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F- Seveso Workshop: launch of the survey 6 February 2008, Brussels

**Introduction: presentation of the context and use of
the results of the study**



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A long history of major accidents and legislation ...

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1974: Flixborough, United Kingdom

1976: Seveso, Italy

1982: Original « Seveso Directive » adopted (82/501/EEC)

1984: Bhopal, India

1986: Basel, Switzerland

1996: « Seveso II Directive » adopted (96/82/EC)

2000: Baia Mare, Romania

2000: Enschede, Netherlands

2001: Toulouse, France

2003: Amendment 2003/105/EC

2004: Ghislenghien, Belgium

2005: Buncefield, United Kingdom



Seveso II Directive

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- COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 ON THE CONTROL OF MAJOR-ACCIDENT HAZARDS INVOLVING DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES (OJ L10, 14 January 1997)
 - DIRECTIVE 2003/105/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 December 2003 AMENDING COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/82/EC (OJ L345, 31 December 2003)
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Seveso II - Scope

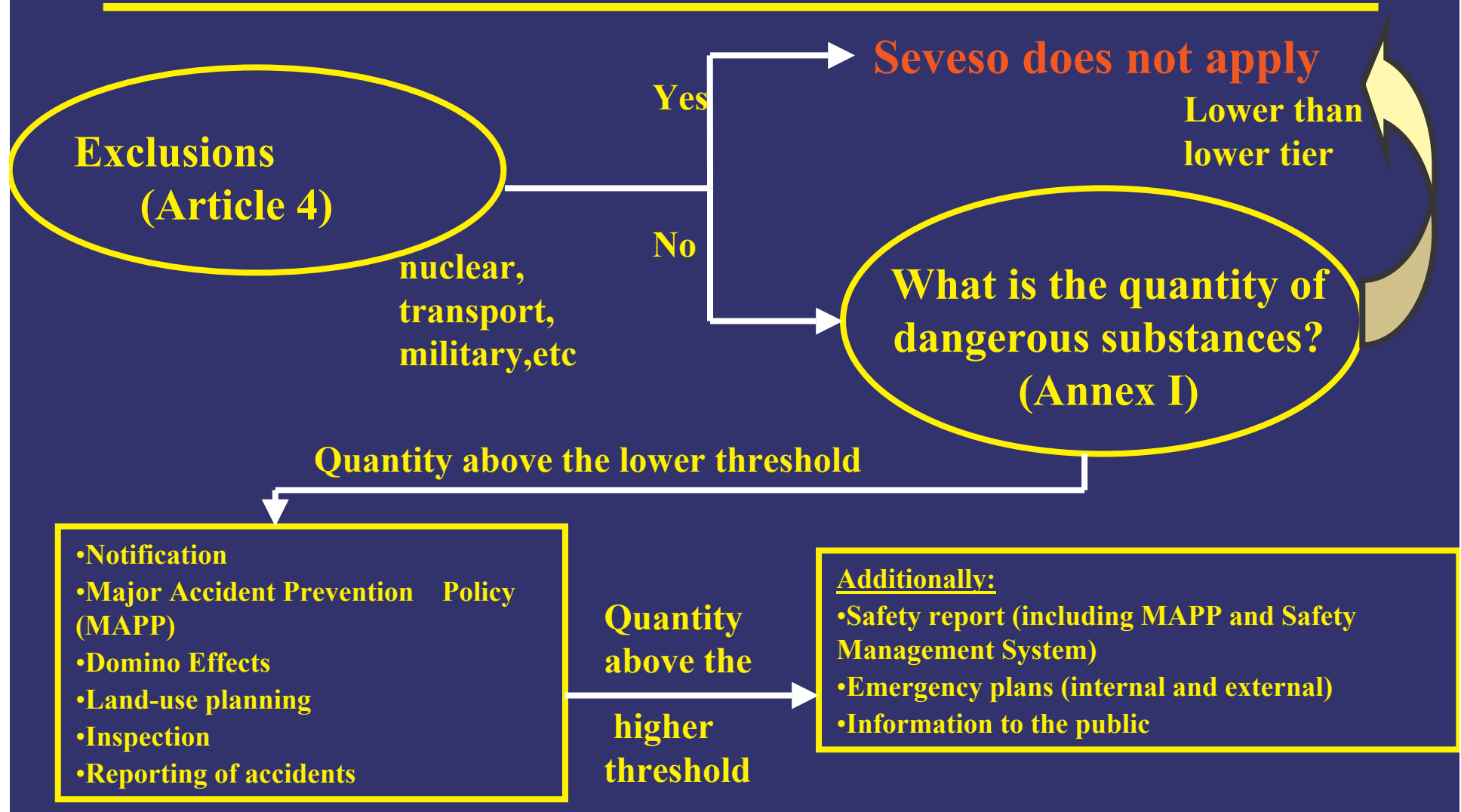
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- ~ 4000 upper + ~ 4000 lower tier establishments storing dangerous substances
 - Mainly chemical and petrochemical industry, storage, big industrial production and energy installations
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Scope & main obligations of Seveso II

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Some tools to assess implementation:

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1. Conformity checking of transposition
 2. Exchange of information through
Committee of Competent Authorities
 3. Three-yearly implementation reports
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Reporting 2003 -2005

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Report on the application in the Member States of Directive 96/82/EC

- The Commission elaborated a questionnaire and received reports from all Member States.
 - The Commission published a summary of the three-yearly reports of the Member States on 14 August 2007.
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Reporting 2003 -2005

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Some results (average EU-25)

93 % of the upper tier establishments had sent their safety report to the competent authorities by 31 December 2005.

94 % of the establishments had drawn up an internal emergency plan (but only 68 % had external emergency plans).

89 % of the upper tier establishments have been inspected.

72 % of the establishments had issued information to the public



Reporting 2003 -2005

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Overall conclusions

The obligations on operators to produce safety reports and to draw up internal emergency plans were in general satisfactorily met.

Overall implementation has improved. Main shortcomings: external emergency plans (elaboration and testing) and provision of information to the public.

Report available at

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/seveso/implementation.htm>



Reasons for review

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- Directive basically unchanged for over 10 years
 - Lack of qualitative information about actual implementation
 - Need to amend Directive for GHS
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Scope and aims of F-Seveso

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1. Scope

- Main requirements imposed on operators
 - MAPP
 - Safety reports, including SMS
 - Internal emergency plans

2. Aims

- Assess level and quality of practical implementation
 - Identify possible problems and weaknesses, best practices, scope for improvements, etc
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Inputs to Review

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- Adaptation to the GHS
 - Conclusions from Implementation Reports
 - Enforceability (Seminar next CCA on 7 April 08 in Slovenia)
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Inputs to Review (cont)

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4. Studies

- F-Seveso (effectiveness of requirements on operators)
 - Other planned studies (effectiveness of requirements imposed on public bodies, etc)
 - EU Action Programme for reducing administrative burdens (Information Obligations)
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Please participate in the survey and contribute to
the review

Thank you for your attention!
