

Message 001

Communication from the Commission - TRIS/(2025) 1562

Directive (EU) 2015/1535

Notification: 2025/0306/FI

Notification of a draft text from a Member State

Notification – Notification – Notifizierung – Нотификация – Oznámení – Notifikation – Γνωστοποίηση – Notificación – Teavitamine – Ilmoitus – Obavijest – Bejelentés – Notifica – Pranešimas – Paziņojums – Notifika – Kennisgeving – Zawiadomienie – Notificação – Notificare – Oznámenie – Obvestilo – Anmälan – Fógra a thabhairt

Does not open the delays - N'ouvre pas de délai - Kein Fristbeginn - Не се предвижда период на прекъсване - Nezahajuje prodlení - Fristerne indledes ikke - Καμμία έναρξη προθεσμίας - No abre el plazo - Viivituste perioodi ei avata - Määräaika ei ala tästä - Ne otvara razdoblje kašnjenja - Nem nyitja meg a késések - Non fa decorrere la mora - Atidėjimai nepradedami - Atlikšanas laikposms nesākas - Ma jiftaħ il-perijodi ta' dewmien - Geen termijnbegin - Nie otwiera opóźnień - Não inicia o prazo - Nu deschide perioadele de stagnare - Nezačína oneskorenia - Ne uvaja zamud - Inleder ingen frist - Ní osclaíonn sé na moilleanna

MSG: 20251562.EN

1. MSG 001 IND 2025 0306 FI EN 16-06-2025 FI NOTIF

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4. 2025/0306/FI - S00E - ENVIRONMENT

5. Draft Government Decree amending the Government Decree on Environmental Protection Requirements for Stationary Concrete Plants and Concrete Product Factories

6. Crushing of surplus concrete generated in the operations of a concrete plant or concrete product factory

7.

8. The proposed Government Decree would amend the Government Decree on Environmental Protection Requirements for Stationary Concrete Plants and Concrete Product Factories (858/2018, hereinafter referred to as the 'Concrete Plant Decree'). The decree proposes to clarify the regulation concerning the crushing of surplus concrete generated in the operations of concrete plants and product factories in such a way that crushing can be carried out as part of the facility's registration process, provided that the amount crushed does not exceed 20,000 tonnes per year.

In the proposed amendment, surplus concrete would be defined more precisely (Section 2, item 7), and additional regulations would be added to Sections 5, 8, 9, and 16 of the decree to prevent environmental impacts caused by crushing. The regulation would apply to preventing emissions to water bodies, as well as noise and dust pollution. Additionally, the decree would introduce obligations to submit information on the crushing of surplus concrete to the competent authority (registration notification and annual reporting, in Sections 3 and 17)

9. Stationary concrete plants and concrete product factories were transferred from the environmental permit requirement to a registration procedure by amendment 437/2017 to the Environmental Protection Act (527/2014) (Annex 2, item 8). However, a stationary concrete plant or concrete product factory may still require an environmental permit under Section 30 of the Environmental Protection Act, for example due to impacts on water bodies, unreasonable nuisance to neighbours, or location within a designated important groundwater area. Professional and industrial-scale waste treatment requires an environmental permit under the Environmental Protection Act (Annex 1, Table 2, item 13f of the Act). The crushing of surplus concrete generated in the operations of a concrete plant or concrete product factory can, as a rule, be considered professional and industrial-scale waste treatment.

Article 24 of the Waste Directive (2008/98/EC) provides Member States with the option to grant establishments or undertakings an exemption from the permit requirement laid down in Article 23(1) for the following operations: (a) disposal of their own non-hazardous waste at the place of production; or (b) recovery of waste. Article 25 of the Directive lays down more detailed conditions for the exemptions. The Member State must establish general rules for each type of activity, specifying the categories and quantities of waste covered by the exemption, as well as the treatment method to be used. These rules must be such as to ensure that waste is treated in accordance with Article 13. The possibility of an exemption is regulated nationally in Section 32, subsection 2, of the Environmental Protection Act, which states that an environmental permit is not required for waste recovery referred to in item 13 of Table 2 in Annex 1, mentioned in subsection 1 of the same section, or for the disposal of non-hazardous waste at the place of production, provided that the environmental protection requirements for these activities have been laid down by a Government Decree issued under Section 10 of the Environmental Protection Act or Section 14 of the Waste Act. The provision refers to the registration of the activity pursuant to Section 116 of the Environmental Protection Act.

The proposed amendment to the concrete plant decree would clarify the legal situation regarding the procedure by which surplus concrete generated in the operations of a registered concrete plant or concrete product factory may be crushed. When it comes to surplus concrete generated as a minor part of the operations at a concrete plant or concrete product factory, it would be appropriate for up to a certain annual maximum quantity (20,000 tonnes) to be crushed as part of the facility's registration, without the need for a permit for professional or industrial-scale waste treatment.

10. Basic text references: No basic text available

11. No

12.

13. No

14. No

15. Yes

16.

TBT aspects: No

SPS aspects: No

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