taken by the CJEU on each of the Directives and the questions to be discussed on the simulated facts.

After the short introduction, participants will be divided into working groups of 6-8 persons each. The groups should each appoint a moderator and a rapporteur. The groups will discuss the cases on the basis of the applicable material (especially the CJEU judgments identified) presented and discussed during the presentation.

After the group discussion, participants will reconvene in a plenary session. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion. The trainer will comment on their findings during the debriefing of the case studies. The trainer will also invite comments from other groups or individuals and seek to stimulate a debate where differences of opinion, approach or interpretation are apparent.

Time frame

The introduction to the case studies should take 15 minutes, following which participants will split into groups. The discussion on the cases should take 45 minutes,

the ensuing discussion in the plenary including the debriefing should take another 30 minutes.

The time allocated to this sub-session should be approximately 90 minutes and should include some time for discussion.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation "End-of life vehicles (ELVs), Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and Packaging and packaging waste (PPW)"
02	Task description of the three case-studies on End-of-life products
03	European Parliament and Council <u>DIRECTIVE 94/62/EC</u> of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (PPW) (<u>CONSOLIDATED VERSION</u>)
04	<u>Case C-341/01</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 29 April 2004, Plato Plastik Robert Frank GmbH v Caropack Handelsgesellschaft mbH
05	<u>DIRECTIVE 2000/53/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of life vehicles (ELVs Directive)
06	<u>Case C-64/09</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 15 April 2010, European Commission v French Republic
07	<u>Directive 2012/19/EU</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
08	<u>Case C-369/14</u> , Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 16 July 2015, Sommer Antriebs- und Funktechnik GmbH v Rademacher Geräte-Elektronik GmbH & Co. KG

Trainer's profile

As for Unit 5, the trainer/facilitator presenting the legal framework end-of-life products shall be an all-round expert and fully familiar with the various policies as well as legal documents in implementation of the three directives concerned. A possible trainer may be a civil officer from an EU or a relevant national or regional authority, a practicing lawyer, or an academic with practical experience in waste management policy.

Unit 7: Waste management – operations. Movements: shipment, collection and transport of waste by commercial collectors. Treatments: Landfill, Incineration.

Short description of content and general objectives

The main aim of this presentation is to present the Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, the Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC and the relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The general objective of this presentation is an introduction to the development of waste sector and waste markets, highlighting that handling of waste may be of economic interest, which may be developed further into a profitable business. It shall also be defined that the currently debated Circular Economy Package focuses mainly on waste materials rather than on waste streams. Participants shall be reminded of the waste hierarchy, which is a relevant factor for defining national taxes on waste as well as preparing national waste management plans. The hierarchy is also a key factor in assessment of applications for waste trade.

As regards the cross-border waste trade, explanations shall be made of the related waste definition, which is the most challenging issue, as well as the distinction between the recovery and disposal operations of waste. Sufficient time shall also be devoted for the overview of international law on international waste shipment.

Specific learning points

- Historical perspective of the European Waste Law
- Waste hierarchy and related key definitions
- Waste trade – cross border approach
- Waste streams – statistics and categorisation, end of waste
- Landfills and waste incineration

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a face-to-face frontal presentation in plenary session. The order in which the different points of the unit are presented should be defined by the trainer(s). The subsequent discussion should be moderated either by the trainer or the chair of the event.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit will be approximately 90 minutes and should include some time for discussion with the participants.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation "Waste management – operations. Movements: shipment, collection and transport of waste by commercial collectors. Treatments: Landfill, Incineration"
02	<u>REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (consolidated version)
03	<u>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/31/EC</u> of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation – USB stick):

	Waste Operations: Waste Shipments
04	<u>COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1234/2014</u> of 18 November 2014 amending Annexes IIIB, V and VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
05	<u>REGULATION (EU) No 660/2014</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste
06	<u>COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 255/2013</u> of 20 March 2013 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IC, VII and VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
07	<u>COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 135/2012</u> of 16 February 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste to include certain unclassified wastes in Annex IIIB thereto
08	<u>COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 664/2011</u> of 11 July 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste to include certain mixtures of wastes in Annex IIIA thereto
09	<u>DIRECTIVE 2000/59/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues
10	<u>DIRECTIVE 2009/31/EC</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC,

	2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006
11	<u>COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 308/2009</u> of 15 April 2009 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IIIA and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
12	<u>COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 669/2008</u> of 15 July 2008 on completing Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
13	<u>COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1379/2007</u> of 26 November 2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, for the purposes of taking account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention
	Case law on waste shipments
14	<u>Case C-259/05</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 21 June 2007, Criminal proceedings v Omni Metal Service
15	<u>Case C-176/05</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 1 March 2007, KVZ retec GmbH v Republik Österreich
16	<u>Case C-215/04</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 16 February 2006, Marius Pedersen A/S v Miljøstyrelsen
17	<u>Case C-277/02</u> , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 16 December 2004, EU-Wood-Trading GmbH v Sonderabfall-Management-Gesellschaft Rheinland-Pfalz mbH
18	<u>Case C-116/01</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 3 April 2003, SITA EcoService Nederland BV, formerly Verol Recycling Limburg BV v Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer
19	<u>Case C-114/01</u> , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 11 September 2003, AvestaPolarit Chrome Oy
20	<u>Case C-444/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 19 June 2003, The Queen, on the application of Mayer Parry Recycling Ltd, v Environment Agency and Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, and Corus (UK) Ltd and Allied Steel and Wire Ltd (ASW)
21	<u>Case C-458/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 13 February 2003, Commission of the European Communities v Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

