

**Policy Department  
Economic and Scientific Policy**

**CATERING WASTE**

**(Assessment of the current state of implementation of  
Regulation 1774/2002 on Catering Waste in 10 EU Member States)**

**(IP/A/ENVI/IC/2006-192)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### SUMMARY OF LEGAL OBLIGATIONS WITH REGARD TO CATERING WASTE

The responsibility of animal by-products (ABPs) and catering waste in the spread of infectious diseases such as foot and mouth disease or swine fever was highlighted during the food crisis that occurred in the 1990's. A report of the Scientific Steering Committee (SCC) published in 1999<sup>(1)</sup> concluded that these products should be kept out of the food chain. As a result, Regulation 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption and catering waste was issued in 2002.

Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption applies to catering waste:

- from means of transportation operating internationally;
- destined for animal consumption;
- destined for use in a biogas plant or for composting.

Regulation 1774/2002 defines catering waste as “all waste food originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, including central kitchens and household kitchens”<sup>(2)</sup>.

This regulation sets up two different schemes, depending on the type of catering waste:

- **Catering waste from means of transportation operating internationally belongs to category 1** and shall be collected, transported and identified without undue delay, and be disposed of as waste in accordance with the provisions of article 4, 2). Waste transporters should respect the hygiene requirements set up in annex II of Regulation 1774/2002.
- **Catering waste that is destined for use in a biogas plant or for composting<sup>(3)</sup> belongs to category 3** and shall be transformed in a biogas plant or composted in accordance with rules laid down under the comitology procedure or, pending the adoption of such rules, in accordance with national law (provided that they guarantee an equivalent effect regarding the reduction of pathogens)<sup>(4)</sup>. If catering waste of category 3 were mixed with animal by-product, it shall then be processed in a compost or biogas plant that would comply with what has been planned by the European Regulation<sup>(5)</sup>.

Furthermore, Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that Category 3 catering waste is collected, transported and disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment<sup>(6)</sup>. When transported, catering waste of category 3 shall be labelled with the words ‘not for human consumption’ and waste transporters should respect the hygiene requirements set up in annex II of Regulation 1774/2002.

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<sup>(1)</sup>See The Risk Born by Recycling Animal By-Products as Feed with Regard to Propagating TSE's in Non-ruminant Farmed Animals. Prepared by a Working Group for the Scientific Steering Committee as an input in the elaboration of the opinion on the same subject adopted on 16-17 September 1999.

<sup>(2)</sup> See Annex I, 'Specific Definitions', point 15

<sup>(3)</sup> See Article 6 (1)(l) of Regulation 1774/2002

<sup>(4)</sup> See Article 6 (2)(g) of Regulation 1774/2002

<sup>(5)</sup> See Article 15 of Regulation 1774/2002: *Approval of biogas plants and composting plants*

<sup>(6)</sup> See Article 7 (4) of Regulation 1774/2002

Moreover, Regulation 1774/2002 prohibits the feeding of farmed animals other than fur animals with catering waste or feed material containing or derived from catering waste<sup>(7)</sup>. Under the provisions of article 32(2), both Germany and Austria have been granted a 4 year transitional period in which to phase out swill feeding. This period ended up on 31 October 2006.

When not destined to animal feeding, to composting or to the production of biogas, catering waste is not covered by this Regulation, and therefore not included in the scope of this study. In this case, catering waste is usually collected and treated as if it were household waste.

## **METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The objective of the study is to analyse and assess the current state of the implementation of Regulation 1774/2002 and the specific decision of the European Commission 328/2003/EC on catering waste in 10 selected Member States in the European Union.

The selected Member States are: Germany, France, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, Belgium, Hungary, Greece, Poland and Denmark. They have been identified by the Parliamentary Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety in order to cover a broad range of cases within the biggest EU countries (Italy, France, Germany, United Kingdom) as well as to have two examples of new accession states (Hungary and Poland), and to have a good geographical representation.

In particular, the study is intended to address the following questions:

- How was the ban on the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste implemented?
- Is the collection and disposal of catering waste of category 1 done safely?
- What are the various disposal methods applied in the EU Member States and the quality/safety thereof?

For the purpose of this study, over 80 people from a wide range of sectors have been contacted in these ten different countries. In order to get the relevant information, the cooperation of officials from the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Health, as well as from staff of large European airports and members of farmers associations, was requested. Interviews were sometimes conducted over the phone and most of the times questionnaires were sent via email. Relevant organisations contacted in each country, for both categories of catering waste, are mentioned in the corresponding chapters.

In some Member States, difficulties occurred in identifying and reaching well-informed people, mainly because this Regulation falls under different Ministries competences.

## **OVERALL ASSESSMENT**

### **Catering waste of category 1:**

International catering waste or catering waste from means of transportation operating internationally represent the highest risk potential of disease if they enter the human or animal food chain.

The main outcomes of the interviews conducted in ten EU Member States for the purpose of this study are:

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<sup>(7)</sup> See Article 22 (1)(b) of Regulation 1774/2002

- Catering waste of category 1 is kept apart from other waste and is labelled so that it is identifiable at all times, although most Member States have used other words than those defined in annex II;
- The people who are responsible for waste management all declared to consider that waste mixed with, or contaminated by catering waste from means of transportation operating internationally must be disposed of as if it were catering waste of category 1. In most of the Member States, no distinction is made between catering waste from outside and inside EU.
- If not transported directly to the disposal site, catering waste of category 1 is stored in a specified and enclosed location;
- National authorities and waste managers stated that effective record keeping and transport documentation have been set up;
- National authorities declared that they monitor compliance with the rules laid down for the collection, transport and treatment of category 1 waste.

With regard to disposal of catering waste of category 1, most Member States have chosen to dispose of catering waste of category 1 by incineration, in accordance with the provisions of article 4, 2, so as to respect national sanitary legislations.

### **Catering waste of category 3:**

#### ➤ *Catering waste that is destined to composting or the production of biogas*

Regulation 1774/2002 allows (but does not make compulsory) the treatment of catering waste in approved composting and biogas premises. Catering waste of category 3 must be treated according to EU standards. Until those standards are defined and implemented, the Regulation permits Member States to introduce their own national standards for premises which are handling only catering waste. The use of catering waste for composting and the production of biogas is more or less developed in the ten Member States and depends on national and local schemes with regard to the recovery of biodegradable waste.

The information collected as part of this study shows that the adoption by Member States of national standards has made the implementation of Regulation 1774/2002 more complex and less homogeneous throughout Europe. Therefore, the assessment of the correct implementation of this legislation is more complicated on a European scale.

Regulation 1774/2002 is very complex of legislation that is primarily devoted to set up a framework for use and disposal of animal by-products.

#### ➤ *Catering waste that is destined to animal feeding*

The current situation with regard to the use of catering waste to feed farmed animals varies in the 10 selected European countries: the situation assessed resulted to be sometimes an institutionalised practice in several countries, and sometimes being not ordinarily encountered.

All the people contacted in the elaboration of this study have positively stated that catering waste is no longer used to feed farmed animals. A ban on the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste had been implemented in some Member States prior to Regulation 16774/2002 (for instance following the implementation of Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever or following national regulations such as in the UK).

## CONCLUSIONS

- The definition of standards for the use of catering waste for composting and the production of biogas could be better integrated in a less specialised regulation. The homogenisation of the standards of treatment of catering waste in biogas and composting units could be efficiently carried out and inserted into a Directive on biodegradable waste, which would establish rules on safe use, recovery, recycling and disposal of this waste.
- With regard to the particular situation of Germany, which had an additional four years to phase out this practice, it seems that it has been indeed banned. All large farming organisations have informed farmers about the end of the transitional phase. Furthermore, German breeders that account for 85% of pigs that are slaughtered in Germany are under a quality assurance scheme called 'System Qualität und Sicherheit' (QS) and would be subject to sanctions if they were in non-compliance with Regulation 1774/2002. Therefore, a renewal of exemptions with regard to animal feeding with catering waste does not seem appropriate.
- Finally, it seems that some countries were in the incapacity to answer our request about their collection and treatment practices of catering waste. With regard to those countries, it would be judicious that the competent European authorities perform a more exhaustive inquiry.

# OVERVIEW CATERING WASTE SITUATION IN BELGIUM

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

### **Summary:**

Three different authorities are responsible for the controlling of category 1 waste management, namely the Border Inspection Posts, the Belgian Food Agency and the Regional waste authorities.

*Note:* Following the advice of the waste manager of the Brussels airport company, information was requested of the waste managers of the catering companies operating on the airport (Aviapartner Catering and LSG Skychefs Belgium)

### **1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002**

Regulation 1774/2002 did not have a major impact on collection and treatment of catering waste of category 1. A register with information on the transportation of waste and the location of incinerators to which it is sent was created. The labelling on waste containers was changed.

### **2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1**

Catering companies load catering waste off airplanes. Catering trolleys are emptied and cleaned in the catering company's facilities, which are located on the airport. All catering waste off-loaded from airplanes is assimilated to catering waste of category 1, and enclosed in a sealed container. Waste is collected twice a week.

### **3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1**

Waste is collected by an accredited company for collection and transportation of category 1 waste. Category 1 waste is incinerated.

During transportation, containers are labelled with the words "Category 1 waste, only for disposal" (or in Flemish '*Cat. I-materiaal, uitsluitend voor verwijdering*'). Containers are cleaned and disinfected after each use.

### **4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1**

Both Belgian Food Agency and Regional authorities (responsible for waste management) are in charge of controlling that catering waste of category 1 is correctly managed. Border Inspection Posts (BIP) can also be involved (there are 6 of them in Belgium) in ensuring that no foreign catering waste enters the Belgian territory.

For instance, in Flanders, plants and operators transporting catering waste of category 1 must be approved by the Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM - *Openbare Vlaamse Afvalstoffenmaatschappij*).



OVAM visits every plant that makes an application for approval. Once the plant or operator has received OVAM's approval, the Environment Inspection Section, which is the competent authority with regard to the collection and transportation of catering waste in the Flanders Region, inspects the approved facilities. The frequency of the inspections depends on the available men and means.

The Food Agency employs one agent for each airport, who is required to inspect the facilities of catering companies 4 times a year.

One should note that both airports which serve Brussels are located outside of Brussels. One airport is located in Zaventem, in Flanders. The Brussels Charleroi airport is located in Wallonia.

## **5. Organisations which supplied information**

OVAM, Department of bio-waste

Institut Bruxellois de la Gestion de l'Environnement (IBGE)

Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain

DGRNE-Division de la Police de l'Environnement (DPE)

Lufthansa Sky Chefs

Aviapartner Catering

## **CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE**

**Summary:** Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3 are under the scope of the three Belgian Regions and their respective waste management authorities.

The Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain is responsible for controlling that catering waste of category 3 is not fed to farmed animals.

*Note:* Waste collection and treatment (except for international waste in transit in Belgium) is under the scope of Belgian Regions (Brussels Capital region, Walloon region and Flemish region), while animal feeding is under the scope of the Federal Government. The implementation of Regulation 1774/2002 therefore raised quite a few difficulties. In order to overcome them, an 'Animal By Product Commission' gathering members of Regional and Federal bodies was set up.

### **1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002**

Feeding animals with catering waste was a common practice in Belgium until the 1999 dioxin crisis. The Royal Decree of 8 February 1999 placed catering waste on the 'negative list' of ingredients which cannot be fed to animals, unless it was treated. This partial ban on the use of catering waste for animal feed was made global by Regulation 1774/2002.

## **2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3**

Since there is no separate collection of bio-waste in Brussels, the following questions are irrelevant to this region. Nevertheless, it should be noted that 12% of Brussels's city dwellers do home composting.

### **2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3**

A separate collection of fermentable waste (e.g. vegetables, fruits and garden waste) from households has been set up in Flanders. Other household waste is ranked as residual waste and is incinerated, as most waste landfill is forbidden.

Some initiatives to collect catering waste from restaurants and large kitchens have also been set up. This waste stream is treated in approved biogas and composting units under Regulation 1774/2002. Catering waste from catering facilities that is not collected separately is incinerated with household waste.

On the contrary, in Wallonia, separate collection of fermentable waste is very little developed. There is also very little incentive to do home composting. Therefore, catering waste is assimilated to household waste and is incinerated because the Walloon waste management plan forbids landfilling of bio-waste (household waste containing fermentable waste is ranked as bio-waste).

### **2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas**

According to the Walloon Office for Waste Management, there are some pilot units of biogas waste production.

The biogas industry is fairly new in Flanders. As from 2004 the number of biogas plants has gradually increased. In 2004, 12,000 tonnes of organic waste (which include catering waste) were used in biogas plants (out of a total of 70,000 tonnes of waste which was used for the production of biogas).

### **2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost**

In 2004, 300,000 tons of garden waste and catering waste were composted. Waste from catering industries was only used in one composting plant. There is no specific data on the amount of catering waste being composted.

It seems that in Wallonia there are less than twenty composting plants, which receive in majority gardening waste. Only a fifth of them can receive catering waste. An inhabitant of Wallonia produces an average of 50 to 70 kg of catering waste per year.

## **3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste**

### **3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste**

In Flanders, OVAM has visited pig breeders who were known to feed their animals with catering waste before 2003 to inform them of the ban and make sure they were complying with it.

### **3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention**

In Belgium, the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FAVV - *Federaal Agentschap voor de Veiligheid van de Voedselketen* / AFSCA – *Agence Fédérale pour la Sécurité de la Chaîne Alimentaire*) is the competent authority in charge of inspection and prevention.

The legislation produced with regard to the feeding ban is under the authority of the Department of Health, Safety of the food chain and Environment of the Belgian Federal Administration (FOD - *Federale Overheidsdiensten*).

### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

The use of catering/kitchen waste is on the Belgian 'negative list' of ingredients which may not be used in animal feed. This prohibition is controlled via a general control on the negative list. As no analyse can be used for this control, inspections are based on records, traceability and on the spot visits. Indirect control is done via inspections at restaurants, catering facilities, etc... In the animal feed sector, every approved operator is inspected at least once a year, and every authorised operator is inspected at least every 2 years.

### 3.4. Exemptions

Since catering waste is on the Belgian 'negative list' of ingredients, it is not allowed in any kind of feed. Therefore, even though Regulation 1774/2002 still provides for some exceptions to the ban on animal feeding (for fur animals), the use of catering waste as feed is not allowed in Belgium.

There are no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in Belgium.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

According to OVAM, only a few irregularities have been noticed in Flanders. Exact figures are not available. The Belgian Farmers' Union declared that in Flanders, quite a large number of pigs had been infected about two years ago by salmonella. It seems that this was the result of them being fed with catering waste.

As described in article 56 the Decree of 2 July 1981 concerning the Prevention and Management of Waste-materials, breaches in Regulation 1774/2002 can be sentenced by a prison sentence of one month to five years and/or with a fine of €4,000 to €40,000,000.

## 4. Organisations which supplied information

OVAM, Department of bio-waste

Institut Bruxellois de la Gestion de l'Environnement (IBGE)

Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain

Ministry for the Environment of the Walloon Region

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN DENMARK

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** Catering companies are responsible for the collection of catering waste of category 1, which is disposed of by incineration.

*Note:* The main international airport of Denmark (Copenhagen airport) does not manage catering waste. Therefore, on this particular issue, information was requested of the staff of Scandinavian Airlines and LSG Skychefs.

### 1. Prior situation to Regulation 1774/2002

Regulation 1774/2002 did not have a major impact on collection and treatment of catering waste of category 1. Former to the implementation of this regulation, catering waste of category 1 was also incinerated.

### 2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1

With regard to the situation on Scandinavian Airlines planes, the crew onboard collects and stores catering waste. Waste is then collected by the catering company, which transports it using high loaders back to their facilities. There, the waste cart is emptied, and the waste is discharged in three indoor 20m<sup>3</sup> compressors. Once crushed, catering waste can remain on the catering facilities up to 72 hours until containers are emptied. No distinction is made between catering waste coming from inside and outside the EU.

### 3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1

Waste is collected by a transportation company approved by the Danish authorities. It is then transported in labelled and hermetically sealed containers that are cleaned once a week. Catering waste is then disposed of by incineration at incineration or co-incineration plants that were approved according to directive 2000/76.

### 4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1

Controls with regard to the collection of catering waste at airports/ports are done by staff from the Regional Veterinary and Food Office. If the airport/port has a Border Inspection Post, then its staff will be entitled to do inspections.

Inspections are done at a random frequency, but occur at least once a year.

### 5. Organisations which supplied information

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Animal Health Division

Scandinavian Airlines

LSG Skychefs Denmark

## CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** In Denmark, municipalities define the collection modes of catering waste. The use of catering waste for swill feeding used to be a common practice until the implementation of Regulation 1774/2002.

*Note:* With regard to the ban on the use of catering waste as animal feed, some questions remain unanswered as relevant people who were contacted did not answer them.

### 1. Prior situation to Regulation 1774/2002

Before the animal by-product (ABP) regulation came into force, catering waste was heat treated during 60 minutes to 70°C and was used to feed pigs, in accordance with a national order which obliged all restaurants producing more than 100 kg of catering waste per week to deliver it to a special collection so as to be used as swill feeding.

This national order was cancelled when the ABP regulation came into force.

### 2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3

#### 2.1. Collection and disposal of catering waste of category 3

- Collect catering waste altogether with household waste. Waste is then incinerated.
- Collect catering waste altogether with sorted organic household waste. Waste is then treated in a biogas or composting plant.
- Establish a separate collection and treatment system approved by the veterinary authorities and destined for waste not intended for consumption. The treated material can be used for agricultural use in accordance with the order related to agricultural use of waste.

In 2004 in Denmark 1,692,000 tonnes of household waste were produced, out of which 48,805 tonnes of organic household waste were collected separately.

#### 2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas

The Danish Environment Protection Agency did not provide information or figures on the use of catering waste to produce biogas.

#### 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost

In 2004, approximately 47,000 tonnes of organic household waste were composted.

Material should be treated in composting plants at a temperature not below 55° for no less than two weeks.

### 3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste

#### 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste

Communication actions were launched when the ban on swill feeding came into force in 2002. Back at the time, the relevant industries and organisations were informed of this ban following a collective work of the Danish Agricultural Council, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and other relevant organisations.

Information on the ban on swill feeding can be found on the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration website homepage and a folder concerning catering waste has been published.

No other communication activities took place when Regulation 1774/2002 came into force in 2003.

### 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is responsible for the control and enforcement of Regulation 1774/2002. As mentioned above, if a municipality decides to set up a separate collection system for catering waste, the transportation, control and labelling of waste must be approved by the food and veterinary authorities.

### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration declared it has got sub-offices at large holdings, but would not provide more information on veterinary inspections and their frequency.

### 3.4. Exemptions

On this matter, the Danish Agricultural Council and Danish Meat Association were contacted. Both affirmed that the use of catering waste as feed does not take place anymore and that there are no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in Denmark.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

So far, no irregularities concerning swill feeding have been punished.

## **4. Organisations which supplied information**

The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Animal Health Division

The Danish Environment Protection Agency

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN FRANCE

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** French airports have chosen to comply with the 1992 French waste law and to treat catering waste of category 1 by incineration. To facilitate collection, no distinction is made between catering waste coming from the EU and catering waste from outside the EU.

*Note:* The chosen mode of treatment and collection of catering waste is under the scope of airports. In order to provide the most relevant information on the collection and treatment of catering waste of category 1 in France, the Charles de Gaulle airport, which is the largest international airport of France (it welcomed 53.8 million passengers in 2005 and produced 14,719 tonnes of catering waste in 2006) was contacted. For complementary information, the Strasbourg International airport (which welcomed about 2 million passengers and produced 259.6 tonnes of aircraft waste in 2006) was contacted too.

### 1. Prior situation to Regulation 1774/2002

The 1774 / 2002 Regulation had a definite impact on waste treatment in French airports.

For instance, after the Regulation was adopted, the Charles de Gaulle airport modified its process at one of its clients (a catering firm) request. Clients worried of the sanitary conditions that applied to the waste collection. Now, all fermentable waste at the Charles de Gaulle airport is sent to incineration (only waste from outside the EU was incinerated from 1993 to 2005). The Strasbourg International Airport opted for the same process and radically changed its 2002 plans which consisted in creating a channel to feed farmed animals with catering waste from planes.

### 2. Current practices regarding the collection of catering waste of category 1

No distinction is made when collecting catering waste on plane between catering waste coming from outside the EU and catering waste coming from the EU. Therefore, all waste that comes into contact with waste of category 1 becomes in turns category 1 waste (see Regulation 1774/2002, chapter II, art. 4, 1.f.).

Catering waste from planes is collected in the following way:

- The crew on board sorts waste or decides not to do so. There is a financial incitation to favour selective sorting. For instance in the Strasbourg International airport, waste which goes to incineration costs its producer twice as much as waste that is recycled.
- Cleaning teams clean up the plane, collect the waste and load it onto vans which belong either to the catering company that provided meals on board, or to the cleaning teams, depending on the airport. The staff in charge of the collection of catering waste of category 1 must wear individual protection equipments. The risk assessment plan of the Charles de Gaulle airport also foresees the appearance of new risks (such as the exposure of the staff to pathogenic agents).

- Waste is then loaded onto waste treatment company's collectors. It can remain up to 48 hours (on the Charles de Gaulle airport platform), or even up to 72 hours (on the Strasbourg airport platform) within the airport platform. It is possible for airports to require in their contract with the waste treatment company the possibility to raise the frequency of waste collection if necessary.

All fermentable waste is transported in identified containers. The containers are hermetically sealed and are disinfected after each trip to the treatment facility. Containers at the Charles de Gaulle airport are cleaned using a high pressure cleaning machine and bleach. It is important to notice that the label used on containers can be different from the one laid down in Regulation 1774/2002. For instance, the Charles de Gaulle airport uses the labels “déchets valorisables” (‘waste that can be recovered’) and “déchets non valorisables” (‘waste that cannot be recovered’), whereas Regulation 1774/2002 requires that catering waste of category 1 is labelled with the terms “for disposal only”.

### **3. Current practices regarding the treatment of catering waste of category 1**

Regarding the treatment of catering waste, airports have opted for the incineration process according to the 1992 French waste law<sup>(8)</sup>, which lays down that only ‘ultimate waste’ can go to landfill. Furthermore, the ‘*plans départementaux d’élimination des ordures ménagères*’ (regional plans for the disposal of household waste) require that the rate of fermentable waste that goes to landfill is reduced.

According to contacts at the Charles de Gaulle airport, airports have opted for an incineration treatment in co-ordination with the French environmental administrative authorities (DDASS<sup>(9)</sup> and DRIRE<sup>(10)</sup>).

### **4. Current practices regarding the controlling procedure of catering waste of category (1)**

Airports must ensure that their service providers comply with the law by receiving the following documents:

- certificate of disinfection;
- certificate of incineration.

Airports can also hire staff to inspect the collection of waste and the placing of containers at the user's disposal. For instance, the Charles de Gaulle airport employs two people for this task.

The waste treatment operator can also delegate a member of its staff to do inspections. For example, SITA has delegated permanently a member of its staff to do inspections.

The sanitary and social administration (DDASS) can also do inspections within the airport. The DDASS is notably bent to inspect the cleanliness of the airport.

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<sup>(8)</sup> Loi n° 92-646 du 13 juillet 1992 relative à l'élimination des déchets ainsi qu'aux installations classées pour la protection de l'environnement. Art. 2-1. "A compter du 1er juillet 2002, les installations d'élimination des déchets par stockage ne seront autorisées à accueillir que des déchets ultimes."

<sup>(9)</sup> Directions Départementales des Affaires Sociales et Sanitaire / The sanitary and social administration.

<sup>(10)</sup> Directions Régionales de l'Industrie, de la Recherche et de l'environnement / Regional Directorates for Industry, Research and the Environment.



## 5. Organisations which supplied information

Charles de Gaulle Airport

Strasbourg International Airport

### CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** In France, catering waste of category 3 is assimilated to household waste. Therefore, its collection and treatment is under the scope of local authorities (*'collectivités locales'*). The 1992 French waste law is applied.

*Note:* Information was provided by national public interlocutors such as the Ministry for Ecology and Sustainable Development, the Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries, ADEME (the French Environment Agency) and veterinary services.

#### 1. Prior situation to Regulation 1774/2002

With regard to the collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3, the 1992 French waste law still applies. Therefore, Regulation 1774/2002 did not have a major impact on the aspects covered by this study as it does not make compulsory the treatment in a biogas or in a compost facility and as catering waste of category 3 is usually not collected separately from household waste in France.

The feeding of farmed animals with catering waste was common practice in most parts of France, although several French regulations imposed a special collection and treatment of catering waste before it was fed to pigs.

#### 2. Current practices regarding the collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3

##### 2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3

In France, +/- 22 million tonnes of household waste were produced in 2004.

The collection and treatment of this waste is a competence that is under the scope of local authorities. Therefore, practices can vary a lot from one location to another. Catering waste is usually ranked as household waste, which means that fermentable waste is not collected separately from other household waste.

##### 2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas

In France, there are 3 biogas facilities which treat catering waste. They are located in Amiens, Varennes Jarcy, Martinique. Other biogas facilities that are currently being built will also accept catering waste. They will be located in Lille, Calais, Montpellier and Marseille.

Currently, the French standards<sup>(11)</sup> for biogas production apply.

About 0.2 million tonnes of household waste (I.e. about 0.75% of household waste) are used for the production of biogas in France. Some of this waste might be catering waste of category 3 but no specific data is available.

<sup>(11)</sup> Cf. la loi du 19 juillet 1976 relative aux Installations Classées pour la Protection de l'Environnement (ICPE), rubrique 322 b relative au traitement des ordures ménagères et autres résidus urbains.

### 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost<sup>(12)</sup>

Over 5 million tonnes of waste are treated in France to produce more or less 2.5 million tonnes of compost. There are 50 composting units (out of circa 700) which treat catering waste and +/- 5 millions homes which do home-composting. Currently the French legislation, in terms of composting obligations, contains no compulsory means but only compulsory results with regard to the quality of compost.

## **3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste**

It seems that a number of regulations which took place after the swine fever and the foot and mouth disease epidemics banned the use of catering waste for feeding of farmed animals.

### 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste

According to our contacts within the French Ministry for Agriculture, it seems that no communication activities took place to inform farmers about the ban on feeding farmed animals with catering waste. Nevertheless, a few communication actions may have been launched by the local veterinary services on a regional basis.

### 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

The 4,000 people who work for the 'Directions Départementales des Services Vétérinaires' (Regional Head office of Veterinary Services) are in charge of controlling that catering waste is not used to feed farmed animals.

### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

This greatly depends on funds and staff available to the veterinary authorities. Controls can be made in the food industry sector or farms. Controls are made on all sorts of farms (various sizes, various types of cattle).

In the region of Côtes d'Armor, which is one of the three biggest producers of cattle in France, the veterinary services employ 200 people and inspect 10 to 12 percent of the local food industries every year, as well as 5 to 7 percents of the 7,000 local farms. On the contrary, due to the lack of staff (20 people) and funds, the inspections performed by the veterinary services of Corrèze are sporadic.

The French Ministry for Agriculture (which is the authority that supervises the local veterinary services) cannot provide figures on the number of specific inspections done by the veterinary services with regard to the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste, as these are part of more general inspections.

### 3.4. Exemptions

Both National Bovine Federation and Pigs National Federation have guaranteed that the use of catering waste to feed farmed animals had been banned for good in France. There are no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in France.

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<sup>(12)</sup> Cf. la loi du 19 juillet 1976 relative aux ICPE, rubriques 322 et 2260.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

The French Ministry for Agriculture cannot provide figures on the number of irregularities noticed by the veterinary services. However, officials of the veterinary services of 'Côtes d'Armor' have declared that irregularities were exceptional.

Penalties vary depending on the severity of the offence (warning, fine, etc...). Sanctions can be administrative or criminal.

## **4. Organisations which supplied information**

Ministry for the Ecology and Sustainable Development

Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries

ADEME

DDSV

Fédération Nationale Bovine

Fédération Nationale Porcine

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN GERMANY

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** Catering companies are responsible for the collection, transport and disposal of catering waste of category 1. Catering waste from international means of transportation is incinerated.

*Notes:* Following advice of the waste manager of the German Airports Association, information was required of the main catering company who operates in Frankfurt.

### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

The mode of collection and treatment of catering waste did not know much alteration following the implementation of Regulation 1774/2002. However, more documentation is required of waste managers. This means that every catering waste container has to be documented to prove when its content ended up.

### 2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1

In Germany, catering companies are usually responsible for the collection of catering waste. After catering waste is collected from airplanes, it is transported to the catering company facilities. Here it is stored in large waste containers which are emptied by the company's waste sub contractor every one, two or three days.

Catering companies have recourse to waste sub contractors which are mostly private companies (LSG Sky Chefs at the Frankfurt airport employs the German company Remondis). They are in charge of transporting catering waste of category 1 to incineration plants. For this operation, they use containers labelled with the words "Kategorie ein". Those containers are cleaned and disinfected.

There is no separate collection of catering waste coming from outside EU and catering waste coming from EU. All catering waste on board is ranked as category 1 material.

### 3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1

The German legislation which implements the European Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill sets strict standards on the landfilling of waste: German standards require that virtually no municipal waste is sent to landfill without pre-treatment by either incineration or a combination of mechanical and biological processes after 31 May 2005. Therefore, all catering waste of category 1 is treated by incineration.

### 4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1

The authorities in charge of controlling that catering waste of category 1 is collected and treated in accordance with Regulation 1774/2002 are the veterinary services.

For instance, at the international airport of Frankfurt, there are a food inspector and a veterinarian who are in charge of inspecting the airport premises. Controls take place about three times a year.

## 5. Organisations which supplied information

LSG Sky Chefs (catering company for Lufthansa Airlines)

Veterinary Department of Frankfurt

### CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** In Germany, a distinction is made between catering waste from private households (which is called 'bio-waste') which falls under the scope of the German Waste Management Act and catering waste from catering facilities which falls under the scope of Regulation 1774/2002.

The use of catering waste in Germany for swill feeding was an institutional practice and was extended until 31 October 2006, due to a derogation granted by the European Commission.

#### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

Until 31 October 2006, the use of catering waste to feed pigs was a prevalent method in Germany. Over a hundred specialised farms all over Germany were entitled to collect catering waste from old people's homes, hospitals and canteens. Waste was then treated during 20 minutes at 133°C under a 3 bar pressure before it was sold to farmers.

#### 2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3

##### 2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3

Municipalities are in charge of the definition of waste collection schemes within the framework of the German Waste Management Act.

The German law makes a distinction between catering waste from households (bio-waste) and catering waste from catering facilities. Those two types of waste are collected and treated separately:

Bio-waste from private households falls under the scope of the German Waste Management Act. Bio-waste from private households may be treated (and collected) either as domestic waste, or after separate collection as bio-waste. In the latter case, bio-waste is composted or fermented and the regulations of the bio-waste ordinance apply.

Catering waste from catering facilities that is destined for composting or for the production of biogas falls under the scope of Regulation 1774/2002, which is implemented in Germany by the "Verordnung zur Durchführung des Tierische Nebenprodukte Beseitigungsgesetz" (Regulation for the disposal of animal by-products). As a result of the German fertilizer ordinance, catering waste from catering facilities has to undergo anaerobic treatment. However, since nearly all compost facilities in Germany are aerobic plants, catering waste from catering facilities is not composted in Germany but used for the production of biogas.

Catering waste foreseen for disposal falls under the scope of the German Waste Management Act. On 1st June 2005, a landfill ban for untreated biologically degradable organic waste entered into force. In consequence, catering waste foreseen for disposal has to be pre-treated by incineration or biological mechanical treatment. In general, incineration and mechanical treatment of catering waste as a pre-treatment for disposal is not widely used since these treatment methods are more expensive than composting or fermentation.

Every year around 8 million tonnes of bio-waste from private households are separately collected in Germany. There are also approximately 2 million tonnes of catering waste from catering facilities which are collected separately yearly.

#### 2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas

Catering waste treated in biogas plants have to fulfil the requirement of the Regulation 1774/2002.

According to the Deutscher Bauernverband, the 2 million tonnes of catering waste from catering facilities separately collected are used in biogas plant. In most cases, these installations are operated by farmers.

#### 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost

The requirements for composting and fermenting of bio-waste from private households are set in the bio-waste ordinance, which states that in the course of the composting process, the entire quantity of materials being mixed must be exposed to a temperature of at least 55°C over a period of two-weeks, with no or minimum interruption, or alternatively to a temperature of 65°C (or, in the case of enclosed composting facilities, 60°C) over a period of one week.

### **3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste**

Catering waste used to be fed to animals under strict conditions. Following to Regulation 1774/2002, Germany has been granted a 4 year transitional period to phase out swill feeding (this period ended on 31 October 2006).

#### 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste

Communication from the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMVEL- Bundesministeriums für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Verbraucherschutz) was mostly destined to the German farmers associations and the industries concerned.

The Deutsche Raiffeisenverband (DRV) used newsletters and web-based information to inform its members (German cooperatives) of the ban on the use of catering waste as animal feed and that its use to feed pigs was being phased out and banned from the end of October 2006.

#### 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

The local Veterinary Services on a district authority (kreis) level (which are under the authority of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection) are in charge of inspecting farms and making sure that catering waste is not used to feed animals. There are over 500 local veterinary services units throughout Germany. Furthermore, farmers who own catering waste treatment machines are well known from veterinary services.

#### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

According to people contacted, following the ending of the derogation granted to Germany with regard to pigs feeding, the frequency of control has not changed and no additional inspections have been implemented. Nevertheless, controls with regard to the ban on the use of catering waste as feed material are renowned for being very strict.

### 3.4. Exemptions

A few more than 100 farms in Germany had an accreditation to collect catering waste and treat it so that it could be fed to pigs. Since the end of the phasing out period, it seems that these specialised processing plants were under particular observation and that there are no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in Germany.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

Breaches committed under Regulation 1774/2002 can be punished with a fine which amount can be up to €50,000.

## **4. Organisations which supplied information**

Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

Deutschen Raiffeisenverband

German Farmers Association (bauernverband)

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN GREECE

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** It is catering companies, and not airports, that are in charge of the collection, transport and disposal of catering waste of category 1. Local authorities (the prefectures) are in charge of controlling waste management.

*Note:* Information was provided by staff of the Athens International Airport and the Prefecture of Athens, which is in charge of controlling the management of catering waste of category 1.

### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

This regulation did not change the collection or disposal of catering waste of category 1 but it had an impact on the labelling and certificates that are required.

### 2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1

Catering companies are responsible for the collection of catering waste of category 1. Contact people at the Athens International Airports mentioned that waste can remain on the catering company premises for up to only two days. No separate collection takes place for EU and international catering waste.

Category 1 waste is then transported in containers labelled with the words “not suitable for human consumption”. Transporters are expected to clean their containers and to be able to present commercial documents to the relevant inspection services.

### 3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1

Waste management companies are in charge of the transportation and disposal of catering waste of category 1. Lobbe is in charge of this on the Athens International Airport.

According to our contacts of the Athens International Airport, catering waste of category one is landfilled.

### 4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1

The authorities in charge of the control and implementation of Regulation 1774/2002 are the Hellenic Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works and the Veterinary and Environmental Services of prefectures (there are 54 prefectures in Greece, which are second-degree organisations of local governments).

The Veterinary Service of the Prefecture of Athens does not have an office on the premises of the airport and employs 6 people, who perform circa 2 inspections per year at the International Airport of Athens. They also request the certificates that are required of the waste management companies several times a year.

### 5. Organisations which supplied information

Prefecture of Athens



## CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** It seems that the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste has never been a common practice in Greece, therefore Regulation 1774/2002 did not have a major impact.

*Note:* With regard to the ban on the use of catering waste for composting and the production of biogas, some questions remain unanswered as relevant people who were contacted at the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry for the Environment could not or would not answer them.

### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

According to officials of the Ministry of Rural Development and Foods, the feeding of ruminants with catering waste was banned in Greece ten years ago by a national legislation.

However, according to the Hellenic Ministry for Agriculture, feeding animals with catering waste is not and has never been a practice widely encountered in Greece. This information was confirmed by contact with local veterinary services.

### 2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3

#### 2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3

Information was not provided on this subject.

#### 2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas

Information was not provided on this subject.

#### 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost

Information was not provided on this subject.

### 3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste

#### 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste

Considering that the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste has never been a common practice in Greece, there was, according to Greek authorities, no need to inform farmers about illegal feeding of animals with catering waste.

#### 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

The Veterinary Services are in charge of the implementation of Regulation 1774/2002. The Veterinary Services employ 960 people, out of which about 500 are in charge of inspections.

#### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

Swill feeding with catering waste was prohibited ten years ago according to Greek Law. Five hundred veterinarians are in charge of inspecting farms and making sure that this ban is correctly implemented.

#### 3.4. Exemptions

According to Greek officials working for the Ministry of Rural Development and Foods, there are no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in Greece.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

If a breach of the ban on animal feeding with catering waste is recorded, the first reaction from the veterinary services would be to give a warning to the farmer who committed the offence. If the offender repeats the offence, he will then be taken to court, where he can be sentenced to pay a fine or sent to jail depending on the gravity of the offence.

According to our contacts from the Ministry of Agriculture, so far no case of illegal feeding of animals with catering waste has been reported.

## **4. Organisations which supplied information**

Ministry of Rural Development and Foods

Ministry of Interior

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN HUNGARY

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** Catering operators are responsible for the collection, transport and treatment of catering waste of category 1. The State Veterinary Services ensure that these operations are conducted safely.

*Note:* In order to get the most representative information in the field, the waste management scheme of the Budapest Ferihegy International Airport was studied.

### 1. Prior situation to Regulation 1774/2002

Regulation 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption was issued before the accession of Hungary to the European Union (May 1, 2004).

The Hungarian Regulation which was in force before that date (Reg. 71/2003. (VI. 27.) FVM) was more rigorous than Regulation 1774/2002 with regard to the collection and treatment of catering waste of category 1.

### 2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1

No distinction is made when collecting catering waste on planes between catering waste coming from outside the EU and catering waste coming from the EU.

In Hungary, catering operators are responsible for the collection of catering waste from means of transportation operating internationally. There are three catering companies that operate on the Budapest Ferihegy Airport platform. Those are the Budapest Aeroservice Ltd, Hornet Ltd and MALEV Land Service public company. One of these companies (Hornet Ltd.) operates off the airport platform.

Catering operators are due to store their catering waste for a period of at most one week in a closed location outside their facilities. According to people contacted, the amount of catering waste that is collected is of several hundreds kilos per week. The location where catering waste is stored is enclosed with a dense net which goes from the floor to the ceiling, and is constantly locked. Waste treatment companies come to collect the waste every Tuesday morning to transport it to the incinerator plant.

The Budapest Aeroservice Ltd and MALEV have appointed HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point) managers.

### 3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1

People interviewed have indicated that the incineration process was chosen over landfill because Hungarian waste law prohibits the landfilling of international catering waste. Therefore, approved waste management companies collect catering waste from catering companies and treat it by incineration in EU approved incineration plants according to Directive 2000/76/EC.

#### **4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1**

The States Veterinary Services (SVS) are in charge of the control and enforcement of Regulation 1774/2002 with regard to catering waste of category 1. The SVS have sub-offices at disposal in all Hungarian international airports, which allow them a continuous representation in these locations.

Within the Budapest Ferihegy Airport, inspections of the waste management scheme of catering companies operating on the Airport are made on a weekly basis by the veterinary service of Budapest Ferihegy Airport.

For companies located outside the airport premises, such as Hornet Ltd., the local Veterinary County Station is the competent authority, and the company shall encounter regular inspections.

Official Veterinarians of Border Inspection Posts (BIP) regularly check waste collection as well as the registration of waste consignments. They also collect feedback from incinerator companies which are countersigned by local official veterinarians.

#### **5. Organisations which supplied information**

Budapest Ferihegy International Airport

### **CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE**

**Summary:** The Veterinary Services are very active in Hungary, as according to our contacts, all large scale farms are inspected once a year. The composting and the production of biogas out of catering waste are not yet very developed and very little information was provided on these matters.

#### **1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002**

The feeding of animals with catering waste used to be prevalent in Hungary and as a matter of fact, catering facilities used to sell their waste to farmers.

The 2003 Ministerial Decree on control of classical swine fever compiled Regulation 1774/2002 and Council Directive 2001/89/EC of 23 October 2001 on Community measures for the control of classical swine fever banned this practice.

#### **2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3**

##### **2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3**

Hungarian waste management is defined in the 2000 Hungarian Act on waste management. There is a separate collection of waste oil from kitchens. Waste from restaurants and catering facilities can also be collected separately.

##### **2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas**

According to contacts had with the Ministry of the Environment and Water, there is only one biogas plant in Hungary, which uses only agricultural by-products, and no catering waste (neither selectively collected nor collected with household waste).

### 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost

Standards for the composting of catering waste are defined in the Ministerial Decree on Bio-waste, Treatment and Technical Requirements of Composting (No. 23/2003. (XII. 23.) KVM). A translation of this document was requested for the compilation of this study but it was not provided.

## **3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste**

### 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animals with catering waste

After the Hungarian Ministerial Decree on the control of classical swine fever was published in 2003, a massive national information campaign was launched, using all media (written press, TV, radio, web).

### 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

The Veterinary Services, which are under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, are in charge of the inspections of cattle and pig farms. They employ 2,194 people, among which 500 are trained veterinarians in charge of inspections.

### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

A member of the Ministry of Agriculture stated that all large scale farms are inspected once a year. This means that circa 5000 farms are inspected every year. The veterinary staff makes sure that catering waste is not used to feed animals.

Random inspections can also take place in smaller farms.

The Veterinary Services also check that catering waste from catering facilities enters the right collection stream and is not fed to farmed animals.

### 3.4. Exemptions

It seems that catering waste as a means to feed farmed animals has been banned and that there are no exemptions in Hungary.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

The Ministry for Agriculture does not collect information with regard to breaches under Regulation 1774/2002.

With regard to penalties, misdemeanours can result in a fine (from 5000 to 3 million Hungarian Forints HUF, that is from € 20 to € 12,000) or an administrative prosecution, which can also result in a fine or, depending on the gravity of the situation, in the closing down of the farm.

## **4. Organisations which supplied information**

Ministry for Agriculture

Ministry for the Environment and Water

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN ITALY

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** Catering waste of catering 1 is collected and treated by catering companies. Waste is disposed of by incineration.

*Note:* Our contacts within the Ministry of Health could not give much information on this subject. LSG Skychefs Italia, which operates on the Roma airport, provided information.

### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

The only noticeable change with regard to the management of catering waste of category 1 is that prior to Regulation 1774/2002, catering waste from international means of transportation whose country of origin was not in the EU was sterilised.

### 2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1

Catering companies are in charge of collecting catering waste. To transport catering waste of category 1, they must ensure that containers which are used are hermetically locked and have a different colour from the ones that are used as urban garbage containers or for the separate collection of waste.

Catering companies offload waste trolleys and bring them to their facilities, where they are emptied. Equipments that can be reused (cutlery for instance) are separated from waste that must be disposed.

Waste from flights coming from EU countries is disposed of as local waste. Waste coming from non EU countries is sorted in a different working line in order to guarantee a proper separation between EU and non-EU waste.

Category 1 material is stored in containers labelled with the words 'dangerous waste'.

### 3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1

Usually, waste is collected from catering premises two or three times a week.

Catering waste of category 1 is incinerated. Dedicated companies certified by Health Authorities for are in charge of transportation.

Containers are labelled with the words 'destined to incineration' and are cleaned after each disposal operation.

Containers used for the transportation of catering waste destined to incineration must wear a red irremovable band that is high and long of at least 15 centimetres.

### 4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1

A national Decree of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment of 22 May 2001 lays down that controls with regard to the management of catering waste of category 1 is under the scope of the Maritime, Aerial and Border Health Offices or Border Inspection Posts (BIPs).

At the Roma airport, the Veterinary Airport Office and Sanitary Office are in charge of inspections. Controls take place on a monthly basis.

## **5. Organisations which supplied information**

Ministry of Health

LSG Skychefs Italia

## **CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE**

**Summary:** In Italy, the separate collection of catering waste applies to 16 million inhabitants. It seems that the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste has never been a real issue in this country.

### **1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002**

It seems that catering waste was not used to feed farmed animals before the implementation of this regulation in Italy. Therefore, Regulation 1774/2002 did not have a significant impact on the management of catering waste of category 3 in Italy.

### **2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3**

#### **2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3**

In many regions of Italy, there is separate collection of catering waste (which is called “rifiuto organico or umido” in Italian). This separate collection is a result of a national scheme, with targets set at national level. Over 1,700 city councils (out of 8,100) representing over 16 million inhabitants (out of 57 million people) have set up separate household collection of catering waste.

Where separate collection has not been set up, catering waste is collected with mixed household waste.

Separate collection of waste was introduced by Italian Legislative Decree n.22 of 5 February 1997 also known as the ‘Decreto Ronchi’), which sets conditions for the development of an integrated waste management system. It also provided a set of targets for the separate collection, at national level.

Some 1.2 million tonnes of catering waste were collected and treated separately in 2005. This represents about one third of the hypothetically available catering waste that can be collected (all catering waste from rural areas are excluded from this estimation because of its collection cost).

## Amounts of separate collection fractions and their percentage in Italy in 2005

Year 2005			
Municipal waste generated (tonnes)	Total separate collection (tonnes)	Separate collection of catering waste (tonnes)	Separate collection of green (tonnes)
31,676,617	7,697,339	1,281,793	1,148,345
100%	24.3 %*	16.7 %**	14.9 %**

Note:

\* Total separate collection/total amount of municipal waste generated

\*\* Separate collection of the specific fraction/total separate collection

### 2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas

Figures referring to the amount of catering waste used for the production of biogas were not available from the Italian Environmental Protection Agency or the Ministry for the Environment.

### 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost

Most catering waste that has been collected separately is sent to composting plants (circa 1.2 million tonnes).

Ten composting plants have anaerobic digestion facilities extracting biogas prior to the composting of bio-waste. However, authorities expect this number to rise very rapidly in the short-term.

Italian standards for composting are defined in the Decree 217/06 of 29 April 2006 and in the Ministerial Decree of the 5 February 1998, recently modified by the Ministerial Decree of 5 April 2006, n.186.

## 3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste

### 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste

According to our contacts, farmers were informed of this ban by local veterinary services.

### 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

In Italy, there are 197 local health authorities (Azienda sanitaria locale – ASL) which are under the technical, administrative and financial supervision of the Regions. Each ASL has a local veterinary service (LVS) which must finally ensure appropriate application and enforcement on their territory of all provisions on animal feeding and animal by-products.



### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

No information was provided on this matter by the Ministry of Health.

### 3.4. Exemptions

There seems to be no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in Italy.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

According to our contacts from the Health Ministry, no irregularities were found.

Penalties are foreseen in Legislative Decree n. 36 of 21 February 2005<sup>(13)</sup> laying down sanctions for the infringement to (EC) Regulation 1774/2002. Breaches of Regulation 1774/2002 can result in an administrative fine, which amount is comprised between €6 000 and €45 000.

## **4. Organisations which supplied information**

Ministry of Health

Italian Environmental Protection Agency (APAT)

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<sup>(13)</sup> Art. 9. Restrizioni d'uso

1. Chiunque contravviene alle disposizioni di cui:

b) all'articolo 22, paragrafo 1, lettera b), del regolamento, e' soggetto al pagamento di una sanzione amministrativa pecuniaria da 6.000,00 euro a 45.000,00 euro.

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN POLAND

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** The collection, transport and treatment of catering waste are devolved to catering companies. The waste managers of the catering company which were interviewed for the purpose of this study operate a distinction in the collection of catering waste coming from outside EU and catering waste coming from EU.

*Note:* For the above reasons, the environment manager of the Warsaw Frederic Chopin Airport could not provide information on waste management of catering waste of category 1 and further information was required of the quality department of a catering company which operates on the Warsaw airport.

### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

Before the implementation of Regulation 1774/2002, catering waste of category 1 used to be collected altogether with other catering waste. Waste operators that were in charge of the transportation and incineration of catering waste of category 1 were not obliged to be accredited by the veterinary authorities.

### 2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1

Catering waste from flights incoming from outside the European Union (EU) is collected separately from catering waste from flights coming from EU. Catering waste is collected from aircrafts and is stored temporarily in the catering premises.

### 3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1

Waste is collected 2 or 3 times a week by a waste transportation company authorised by the veterinary services, and is taken to an incineration plant. Containers are cleaned and disinfected after each journey to the incinerator.

### 4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1

Inspections are under the supervision of the veterinary services.

### 5. Contacts who supplied information

Warsaw Frederic Chopin Airport

Lot catering

## CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** Three different authorities are in charge of controlling that catering waste of category 3 is handled correctly and not fed to farmed animals.

*Note:* With regard to part 1 and 2 of this chapter, very little information was provided.

### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

Information was not provided on this subject.

### 2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3

#### 2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3

In Poland, waste collection schemes are set up by local authorities (borough leaders, mayors, presidents of cities for municipal waste; '*starosta*' or governor for other waste) as defined by the Act on Waste of 27 April 2001.

There is no national scheme for separate collection of organic waste.

#### 2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas

No information on the use of catering waste for the production of biogas was provided.

#### 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost

No information on the use of catering waste for compost was provided.

### 3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste

#### 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animals with catering waste

Leaflets were designed and produced thanks to funds from the Programme of Community aid to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE), in order to provide information on the ban on feeding farmed animals with catering waste. These were distributed to farmers, feed producers and agricultural advisors.

#### 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

There are three services which are responsible for the monitoring of issues which could arise with regard to catering waste:

- The Veterinary Inspection Services are responsible for the monitoring of catering waste which is in a waste stream destined to composting or to the production of biogas, as well as catering waste of category 1;
- The 'Sanitary Inspection' Services, which are under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, check that catering waste from restaurants, bars etc, follows the right waste stream and is not fed to farmed animals;
- The 'Environmental Inspection' Services monitor landfills.

#### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

In Poland, the 'Sanitary Inspection' Services are in charge of controlling and preventing the illegal feeding of catering waste to farmed animals.

### 3.4. Exemptions

It seems that there are no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in Poland.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

Various penalties punish the illegal feeding of farmed animals:

- The Veterinary Inspection services can fine up to 500 PLN (125 €);
- If the matter is taken up to Court, the Court can fine up to 5000 PLN (1250€);
- The later also can, depending on the gravity of the offence, condemn the offender to a one-year time prison sentence.

According to our contacts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, so far no case of illegal animal feeding with catering waste has taken place since the implementation of Regulation 1774/2002.

## **4. Organisations which supplied information**

Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Safety, Food and Veterinary Medicine

Ministry for the Environment

# **OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN SPAIN**

## **CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE**

*Note:* No information on catering waste of category 1 was provided.

- 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002**
- 2. Description of the collection process of catering waste of category 1**
- 3. Description of the treatment process of catering waste of category 1**
- 4. Description of the controlling process of catering waste of category 1**
- 5. Organisations which supplied information**

## CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE

*Note:* Very little information on the collection and treatment of catering waste could be collected, as well as on the use of catering waste as feed for farmed animals.

### 1. Previous situation to Regulation 1774/2002

The use of catering waste as animal feed has never been a very common practice. In addition, since 22 January 2002, the use of catering waste for feeding farmed animals is prohibited in Spain following the implementation of the “Royal Decree 56/2002” which regulates the circulation and use of raw materials for the feeding of animals and the circulation of composite food” (*REAL DECRETO 56/2002, de 18 de enero, por el que se regulan la circulación y utilización de materias primas para la alimentación animal y la circulación de piensos compuestos*).

Further to that, the implementation of health measures to prevent classical swine fever resulted in the publication of the “Royal Decree 1070/2002” (18 October 2002) which sets up means to fight the classical swine fever (*Real Decreto 1070/2002 de 18 de octubre por el que se establecen las medidas mínimas de lucha contra la peste porcina clásica*”).

### 2. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3

- 2.1. Collection of catering waste of category 3
- 2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas
- 2.3. Use of catering waste of category 3 for compost

### 3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste

- 3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste
- 3.2. Organisation in charge of inspection and prevention

The organisation in charge of controlling and preventing illegal feeding is the Ministry of Agriculture, *Dirección General de Ganadería, Subdirección General de Medios de Producción Ganaderos* at national level. In each community, there is also a Department in charge of carrying out the control plan which is reported to the SG de Medios de Producción Ganaderos.

- 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency
- 3.4. Exemptions
- 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

There have been no irregularities noticed so far. Catering waste is considered as an urban waste and is covered by the Royal Decree 1481/2001 of 27 December which regulates the elimination of waste by means of landfilling (*Real Decreto 1481/2001, de 27 de diciembre, por el que se regula la eliminación de residuos mediante depósito en vertedero*).

The legal document that establishes the penalties is the *Ley 8/2003, de 24 abril, de sanidad animal*. The penalties are classified as “*leves, graves o muy graves*” (Slight, serious, very serious) (*título V, capítulo II y III*). The punishment may go from €3,001 to €600,000 for a “serious offence” to

€600,001 to €1,200,001 if it is a “very serious offence”.

#### **4. Organisations which supplied information**

Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

# OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION OF CATERING WASTE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

## CATEGORY 1 CATERING WASTE

**Summary:** The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) took all necessary measures to ensure that the management of catering waste of category 1 is strictly supervised.

*Note:* Following advice of the British Airport Authority (BAA), the waste manager of British Airways was contacted to get information on the management of catering waste of category 1.

### 1. Prior situation to Regulation 1774/2002

It is believed that the 2001 foot-and-mouth outbreak and the Classical swine fever outbreak in 2000 in the UK were caused by contaminated catering waste from international means of transport. The need for Regulation 1774/2002 arose from this situation.

Guidance was made available by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to waste managers dealing with international catering waste, as well as specific guidance aimed at enforcement bodies.

Both can be found on line (at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/icw/index.htm>).

### 2. Current practices regarding the collection of catering waste of category 1

The State Veterinary Service (SVS) monitors compliance with the rules for the movement of waste from international means of transport into the waste management system on the port, airport or marina. The SVS also is also responsible for approving landfill sites to receive international catering waste.

The pilot of the aircraft or the catering company has responsibility for ensuring that International Catering Waste (ICW) is disposed of correctly, as the person responsible for ensuring that the waste is taken from the aircraft and placed in the Category 1 waste disposal stream. Where ICW is offloaded from an aircraft which has contracted out its catering, the responsibility is with the in-flight catering company to ensure that the waste is handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with the regulations. In all other circumstances the aircrew would be considered responsible for the correct handling and transfer of the waste into a suitable Category 1 waste disposal stream. There is a unique collection system so waste from the EU is mixed with waste from other international locations.

For instance, catering waste produced on British Airways (BA) flights is removed from the aircraft by the BA's catering contractor and taken back to the catering unit. Waste is stored on site until it can be removed by a licensed / approved waste contractor. In the UK, the BA uses a company called Grundon to dispose of the waste.

### 3. Current practices regarding the treatment of catering waste of category 1

At present most international catering waste is landfilled in approved landfills in England.



#### **4. Current practices regarding the controlling procedure of catering waste of category 1**

For catering waste of category 1, Local Authority (LA) (Local Government in England) trading standards is responsible for enforcing this aspect of the Regulation. The State Veterinary Service monitors the enforcement of the Regulation by Local Authorities.

Controls are generally organised on a local basis by the Local Authorities. No aggregated figures were available on the number and frequencies of controls.

#### **5. Organisations which supplied information**

DEFRA, Animal By-Products and Feed Policy Branch, and International Animal Health - Imports Policy Branch

British Airways

British Airport Authority (BAA)

### **CATEGORY 3 CATERING WASTE**

**Summary:** The UK received a direct hit from the foot and mouth disease outbreak and the BSE, therefore the prescriptions of Regulation 1774/2002 are very well implemented. Defra and the State Veterinary Services have methodically implemented Regulation 1774/2002.

One should note that the UK applies alternative national standards for the production of biogas and for compost which were set up after an independent risk assessment was organised.

#### **1. Prior situation to Regulation 1774/2002**

In the UK, feeding farmed animals with catering waste used to be a common practice until 24 May 2001, when a ban<sup>(14)</sup> on this practice was implemented following the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Subsequently, Regulation (EC) 1774/2002 enforced an EU wide ban on feeding catering waste, whether processed or not, to farmed animals. This was implemented in England by the Animals By-Products Regulation 2005 (ABPR) and corresponding legislations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. This statutory instrument prohibits animal by-products (ABPs) from being brought onto premises where livestock are present. Local authorities in England, Wales and Scotland are responsible for the enforcement of the ABPR.

The Animal By-Products Regulation has not changed the rules governing the use of landfill or incineration to dispose of catering waste. Therefore, it continues to be permitted for restaurants, food factories and other catering outlets, and for collectors of waste from such premises, to dispose of catering waste in this way. However, the Regulation allows composting or biogas providing these premises are approved under the ABP Regulation (Statutory Instrument 2347/2005, which came into force on 28 September 2005).

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<sup>(14)</sup> The independent Anderson enquiry into the handling by the Government and its officials of the FMD outbreak, supported the introduction of a ban on swill feeding and recommended the continuation of the ban. The Spongiform and Encephalopathy Advisory Committee (SEAC) has also recommended that all intra-species recycling should be avoided to prevent the risk of a TSE being spread through recycling in animal feed.

With regard to catering waste, one should note that under the UK Animal By-Products Order, it was illegal to allow livestock or wild birds access to catering waste which contained meat or products of animal origin, or which came from premises handling meat or products of animal origin. This ban applied whether or not the catering waste had been treated. It therefore could not be used on land, effectively banning its use in compost and biogas treatment plants. This was changed by Regulation 1774/2002, which permits the treatment in approved composting and biogas premises of low-risk animal by-products and catering waste which contains meat or which comes from premises handling meat.

## **2. Current practices regarding the collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3**

### **2.1. Collection and treatment of catering waste of category 3**

Catering waste may continue to be disposed of in landfill, although it is possible that alternative outlets such as composting or biogas treatment will be increasingly used for such material.

The Government established the Waste Implementation Programme which aims to increase the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste and improve the sustainability of waste management. This should progressively assist in the general move away from landfill and help provide some impetus towards the establishment of more composting and biogas plants.

The estimated amount of composted waste in the UK was of 2.67 Mt in 2004/05. Organic waste collected from households represented 82% of the overall estimated amount of collected organic waste across the UK. 17% of household waste in the UK is kitchen waste (WRAP figures).

### **2.2. Use of catering waste of category 3 for the production of biogas and for compost**

The alternative national standards for the production of biogas and for compost were set following an independent risk assessment and a public consultation exercise based on its recommendations. The national standards for England are set out in the Animal By-Products Regulations 2005. From 1 January 2007, alternative treatment standards based on level of pathogen reduction rather than time/temperature treatment standards are permissible which differ from the EU standard of treatment at 70°C for 1 hour, with a maximum particle size of 12mm.

The risk assessment concluded that a system needed to demonstrate a 50,000-fold reduction in pathogen level to be safe. The system would also have to have multiple barriers (i.e. more than one treatment stage) to reduce the possibility that any material could bypass the system.

The proposed UK national standards are based on a matrix approach, to reflect the risk assessment's requirement for multiple barriers. All systems must be able to meet a minimum time/temperature standard (related to the type of system being used). These standards also specify the maximum particle size that may be processed in that system. As well as the time/temperature requirement, all systems must include additional barriers, as explained below.

The minimum time/temperature and maximum particle size requirements for the various systems are:

System	Minimum temp	Minimum time	Max particle size
Composting (closed reactor)	60°C	2 days	40cm
Biogas	57°C	5 hours	5 cm
Composting (closed reactor) or biogas	70°C	1 hour	6 cm
Composting (housed windrow)	60°C	8 days (during which windrow must be turned at least 3 times at no less than 2 day intervals)	6 cm

Additional barriers:

Raw material must be meat-excluded catering waste

For compost: a second composting stage, using any of the above standards. For this second stage, windrowing does not need to be housed and can be done open (but the time/temperature and turning requirements remain the same as for housed windrows)

Storage for a minimum of 18 days (this needs not to be in an enclosed system).

Biogas plants must include one of the additional barriers.

Composting plants must either use barrier (b), or both barriers (a) and (c). That is to say, there must either be two composting stages, or for meat-excluded catering waste only, one composting stage followed by storage.

All composting and biogas plants treating catering waste containing meat or originating from premises handling meat must be approved by DEFRA on the basis of the criteria aforementioned.

### **3. Prevention of illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste**

#### **3.1. Communication activities to prevent farmers from feeding farmed animal with catering waste**

Publicity materials have been produced for catering premises and farmers so they are aware of the legislation and dangers of feeding catering waste to farmed animals. A supply of these materials were sent to Local Authorities, Pig and Catering Trade bodies for distribution to catering premises and farms (e.g. British Pig Association). In addition, the Small Pig Keeper's Council carried out a mailshot to all its members in October 2006 concerning swill feeding. Copies are also available on DEFRA website on this link <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/by-prods/wastefood/caterwaste.htm>

### 3.2. Organisations in charge of inspection and prevention

DEFRA, NAWAD<sup>(15)</sup>, SEERAD<sup>(16)</sup> and DARD<sup>(17)</sup> are the competent authorities for the Animal By-Products Regulation in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.

The Local Authorities are responsible for the enforcement of the animal by-products legislation in Great Britain. In Northern Ireland the District Councils are responsible for enforcement in food manufacturers and retailers.

The State Veterinary Service (SVS, an agency for DEFRA, NAWAD and SEERAD) administers and implements the requirements of the ABPR by granting, suspending, amending and revoking approvals and authorisations. Currently, the SVS, along with local authorities, does not specifically target illegal feeding whilst carrying out their duties although its inspectors will act on any breaches that they find during visits for other purposes or if alerted to them. However, a targeted surveillance programme is being implemented as detailed in paragraph 3.3.

In Northern Ireland, the Veterinary Service is responsible for approval and inspection of premises, enforcing ABPR at premises licensed under the hygiene legislation<sup>(18)</sup>.

### 3.3. Types of inspections and their frequency

In order to supplement the current efforts to enforce the Animal By-Products Regulation (ABPR) by Local Authorities in Great Britain, DEFRA has undertaken a joint State Veterinary Service (SVS) and Local Authority Surveillance programme: instructions are being issued to the State Veterinary Services (SVS), asking them to develop, in liaison with Local Authorities, an inspection regime to monitor compliance with the swill-feeding ban and also to ensure the safe disposal of catering waste on the basis of an agreed framework of risk.

Currently, inspections in Great Britain are carried out by inspectors from Local Authorities in accordance to an assessment of risk.

### 3.4. Exemptions

There are no exemptions regarding the feeding of farmed animals with catering waste in United Kingdom.

### 3.5. Irregularities noticed and penalties

DEFRA does not collect information on specific breaches under the Animal By-Products Regulation but can provide aggregated figures for all breaches under the Regulation if they are necessary.

With regard to penalties, there is a progressive approach taken to enforcement which may initially involve advice and warnings. However, persistent or serious breaches can result in prosecution and penalties which include a fine or a maximum sentence of up to two years in prison.

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<sup>(15)</sup> National Assembly for Wales Agricultural Department

<sup>(16)</sup> Scottish Executive Environment and Rural Affairs Department

<sup>(17)</sup> Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

<sup>(18)</sup> EU hygiene legislation includes Regulation (EC) 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs, Regulation (EC) 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin and Regulation (EC) 854/2004 laying down specific rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption

#### **4. Organisations which supplied information**

DEFRA

National Pigs Association

## ANNEX 1. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE SITUATIONS IN THE MEMBER STATES

The following table presents the situation with regard to catering waste and Regulation 1774/2002 in the Member States covered by this study.

	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Greece
<b>Waste of category 1</b>					
Body in charge of waste collection	Catering companies	Catering companies	Airports	Catering companies	Catering companies
Body in charge of waste treatment	Catering companies	Catering companies	Airports	Catering companies	Catering companies
Kind of disposal	Incineration	Incineration	Incineration	Incineration	Landfill
Authorities in charge of controlling waste	Border Inspection Posts, the Belgian Food Agency and the Regional waste authorities (OVAM and OWDéchets)	Veterinary and Food Office / BIP	Sanitary and social administration	Veterinary services	Veterinary and Environmental Services of prefectures
<b>Waste of category 3 and disposal</b>					
Separate collection	Very developed in Flanders, little developed in Wallonia, non existant in Brussels	Developed	Little developed	Very developed	No information was provided on this matter
Composting	Very developed in Flanders, little developed in Wallonia, non existant in Brussels	Developed	Little developed	Very developed	No information was provided on this matter
Use for the production of biogas	Very developed in Flanders, little developed in Wallonia, non existant in Brussels	No information was provided on this matter	Little developed	Little developed	No information was provided on this matter
<b>Waste of category 3 and animal feeding</b>					
Animal feeding with catering waste	Used to be a common practice	Used to be a common practice	Used to be a common practice	Used to be a common practice	Was not a common practice
Authorities in charge of inspection	Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain	Veterinary and Food Administration	Veterinary Services	Veterinary Services	Veterinary Services
	Hungary	Italy	Poland	Spain	United Kingdom
<b>Waste of category 1</b>					
Body in charge of waste collection	Catering companies	Catering companies	Catering companies	No information was provided on this matter	Catering companies
Body in charge of waste treatment	Catering companies	Catering companies	Catering companies	No information was provided on this matter	Catering companies
Kind of disposal	Incineration	Incineration	Incineration	No information was provided on this matter	Landfill and Incineration
Authorities in charge of controlling waste management	Veterinary services	Border Inspection Posts	Veterinary services	No information was provided on this matter	Veterinary Services
<b>Waste of category 3 and disposal</b>					
Separate collection	Little Developed	Developed	Non existant	No information was provided on this matter	Developed
Composting	Little Developed	Developed	No information was provided on this matter	No information was provided on this matter	Developed
Use for the production of biogas	Non existant	Developed	No information was provided on this matter	No information was provided on this matter	Developed
<b>Waste of category 3 and animal feeding</b>					
Animal feeding with catering waste	Used to be a common practice	was not a common practice	No information was provided on this matter	was not a common practice	Used to be a common practice
Authorities in charge of inspection	Veterinary Services	Veterinary Services	Veterinary, Sanitary and Environmental services	SG de Medios de Producción Ganaderos	Veterinary Services

## ANNEX 2. QUESTIONNAIRE <sup>19</sup>

Dear Ms xx / Mr xx,

I work for an environmental consultancy named Bio Intelligence Service, and as part of a study I am writing for DG II of the European Parliament assessing the current state of implementation of Regulation 1774/2002 on catering waste, I need to find out the status of catering waste in xxx (name of the Member State).

I would be very grateful if you could help me to get information on this matter.

In order to determine how this regulation is implemented in xxx (location), it would be very helpful for me if you could answer the following questions:

On catering waste of category 1 (that is catering waste from international means of transportation):

1°) Can you please detail how international catering waste is collected from the airplanes and who is in charge of the collection? Does international catering waste remain on the premises of the airport / catering facilities before it is disposed of? If yes, how long can it remain on the airport / catering premises?

2°) Is catering waste of category 1 landfilled or incinerated? Which companies are in charge of transporting the waste to the incineration plant / landfill?

Are the containers used for transportation labelled? If yes, with which words? How often are those containers cleaned?

3°) Did Regulation 1774/2002 resulted in changes in the collection and treatment practices of catering waste of category 1? If yes, what was the prior situation?

4°) Which organisation is in charge of the control and enforcement of Regulation 1774/2002 with regard to international catering waste? What is the frequency of the controls organized by the competent authorities?

On the flow of catering waste itself:

1°) Is there a separate collection of catering waste, or is it collected altogether with household waste?

2°) Is catering waste composted or used for the production of biogas? Or does it go to landfill or incineration?

3°) What is the rate of separate collection of organic waste in xx (location)? What is the rate of separate collection of catering waste in xx (location)?

4°) What is the rate of catering waste that is used in biogas plants xx (location)? What is the rate of catering waste that is used for composting xx (location)?

5°) Which authority is responsible for the collection and treatment of waste? Is the separate collection of waste the result of a national scheme, or is it a choice made by municipalities, local authorities or regions?

6°) What is the xxx (country) legal framework for the separate collection of waste?

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<sup>19</sup> Here is a model of questionnaire which was sent per email to BIO Intelligence Service's contacts. They were also contacted on the phone.

7°) What are the xxx (country) standards for composting and for the production of biogas (e.g. minimum temperature and minimum time in the reactor, maximum particle size of waste)?

On the illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste:

1°) Was the use of catering waste as a means to feed farmed animal common practice in Italy before the implementation of this regulation?

2°) What actions have been taken in Italy to prevent illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste?

3°) Did you use communication actions to inform farmers of this ban? Can you please provide for instances of communication activities?

4°) Which organization is in charge of controlling and preventing this illegal feeding?

5°) How many irregularities have been noticed in the recent years?

6°) What are the penalties punishing illegal feeding of farmed animals with catering waste?

If you feel that you are not the right person to answer some of these questions, I would greatly appreciate if you could indicate me who I should contact within your colleagues.

Should you rather like to discuss this issue over the phone, you can reach me at +33 156 20 xx xx.

Thank you in advance for your most precious collaboration.

Kindest regards,

Brigitte Alarcon

**Please kindly acknowledge reception of this email**

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