Decision of the Council on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations

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Background Information

The Decision concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations was adopted on the occasion of the 14 June 2001 Ministerial meeting. The Decision revises the 1992 OECD Decision on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations which provided a framework for Adherents to control transboundary movements of recoverable wastes within the OECD area in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner. The original Decision was revised in order to harmonise its provisions with the Basel Convention in particular with regard to the classification of wastes subject to control. However, certain procedural elements of the original Decision, which do not exist in the Basel Convention, such as time limits for approval process, tacit consent and pre-consent procedures have been retained.

On 7 September 2020, agreement was reached on modifications to Appendixes 3 and 4 of the Decision. These modifications became effective on 1 January 2021.

For further information on these modifications, please consult https://www.oecd.org/env/waste/theoecdcontrolsystemforwasterecovery.htm.

THE COUNCIL,

HAVING REGARD to Article 5a) of the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 30 March 1992 concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations C(92)39/FINAL, as amended, which establishes an operational control system for transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations;

HAVING REGARD to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, which entered into force on 5 May 1992, as amended on 6 November 1998 with Annexes VIII and IX listing respectively wastes characterised as hazardous pursuant to Article 1(1)(a) of the Convention and wastes not covered by Article 1(1)(a) of the Convention;

NOTING that most OECD Member countries (hereafter Member countries) and the European Community have become Parties to the Basel Convention;

NOTING that Member countries agreed at the Working Group on Waste Management Policy (WGWMP) meeting in Vienna in October 1998 to further harmonisation of procedures and requirements of OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL with those of the Basel Convention;

NOTING that recovery of valuable materials and energy from wastes is an integral part of the international economic system and that well established international markets exist for the collection and processing of such materials within Member countries;

NOTING further that many industrial sectors in Member countries have already implemented waste recovery techniques in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner, thus increasing resource efficiency and contributing to sustainable development, and convinced that further efforts to promote and facilitate waste recovery are necessary and should be encouraged;

RECOGNISING that the environmentally sound and economically efficient recovery of wastes may justify transboundary movements of wastes between Member countries;

RECOGNISING that the operational Control System established by Decision C(92)39/FINAL has provided a valuable framework for Member countries to control transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner;

DESIRING, therefore, to continue this agreement or arrangement under Article 11.2 of the Basel Convention;

RECOGNISING that Member countries may, within their jurisdiction, impose requirements consistent with this Decision and in accordance with the rules of international law, in order to better protect human health and the environment; and

RECOGNISING the need to revise Decision C(92)39/FINAL in order to improve certain elements of the Control System and to enhance harmonisation with the Basel Convention,

On the proposal of the Environment Policy Committee:

DECIDES that the text of Decision C(92)39/FINAL is revised as follows:

CHAPTER I:

I. **DECIDES** that Member countries shall control transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations within the OECD area in accordance with the provisions set out in Chapter II of this Decision and in the appendices to it.

II. **INSTRUCTS** the Environment Policy Committee in co-operation with other relevant OECD bodies, in particular the Trade Committee, to ensure that the provisions of this Control System remain

compatible with the needs of Member countries to recover wastes in an environmentally sound and economically efficient manner.

III. **RECOMMENDS** Member countries to use for the Notification Document and Movement Document the forms contained in Appendix 8 to this Decision.

IV. **INSTRUCTS** the Environment Policy Committee to amend the forms for the Notification Document and Movement Document as necessary.

V. **INSTRUCTS** the Environment Policy Committee to review the procedure for amending the waste lists under Chapter II. B, (3) at the latest seven (7) years after the adoption of the present Decision.

VI. **REQUESTS** Member countries to provide the information that is necessary for the implementation of this Decision and is listed in Appendix 7 to this Decision.

VII. **REQUESTS** the Secretary General to transmit this Decision to the United Nations Environment Programme and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

CHAPTER II

A. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Decision:

1. **WASTES** are substances or objects, other than radioactive materials covered by other international agreements, which:

   i) are disposed of or are being recovered; or

   ii) are intended to be disposed of or recovered; or

   iii) are required, by the provisions of national law, to be disposed of or recovered.

2. **HAZARDOUS WASTES** are:

   i) Wastes that belong to any category contained in Appendix 1 to this Decision unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Appendix 2 to this Decision; and

   ii) Wastes that are not covered under sub-paragraph 2.(i) but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Member country of export, import or transit. Member countries shall not be required to enforce laws other than their own.

3. **DISPOSAL** means any of the operations specified in Appendix 5.A to this Decision.

4. **RECOVERY** means any of the operations specified in Appendix 5.B to this Decision.

5. **TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT** means any movement of wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of a Member country to an area under the national jurisdiction of another Member country.

6. **RECOVERY FACILITY** means a facility which, under applicable domestic law, is operating or is authorised or permitted to operate in the country of import to receive wastes and to perform recovery operations on them.

7. **COUNTRY OF EXPORT** means a Member country from which a transboundary movement of wastes is planned to be initiated or is initiated.

8. **COUNTRY OF IMPORT** means a Member country to which a transboundary movement of wastes is planned or takes place.

9. **COUNTRY OF TRANSIT** means a Member country other than the country of export or import through which a transboundary movement of wastes is planned or takes place.

10. **COUNTRIES CONCERNED** means the countries of export and import and any country of transit, as defined above.

11. **OECD AREA** means all land and marine areas, under the national jurisdiction of any Member country.

12. **COMPETENT AUTHORITIES** means the regulatory authorities of countries concerned having jurisdiction over transboundary movements of wastes covered by this Decision.

13. **PERSON** means any natural or legal person.

14. **EXPORTER** means any person under the jurisdiction of the country of export who initiates the transboundary movement of wastes or who has, at the time the planned transboundary movement commences, possession or other forms of legal control of the wastes.

15. **IMPORTER** means any person under the jurisdiction of the country of import to whom possession or other form of legal control of the waste is assigned at the time the waste is received in the country of import.

16. **RECOGNISED TRADER** means any person under the jurisdiction of a Member country who, with appropriate authorisation of countries concerned, acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell wastes; such a person may act to arrange and facilitate transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations.

17. **GENERATOR** means any person whose activities create wastes.

18. **A MIXTURE OF WASTES** means a waste that results from an intentional or unintentional mixing of two or more different wastes. A single shipment of wastes, consisting of two or more wastes, where each waste is separated, is not a mixture of wastes.

B. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Conditions

The following conditions shall apply to transboundary movements of wastes subject to this Decision:

a) The wastes shall be destined for recovery operations within a recovery facility which will recover the wastes in an environmentally sound manner according to national laws, regulations and practices to which the facility is subject.

b) All persons involved in any contracts or arrangements for transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations should have the appropriate legal status, in accordance with domestic legislation and regulations.

c) The transboundary movements shall be carried out under the terms of applicable international transport agreements.

d) Any transit of wastes through a non-member country shall be subject to international law and to all applicable national laws and regulations.

2. Control Procedures

A two-tiered system serves to delineate controls to be applied to such transboundary movements of wastes:

a) Green Control Procedure:

Wastes falling under the Green control procedure are those wastes in Appendix 3 to this Decision. This Appendix has two parts:

- Part I contains the wastes in Annex IX of the Basel Convention, some of which are subject to a note for the purposes of this Decision;
- Part II contains additional wastes that OECD Member countries agreed to be subject to the Green control procedure, in accordance with criteria referred to in Appendix 6 to this Decision.

The Green control procedure is described in Section C.

b) Amber Control Procedure:

Wastes falling under the Amber control procedure are those wastes in Appendix 4 to this Decision. This Appendix has two parts:

- Part I contains the wastes in Annexes II and VIII of the Basel Convention, some of which are subject to a note for the purposes of this Decision;
- Part II contains additional wastes that OECD Member countries agreed to be subject to the Amber control procedure, in accordance with criteria referred to in Appendix 6 to this Decision.

The Amber control procedure is described in Section D.

3. Procedure for Amendments to the Lists of Wastes in Appendices 3 and 4

Normally, and without any other formal decision, amendments made to Annex IX under the Basel Convention will be incorporated into Part I of Appendix 3 to this Decision and amendments made to Annexes II and VIII under the Basel Convention will be incorporated into Part I of Appendix 4 to this Decision, entering into effect from the date on which the amendment to the Basel Convention (hereafter the Amendment) becomes effective for the Parties to the Convention. On that same date any relevant change will be automatically made to Part II of Appendices 3 or 4.

In exceptional cases:

a) A Member country that determines, in accordance with the criteria referred to in Appendix 6, that a different level of control is justified for one or more wastes covered by the Amendment, may object in writing to the OECD Secretariat within sixty (60) days following the adoption of the Amendment by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention. Such an objection, which shall provide an alternative proposal for inclusion into the relevant appendix or appendices to this Decision, will be immediately disseminated by the OECD Secretariat to all Member countries.

b) The notification of an objection to the OECD Secretariat suspends the incorporation of the waste(s) concerned into the relevant appendix to this Decision. Pending examination of the objection by the appropriate OECD body, the waste(s) concerned shall be subject to the provisions of Section 6 (b) and 6 (c) hereunder.

c) The appropriate OECD body shall promptly examine the objection and the related alternative proposal and shall reach a conclusion one month before the Amendment becomes effective for the Parties to the Basel Convention.

d) If consensus is reached within the appropriate OECD body during that period, the relevant Appendix to this Decision will be modified as appropriate. Any modification becomes effective on the same date on which the amendment to the Basel Convention becomes effective for the Parties to the Convention.

e) If no consensus is reached within the appropriate OECD body during that period, the Amendment will not be applied within the OECD Control System. With respect to the waste(s) concerned, the relevant appendix to this Decision will be modified as appropriate. Each Member country retains its right to control such waste(s) in conformity with its domestic legislation and international law.

4. Provision for Specific National Control

a) This Decision does not prejudice the right of a Member country to control, on an exceptional basis, certain wastes differently, in conformity with domestic legislation and the rules of international law, in order to protect human health and the environment.

b) Thus, a Member country may control wastes subject to the Green control procedure as if those wastes had been subject to the Amber control procedure.

c) A Member country may, in conformity with domestic legislation, legally define or consider a waste subject to the Amber control procedure as subject to the Green control procedure because it does not exhibit any of the hazardous characteristics listed in Appendix 2 of this Decision, as determined using national procedures.[1]

d) In the case of a transboundary movement of wastes where the wastes are legally defined as, or considered to be, wastes subject to the Amber control procedure only by the country of import, the requirements of section D that apply to the exporter and the country of export, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the importer and the country of import, respectively.

5. Information Requirements

Any Member country exercising the right to apply a different level of control shall immediately inform the OECD secretariat citing the specific waste(s) and applicable legislative requirements. Member countries which prescribe the use of certain tests and testing procedures in order to determine whether a waste exhibits one or more of the hazardous characteristics listed in Appendix 2 of this Decision shall also inform the OECD secretariat concerning which tests and testing procedures are being so utilised; and, if possible, which wastes would or would not be legally defined or considered to be hazardous wastes based upon application of these national procedures. All the above information requirements are specified in Appendix 7 to this Decision.

6. Wastes not Listed in Appendices 3 or 4 to this Decision

Wastes which are destined for recovery operations but have not yet been assigned to Appendices 3 or 4 of this Decision, shall be eligible for transboundary movements pursuant to this Decision subject to the following conditions:

a) Member countries shall identify such wastes and, if appropriate, make applications to the Technical Working Group of the Basel Convention in order to amend the relevant Annexes of the Basel Convention;

b) Pending assignment to a list, such wastes shall be subject to the controls required for the transboundary movements of wastes by the domestic legislation of the countries concerned in order that no country is obliged to enforce laws other than its own;

c) However, if such wastes exhibit a hazardous characteristic listed in Appendix 2 to this Decision as determined by using national procedures[2] and any applicable international agreements, such wastes shall be subject to the Amber control procedure.

7. Generator of Mixed or Transformed Waste

If two or more lots of wastes are mixed and/or otherwise subjected to physical or chemical transformation operations, the person who performs these operations shall be deemed to be the generator of the new wastes resulting from these operations.

8. Procedures for Mixtures of Wastes

Having regard to paragraph 11 of the preamble of this Decision, a mixture of wastes, for which no individual entry exists, shall be subject to the following control procedure:

i) A mixture of two or more Green wastes shall be subject to the Green control procedure, provided the composition of this mixture does not impair its environmentally sound recovery;

ii) A mixture of a Green waste and more than a de minimis amount of an Amber waste or a mixture of two or more Amber wastes shall be subject to the Amber control procedure, provided the composition of this mixture does not impair its environmentally sound recovery.

C. GREEN CONTROL PROCEDURE

Transboundary movements of wastes subject to the Green control procedure shall be subject to all existing controls normally applied in commercial transactions.

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on the list of wastes subject to the Green Control Procedure (Appendix 3), they may not be subject to the Green control procedure if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which (a) increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the amber control procedure, when taking into account the criteria in Appendix 6 to this Decision, or (b) prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

D. AMBER CONTROL PROCEDURE

(1) Conditions

a) Contracts

Transboundary movements of wastes under the Amber control procedure may only occur under the terms of a valid written contract, or chain of contracts, or equivalent arrangements between facilities controlled by the same legal entity, starting with the exporter and terminating at the recovery facility. All persons involved in the contracts, or arrangements shall have appropriate legal status.

The contracts shall:

i) Clearly identify: the generator of each type of waste, each person who shall have legal control of the wastes and the recovery facility;

ii) Provide that relevant requirements of this Decision are taken into account and are binding on all parties to the contracts.

iii) Specify which party to the contract (i) shall assume responsibility for an alternative management of the wastes in compliance with applicable laws and regulations including, if necessary, the return of the wastes in accordance with section D. (3) (a) below and (ii), as the case may be, shall provide the notification for re-export in accordance with section D.(3) (b) below.

Upon the request of the competent authorities of the countries of export or import, the exporter shall provide copies of such contracts or portions thereof.

Any information contained in the contracts provided under terms of the above paragraph shall be held strictly confidential in accordance with and to the extent required by domestic laws.

b) Financial Guarantees

Where applicable, the exporter or the importer shall provide financial guarantees in accordance with national or international law requirements, for alternative recycling, disposal or other means of environmentally sound management of the wastes in cases where arrangements for the transboundary movement and the recovery operations cannot be carried out as foreseen.

c) Transboundary Movements of Amber Wastes for Laboratory Analysis

Member countries may exempt a transboundary movement of a waste from the Amber control procedure, if it is explicitly destined for laboratory analysis to assess its physical or chemical characteristics or to determine its suitability for recovery operations. The amount of such waste so exempted shall be determined by the minimum quantity reasonably needed to adequately perform the analysis in each particular case, but not more than 25 kg. Analytical samples must be appropriately packaged and labelled and they remain subject to the conditions set out in Chapter II Section B. (1)(c) and (d) of this Decision. Where a competent authority of a country of import or country of export is required to be informed under its domestic legislation, the exporter shall inform that authority of a transboundary movement of a laboratory sample.

(2) Functioning of the Amber Control Procedure:

Procedures are provided under the Amber control procedure for the following two cases:

Case 1: individual transboundary movements or multiple shipments to a recovery facility;

Case 2: transboundary movements to pre-consented recovery facilities

Case 1: Individual transboundary movements of wastes or multiple shipments to a recovery facility.

a) Prior to commencement of each transboundary movement of wastes, the exporter shall provide written notification ("**single notification**") to the competent authorities of the countries concerned. The notification document shall include all of the information listed in Appendix 8.A to this Decision. In accordance with domestic laws, the competent authorities of the country of export, instead of the exporter, may themselves transmit this notification.

b) In instances where competent authorities acting under the terms of their domestic laws are required to review the contracts referred to in section D. (1) above, the contract(s) or portions thereof to be reviewed must be sent together with the notification document in order that such review may be appropriately performed.

c) The competent authorities of the countries concerned may request additional information if the notification is not complete. Upon receipt of the complete notification document referred to in paragraph (a) above, the competent authorities of the country of import and, if applicable, of the country of export shall transmit an **acknowledgement** to the exporter with a copy to the competent authorities of all other countries concerned within three (3) working days of the receipt of the notification.

d) The competent authorities of the countries concerned shall have **thirty (30) days to object**, according to their domestic laws, to the proposed transboundary movement of wastes. The thirty (30)-day period for possible objection shall commence upon issuance of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of the country of import.

e) **Any objection** by any of the competent authorities of the countries concerned must be provided in writing to the exporter and to the competent authorities of all other countries concerned within the thirty (30)-day period.

f) If no objection has been lodged (**tacit consent**), the transboundary movement of wastes may commence after this thirty (30)-day period has passed. Tacit consent expires within one (1) calendar year from the end of the thirty (30)-day period.

g) In cases where the competent authorities of the countries concerned do not object and decide to provide **written consent**, it shall be issued within the thirty (30)-day period commencing upon issuance of the acknowledgement of the receipt of notification by the competent authority of the country of import. The transboundary movement of wastes may commence after all consents are received. Copies of the written consent(s) shall be sent to competent authorities of all countries concerned. Written consent is valid for up to one (1) calendar year from the date of its issuance.

h) Objection or written consent may be provided by post, e-mail with a digital signature, e-mail without digital signature followed by post, or telefax followed by post.

i) The transboundary movement of wastes may only take place during the period when the consents of all competent authorities (tacit or written consent) are valid.

j) Each transboundary movement of wastes shall be accompanied by a **movement document** which includes the information listed in Appendix 8.B to this Decision.

k) Within three (3) days of the receipt of the wastes by the recovery facility, the recovery facility shall return **a signed copy of the movement document** to the exporter and to the competent authorities of the countries of export, transit and import. Those countries of transit that do not wish to receive a signed copy of the movement document shall inform the OECD Secretariat. The recovery facility shall retain the original of the movement document for three (3) years.

l) As soon as possible, but no later than thirty (30) days after the completion of recovery and no later than one (1) calendar year following the receipt of the waste, the recovery facility shall send **a certificate of recovery** to the exporter and to the competent authorities of the countries of export and import by post, e-mail with a digital signature, email without digital signature followed by post, or telefax followed by post.

m) In cases where essentially similar wastes (e.g. those having essentially similar physical and chemical characteristics) are to be sent periodically to the same recovery facility by the same exporter, the competent authorities of the countries concerned may elect to accept one "**general notification**" for such multiple shipments for a period of up to one year. Each shipment must be accompanied by its own movement document, which includes the information listed in Appendix 8.B to this Decision.

n) Revocation of the acceptance in (m) above may be accomplished by means of an official notice to the exporter from any of the competent authorities of the countries concerned. Notice of revocation of acceptance for transboundary movements previously granted under this provision shall be given to the competent authorities of all countries concerned by the competent authorities of the country that revokes such acceptance.

Case 2: Transboundary movements of wastes to pre-consented recovery facilities

a) Competent authorities having jurisdiction over specific recovery facilities in the country of import may decide not to raise objections concerning transboundary movements of certain types of wastes to a specific recovery facility (**pre-consented recovery facility**). Such decisions can be limited to a specified period of time and can be revoked at any time.

b) Competent authorities that elect this option shall inform the OECD secretariat of the recovery facility name, address, technologies employed, waste types to which the pre-consent applies, and the period covered. The OECD secretariat must also be notified of any revocations.

c) For all transboundary movements of wastes to such facilities paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of Case 1 shall apply.

d) The competent authorities of the countries of export and transit shall have seven (7) working days to object, according to their domestic laws, to the proposed transboundary

movement of wastes. The seven (7) working days period for possible objection shall commence upon issuance of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of the country of import. In exceptional cases where the competent authority of the country of export needs more than seven (7) working days in order to receive additional information from the exporter as necessary to meet the requirements of its domestic law, it may inform the exporter within the seven (7) working days that additional time is needed. This additional time may be up to thirty (30) days starting from the day of the issuance of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of the country of import.

e) Paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of Case 1 shall apply with a period of seven (7) working days instead of thirty (30) days but for the exceptional cases mentioned in paragraph (d) above, in which case the period shall remain thirty (30) days.

f) Paragraphs (h), (i), (j), (k) and (l) of Case 1 shall apply.

g) In the case of the acceptance of a general notification, paragraph (m) of Case l shall apply with the exception that the shipments can cover a period of up to three (3) years. For the revocation of this acceptance, paragraph (n) in Case 1 shall apply.

(3) Duty to Return or Re-export Wastes Subject to the Amber Control Procedure

When a transboundary movement of wastes subject to the Amber control procedure, to which countries concerned have given consent, cannot be completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, for any reason such as illegal shipments, the competent authority of the country of import shall immediately inform the competent authority of the country of export. If alternative arrangements cannot be made to recover these wastes in an environmentally sound manner in the country of import, the following provisions shall apply as the case may be:

a) Return from a country of import to the country of export:

The competent authority of the country of import shall inform the competent authorities of the countries of export and transit, mentioning in particular the reason for returning the waste. The competent authority of the country of export shall admit the return of those wastes. In addition, the competent authorities of the countries of export and transit shall not oppose or prevent the return of these wastes. The return should take place within ninety (90) days from the time the country of import informs the country of export or such other period of time as the concerned Member countries agree. Any new transit country would require a new notification.

b) Re-export from a country of import to a country other than the initial country of export:

Re-export from a country of import of wastes subject to the Amber control procedure may only occur following notification by an exporter in the country of import to the countries concerned, as well as to the initial country of export. The notification and control procedure shall follow the provisions set out in Case 1 of Section D. (2) with the addition that the provisions concerning the competent authorities of countries concerned shall also apply to the competent authority of the initial country of export.

(4) Duty to Return Wastes Subject to the Amber Control Procedure from a Country of Transit

When the competent authority of the country of transit observes that a transboundary movement of wastes subject to the Amber control procedure, to which countries concerned have given consent, does not comply with the requirements of the notification and movement documents or otherwise constitutes illegal shipment, the competent authority of the country of transit shall immediately inform the competent authorities of the countries of export and import and any other countries of transit.

If alternative arrangements cannot be made to recover these wastes in an environmentally sound manner, the competent authority of the country of export shall admit the return of the shipment of these wastes. In addition, the competent authorities of the country of export and other countries of transit shall not oppose or prevent the return of the wastes. The return should take place within ninety (90) days

from the time the country of transit informs the country of export or such other period of time as the concerned countries agree.

(5) Provisions Relating to Recognised Traders

a) A recognised trader may act as an exporter or importer for wastes with all the responsibilities associated with being an exporter or importer.

b) The notification document called for in Chapter II section D (2), case 1, a) above shall include a signed declaration by the exporter that the appropriate contracts referred to in Chapter II section D (1) (a) are in place and are legally enforceable in all countries concerned.

(6) Provisions Relating to Exchange (R12) and Accumulation (R13) Operations

For transboundary movements of wastes destined for exchange (R12) or accumulation (R13) operations paragraphs (a) to (j), (m) and (n) of Case 1 shall apply. In addition:

a) If wastes are destined for a facility or facilities where a R12 or R13 recovery operation as designated in Appendix 5.B to this Decision takes place, the recovery facility or facilities where the subsequent R1-R11 recovery operation as designated in Appendix 5.B takes place or may take place, shall also be indicated in the notification document.

b) Within three (3) days of the receipt of the wastes by the R12/R13 recovery facility or facilities, the facilit(y)ies shall return a signed copy of the movement document to the exporter and to the competent authorities of the countries of export and import. The facilit(y)ies shall retain the original of the movement document for three (3) years.

c) As soon as possible but no later than thirty (30) days after the completion of the R12/R13 recovery operation and no later than one (1) calendar year following the receipt of the waste, the R12 or R13 facilit(y)ies shall send a certificate of recovery to the exporter and to the competent authorities of the countries of export and import by post, e-mail with a digital signature, email without digital signature followed by post, or telefax followed by post.

d) When an R12/R13 recovery facility delivers wastes for recovery to an R1-R11 recovery facility located in the country of import, it shall obtain as soon as possible but no later than one calendar year following delivery of the waste, a certification from the R1-R11 facility that recovery of the wastes at that facility has been completed. The R12/R13 facility shall promptly transmit the applicable certification(s) to the competent authorities of the countries of import and export, identifying the transboundary movements to which the certification(s) pertain.

e) When an R12/R13 recovery facility delivers wastes for recovery to an R1-R11 recovery facility located:

   i) in the initial country of export, a new notification is required in accordance with Section D. (2); or

   ii) in a third country other than the initial country of export, a new notification is required in accordance with Section D. (3)(b).

APPENDIX 1

CATEGORIES OF WASTES TO BE CONTROLLED[3]

Waste Streams:

Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics

Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products

Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines

Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals

Y5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals

Y6 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents

Y7 Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides

Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use

Y9 Waste oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixtures, emulsions

Y10 Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT's) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBB's)

Y11 Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment

Y12 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, laquers, varnish

Y13 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives

Y14 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known

Y15 Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation

Y16 Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials

Y17 Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics

Y18 Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Wastes having as Constituents:

Y19 Metal carbonyls

Y20 Beryllium; beryllium compounds

Y21 Hexavalent chromium compounds

Y22 Copper compounds

Y23 Zinc compounds

Y24 Arsenic; arsenic compounds

Y25 Selenium; selenium compounds

Y26 Cadmium; cadmium compounds

Y27 Antimony; antimony compounds

Y28 Tellurium; tellurium compounds

Y29 Mercury; mercury compounds

Y30 Thallium; thallium compounds

Y31 Lead; lead compounds

Y32 Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride

Y33 Inorganic cyanides

Y34 Acidic solutions or acids in solid form

Y35 Basic solutions or bases in solid form

Y36 Asbestos (dust and fibres)

Y37 Organic phosphorous compounds

Y38 Organic cyanides

Y39 Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols

Y40 Ethers

Y41 Halogenated organic solvents

Y42 Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents

Y43 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan

Y44 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin

Y45 Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Appendix (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42 Y43, Y44)

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS[4]

Code[5] Characteristics

H1: Explosive

An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.

H3: Flammable Liquids

The word "flammable" has the same meaning as "inflammable". Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc. but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5°C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6°C, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowance for such differences would be within the spirit of this definition.)

H4.1: Flammable Solids

Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

H4.2: Substances or Wastes Liable to Spontaneous Combustion

Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up in contact with air, and being liable to catch fire.

H4.3: Substances or Wastes which, in Contact with Water, Emit Flammable Gases

Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

H5.1: Oxidising

Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other materials.

H5.2: Organic Peroxides

Organic substances or wastes that contain the bivalent-0-0-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.

H6.1: Poisonous (Acute)

Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.

H6.2: Infectious Substances

Substances or wastes containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.

H8: Corrosives

Substances or wastes that, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport; they may also cause other hazards.

H10: Liberation of Toxic Gases in Contact with Air or Water

Substances or wastes which, by interaction with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.

H11: Toxic (Delayed or Chronic)

Substances or wastes which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.

H12: Ecotoxic

Substances or wastes which if released present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.

H13: Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

Tests

The potential hazards posed by certain types of wastes are not yet fully documented; objective tests to define quantitatively these hazards do not exist. Further research is necessary in order to develop means to characterise potential hazards posed to man and/or the environment by these wastes. Standardised tests have been derived with respect to pure substances and materials. Many Member countries have developed tests which can be applied to materials destined for disposal or recovery by means of operations listed in Appendices 5.A or 5.B in order to decide if these materials exhibit any of the characteristics listed in this Appendix.

APPENDIX 3

LIST OF WASTES SUBJECT TO THE GREEN CONTROL PROCEDURE

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be subject to the Green control procedure if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which (a) increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the amber control procedure, when taking into account the criteria in Appendix 6, or (b) prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

PART I:

Wastes listed in Annex IX of the Basel Convention.

For the purposes of this Decision:

a) Any reference in Annex IX of the Basel Convention to list A shall be understood as a reference to Appendix 4 of this Decision.

a bis) Any reference to Annex I or III of the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Appendix 1 or 2 of this Decision, respectively.

b) In Basel entry B1020 the term “bulk finished form” includes all metallic non-dispersible[6] forms of the scrap listed therein.

c) Pending approval by the Basel Convention, Basel entry B1030 shall read: “Residues containing refractory metals”.

d) The part of Basel entry B1100 that refers to “Slags from copper processing” etc does not apply and OECD entry GB040 in Part II applies instead.

e) Basel entry B1110 does not apply and OECD entries GC010 and GC020 in Part II apply instead.

f) Basel entry B2050 does not apply and OECD entry GG040 in Part II applies instead.

g) Basel entry B3011 does not apply as no consensus has been reached among OECD Member countries to incorporate this entry into this Decision.[7] Also, no consensus has been reached among OECD Member countries on whether or not the prior Basel entry B3010[8] continues to apply in this Decision. As a result of this situation, each Member country retains its right to control the plastic waste covered by Basel entry B3011 in conformity with its domestic legislation and international law. Member countries should inform the OECD Secretariat about their controls for plastic waste covered by Basel entry B3011 by 15 January 2021, as well as about any future changes of such controls, in a timely manner. The OECD Secretariat should publish the information received on the OECD website.

PART II:

The following wastes will also be subject to the Green control procedure:

<u>Metal Bearing Wastes Arising from Melting, Smelting and Refining of Metals</u>

GB040	7112 262030 262090	Slags from precious metals and copper processing for further refining

<u>Other Wastes Containing Metals</u>

GC010	Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys.

GC020		Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery.
GC030	ex 890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel which may have been classified as a dangerous substance or waste
GC050		Spent Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Catalysts (e.g.: aluminium oxide, zeolites)

Glass Waste in Non-dispersible Form

GE020	ex 7001 ex 701939	Glass Fibre Waste

Ceramic Wastes in Non-Dispersible Form

GF010		Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)

Other Wastes Containing Principally Inorganic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Organic Materials

GG030	ex 2621	Bottom ash and slag tap from coal fired power plants
GG040	ex 2621	Coal fired power plants fly ash

Solid Plastic Wastes

GH013[9]	391530 ex 390410-40	Polymers of vinyl chloride

Wastes Arising from Tanning and Fellmongery Operations and Leather Use

GN010	ex 050200	Waste of pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair
GN020	ex 050300	Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
GN030	ex 050590	Waste of skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, of feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation

APPENDIX 4

LIST OF WASTES SUBJECT TO THE AMBER CONTROL PROCEDURE

PART I:

Wastes listed in Annexes II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

For the purposes of this Decision:

a) Any reference in Annex VIII of the Basel Convention to list B shall be understood as a reference to Appendix 3 of this Decision.

a bis) Any reference to Annex I or III of the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Appendix 1 or 2 of this Decision, respectively.

b) In Basel entry A1010, the term “excluding such wastes specifically listed on List B (Annex IX)” is a reference both to Basel entry B1020 and the note on B1020 in Appendix 3 to this Decision, Part I (b).

c) Basel entries A1180 and A2060 do not apply and OECD entries GC010, GC020 and GG040 in Appendix 3 Part II apply instead when appropriate. Member countries may control these wastes differently in accordance with Chapter II B 6 of this Decision concerning wastes not listed in Appendices 3 or 4, and the chapeau of Appendix 3.

d) Basel entry A4050 includes spent potlinings from aluminium smelting because they contain Y33 inorganic cyanides. If the cyanides have been destroyed, spent potlinings are assigned to Part II entry AB120 because they contain Y32, inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride.

e) Basel entry A3210 does not apply and AC300 in Part II applies instead.

f) Basel entry Y48[10] does not apply as no consensus has been reached among OECD Member countries to incorporate this entry into this Decision.[11] As a result of this situation, each Member country retains its right to control the plastic waste covered by Basel entry Y48 in conformity with its domestic legislation and international law. Member countries should inform the OECD Secretariat about their controls for plastic waste covered by Basel entry Y48 by 15 January 2021, as well as about any future changes of such controls, in a timely manner. The OECD Secretariat should publish the information received on the OECD website.

PART II:

The following wastes will also be subject to the Amber control procedure:

<u>Metal Bearing Wastes</u>

AA010	261900	Dross, scalings and other wastes from the iron and steel industry[12]
AA060	262050	Vanadium ashes and residues[13]
AA190	810420 ex 810430	Magnesium waste and scrap that is flammable, pyrophoric or emits, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities

<u>Wastes Containing Principally Inorganic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Organic Materials</u>

AB030		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of metals

AB070		Sands used in foundry operations
AB120	ex 281290 ex 3824	Inorganic halide compounds, not elsewhere specified or included
AB130		Used blasting grit
AB150	ex 382490	Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)

Wastes Containing Principally Organic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Inorganic Materials

AC060	ex 381900	Hydraulic fluids
AC070	ex 381900	Brake fluids
AC080	ex 382000	Antifreeze fluids
AC150		Chlorofluorocarbons
AC160		Halons
AC170	ex 440310	Treated cork and wood wastes
AC250		Surface active agents (surfactants)
AC260	ex 3101	Liquid pig manure; faeces
AC270		Sewage sludge
AC300		Plastic waste, including mixtures of such wastes, containing or contaminated with Appendix 1 constituents, to an extent that it exhibits an Appendix 2 characteristic

Wastes Which May Contain either Inorganic or Organic Constituents

AD090	ex 382490	Wastes from production, formulation and use of reprographic and photographic chemicals and materials not elsewhere specified or included
AD100		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of plastics
AD120	ex 391400 ex 3915	Ion exchange resins
AD150		Naturally occurring organic material used as a filter medium (such as bio-filters)

Wastes Containing Principally Inorganic Constituents, Which May Contain Metals and Organic Materials

RB020	ex 6815	Ceramic based fibres of physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos

APPENDIX 5A

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS[14]

Appendix 5.A is meant to encompass all such disposal operations that occur in practice, whether or not they are adequate from the point of view of environmental protection.

D1 Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.)

D2 Land treatment, (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)

D3 Deep injection, (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)

D4 Surface impoundment, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)

D5 Specially engineered landfill, (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.)

D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans

D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion

D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Appendix which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Appendix 5.A

D9 Physico chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Appendix which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Appendix 5.A, (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)

D10 Incineration on land

D11 Incineration at sea

D12 Permanent storage (e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)

D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in Appendix 5.A

D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in Appendix 5.A

D15 Storage pending any of the operations in Appendix 5.A

APPENDIX 5B

RECOVERY OPERATIONS[15]

Appendix 5.B is meant to encompass all such operations with respect to materials considered to be or legally defined as wastes and which otherwise would have been destined for operations included in Appendix 5.A.

R1	Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy
R2	Solvent reclamation/regeneration
R3	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
R6	Regeneration of acids or bases
R7	Recovery of components used for pollution abatement
R8	Recovery of components from catalysts
R9	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil
R10	Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement
R11	Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10
R12	Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11
R13	Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Appendix 5.B

APPENDIX 6

CRITERIA FOR THE OECD RISK-BASED APPROACH

A. Properties

1) Does the waste normally exhibit any of the hazardous characteristics listed in Appendix 2 to this Decision? Furthermore, it is useful to know if the waste is legally defined as or considered to be a hazardous waste in one or more Member countries.

2) Is the waste typically contaminated?

3) What is the physical state of the waste?

4) What is the degree of difficulty of cleanup in the case of accidental spillage or mismanagement?

5) What is the economic value of the waste bearing in mind historical price fluctuations?

B. Management

6) Does the technological capability to recover the waste exist?

7) Is there a history of adverse environmental incidents arising from transboundary movements of the waste or associated recovery operations?

8) Is the waste routinely traded through established channels and is that evidenced by commercial classification?

9) Is the waste usually moved internationally under the terms of a valid contract or chain of contracts?

10) What is the extent of reuse and recovery of the waste and how is any portion separated from the waste but not subject to recovery managed?

11) What are the overall environmental benefits arising from the recovery operations?

APPENDIX 7

PRACTICAL INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED BY MEMBER COUNTRIES

(1) **Competent Authority**: indicates the address, telephone, e-mail and fax numbers of the regulatory authority having jurisdiction over transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations. If separate competent authorities are known to exist for different types of movements (e.g. different authorities for transit than for import/export), this is also indicated. When applicable, indicate the code number of the national competent authorities.

(2) **Contact Point**: provides the point of correspondence, including the address, telephone e-mail and fax numbers, through which individuals can, if desired, obtain additional or complementary information.

(3) **Acceptable Languages**: indicates the languages that can be used by the exporter so that the notification document is understandable for the competent authority receiving it.

(4) **Required Points of Entry/Exit**: notes if and when national regulations prescribe that shipments of recoverable wastes must enter or exit the territory through specific customs offices.

(5) **Pre-consented Recovery Facilities**: indicates if a Member country has granted pre-consent for certain wastes to be accepted by one or more pre-consented recovery facilities within its jurisdiction, in conformity with Chapter II, D, (2), Case 2. Details on the company, the location, the expiry of pre-consent, the relevant waste types, and total quantity pre-consented is also indicated when known.

(6) **Classification Differences**: this item is meant to indicate when divergent classifications exist between the OECD Appendices 3 and 4 and national waste lists, according to provisions of Section B(4) of this Decision. When known specific wastes and associated controls are cited.

(7) **Prohibitions**: provides information on wastes specifically banned or prohibited for import or export under the Member country's pertinent national laws or regulations.

(8) **Contractual Requirements**: notes requirements concerning contracts between the exporter and the importer, including whether the competent authority shall review the contract.

(9) **Written Consent**: indicates if Member countries require written consent for exports or imports of wastes.

(10) **Information related to Environmentally Sound Management**: Indicates additional information under the terms of domestic legislation on environmentally sound management of wastes.

(11) **Notification for Export**: Indicates whether notifications for export are transmitted by the competent authorities instead of the exporter.

(12) **Movement Document**: Indicates if a country of transit does not wish to receive a signed copy of the movement document, indicating the receipt of wastes by the recovery facility in the country of import.

(13) **Financial Requirements**: If Member countries require financial guarantees for transboundary movements of recoverable wastes, such requirements would be specified under this entry. Information provided may *inter alia* include: the types of guarantee (e.g. insurance statement, bank letters, bonds, etc.), the amount of guarantee (minimum and maximum, if any), whether the guarantee varies according to amount and/or hazardousness of the waste, the damages to be covered.

(14) **Pertinent National Laws/Regulations**: provides citations to relevant domestic laws and regulations containing provisions that relate to the conditions of this Decision.

(15) **Other** is used to indicate:

- additional differences between this Decision and national provisions;
- pending amendments to pertinent national laws/regulations; and
- other requirements or issues deemed relevant by the Member country.

APPENDIX 8

NOTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS

A. Information to be Included in the Notification Document:

1) Serial number or other accepted identifier of notification document.

2) Exporter name, address, telephone, telefax, e-mail and contact person.

3) Recovery facility name, address, telephone, telefax, e-mail and technologies employed.

4) Importer name, address, telephone, telefax, e-mail.

5) Address, telephone, telefax, e-mail of any intended carrier(s) and/or their agents.

6) Country of export and relevant competent authority.

7) Countries of transit and relevant competent authorities.

8) Country of import and relevant competent authority.

9) Single notification or general notification. If general, period of validity requested.

10) Date(s) foreseen for commencement of transboundary movement(s).

11) Means of transport envisaged.

12) Certification that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement.

13) Designation of waste type(s) on the appropriate list (Part I or II of Appendix 3 or 4) and their description(s), probable total quantity of each, and any hazardous characteristics.

14) Specification of the recovery operation(s) according to Appendix 5.B to this Decision.

15) Certification of the existence of written contract or chain of contracts or equivalent arrangement as required by this Decision.

16) Certification by the exporter that the information is complete and correct to the best of his knowledge.

B. Information to be Included in the Movement Document:

Include all information at A. above plus:

a) Date shipment has commenced.

b) Carrier(s) name, address, telephone, telefax, e-mail.

c) Type of packaging envisaged.

d) Any special precautions to be taken by carrier(s).

e) Declaration by exporter that no objection has been lodged by the competent authorities of all countries concerned. This declaration requires signature of the exporter.

f) Appropriate signatures for each custody transfer.

C. Recommended forms for the notification and movement documents (see Chapter I paragraph 3) for transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations within the OECD area and instructions for completing those forms:

Notification document for transboundary movements/shipments of waste

<table>
<tr><td>1. Exporter - notifier Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:</td><td>3. Notification No:
Notification concerning
A.(i) Individual shipment: ☐ (ii) Multiple shipments: ☐
B.(i) Disposal (1): ☐ (ii) Recovery : ☐
C. Pre-consented recovery facility (2;3) Yes ☐ No ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2. Importer - consignee Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:</td><td>4. Total intended number of shipments:</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Total intended quantity (4):
Tonnes (Mg):
m^3:</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">8. Intended carrier(s) Registration No:
Name (7):
Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:
Means of transport (5):</td><td>6. Intended period of time for shipment(s) (4):
First departure: Last departure:</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Packaging type(s) (5):
Special handling requirements (6): Yes: ☐ No: ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">9. Waste generator(s) - producer(s) (1;7;8) Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:

Site and process of generation (6)</td><td>11. Disposal / recovery operation(s) (2)
D-code / R-code (5) :
Technology employed (6):

Reason for export (1;6):</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. Designation and composition of the waste (6):</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">10. Disposal facility (2): ☐ or recovery facility (2): ☐
Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:
Actual site of disposal/recovery:</td><td>13. Physical characteristics (5):</td></tr>
<tr><td>14. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes)
(i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if applicable):
(ii) OECD code (if different from (i)):
(iii) EC list of wastes:
(iv) National code in country of export:
(v) National code in country of import:
(vi) Other (specify):
(vii) Y-code:
(viii) H-code (5):
(ix) UN class (5):
(x) UN Number:
(xi) UN Shipping name:
(xii) Customs code(s) (HS):</td></tr>
</table>

15. (a) Countries/States concerned, (b) Code no. of competent authorities where applicable, (c) Specific points of exit or entry (border crossing or port)

State of export - dispatch	State(s) of transit (entry and exit)			State of import - destination
(a)				

(b)							
(c)							

16. Customs offices of entry and/or exit and/or export (European Community):
Entry: Exit: Export:

17. Exporter's - notifier's / generator's - producer's *(1)* **declaration:**
I certify that the information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into and that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement.

Exporter's - notifier's name: Date: Signature:
Generator's - producer's name: Date: Signature:

18. Number of annexes attached

FOR USE BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

19. Acknowledgement from the relevant competent authority of countries of import - destination / transit *(1)* **/ export - dispatch** *(9)***:**
Country:
Notification received on:
Acknowledgement sent on:
Name of competent authority:
Stamp and/or signature:

20. Written consent *(1;8)* **to the movement provided by the competent authority of** (country):
Consent given on:
Consent valid from: until:
Specific conditions: No: ☐ If Yes, see block 21 *(6):* ☐
Name of competent authority:
Stamp and/or signature:

21. Specific conditions on consenting to the movement document or reasons for objecting

(1) Required by the Basel Convention
(2) In the case of an R12/R13 or D13-D15 operation, also attach corresponding information on any subsequent R12/R13 or D13-D15 facilities and on the subsequent R1-R11 or D1-D12 facilit(y)ies when required
(3) To be completed for movements within the OECD area and only if B(ii) applies
(4) Attach detailed list if multiple shipments
(5) See list of abbreviations and codes on the next page
(6) Attach details if necessary
(7) Attach list if more than one
(8) If required by national legislation
(9) If applicable under the OECD Decision

List of abbreviations and codes used in the notification document

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (block 11)

D1 Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.)
D2 Land treatment, (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)
D3 Deep injection, (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)
D4 Surface impoundment, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)
D5 Specially engineered landfill, (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.)
D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans
D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion
D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list
D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)
D10 Incineration on land
D11 Incineration at sea
D12 Permanent storage, (e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)

D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in this list
D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in this list
D15 Storage pending any of the operations in this list

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (block 11)

R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy (Basel/OECD) - Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy (EU)
R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration
R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
R6 Regeneration of acids or bases
R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement
R8 Recovery of components from catalysts
R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil
R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement
R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10
R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11
R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in this list.

PACKAGING TYPES (block 7)

1. Drum
2. Wooden barrel
3. Jerrican
4. Box
5. Bag
6. Composite packaging
7. Pressure receptacle
8. Bulk
9. Other (specify)

MEANS OF TRANSPORT (block 8)

R = Road
T = Train/rail
S = Sea
A = Air
W = Inland waterways

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (block 13)

1. Powdery/powder
2. Solid
3. Viscous/paste
4. Sludgy

H-CODE AND UN CLASS (block 14)

UN Class	H-code	Characteristics
1	H1	Explosive
3	H3	Flammable liquids
4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids
4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion
4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases
5.1	H5.1	Oxidizing
5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides
6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (acute)
6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances
8	H8	Corrosives
9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water
9	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic)
9	H12	Ecotoxic
9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal of yielding another material, e. g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above

5. Liquid 6. Gaseous 7. Other (specify)	

Further information, in particular related to waste identification (block 14), i.e. on Basel Annexes VIII and IX codes, OECD codes and Y-codes, can be found in a Guidance/Instruction Manual available from the OECD and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

Movement document for transboundary movements/shipments of waste

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">1. Corresponding to notification No:</td><td colspan="3">2. Serial/total number of / shipments:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">3. Exporter - notifier Registration No:
Name:

Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:</td><td colspan="3">4. Importer - consignee Registration No:
Name:

Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">5. Actual quantity: Tonnes (Mg): m^3:</td><td colspan="3">6. Actual date of shipment:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">7. Packaging Type(s) (1): Number of packages:
Special handling requirements: (2) Yes: ☐ No: ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">8.(a) 1st Carrier (3):
Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Tel:
Fax:
E-mail:</td><td colspan="2">8.(b) 2nd Carrier:
Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Tel:
Fax:
E-mail:</td><td colspan="2">8.(c) Last Carrier:
Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Tel:
Fax:
E-mail:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">- - - - - - - To be completed by carrier's representative - - - - - - -</td><td colspan="2">More than 3 carriers (2) ☐</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Means of transport (1):
Date of transfer:
Signature:</td><td colspan="2">Means of transport (1):
Date of transfer:
Signature:</td><td colspan="2">Means of transport (1):
Date of transfer:
Signature:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">9. Waste generator(s) - producer(s) (4;5;6):
Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:
Site of generation (2):</td><td colspan="3">12. Designation and composition of the waste (2):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">10. Disposal facility ☐ or recovery facility ☐
Registration No:
Name:
Address:

Contact person:
Tel: Fax:
E-mail:
Actual site of disposal/recovery (2)</td><td colspan="3">13. Physical characteristics (1):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">11. Disposal/recovery operation(s)
D-code / R-code (1):</td><td colspan="3">14. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes)
(i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if applicable):
(ii) OECD code (if different from (i)):
(iii) EC list of wastes:
(iv) National code in country of export:
(v) National code in country of import:
(vi) Other (specify):
(vii) Y-code:
(viii) H-code (1):
(ix) UN class (1):
(x) UN Number:
(xi) UN Shipping name:
(xii) Customs code(s) (HS):</td></tr>
</table>

15. Exporter's - notifier's / generator's - producer's *(4)* **declaration:** I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into, that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is in force covering the transboundary movement and that all necessary consents have been received from the competent authorities of the countries concerned. Name:		Date:	Signature:
16. For use by any person involved in the transboundary movement in case additional information is required			
17. Shipment received by importer – consignee (if not facility):	Date:	Name:	Signature:
TO BE COMPLETED BY DISPOSAL / RECOVERY FACILITY			
18. Shipment received at disposal facility ☐ **or recovery facility** ☐ Date of reception: Accepted: ☐ Rejected*: ☐ Quantity received: Tonnes (Mg): m^3: **immediately contact competent authorities* Approximate date of disposal/recovery: Disposal/recovery operation (1): Name: Date: Signature:			**19. I certify that the disposal/ recovery of the waste described above has been completed.** Name: Date: Signature and stamp:

(1) See list of abbreviations and codes on the next page
(2) Attach details if necessary
(3) If more than 3 carriers, attach information as required in blocks 8 (a,b,c).
(4) Required by the Basel Convention
(5) Attach list if more than one
(6) If required by national legislation

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">FOR USE BY CUSTOMS OFFICES (if required by national legislation)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">20. Country of export - dispatch or customs office of exit
The waste described in this movement document left the country on:
Signature:

Stamp:</td><td colspan="2">21. Country of import - destination or customs office of entry
The waste described in this movement document entered the country on:
Signatur
e:
Stamp:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">22. Stamps of customs offices of transit countries</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name of country:</td><td colspan="2">Name of country:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Entry:</td><td>Exit:</td><td>Entry:</td><td>Exit:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Name of country:</td><td colspan="2">Name of country:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Entry:</td><td>Exit:</td><td>Entry:</td><td>Exit:</td></tr>
</table>

List of Abbreviations and Codes Used in the Movement Document

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (block 11)

D1 Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.)
D2 Land treatment, (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)
D3 Deep injection, (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)
D4 Surface impoundment, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)
D5 Specially engineered landfill, (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment), etc.
D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans
D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion
D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list
D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)
D10 Incineration on land
D11 Incineration at sea
D12 Permanent storage, (e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)
D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in this list
D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in this list
D15 Storage pending any of the operations in this list

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (block 11)

R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy (Basel/OECD) - Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy (EU)
R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration
R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents
R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds
R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials
R6 Regeneration of acids or bases
R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement
R8 Recovery of components from catalysts
R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil
R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement
R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10
R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11
R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in this list

PACKAGING TYPES (block 7)

1. Drum
2. Wooden barrel
3. Jerrican
4. Box
5. Bag
6. Composite packaging
7. Pressure receptacle
8. Bulk
9. Other (specify)

MEANS OF TRANSPORT (block 8)

R = Road A = Air
T = Train/rail W = Inland waterways
S = Sea

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (block 13)

1. Powdery/powder
2. Solid
3. Viscous/paste
4. Sludgy
5. Liquid
6. Gaseous
7. Other (specify)

H-CODE AND UN CLASS (block 14)

UN Class	H-code	Characteristics
1	H1	Explosive
3	H3	Flammable liquids
4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids
4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion
4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases
5.1	H5.1	Oxidizing
5.2	H5.2	Organic peroxides
6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (acute)
6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances
8	H8	Corrosives
9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water
9	H11	Toxic (delayed or chronic)
9	H12	Ecotoxic
9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal of yielding another material, e. g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above

Further information, in particular related to waste identification (block 14), i.e. on Basel Annexes VIII and IX codes, OECD codes and Y-codes, can be found in a Guidance/Instruction Manual available from the OECD and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

Instructions for completing the notification and movement documents

Introduction

International instruments have been established to control export and import of wastes which may pose a risk or a hazard to human health and the environment. The two such instruments with the greatest influence are the Basel Convention[16], whose secretariat is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Council Decision C(2001)107/FINAL, as amended (hereinafter "the OECD Decision"). Member States of the European Union are also obliged to comply with a European Community Regulation.[17] The Basel Convention and the European Community Regulation concern international movements of waste, whether destined for disposal or recovery, whereas the OECD Decision only concerns movements of wastes destined for recovery operations within the OECD area. All of the instruments operate subject to a range of administrative controls by the countries implementing them.

The present instructions provide the necessary explanations for completing the notification and movement documents. Both documents are compatible with the three instruments mentioned above, since they take into account the specific requirements set out in the Basel Convention, the OECD Decision and the European Community Regulation. Because the documents have been made broad enough to cover all three instruments, however, not all blocks in the document will be applicable to all of the instruments and it therefore may not be necessary to complete all of the blocks in a given case. Any specific requirements relating to only one control system have been indicated with the use of footnotes. It is also possible that national implementing legislation may use terminology that differs from that adopted in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision. For example, the term "shipment" is used in the European Community Regulation instead of "movement" and the titles of the notification and movement documents therefore reflect this variation by employing the term "movement/shipment".

The documents include both the term "disposal" and "recovery", because the terms are defined differently in the three instruments. The European Community Regulation and the OECD Decision use the term "disposal" to refer to disposal operations listed in Annex IV.A of the Basel Convention and Appendix 5.A of the OECD Decision and "recovery" for recovery operations listed in Annex IV.B of the Basel Convention and Appendix 5.B of the OECD Decision. In the Basel Convention itself, however, the term "disposal" is used to refer to both disposal and recovery operations.

The competent national authorities in each country of export will be responsible for providing and issuing the notification and movement documents (in both paper and electronic versions when capability exists and relevant legal requirements are fulfilled[18]). When doing so, they will use a numbering system, which allows a particular consignment of waste to be traced. The numbering system should be prefixed with the country code that can be found in the ISO standard 3166 abbreviation list.

Countries may wish to issue the documents in a paper size format that conforms to their national standards (normally ISO A4, as recommended by the United Nations). In order to facilitate their use internationally, however, and to take into account the difference between ISO A4 and the paper size used in North America, the frame size of the forms should not be greater than 183 x 262 mm with margins aligned at the top and the left side of the paper.

Purpose of the notification and movement documents

The notification document is intended to provide the competent authorities of countries concerned with the information they need to assess the acceptability of proposed waste movements. The document includes space for the competent authorities to acknowledge receipt of the notification and, where required, to consent in writing to a proposed movement.

The movement document is intended to travel with a consignment of waste at all times from the moment it leaves the waste generator to its arrival at a disposal or recovery facility in another country. Each person who takes charge of a transboundary movement is to sign the movement document either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question. Space is provided in the document for detailed information on all carriers of the consignment. There are also spaces in the movement document for recording

passage of the consignment through the customs offices of all countries concerned (while not strictly required by applicable international instruments, national legislation in some countries requires such procedures, as well as information to ensure proper control over movement). Finally, the document is to be used by the relevant disposal or recovery facility to certify that the waste has been received and that the recovery or disposal operation has been completed.

General requirements

Those filling out printed copies of the documents should use typescript or block capitals in permanent ink throughout. Signatures should always be written in permanent ink and the name of the authorized representative should accompany the signature in capital letters. In the event of a minor mistake, for example the use of the wrong code for a waste, a correction can be made with the approval of the competent authorities. The new text must be marked and signed or stamped, and the date of the modification must be noted. For major changes or corrections, a new form must be completed.

The forms have also been designed to be easily completed electronically. Where this is done, appropriate security measures should be taken against any misuse of the forms. Any changes made to a completed form with the approval of the competent authorities should be visible. When using electronic forms transmitted by e-mail, a digital signature is necessary.

To simplify translation, the documents require a code, rather than text, for the completion of several blocks. Where text is required, however, it must be in a language acceptable to the competent authorities in the country of import and, where required, to the other concerned authorities.

A six digit format should be used to indicate the date. For example, 29 January 2006 should be shown as 29.01.06 (Day.Month.Year).

Where it is necessary to add annexes or attachments to the documents providing additional information, each attachment should include the reference number of the relevant document and cite the block to which it relates.

Specific instructions for completing the notification document

The exporter or the competent authority of the country of export, as appropriate, is to complete blocks 1–18 (except the notification number in block 3). The waste generator, where practicable, should also sign in block 17.

Blocks 1 and 2: Provide the registration number (where applicable), full name, address (including the name of the country), telephone and fax numbers (including the country code) and e-mail address of the exporter or the competent authority of the country of export, as appropriate, and importer,[19] and also the name of a contact person responsible for the shipment. The phone and fax numbers and the e-mail address should facilitate contact of all relevant persons at any time regarding an incident during shipment.

Normally, the importer would be the disposal or recovery facility given in block 10. In some cases, however, the importer may be another person, for example a recognized trader, a dealer, a broker, or a corporate body, such as the headquarters or mailing address of the receiving disposal or recovery facility in block 10. In order to act as an importer, a recognized trader, dealer, broker or corporate body must be under the jurisdiction of the country of import and possess or have some other form of legal control over the waste at the moment the shipment arrives in the country of import. In such cases, information relating to the recognized trader, dealer, broker or corporate body should be completed in block 2.

Block 3: When issuing a notification document, a competent authority will, according to its own system, provide an identification number which will be printed in this block (see the fourth paragraph in the introduction above). The appropriate boxes should be ticked to indicate:

a) Whether the notification covers one shipment (single notification) or multiple shipments (general notification);

b) Whether the waste being shipped is destined for disposal (which, as noted in the first and third paragraph of the introduction above, is possible in the case of a shipment falling within the ambit of the Basel Convention or the European Community Regulation but not one within the ambit of the OECD Decision) or for recovery; and

c) Whether the waste being shipped is destined for a facility which has been granted a pre-consent for receiving certain wastes subject to the Amber control procedure in accordance with case 2 of the “Functioning of the Amber Control Procedure” (see chapter II, section D of the OECD Decision).

Blocks 4, 5 and 6: For single or multiple shipments, give the number of shipments in block 4 and the intended date of a single shipment or, for multiple shipments, the dates of the first and last shipments, in block 6. In block 5, give the weight in tonnes (1 megagram (Mg) or 1,000 kg) or volume in cubic metres (1,000 litres) of the waste. Other units of the metric system, such as kilograms or litres, are also acceptable; when used, the unit of measure should be indicated and the unit in the document should be crossed out. Some countries may always require the weight to be quoted. For multiple shipments, the total quantity shipped must not exceed the quantity declared in block 5. The intended period of time for movements in block 6 may not exceed one year, with the exception of multiple shipments to pre-consented recovery facilities that fall under the OECD Decision (see the specific instructions on block 3, subparagraph (c)), for which the intended period of time may not exceed three years. In the case of multiple shipments, the Basel Convention requires the expected dates or the expected frequency and the estimated quantity of each shipment to be quoted in blocks 5 and 6 or attached in an annex. Where a competent authority issues a written consent to the movement and the validity period of that consent in block 20 differs from the period indicated in block 6, the decision of the competent authority overrides the information in block 6.

Block 7: Types of packaging should be indicated using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document. If special handling precautions are required, such as those required by producers’ handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including information on dealing with spillage, and transport emergency cards, tick the appropriate box and attach the information in an annex.

Block 8: Provide the following necessary information on the carrier or carriers involved in the shipment: registration number (where applicable), full name, address (including the name of the country), telephone and fax numbers (including the country code), e-mail address and the name of a contact person responsible for the shipment. If more than one carrier is involved, append to the notification document a complete list giving the required information for each carrier. Where the transport is organized by a forwarding agent, the agent's details should be given in block 8 and the respective information on actual carriers should be provided in an annex. Means of transport should be indicated using the abbreviations provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document.

Block 9: Provide the required information on the generator of the waste. This information is required under the Basel Convention and many countries may require it under their national legislation.[20] Such information is not required, however, for movements of wastes destined for recovery under the OECD Decision. The registration number of the generator should be given where applicable. If the exporter is the generator of the waste then write "Same as block 1". If the waste has been produced by more than one generator, write "See attached list" and append a list providing the requested information for each generator. Where the generator is not known, give the name of the person in possession or control of such wastes. The definition of "generator" used in the Basel Convention provides that in instances where the true generator of the waste is not known, the generator is deemed to be the person who is in possession or control of the waste. Also provide information on the process by which the waste was generated and the site of generation. Some countries may accept that information on the generator be given in a separate annex which would only be available to the competent authorities.

Block 10: Give the required information on the destination of the shipment by first ticking the appropriate type of facility: either disposal or recovery. The registration number should be given where applicable. If the disposer or recoverer is also the importer, state here "Same as block 2". If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13-D15 or R12 or R13 operation (according to the definitions of operations set out in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document), the facility performing the operation should be mentioned in block 10, as well as the location where the operation will be performed. In such a case, corresponding information on the subsequent facility or facilities, where any subsequent R12/R13 or D13-D15 operation and the D1-D12 or R1-R11 operation or operations takes or take place or may take place should be provided in an annex. Provide the information on the actual site of disposal or recovery if it is different from the address of the facility.

Block 11: Indicate the type of recovery or disposal operation by the using R-codes or D-codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document.[21] The OECD Decision only covers transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (R-codes) within the OECD area. If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13-D15 or R12 or R13 operation, corresponding information on the subsequent operations (any R12/R13 or D13-D15 as well as D1-D12 or R1-R11) should be provided in an annex. Also indicate the technology to be employed. Specify also the reason for export (this is not required, however, by the OECD Decision).

Block 12: Give the name or names by which the material is commonly known or the commercial name and the names of its major constituents (in terms of quantity and/or hazard) and their relative concentrations (expressed as a percentage), if known. In the case of a mixture of wastes, provide the same information for the different fractions and indicate which fractions are destined for recovery. A chemical analysis of the composition of the waste may be required in accordance with national legislation. Attach further information in an annex if necessary.

Block 13: Indicate physical characteristics of the waste at normal temperatures and pressures by using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document.

Block 14: State the code that identifies the waste according to the system adopted under the Basel Convention (under subheading (i) in block 14) and, where applicable, the systems adopted in the OECD Decision (under subheading (ii)) and other accepted classification systems (under subheadings (iii) to (xii)). According to the OECD Decision, only one waste code (from either the Basel or OECD systems) should be given, except in the case of mixtures of wastes for which no individual entry exists. In such a case, the code of each fraction of the waste should be provided in order of importance (in an annex if necessary).

i) Basel Convention Annex VIII codes should be used for wastes that are subject to control under the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision (see Part I of Appendix 4 in the OECD Decision); Basel Annex IX codes should be used for wastes that are not usually subject to control under the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision but which, for a specific reason such as contamination by hazardous substances or different classification according to national regulations, are subject to such control (see Part I of Appendix 3 in the OECD Decision). Basel Annexes VIII and IX can be found in the text of the Basel Convention as well as in the Instruction Manual available from the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. If a waste is not listed in Annexes VIII or IX of the Basel Convention, insert "not listed".

ii) OECD member countries should use OECD codes for wastes listed in Part II of Appendices 3 and 4 of the OECD Decision, i.e., wastes that have no equivalent listing in the Basel Convention or that have a different level of control under the OECD Decision from the one required by the Basel Convention. If a waste is not listed in Part II of Appendices 3 and 4 of the OECD Decision, insert "not listed".

iii) European Union Member States should use the codes included in the European Community list of wastes (see Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended).[22]

iv and v) Where applicable, national identification codes used in the country of export and, if known, in the country of import should be used.

vi) If useful or required by the relevant competent authorities, add here any other code or additional information that would facilitate the identification of the waste.

vii) State the appropriate Y-code or Y-codes according to the "Categories of wastes to be controlled" (see Annex I of the Basel Convention and Appendix 1 of the OECD Decision), or according to the "Categories of wastes requiring special consideration" given in Annex II of the Basel Convention (see Appendix 2 of the Basel Instruction Manual), if it or they exist(s). Y-codes are not required by the OECD Decision except where the waste shipment falls under one of the two "Categories requiring special consideration" under the Basel Convention (Y46 and Y47 or Annex II wastes), in which case the Basel Y-code should be indicated.

viii) If applicable, state here the appropriate H-code or H-codes, i.e., the codes indicating the hazardous characteristics exhibited by the waste (see the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document).

ix) If applicable, state here the United Nations class or classes which indicate the hazardous characteristics of the waste according to the United Nations classification (see the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document) and are required to comply with international rules for the transport of hazardous materials (see the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Model Regulations (Orange Book), latest edition).[23]

x and xi) If applicable, state here the appropriate United Nations number or numbers and United Nations shipping name or names. These are used to identify the waste according to the United Nations classification system and are required to comply with international rules for transport of hazardous materials (see the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Model Regulations (Orange Book), latest edition).[8]

xii) If applicable, state here customs code or codes, which allow identification of the waste by customs offices (see the list of codes and commodities in the "Harmonized commodity description and coding system" produced by the World Customs Organization).

Block 15: The Basel Convention uses the term "States", whereas the OECD Decision uses "Member countries" and the European Community Regulation uses "Member States". On line (a) of block 15,

provide the name of the countries of export, transit and import or the codes for each country by using the ISO standard 3166 abbreviations.[24] On line (b), provide the code number of the respective competent authority for each country if required by the national legislation of that country and on line (c) insert the name of the border crossing or port and, where applicable, the customs office code number as the point of entry to or exit from a particular country. For transit countries give the information in line (c) for points of entry and exit. If more than three transit countries are involved in a particular movement, attach the appropriate information in an annex.

Block 16: This block should be completed for movements involving entering, passing through or leaving Member States of the European Union.

Block 17: Each copy of the notification document is to be signed and dated by the exporter (or by the recognized trader, dealer or broker if acting as an exporter) or the competent authority of the country of export, as appropriate, before being forwarded to the competent authorities of the countries concerned. Under the Basel Convention, the waste generator is also required to sign the declaration; it is noted that this may not be practicable in cases where there are several generators (definitions regarding practicability may be contained in national legislation). Further, where the generator is not known, the person in possession or control of the waste should sign. Some countries may require that the declaration also certify the existence of insurance against liability for damage to third parties. Some countries may require proof of insurance or other financial guarantees and a contract to accompany the notification document.

Block 18: Indicate the number of annexes containing any additional information supplied with the notification document (see blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20 or 21). Each annex must include a reference to the notification number to which it relates, which is indicated in the corner of block 3.

Block 19: This block is for use by the competent authority to acknowledge receipt of the notification. Under the Basel Convention, the competent authority or authorities of the country or countries of import (where applicable) and transit issue such an acknowledgement. Under the OECD Decision, the competent authority of the country of import issues the acknowledgement. Some countries may, according to their national legislation, require that the competent authority of the country of export also issues an acknowledgement.

Blocks 20 and 21: Block 20 is for use by competent authorities of any country concerned when providing a written consent to a transboundary movement of waste. The Basel Convention (except if a country has decided not to require written consent with regard to transit and has informed the other Parties thereof in accordance with Article 6(4)) of the Basel Convention) and certain countries always require a written consent whereas the OECD Decision does not require a written consent. Indicate the name of the country (or its code by using the ISO standard 3166 abbreviations), the date on which the consent is provided and the date on which it expires. If the movement is subject to specific conditions, the competent authority in question should tick the appropriate box and specify the conditions in block 21 or in an annex to the notification document. If a competent authority wishes to object to the movement it should do so by writing “OBJECTION” in block 20. Block 21, or a separate letter, may then be used to explain the reasons for the objection.

Specific instructions for completing the movement document

The exporter or the competent authority of the country of export, as appropriate, is to complete blocks 2–16, except the means of transport, the date of transfer and the signature, which appear in blocks 8 (a) to 8 (c) and which are to be completed by the carrier or its representative. The importer is to complete block 17 in the event that it is not the disposer or recoverer and it takes charge of a shipment of waste after it arrives in the country of import.

Block 1: Enter the notification number of the consignment. This is copied from block 3 in the notification document.

Block 2: For a general notification for multiple shipments, enter the serial number of the shipment and the total intended number of shipments indicated in block 4 in the notification document. (for example, write "4" and "11" for the fourth shipment out of eleven intended shipments under the general notification in question). In the case of a single notification, enter 1/1.

Blocks 3 and 4: Reproduce the same information on the exporter or the competent authority of the country of export, as appropriate, and importer as given in blocks 1 and 2 in the notification document.

Block 5: Give the actual weight in tonnes (1 megagram (Mg) or 1,000 kg) or volume in cubic metres (1,000 litres) of the waste. Other units of the metric system, such as kilograms or litres, are also acceptable; when used, the unit of measure should be indicated and the unit in the form should be crossed out. Some countries may always require the weight to be quoted**.** Attach, wherever possible, copies of weighbridge tickets.

Block 6: Enter the date when the shipment actually starts. The starting dates of all shipments should be within the validity period issued by the competent authorities. Where the different competent authorities involved have granted different validity periods, the shipment or shipments may only take place in the time period during which the consents of all competent authorities are simultaneously valid.

Block 7: Types of packaging should be indicated using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the movement document. If special handling precautions are required, such as those prescribed by producers' handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including information on dealing with spillage, and transport emergency cards, tick the appropriate box and attach the information in an annex. Also enter the number of packages making up the consignment.

Blocks 8 (a), (b) and (c): Enter the registration number (where applicable), name, address (including the name of the country), telephone and fax numbers (including the country code) and e-mail address of each actual carrier. When more than three carriers are involved, appropriate information on each carrier should be attached to the movement document. When transport is organized by a forwarding agent, the agent's details should be given in block 8 and the information on each carrier should be provided in an annex. The means of transport, the date of transfer and a signature should be provided by the carrier or carrier's representative taking possession of the consignment. A copy of the signed movement document is to be retained by the exporter. Upon each successive transfer of the consignment, the new carrier or carrier's representative taking possession of the consignment will have to comply with the same request and also sign the document. A copy of the signed document is to be retained by the previous carrier.

Block 9: Reproduce the information given in block 9 of the notification document.

Blocks 10 and 11: Reproduce the information given in blocks 10 and 11 in the notification document. If the disposer or recoverer is also the importer, write in block 10: "Same as block 4". If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13-D15 or R12 or R13 operation (according to the definitions of operations set out in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the movement document), the information on the facility performing the operation provided in block 10 is sufficient. No further information on any subsequent facilities performing R12/R13 or D13-D15 operations and the subsequent facility(ies) performing the D1-D12 or R1-R11 operation(s) needs to be included in the movement document.

Blocks 12, 13 and 14: Reproduce the information given in blocks 12, 13 and 14 in the notification document.

Block 15: At the time of shipment, the exporter (or the recognized trader or dealer or broker if acting as an exporter) or the competent authority of the country of export, as appropriate, or the generator of the waste according to the Basel Convention, shall sign and date the movement document. Some countries may require copies or originals of the notification document containing the written consent, including any conditions, of the competent authorities concerned to be enclosed with the movement document.

Block 16: This block can be used by any person involved in a transboundary movement (exporter or the competent authority of the country of export, as appropriate, importer, any competent authority, carrier) in specific cases where more detailed information is required by national legislation concerning a particular item (for instance information on the port where a transfer to another transport mode occurs, the number of containers and their identification number, or additional proof or stamps indicating that the movement has been approved by the competent authorities).

Block 17: Not required under the OECD Decision. Under the Basel Convention, this block is to be completed by the importer in the event that it is not the disposer or recoverer and in case the importer takes charge of the waste after the shipment arrives in the country of import.

Block 18: This block is to be completed by the authorized representative of the disposal or recovery facility upon receipt of the waste consignment. Tick the box of the appropriate type of facility. With regard to the quantity received, please refer to the specific instructions on block 5 of the instructions for completing the movement document. A signed copy of the movement document is given to the last carrier. If the shipment is rejected for any reason, the representative of the disposal or recovery facility must immediately contact his or her competent authority. Under the OECD Decision, signed copies of the movement document must be sent within three working days to the exporter and the competent authority in the countries concerned (with the exception of those OECD transit countries which have informed the OECD Secretariat that they do not wish to receive such copies of the movement document). The original movement document shall be retained by the disposal or recovery facility.

Receipt of the waste consignment must be certified by any facility performing any disposal or recovery operation, including any D13-D15 or R12 or R13 operation. A facility performing any D13-D15 or R12/R13 operation or a D1-D12 or R1-11 operation subsequent to a D13-D15 or R12 or R13 operation in the same country, is not, however, required to certify receipt of the consignment from the D13-D15 or R12 or R13 facility. Thus, block 18 does not need to be used for the final receipt of the consignment in such a case. Indicate also the type of disposal or recovery operation by using the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the movement document and the approximate date by which the disposal or recovery of waste will be completed (this is not required by the OECD Decision).

Block 19: This block is to be completed by the disposer or recoverer to certify the completion of the disposal or recovery of the waste. Under the Basel Convention, signed copies of the document with block 19 completed should be sent to the exporter and competent authorities of the country of export. Under the OECD Decision, signed copies of the movement document with block 19 completed should be sent to the exporter and competent authorities of the countries of export and import as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the completion of the recovery and no later than one calendar year following the receipt of the waste. For disposal or recovery operations D13-D15 or R12 or R13, the information on the facility performing such an operation provided in block 10 is sufficient, and no further information on any subsequent facilities performing R12/R13 or D13-D15 operations and the subsequent facility(ies) performing the D1-D12 or R1-R11 operation(s) needs to be included in the movement document.

The disposal or recovery of waste must be certified by any facility performing any disposal or recovery operation, including a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation. Therefore, a facility performing any D13–D15 or R12/R13 operation or a D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation, subsequent to a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation in the same country, should not use block 19 to certify the recovery or disposal of the waste, since this block will already have been completed by the D13–D15 or R12 or R13 facility. The means of certifying disposal or recovery in this particular case must be ascertained by each country.

Blocks 20, 21 and 22: Not required by the Basel Convention or by the OECD Decision. The blocks may be used for control by customs offices at the borders of country of export, transit and import if so required by national legislation.

[1] In addition, certain Member countries have developed regulations used to determine whether or not wastes are controlled as hazardous wastes.

[2] In addition, certain Member countries have developed regulations used to determine whether or not wastes are controlled as hazardous wastes

[3] This Appendix is identical to Annex I of the Basel Convention.

[4] Codes and hazardous characteristics are identical to those in Annex III of the Basel Convention.

[5] Corresponds to hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (11th Revised Edition, UN, New York, October 1999) for H1 through H9; omissions of H2, H7 and H9 are deliberate. Codes H10-H13 correspond to UN class 9.

[6] "Non-dispersible" does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids.

[7] The appropriate OECD body should review whether consensus could be reached to incorporate this entry or an alternative into the Decision before the end of 2024.

[8] The text of prior entry B3010 is provided below:

Solid plastic waste:

The following plastic or mixed plastic materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:

- Scrap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and co-polymers, including but not limited to the following*
  - ethylene
  - styrene
  - polypropylene
  - polyethylene terephthalate
  - acrylonitrile
  - butadiene
  - polyacetals
  - polyamides
  - polybutylene terephthalate
  - polycarbonates
  - polyethers
  - polyphenylene sulphides
  - acrylic polymers
  - alkanes C10-C13 (plasticiser)
  - polyurethane (not containing CFCs)
  - polysiloxanes
  - polymethyl methacrylate
  - polyvinyl alcohol
  - polyvinyl butyral
  - polyvinyl acetate
- Cured waste resins or condensation products including the following:
  - urea formaldehyde resins
  - phenol formaldehyde resins
  - melamine formaldehyde resins
  - epoxy resins
  - alkyd resins
  - polyamides
- The following fluorinated polymer wastes**
  - perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
  - perfluoro alkoxyl alkane
  - tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro vinyl ether (PFA)
  - tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methylvinyl ether (MFA)
  - polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
  - polyvinylidenefluoride (PVDF)

* It is understood that such scraps are completely polymerized.

** - Post-consumer wastes are excluded from this entry
- Wastes shall not be mixed
- Problems arising from open-burning practices to be considered

[9] No consensus has been reached among OECD Member countries to incorporate Basel entry Y48 into this Decision. Also, no consensus has been reached among OECD Member countries on whether or not GH013 continues to apply in this Decision. As a result of this situation, each Member country retains its right to control waste of polymers of vinyl chloride in conformity with its domestic legislation and international law.

[10] Basel entry Y48 covers the waste covered by entry GH013.

[11] The appropriate OECD body should review whether consensus could be reached to incorporate this entry or an alternative into the Decision before the end of 2024.

[12] This listing includes wastes in the form of ash, residue, slag, dross, skimming, scaling, dust, powder, sludge and cake, unless a material is expressly listed elsewhere.

[13] This listing includes wastes in the form of ash, residue, slag, dross, skimming, scaling, dust, powder, sludge and cake, unless a material is expressly listed elsewhere.

[14] The wording of D1 to D15 in Appendix 5.A is identical to that of Annex IV.A of the Basel Convention.

[15] The wording of R1 to R13 in Appendix 5.B is identical to that of Annex IV.B of the Basel Convention.

[16] Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 22 March 1989. See www.basel.int.

[17] Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (Official Journal of the European Union No. L 190, 12.7.2006, page 1 (with amendments)). See http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/shipments/index.htm

[18] See for example Article 26, Section 4 of the Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 on shipments of waste.

[19] In the European Community, the terms “notifier” and “consignee” are used instead of “exporter” and “importer”.

[20] In the European Community, the term “producer” is used instead of “generator”.

[21] In the European Community Regulation, the definition of operation R1 in the list of abbreviations is different from that used in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision; both wordings are therefore provided. There are other editorial differences between the terminology used in the European Community and that used in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision, which are not contained in the list of abbreviations.

[22] See http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/2000/en_2000D0532_index.html.

[23] See http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm.

[24] In the European Community, the terms “dispatch” and “destination” are used instead of “export” and “import”.

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- **Substantive Outcome Documents** are adopted by the individual listed Adherents rather than by an OECD body, as the outcome of a ministerial, high-level or other meeting within the framework of the Organisation. They usually set general principles or long-term goals and have a solemn character.

- **International Agreements** are negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.

- **Arrangements, Understandings and Others**: several other types of substantive legal instruments have been developed within the OECD framework over time, such as the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, the International Understanding on Maritime Transport Principles and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendations.