

EN

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ANNEX 2

Non-exhaustive list of key EU legislation and non-binding frameworks¹

European legislation	
C	Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances (Seveso II) aims at mitigating the consequences of accidents. It focuses on safety, the formulation of emergency plans, and information exchange in case of incident. Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work lays down the requirements for the protection of workers from risks to their safety and health arising, or likely to arise, from the effects of chemical agents that are present at the workplace or as a result of any work activity involving chemical agents The 2006 Regulation concerning the registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals (REACH) proposes the regulation of the production of chemicals in such a way to avoid chemical contamination of air, water, soil and the human environment in order to preserve biodiversity and to safeguard workers' and citizens' health and safety. The Standing Committee of Experts on Precursors addresses the risks posed by chemical precursors. The standing committee has been meeting since the beginning of 2008.
B	Directive 2000/54/EC purpose is to guarantee a better standard of safety and health for workers exposed to biological agents at work (risk group 3 & 4). The key rationale of this Directive is safety based and it does not cover security issues. Council Directive 82/894/EEC on the notification of animal diseases, tackles the issue of animal health and its impact on humans. As required by the Directive, Member States have to notify the Commission of the appearance and subsequent eradication of certain contagious diseases in order to prevent their spread in Community livestock. Council Directive 2000/29/EC of 8 May 2000² on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community: this directive lists all pests and diseases which are injurious for plants, whilst setting up a notification system for outbreaks. Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work.
RN	Council Directive 2003/122/Euratom of 22 December 2003 on the control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources (HASS Directive) aims at improving the traceability of nuclear materials and thereby enhancing the security of sources to reduce the risk of radioactive sources being misused. Council Directive 96/29/Euratom of 13 May 1996 laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionizing radiation ("Basic Safety Standards" Directive / BSS Directive) lays down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation. Council Directive 89/618/Euratom of 27 November 1989 on informing the general public about the health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency. Directive 2004/37/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 29 April 2004 on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to carcinogens or mutagens at work. This Directive sets out the minimum requirements for protecting workers who have been exposed to

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For a comprehensive CBRN inventory, see Council document 10382/08.

This directive creates a compulsory notification system: when an outbreak occurs, Member States have to notify the Commission. Member States have also to notify the Commission when there is an interception at the customs on imported/exported goods, <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/f85001.htm>

carcinogens and mutagens.

Council Directive 2006/127/Euratom of 20 November 2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel provides for a compulsory and common system of notification and a standard control document for the shipment of radioactive waste and spent fuel.

The European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP) provides a framework for exchanging good practices and raising capability in a number of sectors, including the energy and nuclear sectors, in all EU Member States.