



EU Environmental Legislation and UK Implementation

The below table has been compiled to allow members to easily understand the multitude of European directives relating to the environment.

Definitions

EC Directive: According to art 249 of the EC Treaty, a measure adopted by the 'European Parliament acting jointly with the Council and the Commission', which is 'binding as to the result to be achieved, upon each member state to which it is addressed, but shall leave to the national authorities the choice of form and methods.'

EC Regulation: According to art 249 of the EC Treaty (ex art 189), a measure adopted by the European Parliament acting jointly with the Council and the Commission, which 'shall have general application. It shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.'

Act of Parliament: The written law of a country. Part of the work of the UK Parliament is to make laws. These are called Acts of Parliament. Usually the House of Commons and the House of Lords both debate proposals for new laws and at this stage they are called Bills. If both Houses vote for the proposals then the Bill is ready to become an Act. It can only be described as an Act when it has received Royal Assent from the Monarch. An Act sets out legal rules, and has normally been passed by both Houses of Parliament in the form of a Bill and agreed to by the Crown. Referred to as primary legislation.

Order: A formal written direction given by a member of the judiciary; a court decision without reasons.

DIRECTIVE	SUMMARY	HOW IMPLEMENTED IN:			
		ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	NORTHERN IRELAND
Habitats Directive Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Together with the Birds Directive, forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. Built around two pillars: Natura 2000 network of protected sites and system of strict species protection. As well as strict protection, there is a requirement to maintain listed species and habitats in favourable conservation status both nationally and across biogeographic regions. Protects over 1000 species and over 200 habitat types of European importance.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the 1994 Regulations in respect of England and Wales.	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the 1994 Regulations in respect of England and Wales.	In Scotland the Habitats Directive is transposed through a combination of The Habitats Regulations 2010 (in relation to reserved matters) and The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended in Scotland).	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended) transpose the Habitats Directive in relation to Northern Ireland.

<p>Wild Birds Directive</p> <p>Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds</p>	<p>Creates a comprehensive scheme of protection for all wild bird species naturally occurring in the EU. Places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.</p>	<p>In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2010 (as amended); the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985; the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985; the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1995 (as amended) the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 2007 as well as other legislation related to the uses of land and sea.</p>	<p>In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2010 (as amended); the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985; the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985; the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1995 (as amended) the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 2007 as well as other legislation related to the uses of land and sea.</p>	<p>The main legislation is the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This Act is supplemented by:</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended);</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (as amended); and</p> <p>The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004.</p> <p>In 2003, the Water Framework Directive (WFD) resulted in the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act) becoming law in Scotland.</p> <p>The Marine (Scotland) Act received Royal Assent on 10 March 2010. The purpose of the Marine (Scotland) Act is to make provision in relation to functions and activities in the Scottish marine area, including provision about marine plans, licensing of marine activities, the protection of the area</p>	<p>In the UK, the provisions of the Birds Directive are implemented through the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2010 (as amended); the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985; the Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985; the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1995 (as amended) the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats & c.) Regulations 2007 as well as other legislation related to the uses of land and sea.</p>
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Invasive Species Regulations EU Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species	Seeks to address the problem of invasive alien species in a comprehensive manner so as to protect native biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as to minimize and mitigate the human health or economic impacts that these species can have.	The Regulation came into force on 1 January 2015.			
Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	Applies to a wide range of public plans and programmes (e.g. on land use, transport, energy, waste, agriculture, etc). The SEA Directive does not refer to policies. Plans and programmes in the sense of the SEA Directive must be prepared or adopted by an authority (at national, regional or local level) and be required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No.1633)	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Wales) Regulations 2004 (Welsh Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1656 (W.170))	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (Scotland) Regulations 2004 (Scottish Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 258)	The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 (Statutory Rule 2004 No. 280)

