



LIFE09 ENV/GR/000291

REACH Protocol for Emissions and Accident Scenarios in Supply
and Distribution of Fuels and Petrochemical products

*SUB ACTION 2.2 Transportation and loading/unloading of dangerous
petrochemical products (with different modes: road, rail, sea, pipelines):
Identification of legislation and standards related to users requirements and the
implementation of related regulations*

SUB ACTION 2.2

**Executive Summary of SEVESO Directive in English
(Chapter ΣΤ)**



LIFE+ Environment Policy & Governance

Executive summary

In this deliverable the SEVESO Directive is shortly described and the main legislative obligations of the involved users (industrial establishments and authorities) are recorded. European Union taking into account industrial and residential development, major industrial accidents that occurred, the complexity of new industrial establishments and the need to protect the environment, has created Directive 82/501/EC (24/6/1982), also known as SEVESO, on the control of major-accident hazards involved in certain industrial activities (EC 82/501 Directive SEVESO). SEVESO Directive has entered into force on 8/1/1984 and its purpose was to ensure the introduction of legislation by all Member States concerning the prevention and control of major accidents according to the aims of the Directive, as well as the establishment of procedures by the competent authorities for the implementation of the provisions. SEVESO was the first example of international legislative act, which included the principles for an integrated risk management and its most important requirements are recorded in the deliverable.

The need to improve the effectiveness of the legislative framework concerning the prevention of major accidents has led to the publication of the new Directive 96/82/EC (December 1996), also known as SEVESO II, that entered into force on February 1997. The main characteristics of SEVESO II that differentiate it from the previous Directive concern the Major-Accident Prevention Policy, Domino Effects, Safety Management System, Land-Use Planning, Information Provisions and Categories of Dangerous Substances.

A main characteristic of SEVESO II Directive, like the previous Directive, is the drawing up by bigger establishments (upper tier establishments) subjected to the Directive, of a Safety Report and the submission of it to the competent authorities. According to SEVESO II, this Safety Report shall include examination of management systems and organization of the establishment.

SEVESO II introduced the meaning of industrial establishment, which is characterized by the presence of dangerous substances. The Directive separates the establishments into two categories, for each one of which it sets different requirements: lower tier establishments and upper tier establishments. Lower tier establishments shall draw up a Major-Accident Prevention Policy, which shall be designed to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment by appropriate means, including appropriate management systems (Articles 6, 7 and Annex III). Upper tier establishments shall demonstrate in the safety report that a Major-Accident Prevention Policy and a Safety Management System (SMS) for implementing it have been put into effect (Article 9 and Annex III).

SEVESO II (Directive 96/82/EC and its amendment 2003/105/EC) defines the necessary provisions for the control of major-accident hazards at Community level, however the selection of the means for the implementation of the provisions is carried out by the relevant competent authorities of each Member State. Therefore, implementation and management of the requirements of the Directive is carried out at national or local level. For instance, the Safety Management System (SMS), the safety report and the emergency plans are designed by the organizations and evaluated by the competent authorities of the Member States, while the information to the public is the responsibility of local authorities.

Greece has been harmonized with SEVESO II Directive through the Common Ministerial Decision 12044/613/ 2007 and its corrections (Government Gazette No. 2259B'-27.11.2007). In the deliverable the contents of SEVESO II Directive and the most basic issues of the Directive are recorded and analysed (Articles 1 to 25 and Annexes I to VI) including the legislative requirements of the industrial establishments and the involved competent authorities.

In conclusion, reference is made to the revision of Directive SEVESO II (96/82/EC) with the publication of the new Directive 2012/18/EC (SEVESO III) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directive 96/82/EC. The purpose of this revision is mainly the harmonization of the SEVESO Directive with the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation) and the clarification, and improvement of specific provisions, for ensuring high level of protection and improvement of the Directive implementation and enforcement. The most basic changes of SEVESO III compared to the previous Directive SEVESO II are presented in the deliverable.

The new Directive SEVESO III shall enter into force the latest until 31 May 2015 and SEVESO II Directive is repealed with effect from 1 June 2015. Greece has been harmonized with SEVESO III

Directive through the Common Ministerial Decision 172058/2016 (Government Gazette No. 354/B/17.2.2016) (Replacement of the Common Ministerial Decision 2044/613/2007).