

Considerations on the evolution of European institutional terminology used in the waste management by using the keywords method

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Abstract. The main objective of this paper is to present the institutional terminology used in waste management activities. Institutional terminology is presented as it appears in existing documents specific to the European Union. The paper presents the existing definitions in the area of waste management in the European Union, a trend which is correlated with the dynamic progress and waste management.

Key Words: keywords method, evolution of terminology, European institutional terminology, waste management, waste.

Aims and background. At the moment, the European Union is discussing a change in mentality that considers development as linked linear resource consumption and waste disposal, and the mentality that development is linked to the efficient use of resources by using them successively in a process of sending a user material or energy value from one generation to another generation (Chalmin 2009)

The 7th Environment Action Programme will be guiding European environment policy until 2020 and currently favors the institutional terminology analysis regarding the proper management of waste (Soporan et al 2013).

This is confirmed by Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: "Towards a Circular Economy: A zero waste programme for Europe" (COM 2014).

At the level of EU regulations in the field of waste management, there is a multiple approach, through which there are many overlaps in institutional definition of terms and notions used (Soporan et al 2011).

This makes the objective of this work to be difficult to meet, and concentrated and convergent approach that we propose can be a starting point in building a European treasury of institutional terms, with good clarity, elements that gives it more stability.

The evolution and the emergence of European waste management terms. The evolution of institutional terminology used in the waste management experienced a significant dynamic in the last forty years, taking 1975 as the year of publication of the framework legislation for waste management at European level.

To have a base on this evolution, the basic terminology is presented in Table 1, having as source Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, which is compared with previous institutional forms of documents, repealed over time, namely: Directive 2006/12/EC on waste, Directive 91/689 on hazardous waste, Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, Council Directive 75/439/EEC on waste oils, Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill waste.

Table 1

European institutional evolution of the terminology used in the waste management

<i>Term</i>	<i>Primary Directives*</i>	<i>Directive 2006/12/EC</i>	<i>Directive 2008/98/EC</i>
waste	"means any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I which the holder discards, intends or is required to discard them" (Directive 75/442/EEC, Article 1, It. a)	"means any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard" (Directive 2006/12/EC Article 1, paragraph 1, It. a)	"means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard" (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3, paragraph 1)
hazardous waste	"wastes featuring on a list to be drawn up according to the procedure laid down in Article 18 of Directive 75/442/EEC on the basis of Annexes I and II to this Directive, no later than six months before the date of implementation of this Directive. These wastes must have one or more of the characteristics listed in Annex III. The list takes into account the origin and composition of the waste and, where necessary, limits values of concentration. This list is reviewed periodically and, if necessary, by the same procedure; - Any other waste which is considered by a Member State to display any of the properties listed in Annex III".		"means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III" (Article 3 section 2)
waste oils	For the purposes of this Directive, "waste oils" means any product used or liquid slurry, composed wholly or partly of mineral or synthetic oil, including oily residues from tanks, oil-water mixtures and emulsions of oil in water (Directive 75/439/EEC, Article 1)		"Waste oils" means any mineral or synthetic lubrication or industrial oils which have become unfit for the use for which they were originally intended, such as the oils used in combustion engines and transmission systems, lubricating oils, oils for turbines and hydraulic oils (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 point 3)
bio-waste	"waste which can undergo anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard" (Directive 1999/31/EC, Article 2 (m))		"bio-waste" means biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, caterers or retail stores and comparable waste from food processing plants (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 section 4)
waste producer	"manufacturer" means any person whose activities produce waste ("original producer") and/or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of	"manufacturer" means any person whose activities produce waste ("original producer") and/or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing or	"waste producer" means any person whose activities produce waste (original waste producer) or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing

	this waste (Directive 75/442/EEC Article 1, lt. (b))	other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste	or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 p. 5)
waste holder	"holder" means the producer of the waste or the natural or legal person who is in possession of it; (Directive 75/442/EEC Article 1, paragraph c)	"holder" means the producer of the waste or the natural or legal person who is in possession of it; (Directive 2006/12/EC Article 1, paragraph c)	"holder of waste" means the waste producer or the natural or legal person who is in possession of it; (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 Section 6)
waste management	"management" means the collection, transport, recovery and storage of waste, including the supervision of such operations and supervision after disposal sites (Directive 75/442/EEC Article 1 paragraph d)	"management" means the collection, transport, recovery and storage of waste, including the supervision of such operations and supervision after disposal sites (Directive 2006/12/EC, Article 1, paragraph d)	"waste management" means the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 Section 9)
collection	"collection" means the gathering, sorting and/or mixing of waste for transport (Directive 75/442/EEC Article 1, paragraph g)	"collection" means the gathering, sorting and/or mixing of waste for transport (Directive 2006/12/EC, Article 1, lt g)	"collection" means the gathering of waste, including sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility (Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3 point 10)
recovery	"recovery" means any operation specified in Annex II B (Directive 75/442 / EEC, Article 1 paragraph f)	"recovery" means any operation specified in Annex II B (Directive 2006/12/, Article 1 lt. f)	"recovery" means any operation the principal result is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would have been used in a particular function, or waste being prepared to serve the purpose that, in businesses or economy in general. Annex II provides a list of recovery operations, list is not exhaustive (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 Section 15)
elimination	"elimination" means any operation specified in Annex II A (Directive 75/442/EEC, Article 1, paragraph e)	"elimination" means any operation specified in Annex II A (Directive 2006/12/EC, Article 1 lt. e)	"elimination" means any operation which is not a recovery operation, even if one secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy. Annex I sets out a list of disposal operations list is not exhaustive (Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 point 19)

*The primary directive means the following: Directive 75/442/EEC; Directive 75/439/EEC; Directive 91/689/EC and Directive 1999/31/EC.

Definition of terms by keyword method. The method used for defining terms is based on a comparative analysis of the changes that occur and bring novelties in terminology.

From the comparative analysis of the documents mentioned and shown in Table 1 we can draw the following conclusions about the evolution of European institutional terminology.

All documents mentioned in the table, present the "waste" in the context of "substances or objects" and are linked to the "holder" or to the "keeper" (Directive 75/442/EEC and Directive 2008/98/EC).

Major evolution from the first two documents (Directive 75/442/EEC, Directive 2006/12/EC) in the current document (Directive 2008/98/EC) is determined by the fact that there is a shift from membership waste to an annex (Annex I) at its disposal in the current institutional framework of the definition of waste.

This last version is more general and is preferred over the first two definitions, that have generated some interpretations, not always beneficial for waste management activity. Therefore, the declaration of categories of waste, as was full at one time, currently exclude, new categories of waste.

Previous definitions included certain categories of waste, have caused numerous legal actions related to the lack of precision definition of waste, because there was a contradiction between the general nature given the word "any" and customizing of categories, while outdated.

Replacing the nomination "holder" undefined in the Directive by "keeper" is supported by a definition for that term cover in Directive 2008/98/EC.

Very important note for the current form of the definition is the following keywords: substance, object, anything holder, throw, throw intention, obligation throw.

Conclusions. Institutional terminology evolution has been determined by the structuring of new public policies for better waste management.

The first forms of institutional framework of the Community that of Directive 75/442/EEC followed the implementation of environmental policies, which were designed to improve air quality, water and soil from the needs of society in booming economy, diversification typology of materials and significant growth in consumer spending that have increased the complexity of the problems generated by waste.

In the context of the period 1970-1999 have been strengthened institutional formulation of the following concepts: "waste", "waste oil", "waste producer", "waste holder", "waste management", "collection", "recovery", "disposal", "hazardous waste".

The period 2000-2013, aimed to take the necessary measures to streamline activities of prevention and recycle waste and materialize the following actions: simplify and modernize existing legislation, introducing life cycle waste management policy, waste prevention, realization of a European society that emphasizes recycling, specific objectives quantities to be recycled efficient management of biowaste, effective management of waste oils.

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