<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Directive</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects, which are defined in Annexes I and II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory EIA: all projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an EIA (e.g. railway lines, motorways, airports, hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal installations, waste water treatment plants). • Discretion of Member States (screening): for projects listed in Annex II, the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed. 	<p>The process of Environmental Impact Assessment is governed by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 as amended. These regulations apply the EU directive to the planning system in England.</p>	<p>In Wales, this became law through the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)(England and Wales) Regulations 1999 [SI 1999 No 293], as amended.</p>	<p>The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011</p> <p>Developments falling within a description in Schedule 1 to the 2011 EIA Regulations always require EIA. Development of a type listed in Schedule 2 to the 2011 EIA Regulations will require EIA if it is likely to have a significant effect on the environment, by virtue of factors such as its size, nature or location.</p>	<p>The requirement for EIA arises from Directive 85/337/EEC as transposed by The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999.</p>
<p>INSPIRE Directive</p> <p>Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community</p>	<p>Aims to create an EU spatial data infrastructure. This will enable the sharing of environmental spatial information among public sector organisations and better facilitate public access to spatial information across Europe.</p>	<p>The INSPIRE Regulations 2009</p> <p>The INSPIRE (Amendment) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The INSPIRE Regulations 2009</p> <p>The INSPIRE (Amendment) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The INSPIRE (Scotland) Regulations 2009</p> <p>INSPIRE (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The INSPIRE Regulations 2009</p> <p>The INSPIRE (Amendment) Regulations 2012</p>

<p>Water Framework Directive</p> <p>Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy</p>	<p>The purpose of the Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters (rivers and lakes), transitional waters (estuaries), coastal waters and groundwater. It will ensure that all aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status' by 2015.</p>	<p>The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (Statutory Instrument 2003 No. 3242)</p>	<p>The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (Statutory Instrument 2003 No. 3242)</p>	<p>The Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act)</p>	<p>The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (Statutory Rule 2003 No. 544)</p>
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<p>Revised Bathing Waters Directive</p> <p>Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 February 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC</p>	<p>Applies to surface waters that can be used for bathing except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater.</p>	<p>Each year the Environment Agency assesses what the classifications would have been, if the new standards were already in force. It uses data from the previous four years. These results do not take into account the actions being taken between now and 2015 to improve water quality.</p> <p>The Bathing Water Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/1675) came into effect on 31 July 2013.</p>	<p>The Bathing Water Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/1675) came into effect on 31 July 2013. Local authorities now have the same responsibilities under the Bathing Water Directive at privately owned bathing waters as at their own beaches and lakes. These Regulations also require detailed public information to be available on water quality at each designated site.</p> <p>The Bathing Water (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2014 lists the further two bathing waters which were identified in Wales in 2014.</p>	<p>The revised Directive was transposed through Bathing Waters (Scotland) Regulations 2008 and Bathing Waters (Sampling & Analysis) (Scotland) Directions 2008.</p>	<p>The Directives are implemented in Northern Ireland by The Quality of Bathing Water Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008.</p>
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<p>Floods Directive</p> <p>Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks</p>	<p>Requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p>	<p>The Flood Risk Regulations transpose the EU Floods Directive into law in England and Wales. The EU Floods Directive aims to provide a consistent approach to flood risk management across all of Europe.</p> <p>Under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 the Environment Agency and LLFAs had to prepare preliminary flood risk assessments by December 2011. Completed by LLFAs, these PRFAs are published by the Environment Agency.</p>		<p>On 13 May 2009, the Scottish Parliament passed the Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 (FRM Act).</p>	<p>The Water Environment (Floods Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009</p>
<p>Groundwater Directive</p> <p>Directive 2006/118/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration</p>	<p>This Directive establishes a regime which sets groundwater quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater. The directive establishes quality criteria that takes account of local characteristics and allows for further improvements to be made based on monitoring data and new scientific knowledge. The directive thus represents a proportionate and scientifically sound response to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) as it relates to assessments on chemical status of groundwater and the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations.</p>	<p>Groundwater (Water Framework Directive) (England) Direction 2014</p>	<p>The Groundwater (Water Framework Directive) (England) Direction 2014 revokes and replaces the Groundwater (Water Framework Directive) Direction 2006, which applied to both England and Wales. Similar Directions have been issued by the Welsh Government to Natural Resources Wales. The Directions came into force on 16 September 2014.</p>	<p>The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 – more commonly known as the Controlled Activity Regulations (CAR) – and their further amendments apply regulatory controls over activities which may affect Scotland’s water environment.</p>	<p>To enable the objectives of the Water Framework Directive to be met requires the transposition of measures into national law. These are implemented in Northern Ireland through The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.</p>

<p>Marine Strategy Framework Directive</p> <p>Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy</p>	<p>The Marine Directive aims to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020 and to protect the resource base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend. It is the first EU legislative instrument related to the protection of marine biodiversity, as it contains the explicit regulatory objective that "biodiversity is maintained by 2020", as the cornerstone for achieving GES.</p> <p>The Directive enshrines in a legislative framework the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities having an impact on the marine environment, integrating the concepts of environmental protection and sustainable use.</p>	<p>In the UK, the MSFD will be transposed through the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010 under Section 2(2) of the European Communities Act (1972)</p> <p>Implementation of the programme of measures is expected to be coordinated, for waters in England, by the Marine Management Organisation, and through equivalent bodies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>In 2012, the UK produced Part One of the Marine Strategy, containing information on the first three elements of the MSFD. In 2014, Part Two which focuses on a co-ordinated monitoring programme for the ongoing assessment of GES, was published. Part Three is in development and will focus on a programme of measures.</p>
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<p>Maritime Spatial Planning Directive</p> <p>Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning</p>	<p>The high and rapidly increasing demand for maritime space for different purposes – such as installations for the production of energy from renewable sources, oil and gas exploration and exploitation, maritime shipping and fishing activities, ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, the extraction of raw materials, tourism, aquaculture installations and underwater cultural heritage, as well as the multiple pressures on coastal resources – require an integrated planning and management approach.</p>	<p>Member States must transpose the Directive into their national legislation by 2016 and nominate the Competent Authority in charge of the implementation of MSP. Member States must also draw up their national maritime spatial plans by 2021. They are free to tailor the content of the plans and strategies to their specific economic, social and environmental priorities, and their national sectorial policy objectives and legal traditions, but must respect the minimum requirements of the Directive.</p>
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<p>National Emission Ceilings Directive</p> <p>Directive 2001/81/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on national emission ceilings for certain atmospheric pollutants</p>	<p>Sets upper limits for each Member State for the total emissions in 2010 of the four pollutants responsible for acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone pollution (sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds and ammonia), but leaves it largely to the Member States to decide which measures – on top of Community legislation for specific source categories – to take in order to comply.</p> <p>The National Emission Ceilings Directive 2001/81/EC (NECD) is currently being reviewed as part of The Clean Air Policy Package. The proposal repeals and replaces the current Union regime on the annual capping of national emissions of air pollutants, as defined in Directive 2001/81/EC. By doing so, it ensures that the national emission ceilings (NECs) set in the current Directive 2001/81/EC for 2010 onwards shall apply until 2020 and establishes new national emission reduction commitments ("reduction commitments") applicable from 2020 and 2030.</p>	<p>Analysis of compliance is undertaken every year and presented in the EEA's NECD status reports (latest version 2014). The UK has met its targets for all four pollutants for all years since 2010 inclusive (data is currently available to 2013). A number of Member States have failed to meet their NECD targets for NO_x, NMVOC and NH₃.</p>
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<p>Renewable Energy Directive</p> <p>Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC</p>	<p>The Renewable Energy Directive establishes an overall policy for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources in the EU. It requires the EU to fulfil at least 20% of its total energy needs with renewables by 2020 – to be achieved through the attainment of individual national targets. All EU countries must also ensure that at least 10% of their transport fuels come from renewable sources by 2020.</p>	<p>National Renewable Energy Action Plan for the United Kingdom</p> <p>It should be noted that, while energy in Great Britain is generally a reserved matter for the UK Government, many of the mechanisms to help deploy greater levels of renewables are matters for Devolved Administrations. The UK Government is working closely with the Devolved Administrations in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland who have a key part to play in meeting our overall target. The Devolved Administrations are keen to increase the use of renewable energy, for example, the Welsh Assembly has recently published its own Low Carbon Energy Policy statement and the Scottish Government have chosen to implement a target of 20% of energy to be derived from renewable sources by 2020.</p>
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<p>Air Quality Framework Directive</p> <p>Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe</p>	<p>This Directive includes the following key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merging of most of existing legislation into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives (Framework Directive 96/62/EC, 1-3 daughter Directives 1999/30/EC, 2000/69/EC, 2002/3/EC, and Decision on Exchange of Information 97/101/EC) • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. 	<p>Air quality is a devolved matter, though the UK government leads on international and European legislation. Administrations in Scotland (SEPA), Wales (NRW) and Northern Ireland (Northern Ireland Air) are responsible for their own air quality policy and legislation.</p> <p>Part IV of The Environment Act 1995 sets provisions for protecting air quality in the UK and for local air quality management.</p> <p>The Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010 transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality. Equivalent regulations have been made by the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 set national objectives for local authorities in England.</p> <p>The National Emission Ceilings Regulations 2002 transpose into UK legislation the requirements of the National Emission Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC).</p> <p>The Environment Agency regulates the release of pollutants into the atmosphere from large and complex industrial processes. They also regulate emissions from some large-scale food processing factories and pig and poultry rearing activities.</p> <p>The Environment Agency works with local authorities, the Highways Agency and others to manage the government's Air Quality Strategy in England and Wales. The strategy sets air pollution standards to protect people's health and the environment.</p>