22	<u>Case C-228/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 13 February 2003, Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany
23	<u>Case C-9/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 18 April 2002, Palin Granit Oy and Vehmassalon kansanterveystyön kuntayhtymän hallitus
24	<u>Case C-6/00</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 27 February 2002, Abfall Service AG (ASA) v Bundesminister für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie
25	<u>Case C-324/99</u> , Judgment of the Court of 13 December 2001, DaimlerChrysler AG v Land Baden-Württemberg
26	<u>Joined Cases C-418/97 and C-419/97</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 15 June 2000, ARCO Chemie Nederland Ltd v Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (C-418/97) and Vereniging Dorpsbelang Hees, Stichting Werkgroep Weurt+ and Vereniging Stedelijk Leefmilieu Nijmegen v Directeur van de dienst Milieu en Water van de provincie Gelderland (C-419/97)
27	<u>Joined Cases C-175/98 and C-177/98</u> , Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 5 October 1999, Criminal proceedings against Paolo Lirussi (C-175/98) and Francesca Bizzaro (C-177/98)
28	<u>Case C-203/96</u> , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 25 June 1998, Chemische Afvalstoffen Dusseldorp BV and Others v Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer
29	<u>Case C-129/96</u> , Judgment of the Court of 18 December 1997, Inter-Environnement Wallonie ASBL v Région Wallonne
30	<u>Joined Cases C-304/94, C-339/94, C-342/94, and C-224/95</u> , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 25 June 1997, Criminal proceedings against Euro Tombesi and Adino Tombesi (C-304/94), Roberto Santella (C-330/94), Giovanni Muzi and others (C-342/94) and Anselmo Savini (C-224/95)
31	<u>Case C-422/92</u> , Judgment of the Court of 10 May 1995, Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany
32	<u>Case C-2/90</u> , Judgment of the Court of 9 July 1992, Commission of the European Communities v Kingdom of Belgium
	International Law and Conventions on Waste Shipments
33	<u>Basel Convention</u> on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted in 1989, with later amendments
34	<u>OECD Decision</u> - C(2001)107 final concerning the control of transboundary

	movements of wastes destined for recovery operations, as amended by C(2004)20 (unofficial consolidated text)
	Useful documents on Waste Shipments: policy documents, reports, fact sheets
35	<u>REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION COM(2015) 660</u> to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste. Generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste in the Member States of the European Union, 2010-2012, December 2015
	Landfill Legislation
36	<u>Proposal (COM(2015) 594)</u> for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, 2 December 2015
37	<u>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2011/97/EU</u> of 5 December 2011 amending Directive 1999/31/EC as regards specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste
38	<u>COUNCIL DECISION 2003/33/EC</u> of 19 December 2002 establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC

Trainer's profile

Continuous training of judges and prosecutors on the subject can be more successful when done by colleagues who have the same professional background ("speaking the same language"). As waste shipment cases may have an administrative and a criminal law context it may create a more rewarding session if it is co-conducted by judges working in different fields of law, having the necessary experience with issues of judicial review proceedings at national level. An ideal speaker could therefore be a judge experienced in administrative and/or criminal law, focusing on environment. The session may also be conducted by a civil officer from an EU or a relevant national or regional authority, a practicing lawyer, or an academic with practical experience in waste operations policy.

Unit 8: Case study on the application of rules specific to waste operation

Short description of content and general objectives

In this unit a simulated case containing various kinds of doctrinal and practical problems in identifying evidence is provided within the background documentation, meeting the need to define the "export of waste" and legal procedures to be applied when leaving the territorial waters of the EU. The case study discussion shall be done in line with the aim of the Waste Shipment Regulation, considering the relevant factual aspects and considering the relevant legal aspects. The aim is also to ask participants from different EU Member States to comment on the solutions proposed by the trainer and/or present different solutions from the jurisdictions they represent.

The case is meant to facilitate discussion amongst the participants on how they would solve the problems presented. Important to note is that the case is not meant to provide 100% right or wrong answers to the legal questions, problems and dilemmas presented. Its main purpose is to make the participants aware of the legal problems and show the participants possible and impossible routes to react to these questions.

Specific learning points/ questions raised for the case study

- When (from what moment on) can an export of waste be regarded as such ?
- What factors are required to make such an assessment ?
- Who is to be considered an owner of the waste ?
- Who is to be considered a "holder" of the waste ?
- Which legal provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation shall be applied in the analysis of this case study ?
- Shall the Landfills Directive be taken into consideration while making a decision on "beached" ships ?
- Which EU legislation shall be applied for the request for injunction ?

Methodology

The trainer will present the case task by raising some points on the application of the Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 persons in each. The groups will discuss the case on the basis of the Regulation. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion and the trainer will comment on their findings.

Time frame

The introduction of the case study should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will be split into groups. The discussion on the case will take 45 minutes, the following discussion in the plenary including the debriefing will take another 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation "Waste management – operations. Movements: shipment, collection and transport of waste by commercial collectors. Treatments: Landfill, Incineration"
02	Task description of the case study on Waste Operations
03	<u>REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006</u> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (consolidated version)
04	<u>COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/31/EC</u> of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste

Trainer's profile

Continuous training of judges and prosecutors on the subject can be more successful when done by colleagues who have the same professional background ("speaking the same language"). As waste shipment cases may have an administrative and a criminal law context it may create a more rewarding session if it is co-conducted by judges working in different fields of law, having the necessary experience with issues of judicial review proceedings at national level. An ideal speaker could therefore be a judge experienced in administrative and/or criminal law, focusing on environment. The session may also be conducted by a civil officer from an EU or a relevant national or regional authority, a practicing lawyer, or an academic with practical experience in waste operations policy.

