Seveso-III Directive and TEIA Convention

Steering Committee to the National Policy Dialogue (NPD) for Industrial Safety in Serbia
Overview

• EU action to prevent industrial accident
  • Seveso-III Directive: objectives, main provisions
  • The JRC - MAHB
  • Results

• Linkages with the TEIA Convention

• Contribution to other legal areas
Seveso-III Directive Fundamentals

- **Objective:** Prevention of major accidents and limitation of their consequences for human health and environment

- **Scope:** industrial plants where dangerous substances are present in certain quantities (cf. list in Annex 1)

- **2 tiers approach:** Proportionnale to the risk (tonnage threshold)
Seveso-III - Key pillars

Lessons learnt
- Review legislation,
- Share experiences,
- Adjust provisions, permit…

Response
- Inform and act
- Cooperation
- Remediation

Prevention - Limit risk
- Identification,
- Safety management,
- Land-use planning
- Inspection

Preparation - Limit impact
- Emergency plans,
- Public participation

Continuous improvement cycle to prevent major accidents
The JRC - MAHB

- Provides scientific and technical support for policy associated with chemical safety
  - Seveso Inspections Series
  - Accident analysis
  - Consequence analysis and assessment (ADAM)
The JRC - MAHB

• Collects and makes available to EU Member State data on chemical accidents to support lessons learning and also on EU hazardous (Seveso) sites (eMARS and eSPIRS databases)
Results

- 11,776 establishments reported in 2018

- Major accident over time
Results

• Fatalities
Overview

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• Contribution to other legal areas
TEIA as stepping stone towards Seveso-III

- Focus on high and transboundary risk
- Less sophisticated requirements
- Fewer resources needed

→ Insufficient for EU but easier to achieve
Seveso-III to implement TEIA

- More holistic risk management
- More requirements
- Some TEIA aspects not covered

→ Two steps in one go, but more demanding
Seveso-III Directive is stricter and more specific compared to the Industrial Accidents Convention:

- Not only transboundary effects
- Applies as of lower thresholds
- Mandatory inspections
- More descriptive on all requirements

→ When deciding on how to implement TEIA: consider requirements of Seveso-III
TEIA complementing Seveso-III

Seveso-III does not cover all aspects:

- Accident notification
- Mutual assistance
- Research and development
- Technology exchange
- Mining, landfills, pipelines

→ Aspects covered by other legislation or not under EU competence
Considerations for non-EU countries

**The Seveso-III Directive:**
- was developed to work in the EU context
  - it presumes some aspects which are granted in the EU but not necessarily given outside the EU, e.g. the Aarhus principles
  - self-evident cross border cooperation between EU Member States
  - burden sharing & subsidiarity (EU vs. Member State competence)
Considerations for non-EU countries

The Seveso-III Directive:

• does not cover all risks to be addressed
  • facilities under the lower threshold
  • industry sectors/activities covered by other legislation
  • some kind of chemical hazards

• does not apply beyond EU borders
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Integrated policy making

*Implementation of TEIA & Seveso-III contribute to other policy areas (examples):*

- **Union's Civil Protection Mechanism** → Sendai Disaster Risk Management
- **Protection and resilience of critical entities**
- **CBRN risk mitigation**
- **Chemicals legislation** → **Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**
Summary

• Major accidents pose a threat to environment, human health and economic growth
• TEIA and Seveso are complementary
• Contribution to other legislation
Thank you for your attention

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