

## CROSS-BORDER TRANSFERS OF WASTE

In accordance with the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency, EU Member States must become increasingly autonomous in managing their waste, taking into account their geographical specificity and/or their needs for specialised facilities in order to improve environmental protection.

### Cross-border transfers are strictly controlled

International regulations on cross-border transfers of waste are based, *inter alia*, on the Basel Convention and OECD Decision C(2001)/107. Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 corresponds to the implementing text of these two documents. This regulation identifies in particular:

- waste flows for which transfers outside the EU are prohibited;
- waste flows for which cross-border transfers are subject to prior notification and consent by the authorities concerned;
- other waste flows for which cross-border transfers are only subject to an information procedure (tracking document).

### Predominance of some chapters of the Walloon Waste Catalogue (*Catalogue wallon des déchets - CWD*)

In 2015, Wallonia imported 354 kt of notifiable waste. Almost 70% of the imported waste related to chapters 19, 10, 7 and 20 of the CWD. The majority of this waste was intended to be valorised, with an average recovery rate estimated at 96.8% over the period 1999-2015.

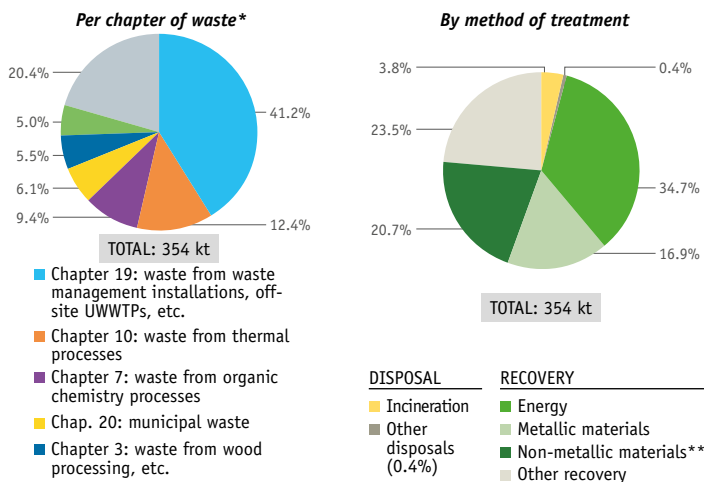
In 2015, Wallonia exported 269 kt of notifiable waste. The

variety of waste exported was much smaller than that of imported waste. Chapter 19 of the CWD alone accounted for nearly 70% of the Walloon waste exported (chapter consisting in particular of 38% of waste transformed into fuel and 25% of sludge from urban waste water treatment). As regards treatment, the proportion of waste sent to incinerators fell sharply over the period 2000-2015, in contrast to the proportion of waste sent to energy recovery centres. The peak of waste exported in 2012 to be deposited in technical landfill centres (18% of the exported deposit) comes from a construction site of a lock which straddles Wallonia and the Netherlands.

### Still room for improvement

Despite the importance of the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity, Wallonia still has to resort to the transfer of part of its waste from Belgium for various reasons: insufficient or non-existent treatment capacity in Wallonia, shortened distances to transport certain types of waste and, to a lesser extent, more attractive treatment costs abroad.

**Fig. WASTE 10-1** Management of waste generated outside Belgium and imported into Wallonia (notifiable waste in 2015)

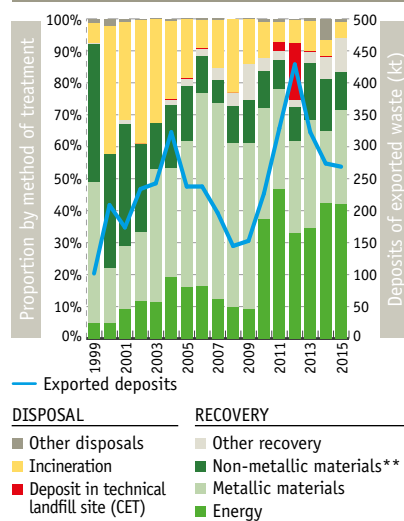


\* Chapter of the Walloon Waste Catalogue

\*\* Mineral, organic, etc. recovery

SOERW 2017 – Source: SPW - DG03 - DSD

**Fig. WASTE 10-2** Management of waste generated in Wallonia and exported from Belgium (notifiable waste)



\* Mineral, organic, etc. recovery

SOERW 2017 – Source: SPW - DG03 - DSD