Unit 9: Role of a judge when enforcing EU instruments on waste legislation

Short description of content and general objectives

The general objective of this presentation is to show that the national judge, when applying waste legislation, is nothing but an EU judge. Having this in mind the slides give an overview of the main features that are important for being a judge in the EU legal order.

The session shall focus on the interplay between the Court of Justice and the national judiciaries. A toolbox of the national judge is described. This is done in a way that is very easy to understand and does not leave out possible problems. The aim is to provide the necessary tools for the national judges in order to assess and decide national cases on the matter (“legal craftsmanship”).

The aim is to reiterate common topics and initiate a discussion and a self-reflection of the participants on their own role as national judges in the Member States.

Specific learning points

- Role of the national judge as an EU judge
- EU judicial order (Article 19 TEU)
- Preliminary references (Article 267 TFEU)
- Toolbox of the national judge

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a face-to-face frontal presentation in plenary session. Use of a PowerPoint presentation can effectively present the highlights and headings of the material in this unit thus allowing an efficient introduction to it. Emphasis and examples can be added verbally by the trainer on a slide by slide basis.

It is essential that this unit is effectively structured so as to cover all aspects, and give participants a comprehensive overview. In order to achieve this, it is vital that the trainer ensures there is sufficient time for participants to raise questions or discuss any unclear points. The subsequent discussion may be moderated either by the trainer or the training manager/ judicial training advisor of the event.

Time frame

The duration of this session should be 45-60 minutes (including lecturing time and discussion sessions with the participants).

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "Role of a judge when enforcing EU instruments on waste legislation"
02	Treaty on European Union (consolidated version), 7 June 2016, OJ C202/01 (only Article 19 printed out)
03	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (consolidated version), 7 June 2016, OJ C202/01 (only Articles 174 and 267 are printed out)
04	Case C-188/07 , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 24 June 2008, Commune de Mesquer v Total France SA and Total International Ltd

Trainer's profile

The trainer/facilitator in this session should be, where possible, someone with practical experience in deciding national cases on EU law.

Unit 10: Case study on the role of a judge when dealing with files on waste

Short description of the content and general objectives

In this unit a fictitious case is provided within the background documentation. The case presented is a hypothetical case in which all kinds of doctrinal and practical problems are 'hidden' regarding the evidence – gathering in assessment of a car waste (end-of-life vehicle). This problem is put into the context of an administrative lawsuit. The categories of interim relief, admissibility and well-foundedness have to be discussed. Therefore the slides include main features of administrative justice through a comparative lens. On the merits, this approach leads to the application of the ELVs Directive and the WFD. The participants are enabled to apply the WFD in the context of their respective procedural law.

The case is meant to facilitate discussion amongst the participants on how they would solve the problems presented. Important to note is that the case is not meant to provide 100% right or wrong answers to the legal questions, problems and dilemmas presented. Its main purpose is to make the participants aware of the legal problems and showing the participants possible and impossible routes to react to these questions.

Specific learning points/ questions raised for the case study

- Interim relief
- Admissibility
- End-of-life vehicles Directive / Waste Framework Directive
- The concept of waste
- Case by case assessment

Methodology

The trainer will introduce the case by raising the main factual features. The case study, which is very practical in nature, is designed to facilitate fresh-thinking to be operationalized in a group setting. The study is also intended to prompt innovative and imaginative thinking by the participants.

After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 persons. The groups will discuss the case on the basis of the EU law and national (procedural) law. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion and the trainer will comment on their findings. Whilst the trainer should facilitate discussion and make suggestions, there is no 'right' or 'complete' answer for the case study.

Duration

The introduction to the case study shall take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will be divided into groups. The discussion on the case shall last up to 45 minutes, followed by the discussion in the plenary including the debriefing, which shall take another 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	PowerPoint Presentation: "Role of a judge when enforcing EU instruments on waste legislation"
02	Task description of the case study "Classic Car"
03	PowerPoint Presentation: case study "Classic Car" reasoning

Trainer's profile

The trainer/facilitator on the subject can be more successful when done by a colleague who has the same professional background ("speaking the same language"). An ideal speaker could therefore be a judge experienced in administrative justice. It will be particularly beneficial if the individual has lengthy experience, equipping him or her to describe practical examples and specific cases.

Unit 11: Closing session – evaluation of the workshop

Short description of content

In the final session of the workshop, conclusions will be drawn and participants will be invited to evaluate the event.

General objectives

Participants will provide feedback on the whole event, the preliminary information, the workshop documentation, the e-learning module and the usefulness of the workshop for their daily work.

Specific learning points

- Summing up the event
- Obtaining the feedback
- Use the feedback and the evaluations to improve the training module (for organisers)

Methodology

Participants will be in plenary. Before the final discussion and evaluation of the event is actually opened, each participant should have already filled in the evaluation form. If possible, all participants, i.e. including the speakers and the training manager and/or judicial training advisor of the workshop, shall participate in this final evaluation session. The training manager of the workshop should encourage the participants to speak openly about their impressions of the workshop.

Time frame

The closing session should take approx. 20-30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

01	Evaluation form
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Trainer profile

The closing session will be chaired by the training manager and/or the judicial training advisor of the workshop.

Objective

This two-and-a-half day workshop will provide the participants with an overview of EU waste legislation. Waste legislation remains challenging for judges, who are confronted with complaints based upon it, given the complexities of the definitions and legal concepts involved. Therefore the workshop will provide a comprehensive overview of this legislation. By addressing the issues that may be relevant for administrative judges as well as prosecutors, it will facilitate the handling of future national court procedures in this field.

