

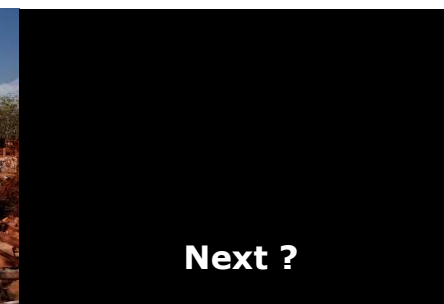
Major Accident Hazards Policy

**The basics about Directive
2012/18/EU (Seveso III) and its
relations to other legal acts**

A bitter lesson for Europe



*> 900 major accidents since 1980
= Billions € loss + fatalities/injuries + env. damage*



Selected major accidents & impact

Location	Year	Fatalities	Cost (€)
Toulouse (France)	2001	29	> 2.5 billion
Buncefield (United Kingdom)	2005	-	> 1.1 billion
Deepwater Horizon (USA)	2010	11	> 55 billion
Tianjin (China)	2015	173	> 10 billion

Seveso III – Scope

- *Applies to:*
 - **Locations with dangerous substances present**
 - as of the quantities indicated in Annex I
 - Actual or anticipated presence
- *Excluded are:*
 - **Military**
 - **Ionising Radiation**
 - **Transport** (outside establ.)
 - **Mining***
 - **Offshore**
 - Exploration of minerals
 - Exploration of hydrocarbons
 - Storage of gas
 - **Waste landfills***

* Not excluded are on-site chemical or thermal processing and tailing management

Seveso III – The key pillars

Establish rules
e.g. review legislation,
share information

Prevent

Limit risk
e.g. identification,
safety management,
land-use planning

**Learn
lesson**

Prepare

Use information
e.g. reporting & data
analysis -> lessons learnt

Respond

Limit impact
e.g. emergency plans,
public participation

1st pillar: Prevention

Operator (general)

- All necessary measures to:
 - Prevent accidents
 - Limit consequences

Operator (specific)

- Notify establishments
- Major accident prevention policy
- Safety management system
- Safety report*

Authorities

- Land-use planning, incl.
 - Domino effects
 - Natural disasters
- Inspections

* for upper tier establishments

2nd pillar: Preparedness

Operator

- Safety plan*
- Internal emergency plan*
- Train staff
- Consult staff*
- Inform public

Authorities

- External emergency plan
- Inform & involve public
- Inform neighbouring countries

Public

- Consultation and participation of public:
 - Planning
 - Modifications
 - Emergency plan
- Access to justice & information

* for upper tier establishments

3rd & 4th pillar: Response & lessons

Operator

- Provide information
- Liability:
 - Mitigate any effects
- Prevent reoccurrence

Authorities

- Activate emergency plan
- Make information available to public
- Monitor mitigation
- Report to Commission

Commission

- Analyse reported data
- Make reported data available
- Lessons learnt

Seveso-III vs. TEIA

Seveso-III-Directive is stricter and more specific than TEIA

- **Not only transboundary effects**
 - **Applies as of lower thresholds**
 - **Mandatory inspections**
 - **More descriptive on all requirements**
 - **Some aspects of TEIA are addressed in special legislation (e.g. GMO, mining, mutual assistance)**
- **When deciding on how to implement TEIA: consider requirements of Seveso-III**



Integrated policy making

- *Maintaining relations with other policy areas*
 - **Avoiding double regulation & administrative burden**
 - **Increasing effectiveness**
 - **Related policy areas are (examples):**
 - Classification & labelling of chemicals
 - The Union's Civil Protection Mechanism
 - Protection of critical infrastructure and CBRN-E policy
 - Policy on environmental liability
 - Protection of the environment through criminal law
 - Safety of offshore oil and gas operations
 - ...

Summary

- *Major accidents have major impact*
 - **Health, environment and economy**
- *Continuous improvement cycle*
 - **Prevention → Preparedness → Response → Lessons**
- *No time for silo thinking*
 - **Interactions with TEIA**
 - **Interactions with other legal areas**



Thank you for your attention

Alexandros Kiriazis

**European Commission
DG Environment Unit C.4
1049 Brussels
Belgium**



alexandros.kiriazis@ec.europa.eu
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/seveso>