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<p>Environmental Liability Directive</p> <p>Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage</p>	<p>Establishes a framework based on the polluter pays principle to prevent and remedy environmental damage. The polluter pays-principle is set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Article 191(2) TFEU). As the ELD deals with the "pure ecological damage", it is based on the powers and duties of public authorities ("administrative approach") as distinct from a civil liability system for "traditional damage" (damage to property, economic loss, personal injury).</p>	<p>The Environmental Damage Regulations, Preventing and Remedying Environmental Damage (England and Wales)</p>	<p>The Environmental Liability (Scotland) Regulations 2009</p>	<p>The Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009</p>
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<p>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive</p> <p>Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control</p>	<p>The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive (96/61/EC) lays down measures designed to prevent or reduce air, water or soil pollution. The directive applies to a significant number of mainly industrial activities with a high pollution potential such as the energy sector, the production and processing of metals, the mineral and chemical industries, waste management facilities, food production and non-industrial activities such as livestock farming. It establishes provisions for issuing permit for existing and new installations. The permits include requirements to ensure the protection of soil and groundwater and set emission limits for pollutants.</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003</p>
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<p>Environmental Noise Directive</p> <p>Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise</p>	<p>Aims to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. To that end the Member States shall determine the exposure to environmental noise, through noise mapping, by methods of assessment common to the Member States, shall ensure that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public and shall adopt action plans based upon noise-mapping results, with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary and particularly where exposure levels can induce harmful effects on human health, and to preserving environmental noise quality where it is good.</p>	<p>Defra leads on the implementation of the Government's policy on noise, which is set out in the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE)</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2007</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) Regulations 2007</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006</p>	<p>Noise action plan for Wales 2013–2018</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (Wales) Regulations 2007</p> <p>The Environmental Noise (Wales) Regulations 2006</p>	<p>The Environmental Noise (Scotland) Regulations 2006</p>	<p>Environmental Noise Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006</p>
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<p>Industrial Emissions Directive</p> <p>Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).</p>	<p>A recast of seven earlier pieces of legislation on industrial emissions, it lays down rules to prevent and control pollution into the air, water and land and to avoid generating waste from large industrial installations.</p>	<p>In England and Wales the requirements of IED were transposed into legislation by The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 which were made on the 20 February and came into force on the 27 February. In Scotland and Northern Ireland IED was brought into effect by the Pollution Prevention Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013.</p>
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<p>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive</p> <p>Council Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment</p>	<p>The Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) aims to protect the environment from the adverse effects of discharges of urban waste water and waste water from certain industrial sectors. In this context, the identification of “sensitive areas” relates essentially to freshwater, estuaries or coastal waters which are found to be eutrophic; lakes and streams reaching lakes/reservoirs with poor water exchange; and surface freshwater intended for drinking water which contains more than 50 mg/l nitrates.</p>	<p>The Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) Regulations 1994</p>	<p>Adopted by European Union member states in May 1991 and transposed into legislation in Scotland by the Urban Waste Water Treatment (Scotland) Regulations 1994, amended by the Urban Waste Water Treatment (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2003, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC) has the objective of protecting the environment from the adverse effects of untreated 'urban waste water', more commonly referred to as 'sewage'.</p>	<p>The UWWTD is transposed in Northern Ireland by The Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007.</p>
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<p>Sewage Sludge Directive</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Seeks to encourage the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and to regulate its use in such a way as to prevent harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man. To this end, it prohibits the use of untreated sludge on agricultural land unless it is injected or incorporated into the soil. Treated sludge is defined as having undergone "biological, chemical or heat treatment, long-term storage or any other appropriate process so as significantly to reduce its fermentability and the health hazards resulting from its use". To provide protection against potential health risks from residual pathogens, sludge must not be applied to soil in which fruit and vegetable crops are growing or grown, or less than ten months before fruit and vegetable crops are to be harvested. Grazing animals must not be allowed access to grassland or forage land less than three weeks after the application of sludge. The Directive also requires that sludge should be used in such a way that account is taken of the nutrient requirements of plants and that the quality of the soil and of the</p>	<p>Guidance: Managing sewage sludge, slurry and silage</p>	<p>Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989</p>	<p>The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1990</p>
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	surface and groundwater is not impaired.			
<p>Mining Waste Directive</p> <p>Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the management of waste from the extractive industries</p>	<p>This directive was prompted by accidents in Spain and Romania where cyanide rich liquid suspensions were released from mines after breaches to retaining dams. These accidents caused significant environmental damage to the river ecosystem and its animal life also threatened human health. The Mining Waste Directive (MWD) introduced new requirements for managing extractive waste at mines and quarries.</p>	<p>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010</p>	<p>The Management of Extractive Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2010 regulate the natural materials which need to be disturbed and separated at mines and quarries in order to access minerals for sale. This is termed extractive waste (subject to certain exempt materials) and must be distinguished from other waste streams and regulation. The Regulations transpose the EC Mining Waste Directive (MWD) through the planning system.</p>	<p>Member states are required to ensure that an inventory of closed facilities, including abandoned waste facilities which may cause serious negative environmental impacts is drawn up and periodically reviewed. DOENI has compiled an Inventory of closed waste facilities in Northern Ireland with the assistance BGS and GSNI.</p>

<p>Waste Framework Directive</p> <p>Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste</p>	<p>The EU Waste Framework Directive provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. The directive requires all member states to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements. The directive also requires member states to take appropriate measures to encourage recycling. The directive's requirements are supplemented by other directives for specific waste streams.</p>	<p>The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012</p>	<p>The Waste (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013</p>
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<p>Carbon Capture and Storage Directive</p> <p>Directive 2009/31/EC on Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide</p>	<p>The directive on the geological storage of CO₂ (so-called "CCS Directive") establishes a legal framework for the environmentally safe geological storage of CO₂ to contribute to the fight against climate change. It covers all CO₂ storage in geological formations in the EU and the entire lifetime of storage sites. It also contains provisions on the capture and transport components of CCS, though these activities are covered mainly by existing EU environmental legislation, such as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive or the Industrial Emissions Directive, in conjunction with amendments introduced by the CCS Directive.</p>	<p>Implemented as part of the Energy Act 2013</p>
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<p>Landfill Directive Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste</p>	<p>The Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) seeks to prevent or reduce the negative effects of landfill waste on the environment, including groundwater. Like the IPPC Directive the directive establishes provisions for issuing permits based on a range of conditions including impact assessment studies. For each site the groundwater, geological, and hydrogeological conditions in the area must be identified. The sites must be designed so as to prevent groundwater from entering landfill waste, collect and treat contaminated water and leachate, and prevent the pollution of soils, groundwater or surface water by using the appropriate technical precautions such as geological barriers and bottom liners. The directive establishes criteria for waste testing and acceptance taking into consideration the protection of the surrounding environment, including groundwater.</p>	<p>'Environmental permitting guidance: The landfill directive' document, this guidance replaces the Government Interpretation of the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002.</p>	<p>The Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 and their amendments - in 2003 and 2013 - implement the Landfill Directive and set standards for the design and operation of landfills.</p>	<p>The requirements of the Landfill Directive were transposed through the Landfill Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 and the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 (as amended).</p>
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<p>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive</p> <p>Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)</p>	<p>The WEEE Directive set collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods, with a minimum rate of 4 kilograms per head of population per annum recovered for recycling by 2009. The RoHS Directive set restrictions upon European manufacturers as to the material content of new electronic equipment placed on the market.</p> <p>The first WEEE Directive (Directive 2002/96/EC) entered into force in February 2003. The Directive provided for the creation of collection schemes where consumers return their WEEE free of charge. These schemes aim to increase the recycling of WEEE and/or re-use.</p> <p>In December 2008, the European Commission proposed to revise the Directive in order to tackle the fast increasing waste stream. The new WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU entered into force on 13 August 2012 and became effective on 14 February 2014.</p>	<p>Recycling of WEEE is a specialist part of the waste and recycling industry. It is a rapidly growing sub-sector due largely to the implementation of the original WEEE Directive in the UK by the WEEE Regulations 2006, With that came the associated requirements for the recovery, reuse, recycling and treatment of WEEE. The Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013 became law in the UK on the 1st of January 2014 and replaced the 2006 Regulations. The new Regulations transpose the main provisions of Directive 2012/19/EU on WEEE which recasts the previous Directive 2002/96/EC. These regulations also provide for a wider range of products to be covered by the Directive with effect from 1st January 2019.</p>
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<p>Large Combustion Plant Directive</p> <p>Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants</p>	<p>The overall aim of the LCP Directive is to reduce emissions of acidifying pollutants, particles, and ozone precursors. Control of emissions from large combustion plants - those whose rated thermal input is equal to or greater than 50 MW - plays an important role in the Union's efforts to combat acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone as part of the overall strategy to reduce air pollution.</p> <p>The LCP Directive entered into force on 27 November 2001. It replaced the old Directive on large combustion plants (Directive 88/609/EEC as amended by Directive 94/66/EC).</p>	<p>The Large Combustion Plants (National Emission Reduction Plan) Regulations 2007</p>
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<p>Nitrates Directive Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources</p>	<p>The Nitrates Directive aims to reduce and prevent water pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. It obliges Member States to designate vulnerable zones of all known areas in Member States whose waters – including groundwater – are or are likely to be affected by nitrate pollution. Vulnerable zones are defined as those waters which contain a nitrates concentration of more than 50 mg/l or are susceptible to contain such nitrates concentration if measures are not taken.</p>	<p>The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) is an environmental measure designed to reduce existing, and prevent future, nitrate pollution from agricultural sources to the water environment. The establishment of Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) is a concerted effort to reduce these pollutants at a catchment level.</p>	<p>In Wales, the Directive was brought into law through the Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Wales) Regulations 2008.</p>	<p>Data from the nitrate monitoring network is used to help the Scottish Government define nitrate vulnerable zones (NVZs). The primary source of nitrate in Scotland is agricultural diffuse pollution. Action programmes are introduced within NVZs that aim to reduce inputs of nitrate to the water environment, and so address diffuse pollution problems. NVZ action programmes require land managers to follow a range of measures such as controlling the timing and quantities of fertiliser applied to land.</p>	<p>On January 1st, 2007, new legislation came into operation in Northern Ireland introducing measures to improve the use of nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients on farms. It's goal is to reduce the amount of nitrogen and phosphorus level in water coming from agricultural sources. The nitrogen legislation was updated in 2010 with the Nitrates Action Programme 2011 – 2014. The Phosphorus (Use In Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 are still the applicable legislation for all Northern Ireland farmers. The NIEA document Nitrates and Phosphorus Regulations 2007 Summary provides a useful summary of the Regulations between 2007 and 2010. The document highlighted the key measures that must be followed to meet the standards of the Regulations.</p>
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<p>Free Movement of Citizens Directive</p> <p>Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States</p>	<p>Defines the right of free movement for citizens of the European Economic Area (EEA), which includes the member states of the European Union (EU) and the three European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein. Switzerland, which is a member of EFTA but not of the EEA, is not bound by the Directive but rather has a separate bilateral agreement on the free movement with the EU.</p>	<p>In the UK, the directive is transposed into the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 amended by SI 2009/1117 and by SI 2011/1247.</p>
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<p>Posted Workers Directive</p> <p>Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services</p>	<p>The Directive aims to clarify competing claims of competence in the case of staff being sent abroad by their employer for a project (posting), between the rules governing labour relations in the country of origin of the employing service provider and the country where the work is actually carried out (but where the staff is not normally based). If the laws of the country where the work is actually being carried out applied even for short stays, a company wishing to offer its services in the whole of the EU would have to be aware of 27 different sets of rules. This would be a burden in particular for SMEs which would discourage them from taking advantage of the EU's Internal Market. To counter this phenomenon, the European Court of Justice has developed a balancing mechanism on the basis of the Treaty that determines which country's rules apply in a given situation. However, this case-by-case approach generates legal uncertainty which is tackled by this Directive.</p>	<p>Implemented by a wide variety of laws, mainly at the UK level.</p>
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<p>Freedom of Access to Information Directive</p> <p>Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC</p>	<p>The purpose of the Directive is to ensure that environmental information is systematically available and distributed to the public. The Directive requires Member States to ensure that public authorities are required to make the environmental information they hold available to any legal or natural person on request.</p>	<p>The Environmental Information Regulations 2004 provide public access to environmental information held by public authorities. The Regulations do this in two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public authorities must make environmental information available proactively; • members of the public are entitled to request environmental information from public authorities. <p>The Regulations cover any recorded information held by public authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Environmental information held by Scottish public authorities is covered by the Environmental Information (Scotland) Regulations 2004.</p>
<p>REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals) Regulations</p> <p>entered into force on 1st June 2007</p>	<p>REACH is a regulation of the European Union, adopted to improve the protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals, while enhancing the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry. It also promotes alternative methods for the hazard assessment of substances in order to reduce the number of tests on animals.</p>	<p>The enforcement regime for REACH has been implemented by the REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008. These Regulations apply to the UK and provide for the enforcement of REACH.</p>

Common Agricultural Policy	<p>Implements a system of agricultural subsidies and other programmes. It was introduced in 1962 and has undergone several changes since then.</p> <p>In 2010, the EU announced that 31% of the €5 billion that was earmarked the new (mainly environmental) challenges in agriculture would be spent on protecting and promoting biodiversity in the European countryside. This money is part of the EU rural development policy, which is supporting agri-environmental projects throughout the Member States.</p>	<p>In the UK there are four accredited Paying Agencies: the Rural Payments Agency (RPA), the Scottish Government Rural Payments & Inspections Directorate (SGRPID), the Welsh Government (WG) and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>These bodies may delegate certain functions to other bodies, but are responsible for accounting for all their payments under CAP schemes.</p>
Common Fisheries Policy	<p>Sets quotas for which member states are allowed to catch what amounts of each type of fish, as well as encouraging the fishing industry by various market interventions.</p>	<p>After over three years of negotiations a new CFP came into force on 1 January 2014.</p> <p>It includes commitments to eliminate discards and decentralise decision making away from Brussels. It also has legally binding requirements to set fishing rates at sustainable levels. With decentralised decision making, member states can work together to agree which detailed measures are appropriate for their shared fisheries.</p> <p>The devolved administrations manage fisheries in their own waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish Government • Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland • Welsh Assembly Government <p>Defra works with them to agree a UK position for negotiations in the EU.</p>