Key elements of the workshop

- Waste in the EU economy
- Waste Framework Directive
- End-of-life products: packaging and packaging waste; end of life of vehicles; electrical and electronic waste
- Operations: landfill, incineration, shipment
- Role of a national judge in enforcing EU instruments on waste legislation

Who should attend?

Administrative judges and prosecutors from all EU Member States who are interested in environmental law.

Speakers & Training managers



HOW TO HANDLE COURT PROCEEDINGS INVOKING NON-COMPLIANCE WITH EU WASTE LAW

WORKSHOP FOR JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS

Place, Date

Organisers:

Language: English

For further information:

First Day of the Workshop

09:00 Arrival and registration of participants

09:30 **Welcome and introduction**

I. SETTING THE SCENE

10:00 **Waste in the EU economy: from linear to circular economy**

11:00 Coffee break

11:30 **Overview of the EU waste legal instruments in question and how they complement each other**

12:30 Lunch break

II. WASTE FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE (WFD)

13:30 **EU Waste Framework Directive**

- Main objectives and key features
- CJEU case law

15:00 Coffee break

15:30 **Case study on EU Waste Framework Directive**

17:00 End of the first workshop day

Second Day of the Workshop

III. WASTE MANAGEMENT: END-OF-LIFE PRODUCTS

09:00 **Electrical and electronic equipment waste (WEEE)
Packaging and packaging waste (PPW)
End of life of vehicles (ELVs)**

- Main objectives and key features of the EU instruments
- CJEU case law

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 **Case study on End-of-life products directives**

- Introduction to the case study
- Working groups
- Plenary discussion of the results

12:30 Lunch break

IV. WASTE MANAGEMENT: OPERATIONS

13:30 **Movement: shipment, collection and transport of waste by commercial collectors
Treatments: landfill, incineration.**

- Main objectives and key features of the EU instruments
- CJEU case law

15:00 Coffee break

15:30 **Case study on the application of rules specific to waste operations**

17:00 End of the second workshop day

Third Day of the Workshop

V. ENFORCEMENT AT NATIONAL LEVEL

09:00 **Role of a judge when enforcing EU instruments in waste legislation**

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 **Case study on role of a judge when dealing with files on waste**

12:30 **Evaluation of the workshop**

13:00 End of the workshop

Workshop on Environmental law for national judges “How to handle court proceedings invoking non-compliance with EU Waste Law”

Background Documentation

	EU Documents
01	Treaty on European Union (consolidated version), 7 June 2016, OJ C202/01
02	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (consolidated version), 7 June 2016, OJ C202/01
03	Decision No 1386/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 ‘Living well, within the limits of our planet’ (7th Environment Action Programme to 2020)
	Waste - Introduction
04	Introduction. Thematic Briefing – Waste (2015), European Environmental Agency, Copenhagen
05	WASTE MARKET STUDY : The efficient functioning of waste markets in the European Union legislative and policy options, European Commission, final report, July 2016
06	COM(2015) 614 final - Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy, 2 December 2015
07	COM(2011) 13 final – Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste, 19 January 2011
08	COM(2007) 59 final Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the Interpretative Communication on waste and by-products, 21 February 2007
09	COM(2005) 666 final – Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Taking sustainable use of resources forward: A Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste, 21 December 2005

	Waste Framework Directive
10	DIRECTIVE 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive)
11	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE (on waste) of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, COM(2015) 595, 2 December 2015
12	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives
13	COMMISSION DECISION 2014/955/EU of 18 December 2014 amending Decision 2000/532/EC on the list of waste pursuant to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
14	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION 2013/727/EU of 6 December 2013 establishing a format for notifying the information on the adoption and substantial revisions of the waste management plans and the waste prevention programmes (notified under document C(2013) 8641)
15	COMMISSION DECISION 2011/753/EU of 18 November 2011 establishing rules and calculation methods for verifying compliance with the targets set in Article 11(2) of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (notified under document C(2011) 8165)
16	Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and Council of 5 April 2006 on waste
17	COMMISSION DECISION 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (notified under document number C(2000) 1147)
18	Council Directive 91/156/EEC of 18 March 1991 amending Council Directive 75/442/EEC
19	Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste
20	Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources

21	Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment
	<i>Case Law on Waste Law</i>
22	Case C-147/15 , Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 28 July 2016, Città Metropolitana di Bari, formerly Provincia di Bari v Edilizia Mastrodonato Srl
23	Case C-292/12 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 12 December 2013, Ragn-Sells AS v Sillamäe Linnavalitsus
24	Case C-241/12 , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber), 12 December 2013, Shell Nederland Verkoopmaatschappij BV and Belgian Shell NV
25	Case C-113/12 , Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 3 October 2013, Donal Brady v Environmental Protection Agency
26	Case C-358/11 , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 7 March 2013, Lapin elinkeino-, liikenne- ja ympäristökeskuksen liikenne ja infrastruktuuri - vastuualue v Lapin luonnonsuojelupiiri ry
27	Case C-37/09 , Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 10 June 2010, European Commission v Portuguese Republic (only available in French)
28	Case C-254/08 , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 16 July 2009, Futura Immobiliare srl Hotel Futura and Others v Comune di Casoria
29	Case C-188/07 , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 24 June 2008, Commune de Mesquer v Total France SA and Total International Ltd
30	Case C-252/05 , Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 10 May 2007, The Queen on the application of Thames Water Utilities Ltd v South East London Division, Bromley Magistrates' Court (District Judge Carr)
31	Case C-447/03 , Judgement of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 25 November 2004, Commission of the European Communities v. Republic of Italy (available only in French)
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45	STUDY on assessment of separate collection schemes in the 28 capitals of the EU, prepared by BOPRO, 13 November 2015

46	DRAFT GUIDANCE DOCUMENT on the definition and classification of hazardous wastes from 8 June 2015
47	GUIDANCE DOCUMENT on the interpretation of key provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, June 2012
48	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE with a view to preparing an amendment of the list of waste: Short analysis of impacts for certain waste types, prepared by ÖKOPOL GmbH, 2012
49	FINAL REPORT – Evolution of (Bio-) waste generation/prevention and (bio-) waste prevention indicators, European Commission, September 2011
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51	FINAL REPORT Review of the European List of Waste, prepared by Ökopol GmbH in cooperation with ARGUS GmbH, November 2008
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52	European Parliament and Council DIRECTIVE 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste (CONSOLIDATED VERSION)
53	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste, 2 December 2015, COM(2015) 596 final
54	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/720 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 amending Directive 94/62/EC as regards reducing the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags
55	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2013/2/EU of 7 February 2013 amending Annex I to Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste
56	COMMISSION DECISION 2009/292/EC of 24 March 2009 establishing the conditions for a derogation for plastic crates and plastic pallets in relation to the heavy metal concentration levels established in Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste (notified under document number C(2009) 1959)
57	COMMISSION DECISION 2006/340/EC of 8 May 2006 amending Decision 2001/171/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council for the purpose of prolonging the validity of the conditions for a derogation for glass packaging

	in relation to the heavy metal concentration levels established in Directive 94/62/EC (notified under document number C(2006) 1823)
58	COMMISSION DECISION 2005/270/EC of 22 March 2005 establishing the formats relating to the database system pursuant to Directive 94/62/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on packaging and packaging waste (notified under document number C(2005) 854)
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76	Case C-26/05 , Order of the Court (Third Chamber) of 16 February 2006, Plato Plastik Robert Frank GmbH v Caropack Handelsgesellschaft mbH
77	Case T-142/03 , Order of the Court of First Instance (Third Chamber) of 16 February 2005, Fost Plus VZW v Commission of the European Communities
78	Case C-309/02 , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 14 December 2004, Radlberger Getränkegesellschaft mbH & Co. and S. Spitz KG v Land Baden-Württemberg
79	Case C-463/01 , Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 14 December 2004, Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany
80	Case C-341/01 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 29 April 2004, Plato Plastik Robert Frank GmbH v Caropack Handelsgesellschaft mbH
81	Case C-30/01 , Judgment of the Court of 23 September 2003, Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom
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	<i>Useful documents on Packaging and Packaging Waste: policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>
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90	FINAL REPORT on February 2012 – Options to Improve the Biodegradability Requirements in the Packaging Directive, European Commission
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92	FINAL REPORT on 12 September 2011 – Assessment of Impacts of Options to Reduce the Use of Single-Use Plastic Carrier Bags, European Commission
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	End-of-life products

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104	FINAL REPORT on end-of-waste criteria for aluminium and aluminium alloy scrap: technical proposals by the DG JRC-IPTS, European Commission, July 2010
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106	FINAL REPORT on the selection of waste streams for end-of-waste assessment by the DG JRC-IPTS, European Commission, June 2010
107	FINAL REPORT on end-of-waste criteria by the DG JRC-IPTS, European Commission, September 2009
	<i>End-of-Life Vehicles</i>
108	DIRECTIVE 2005/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on the type-approval of motor vehicles with regard to their

	reusability, recyclability and recoverability and amending Council Directive 70/156/EEC
109	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/1/EC of 7 January 2009 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical progress, Directive 2005/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the type-approval of motor vehicles with regard to their reusability, recyclability and recoverability
110	DIRECTIVE 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on end-of life vehicles (ELV Directive)
111	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/774 of 18 May 2016 amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles
112	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2013/28/EU of 17 May 2013 amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles
113	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2011/37/EU of 30 March 2011 amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles
114	COMMISSION DECISION 2010/115 of 23 February 2010 amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document C(2010) 972)
115	DIRECTIVE 2008/112/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 amending Council Directives 76/768/EEC, 88/378/EEC, 1999/13/EC and Directives 2000/53/EC, 2002/96/EC and 2004/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council in order to adapt them to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
116	COMMISSION DECISION 2008/689/EC of 1 August 2008 amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2008) 4017)
117	DIRECTIVE 2008/33/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
118	COUNCIL DECISION 2005/673/EC of 20 September 2005 amending Annex II of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles

119	COMMISSION DECISION 2005/438/EC of 10 June 2005 amending Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2005) 1707)
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121	COMMISSION DECISION 2005/293/EC of 1 April 2005 laying down detailed rules on the monitoring of the reuse/recovery and reuse/recycling targets set out in Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2004) 2849)
122	COMMISSION DECISION 2003/138/EC of 27 February 2003 establishing component and material coding standards for vehicles pursuant to Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2003) 620)
123	COMMISSION DECISION 2002/525/EC of 27 June 2002 amending Annex II of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2002) 2238)
124	COMMISSION DECISION 2002/151/EC of 19 February 2002 on minimum requirements for the certificate of destruction issued in accordance with Article 5(3) of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles (notified under document number C(2002) 518)
	<i>Case Law on End-of-Life Vehicles</i>
125	Case C-64/09 , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 15 April 2010, European Commission v French Republic
	<i>Useful Documents on ELVs: Reports, Studies, Fact Files</i>
126	GUIDANCE DOCUMENT : Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, January 2005
127	FINAL REPORT COM(2007) 5 from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the targets contained in article 7(2)(b) of directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicle, 16 January 2007
128	STUDY on End of life vehicles: Legal aspects, national practices and recommendations for future successful approach, European Commission, DG IP, October 2010
	<i>Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)</i>

129	Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
130	Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
131	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/585 of 12 February 2016 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) in spare parts recovered from and used for the repair or refurbishment of medical devices or electron microscopes
132	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/863 of 31 March 2015 amending Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of restricted substances
133	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/574 of 30 January 2015 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for mercury in intravascular ultrasound imaging systems
134	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/573 of 30 January 2015 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in polyvinyl chloride sensors in in-vitro diagnostic medical devices
135	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/76/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for Mercury in hand crafted luminous discharge tubes (HLDTs) used for signs, decorative or architectural and specialist lighting and light-artwork
136	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/75/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for mercury in cold cathode fluorescent lamps (CCFLs) for back-lighting liquid crystal displays, not exceeding 5 mg per lamp, used in industrial monitoring and control instruments placed on the market before 22 July 2017
137	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/74/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an

	exemption for lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems for industrial monitoring and control instruments
138	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/73/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in platinized platinum electrodes used for conductivity measurements
139	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/72/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in solders and termination finishes of electrical and electronic components and finishes of printed circuit boards used in ignition modules and other electrical and electronic engine control systems
140	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/71/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in solder in one interface of large area stacked die elements
141	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/70/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in micro-channel plates (MCPs)
142	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/69/EU of 13 March 2014 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of less than 125 V AC or 250 V DC for industrial monitoring and control instruments
143	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/16/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead as an activator in the fluorescent powder of discharge lamps when used for extracorporeal photopheresis lamps containing BSP (BaSi2O5:Pb) phosphors
144	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/15/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in reused spare parts, recovered from medical devices placed on the market before 22 July 2014 and used in category 8 equipment placed on the market before 22 July 2021,

	provided that reuse takes place in auditable closed-loop business-to-business return systems, and that the reuse of parts is notified to the consumer
145	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/14/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for 3,5 mg mercury per lamp in single capped compact fluorescent lamps for general lighting purposes < 30 W with a lifetime equal to or above 20 000 h
146	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/13/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in solders on populated printed circuit boards used in Directive 93/42/EEC class IIa and IIb mobile medical devices other than portable emergency defibrillators
147	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/12/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in solders on printed circuit boards of detectors and data acquisition units for Positron Emission Tomographs which are integrated into Magnetic Resonance Imaging equipment
148	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/11/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for hexavalent chromium in alkali dispensers used to create photocathodes in X-ray image intensifiers until 31 December 2019 and in spare parts for X-ray systems placed on the EU market before 1 January 2020
149	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/10/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in alloys, as a superconductor or thermal conductor, used in cryo-cooler cold heads and/or in cryo-cooled cold probes and/or in cryo-cooled equipotential bonding systems, in medical devices (category 8) and/or in industrial monitoring and control instruments
150	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/9/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead and cadmium in metallic bonds creating superconducting magnetic circuits in MRI, SQUID, NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) or FTMS (Fourier Transform Mass Spectrometer) detectors

151	<p>COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/8/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in solders for mounting cadmium telluride and cadmium zinc telluride digital array detectors to printed circuit boards</p>
152	<p>COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/7/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in solders, termination coatings of electrical and electronic components and printed circuit boards, connections of electrical wires, shields and enclosed connectors which are used (a) in magnetic fields within the sphere of 1 m radius around the isocentre of the magnet in medical magnetic resonance imaging equipment, including patient monitors designed to be used within this sphere, or (b) in magnetic fields within 1 m distance from the external surfaces of cyclotron magnets, magnets for beam transport and beam direction control applied for particle therapy</p>
153	<p>COMMISSION DELEGATED DECISION 2014/6/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in the surface coatings of pin connector systems requiring nonmagnetic connectors which are used durably at a temperature below – 20 °C under normal operating and storage conditions</p>
154	<p>COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/5/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in solders on printed circuit boards, termination coatings of electrical and electronic components and coatings of printed circuit boards, solders for connecting wires and cables, solders connecting transducers and sensors that are used durably at a temperature below – 20 °C under normal operating and storage</p>
155	<p>COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/4/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead enabling vacuum tight connections between aluminium and steel in X-ray image intensifiers</p>
156	<p>COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/3/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead acetate marker for use in stereotactic head frames for use</p>

	with CT (Computed Tomography) and MRI and in positioning systems for gamma beam and particle therapy equipment
157	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/2/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for cadmium in phosphor coatings in image intensifiers for X-ray images until 31 December 2019 and in spare parts for X-ray systems placed on the EU market before 1 January 2020
158	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2014/1/EU of 18 October 2013 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, the Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead as an alloying element for bearings and wear surfaces in medical equipment exposed to ionising radiation
159	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2012/51/EU of 10 October 2012 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for applications containing cadmium
160	COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE 2012/50/EU of 10 October 2012 amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for applications containing lead
	<i>Useful Documents on Electrical and Electronic Equipment: policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>
161	REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION COM(2016) 2015 to the European Parliament and the Council on the exercise of the power to adopt delegated acts conferred on the Commission pursuant to Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, 18 April 2016
162	FINAL REPORT on Study for the analysis of impacts from RoHS2 on non-road mobile machinery without an on-board power source, on windows and doors with electric functions, and on the refurbishment of medical devices, prepared by Oeko-Institut e.V., 12 March 2015
163	FINAL REPORT on Additional Input to the Commission Impact Assessment for a Review of the Scope Provisions of the RoHS Directive Pursuant to Article 24(1), prepared by Oeko-Institut e.V., 11 June 2014
164	Restriction of Hazardous Substance (RoHS 2) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (FAQ) GUIDANCE DOCUMENT , 12 December 2012

165	FINAL REPORT from the European Commission . Measures to be implemented and additional impact assessment with regard to scope changes, pursuant to the new RoHS Directive, 6 July 2012
	<i>Case Law on WEEE</i>
166	Case C-369/14 , Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber) of 16 July 2015, Sommer Antriebs- und Funktechnik GmbH v Rademacher Geräte-Elektronik GmbH & Co. KG
	<i>Spent Batteries and Accumulators</i>
167	DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC
168	DIRECTIVE 2013/56/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 amending Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators as regards the placing on the market of portable batteries and accumulators containing cadmium intended for use in cordless power tools, and of button cells with low mercury content, and repealing Commission Decision 2009/603/EC
169	DIRECTIVE 2008/103/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 amending Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators as regards placing batteries and accumulators on the market
170	DIRECTIVE 2008/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008 amending Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, as regards the implementing powers conferred on the Commission
171	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 493/2012 of 11 June 2012 laying down, pursuant to Directive 2006/66/EC detailed rules regarding the calculation of recycling efficiencies of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators
172	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1103/2010 of 29 November 2010 establishing, pursuant to Directive 2006/66/EC rules as regards capacity labelling of portable secondary (rechargeable) and automotive batteries and accumulators

173	COMMISSION DECISION 2008/763/EC of 29 September 2008 establishing, pursuant to Directive 2006/66/EC, a common methodology for the calculation of annual sales of portable batteries and accumulators to end-users
174	COMMISSION DECISION 2009/851/EC of 25 November 2009 establishing a questionnaire for Member States reports on the implementation of Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators
	<i>Useful documents on Spent Batteries and Accumulators: policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>
175	GUIDANCE DOCUMENT – on the application of Commission Regulation (EU) 493/2012 laying down detailed rules regarding the calculation of recycling efficiencies of the recycling processes of waste batteries and accumulators, European Commission
176	REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION COM(2014) 632 - on the availability of mercury-free button cells for hearing aids, in accordance with Article 4.4 of Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC, 15 October 2014
177	COMMISSION REPORT COM(2010) 698 - on the exemption from the ban on cadmium granted for portable batteries and accumulators intended for use in cordless power tools, 2 December 2010
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	<i>Waste Shipments</i>
184	REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (consolidated version)
185	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1234/2014 of 18 November 2014 amending Annexes IIIB, V and VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
186	REGULATION (EU) No 660/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste
187	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 255/2013 of 20 March 2013 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IC, VII and VIII to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
188	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 135/2012 of 16 February 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste to include certain unclassified wastes in Annex IIIB thereto
189	COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 664/2011 of 11 July 2011 amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste to include certain mixtures of wastes in Annex IIIA thereto
190	DIRECTIVE 2000/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues
191	DIRECTIVE 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006
192	COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 308/2009 of 15 April 2009 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IIIA

	and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
193	COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 669/2008 of 15 July 2008 on completing Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste
194	COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1379/2007 of 26 November 2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, for the purposes of taking account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention
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196	Case C-176/05 , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 1 March 2007, KVZ retec GmbH v Republik Österreich
197	Case C-215/04 , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 16 February 2006, Marius Pedersen A/S v Miljøstyrelsen
198	Case C-277/02 , Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 16 December 2004, EU-Wood-Trading GmbH v Sonderabfall-Management-Gesellschaft Rheinland-Pfalz mbH
199	Case C-116/01 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 3 April 2003, SITA EcoService Nederland BV, formerly Verol Recycling Limburg BV v Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer
200	Case C-114/01 , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 11 September 2003, AvestaPolarit Chrome Oy
201	Case C-444/00 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 19 June 2003, The Queen, on the application of Mayer Parry Recycling Ltd, v Environment Agency and Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions, and Corus (UK) Ltd and Allied Steel and Wire Ltd (ASW)
202	Case C-458/00 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 13 February 2003, Commission of the European Communities v Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
203	Case C-228/00 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 13 February 2003, Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany

204	Case C-9/00 , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 18 April 2002, Palin Granit Oy and Vehmassalon kansanterveystyön kuntayhtymän hallitus
205	Case C-6/00 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 27 February 2002, Abfall Service AG (ASA) v Bundesminister für Umwelt, Jugend und Familie.
206	Case C-324/99 , Judgment of the Court of 13 December 2001, DaimlerChrysler AG v Land Baden-Württemberg
207	Joined Cases C-418/97 and C-419/97 , Judgment of the Court (Fifth Chamber) of 15 June 2000, ARCO Chemie Nederland Ltd v Minister van Volkshuisvesting, Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieubeheer (C-418/97) and Vereniging Dorpsbelang Hees, Stichting Werkgroep Weurt+ and Vereniging Stedelijk Leefmilieu Nijmegen v Directeur van de dienst Milieu en Water van de provincie Gelderland (C-419/97)
208	Joined Cases C-175/98 and C-177/98 , Judgment of the Court (Fourth Chamber) of 5 October 1999, Criminal proceedings against Paolo Lirussi (C-175/98) and Francesca Bizzaro (C-177/98)
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210	Case C-129/96 , Judgment of the Court of 18 December 1997, Inter-Environnement Wallonie ASBL v Région Wallonne
211	Joined Cases C-304/94, C-339/94, C-342/94, and C-224/95 , Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber) of 25 June 1997, Criminal proceedings against Euro Tombesi and Adino Tombesi (C-304/94), Roberto Santella (C-330/94), Giovanni Muzi and others (C-342/94) and Anselmo Savini (C-224/95)
212	Case C-422/92 , Judgment of the Court of 10 May 1995, Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany
213	Case C-2/90 , Judgment of the Court of 9 July 1992, Commission of the European Communities v Kingdom of Belgium
	<i>International Law and Conventions on Waste Shipments</i>
214	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, adopted in 1989, with later amendments
215	OECD Decision - C(2001)107 final concerning the control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations, as amended by C(2004)20 (unofficial consolidated text)

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216	REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION COM(2015) 660 to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste. Generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste in the Member States of the European Union, 2010-2012, December 2015
217	CORRESPONDENTS' GUIDELINES and other guidance documents on Waste Shipments (No 1 – No 9)
	<i>Landfill Legislation</i>
218	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste
219	Proposal (COM(2015) 594) for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste
220	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2011/97/EU of 5 December 2011 amending Directive 1999/31/EC as regards specific criteria for the storage of metallic mercury considered as waste
221	COUNCIL DECISION 2003/33/EC of 19 December 2002 establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC
	<i>Useful documents on Landfill of Waste: policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>
222	REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION COM(2005) 105 to the Council and the European Parliament on the national strategies for the reduction of biodegradable waste going to landfills pursuant to article 5(1) of directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, 30 March 2005
	EU Legislation (and useful documents) on Specific Waste Streams
	<i>Biodegradable Waste</i>
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224	GREEN PAPER COM(2008) 811 - on the management of bio-waste in the EU
225	FINAL REPORT on 12 February 2010 – Assessment of the Options to Improve the Management of Bio-Waste in the EU, European Commission

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	<i>Plastic Waste</i>
228	GREEN PAPER COM(2013) 123 – on a European Strategy on Plastic Waste in the Environment
229	FINAL REPORT on April 2011 – Plastic Waste in the Environment, European Commission
230	FINAL REPORT on 28 November 2013 – Analysis of the public consultation on the green paper “European Strategy on Plastic Waste in the Environment”, European Commission
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232	COUNCIL DECISION 2006/507/EC of 14 October 2014 concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
233	STOCKHOLM CONVENTION on Persistent Organic Pollutants – Declaration, 22 May 2001 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN SWD(2014) 172 for the Stockholm Convention on POPs
234	REGULATION (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC
235	REGULATION (EU) No 757/2010 of 24 August 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants as regards Annexes I and III

236	REGULATION (EU) No 756/2010 of 24 August 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants as regards Annexes IV and V
	<i>International Conventions on POPs</i>
237	The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 22 May 2001 in Stockholm, Sweden
238	UNECE 1998 Aarhus Protocol on POPs
	<i>Useful Documents on POPs: Studies, policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>
239	SYNTHESIS REPORT on 8 July 2009 – Support related to the international and Community work on Persistent Organic Pollutants 2007-2009, European Commission
240	REVISED SYNTHESIS REPORT on August 2011 – Technical support on reporting obligations and update of the Community implementation plan under POP regulation, European Commission
241	INTERIM-SUMMARY REPORT on 26 August 2010 – Study on waste related issues of newly listed POPs and candidate POPs, European Commission
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	<i>Extractive Industries</i>
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248	COMMISSION DECISION 2009/337/EC of 20 April 2009 on the definition of the criteria for the classification of waste facilities in accordance with Annex III of Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of waste from extractive industries
249	COMMISSION DECISION 2009/358/EC of 29 April 2009 on the harmonisation, 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
250	COMMISSION DECISION 2009/359/EC of 30 April 2009 completing the definition of inert waste in implementation of Article 22(1)(f) of Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the management of waste from extractive industries
251	COMMISSION DECISION 2009/360/EC of 30 April 2009 completing the technical requirements for waste characterisation laid down by Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from extractive industries
	<i>Sewage Sludge</i>
252	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment
253	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 86/278/EEC of 12 June 1986 on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture (see amendment of Article 5 of DIRECTIVE 91/692/EEC)
254	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment
	<i>Useful documents on Sewage Sludge: policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>

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258	REGULATION (EU) No 1257/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on ship recycling and amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and Directive 2009/16/EC
259	DIRECTIVE 2000/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2000 on port reception facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues
260	DIRECTIVE 2002/84/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 November 2002 amending the Directives on maritime safety and the prevention of pollution from ships
261	COMMISSION COMMUNICATION COM(2008) 767 - An EU strategy for better ship dismantling, 19 November 2008
	<i>Relevant Case Law on Shipping</i>
262	France, Association Ban Asbestos France, Association Greenpeace France, Comité Anti-amiante Jussieu, Association Nationale de Défense des Victimes de l'Amiante v. République Française, " Le Clemenceau ". Conseil d'Etat (6ème et 1ère section réunies), Suspension Decision of 15 February 2006, N° 288801, published in Recueil Lebon (only available in French)
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266	IMO - The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships , adopted 15 May 2009
267	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, with a compilation of relevant practical information for stakeholders on the environmentally sound dismantling of ships. Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of full or partial dismantling of ships, and a Global Programme for Sustainable Ship Recycling
268	COMMISSION COMMUNICATION COM(2010) 88 – An assessment of the link between the IMO Hong Kong Convention for the safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships, the Basel Convention and the EU waste shipment regulation, 12 March 2010
	<i>Useful documents on Shipping: policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>
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270	FINAL REPORT on December 2009 – Support to the impact assessment of a new legislative proposal on ship dismantling, European Commission
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273	COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2006/117/EURATOM of 20 November 2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel
274	COUNCIL REGULATION (EURATOM) No 1493/93 of 8 June 1993 on shipments of radioactive substances between Member States

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	<i>Useful documents on Radioactive Waste and Substances: policy documents, reports, fact sheets</i>
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278	REPORT COM(2013) 240 - Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on the implementation by the Member States of Council Directive 2006/117 EURATOM on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuels
	<i>Additional Legal Documents</i>
279	Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (CONSOLIDATED VERSION)
280	Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment
281	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC