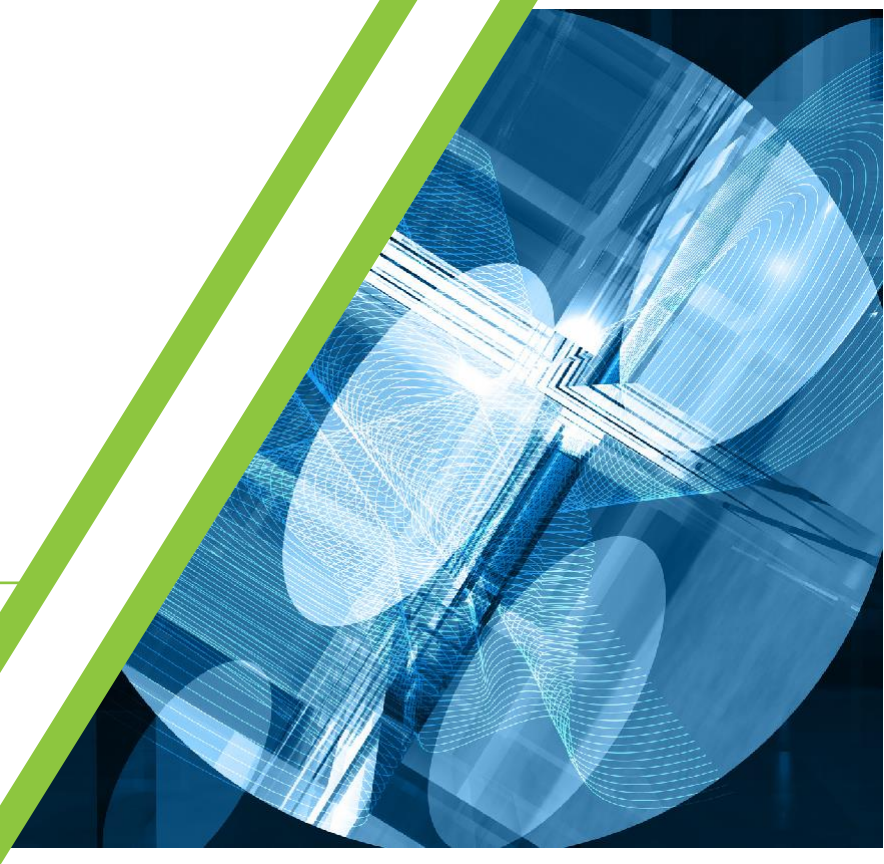
Decision of the Council on Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Wastes



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Please cite this document as:
OECD, *Decision of the Council on Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Wastes*, OECD/LEGAL/0238

Series: OECD Legal Instruments

Background Information

The Decision on Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Waste was adopted by the OECD Council on 27 May 1988 on proposal of the Environment Committee (now called Environment Policy Committee). The Decision included a list of definitions for “waste”, “disposal”, “hazardous waste” and a classification of wastes to be controlled when subject to transfrontier movements as required by the OECD Decision-Recommendation on Exports of Hazardous Wastes from the OECD area [OECD/LEGAL/0224] and the OECD Decision-Recommendation on Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Wastes [OECD/LEGAL/0209]. The Decision was abrogated on 12 July 2017 given that its definitions were duplicated in the more recent OECD Decision concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations [OECD/LEGAL/0266]. Moreover, this more recent OECD Decision established a clearer link to the Basel Convention.

THE COUNCIL,

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

HAVING REGARD to the Decision-Recommendation of the Council of 1 February 1984 on Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Waste [C(83)180(Final)];

HAVING REGARD to the Decision-Recommendation of the Council of 5 June 1986 on Exports of Hazardous Wastes from the OECD Area [C(86)64(Final)];

HAVING REGARD to the Resolution of the Council of 20 June 1985 on International Co-operation Concerning Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Wastes, by which it has been decided to develop an international system for effective control of transfrontier movements of hazardous wastes [C(85)100];

CONVINCED that the development of such a system requires a clear delineation of the wastes to be included in the system;

On the proposal of the Environment Committee;

I. DECIDES that for the purpose of implementing the above-mentioned Council Acts on the control of transfrontier movements of hazardous wastes involving any Member country:

a) The terms "wastes" and "disposal" shall be defined as specified in the Annex, which is an integral part of this Decision;

b) Those wastes which are referred to in the above-mentioned Council Acts as Hazardous Wastes shall consist of:

i) A core list of wastes as specified in the Annex; and

ii) All other wastes which are considered to be or are legally defined as hazardous wastes in the Member country from which these wastes are exported or in the Member country into which these wastes are imported[1];

c) Member countries shall ensure that the wastes subject to control are classified in the manner specified in the Annex unless these wastes are subject to a transfrontier movement which takes place entirely among the parties to a bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement specifying a different method of classification[2].

II. DECIDES that the definitions of Waste and Hazardous Waste contained in the above-mentioned Council Acts are hereby repealed.

III. INSTRUCTS the Environment Committee:

a) To take account of this Decision in developing the draft international agreement referred to in the Resolution on International Co-operation Concerning Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Wastes [C(85)100];

b) To report to the Council after an appropriate period not exceeding three years on the implementation of this Decision and to make any proposals it deems necessary for revisions of the Annex in the light of experience gained in its implementation.

Annex

A series of seven tables serves to define and classify the wastes to be controlled when subject to transfrontier movements. The tables cover the following:

Table Y Core List of Wastes to be Controlled

Table 1	Reasons why Materials are intended for Disposal
Table 2	Disposal Operations
Table 3	Generic Types of Potentially Hazardous Wastes
Table 4	Constituents of Potentially Hazardous Wastes
Table 5	List of Hazardous Characteristics
Table 6	Activities which may generate Potentially Hazardous Wastes

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decision:

1. **WASTES** are materials other than radioactive materials intended for DISPOSAL, for reasons specified in Table 1.

2. **DISPOSAL** means any of the operations specified in Table 2.

Core List

For the purposes of this Decision those wastes which belong to any of the categories described in Table Y shall be controlled unless such wastes do not possess any of the hazardous characteristics listed in Table 5.

Classification - International Waste Identification Code

Tables 1 to 6 contain code numbers which, taken together, provide a means of complete characterisation of wastes, through an International Waste Identification Code, in order to facilitate their control from generation to disposal.

The International Waste Identification Code (IWIC) is obtained as follows:

1. Choose the one or at most two major reason(s) why the wastes are intended for disposal from the list in Table 1. Mark down the reason(s) as Q... plus the code number(s).

2. Indicate the method which has been selected for disposal of the wastes by choosing the **one** operation from Table 2 which most closely describes the fate intended for the wastes. Mark down as D... or R... plus the code number from Table 2.A or Table 2.B as appropriate.

3. Decide whether the wastes are liquid (L), sludge (P) or solid (S). Powders are considered to be solids.

4. Select from Table 3, the **one** descriptor which most closely describes the generic form of the wastes. Mark down this descriptor as L..., P... or S... plus the code number.

5. Examine Table 4; either the wastes do or do not contain one or more of the constituents listed. If none, mark down as code "CO". If one, mark down the appropriate code number. If more than one, then the best estimate for the group of no more than three entries in terms of descending hazard should be made. This estimate is meant to be qualitative and based upon the best judgment of the generator of the wastes; physical testing is not implied.

6. Select from Table 5 the one or at most two major potential hazard(s) presented by the wastes. Mark down as H... plus the code number(s).

7. Select from Table 6 the most appropriate **single** activity generating the wastes. Mark down as A... plus the code number.

8. The order of the International Waste Identification Code is the same as Tables 1 through 6. Main heads of the coding system are set off by double oblique lines. Where more than one entry from a specific Table is applicable, the plus sign (+) is used to separate the codes for each such entry:

Q__+__//D,R__//L,P,S__//C__+__+__//H__+__//A__

TABLE Y: CORE LIST OF WASTES TO BE CONTROLLED

(revised May 1994)

***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 congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
Y44	Any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
Y45	Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Table (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)

TABLE 1: REASONS WHY MATERIALS ARE INTENDED FOR DISPOSAL

Q1	Production residues not otherwise specified below
Q2	Off-specification products
Q3	Products whose date for appropriate use has expired
Q4	Materials spilled, lost or having undergone other mishap including any materials, equipment, etc. contaminated as a result of the mishap
Q5	Materials contaminated or soiled as a result of planned actions, e.g., residues from cleaning operations, packing materials, containers, etc
Q6	Unusable parts, e.g., reject batteries, exhausted catalyst, etc.
Q7	Substances which no longer perform satisfactorily, e.g., contaminated acids, contaminated solvents, exhausted tempering salts, etc.
Q8	Residues of industrial processes, e.g., slags, still bottoms, etc.
Q9	Residues from pollution abatement processes, e.g., scrubber sludges, baghouse dusts, spent filters, etc.
Q10	Machining/finishing residues, e.g. lathe turnings, mill scales, etc.
Q11	Residues from raw materials processing, e.g., mining residues, oil field slops, etc.
Q12	Adulterated materials, e.g. oils contaminated with PCB, etc.
Q13	Any materials, substances or products whose use has been banned by law in the country of exportation
Q14	Products for which there is no further use, e.g., agriculture, household, office, commercial and shop discards, etc.
Q15	Materials, substances or products resulting from remedial actions with respect to contaminated land
Q16	Any materials, substances or products which the generator or exporter declares to be wastes and which are not contained in the above categories

TABLE 2: DISPOSAL OPERATIONS

(Table 2 is divided into two sections)

2.A. Operations which do not lead to the possibility of resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses

Table 2.A is meant to encompass all such disposal operations which 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 Table which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Table 2.A
D9	Physico chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Table which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Table 2.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 Table 2.A
D14	Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in Table 2.A
D15	Storage pending any of the operations in Table 2.A

2.B. Operations which may lead to resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses

Table 2.B is meant to encompass all such operations with respect to materials considered to be or legally defined as hazardous wastes and which otherwise would have been destined for operations included in Table 2.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 to R10
R12	Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11
R13	Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Table 2B

TABLE 3: GENERIC TYPES OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTES[3]

(THESE MAY BE LIQUID, SLUDGE OR SOLID IN FORM)

(revised May 1994)

Code Number[4]	
1	Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics
2	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
4	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
5	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
6	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
7	Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
8	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
9	Waste oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixtures, emulsions
10	Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
11	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
12	Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, laquers, varnish
13	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
14	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
15	Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
16	Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
17	Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
18	Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Code Number	**Materials which contain any of the constituents listed in Table 4 Number consisting of**:
19	Animal or vegetable soaps, fats, waxes
20	Non-halogenated organic substances not employed as solvents
21	Inorganic substances without metals
22	Ashes and/or cinders
23	Soil, sand, clay including dredging spoils
24	Non-cyanidic tempering salts
25	Metallic dust, powder
26	Spent catalyst materials
27	Liquids or sludges containing metals

28	Residue from pollution control operations, except (29) and (30)
29	Scrubber sludges
30	Sludges from water purification plants and waste water treatment plants
31	Decarbonization residue
32	Ion-exchange column residue
33	Sewage sludges
34	Wastewaters not otherwise taken into account within Table 3
35	Residue from cleaning of tanks and/or equipment
36	Contaminated equipment
37	Contaminated containers, whose contents included one or more of the constituents listed in Table 4
38	Batteries and other electrical cells
39	Vegetable oils
40	Materials which have been segregated from households and which also exhibit any of the characteristics listed in Table 5
41	Any other wastes which contain any of the constituents listed in Table 4

TABLE 4: CONSTITUENTS OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTES

(revised May 1994)

Code Number	Constituents[5]
C1	Beryllium; beryllium compounds [Y20]
C2	Vanadium compounds
C3	Hexavalent chromium compounds [Y21]
C4	Cobalt compounds
C5	Nickel compounds
C6	Copper compounds [Y22]
C7	Zinc compounds [Y23]
C8	Arsenic; arsenic compounds [Y24]
C9	Selenium; selenium compounds [Y25]
C10	Silver compounds
C11	Cadmium; cadmium compounds [Y26]
C12	Tin compounds
C13	Antimony; antimony compounds [Y27]
C14	Tellurium; tellurium compounds [Y28]
C15	Barium; Barium compounds; excluding barium sulfate
C16	Mercury; mercury compounds [Y29]
C17	Thallium; thallium compounds [Y30]
C18	Lead; lead compounds [Y31]
C19	Inorganic sulphides
C20	Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride [Y32]
C21	Inorganic cyanides [Y33]
C22	The following alkaline or alkaline earth metals: lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form
C23	Acidic solutions or acids in solid form [Y34]
C24	Basic solutions or bases in solid form [Y35]
C25	Asbestos (dust and fibres) [Y36]
C26	Organic phosphorus compounds [Y37]
C27	Metal carbonyls [Y19]
C28	Peroxides
C29	Chlorates
C30	Perchlorates
C31	Azides
C32	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCT's) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBB's) [Y10]
C33	Pharmaceutical or veterinary compounds
C34	Biocides and phyto-pharmaceutical substances
C35	Infectious substances

C36	Creosotes
C37	Isocyanates, thiocyanates
C38	Organic cyanides [Y38]
C39	Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols [Y39]
C40	Ethers [Y40]
C41	Halogenated organic solvents [Y41]
C42	Organic solvents, excluding halogenated solvents [Y42]
C43	Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Table [Y45]
C44	Aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds
C45	Organic nitrogen compounds; especially aliphatic amines
C46	Organic nitrogen compounds; especially aromatic amines
C47	Substances of an explosive character [Y15]
C48	Sulphur organic compounds
C49	Any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan [Y43]
C50	Any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin [Y44]
C51	Hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds not otherwise taken into account in Table 4

TABLE 5: LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS

(revised May 1994)

Code Number[6]	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 60.50° C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.60° 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 then liable to catch fire.
H4.3	**Substances or Wastes which, in Contact with Water Emit Inflammable 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	**Oxidizing**: 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 which 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 which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or, in 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.

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. Standardized 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 by means of operations listed in Table 2 in order to decide if these materials exhibit any of the characteristics listed in Table 5.

TABLE 6: ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY GENERATE POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS WASTES

Agriculture - Farming Industry

A100 Agriculture, forest management

A101 Cultivation;

A102 Animal husbandry;

A103 Forest management and forest exploitation (lumbering)

A110 Animal and vegetable products from the food sector

A111 Meat industry, slaughterhouses, butchery;

A112 Dairy industry;

A113 Animal and vegetable oil and grease industry;

A114 Sugar industry;

A115 Others

A120 Drink industry

A121 Distillation of alcohol and spirits;

A122 Brewing of beer;

A123 Manufacture of other drinks

A130 Manufacture of animal feed

Energy

A150 Coal industry

A151 Production and preparation of coal and coal products;

A152 Coking operations

A160 Petroleum industry

A161 Extraction of petroleum and natural gas;

A162 Petroleum refining;

A163 Storage of petroleum and products derived from refining of natural gas

A170 Production of electricity

A171 Central thermal facilities;

A172 Central hydraulic facilities;

A173 Central nuclear facilities;

A174 Other central electricity facilities

A180 Production of water

Metallurgy - Mechanical and Electrical Engineering

A200 Extraction of metallic ores

A210 Ferrous metallurgy

A211 Cast iron production (coke oven);

A212 Raw steel production (pig iron);

A213 Primary steel transformation (rolling mills)

A220 Non-ferrous metallurgy

A221 Production of alumina;

A222 Aluminium metallurgy;

A223 Metallurgy of lead and zinc;

A224 Metallurgy of precious metals;

A225 Metallurgy of other non-ferrous metals;

A226 Ferro-alloy industry;

A227 Manufacture of electrodes

A230 Foundry and metalworking operations

A231 Ferrous metal foundries;

A232 Non-ferrous metal foundries;

A233 Metalworking (not including machining)

A240 Mechanical, electrical and electronic construction

A241 Machining;

A242 Thermal treatment;

A243 Surface treatment;

A244 Application of paint;

A245 Assembly, wiring;

A246 Production of batteries and dry cells;

A247 Production of electrical wires and cables; (cladding, plating, insulation);

A248 Production of electronic components

Non-Metallic Minerals - Construction Materials - Ceramics - Glass

A260 Mining and quarrying of non-metallic minerals

A270 Construction materials, ceramics, glass

A271 Production of lime, cement and plaster;

A272 Fabrication of ceramic products;

A273 Fabrication of products containing asbestos-cement;

A274 Production of other construction materials;

A275 Glass industry

A280 Building, building sites, landscaping

Primary Chemical Industry

A300 Production of primary chemicals and chemical feedstock

A301 Chlorine industry;

A351 Fertilizer fabrication;

A401 Other manufacturing generators of primary inorganic industrial chemicals;

A451 Petroleum and coal industry;

A501 Manufacture of basic plastic materials;

A551 Other primary organic chemical manufacture;

A601 Chemical treatment of fats; fabrication of basic substances for detergents;

A651 Fabrication of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, biocides, weed killers;

A669 Other manufacture of finished chemicals

Industries producing products based upon primary chemicals

A700 Production of inks, varnish, paints, glues

A701 Production of ink;

A702 Production of paint;

A703 Production of varnish;

A704 Production of glue

A710 Fabrication of photographic products

A711 Production of photosensitive plates;

A712 Fabrication of products for photographic treatments

A720 Perfume industry and fabrication of soap and detergent products

A721 Fabrication of soap products;

A722 Fabrication of detergent products;

A723 Fabrication of perfume products

A730 Finished rubber and plastic materials

A731 Rubber industry;

A732 Finished plastic materials

A740 Fabrication of products based upon asbestos

A750 Production of powders and explosives

Textiles and Leathers - Various Wood Based and Furniture Industries

A760 Textile and clothing industry

A761 Combing and carding of textile fibres;

A762 Threading, spinning, weaving;

A763 Bleaching, dyeing, printing;

A764 Clothing manufacture

A770 Leather and hide industry

A771 Tanneries, tanning;

A772 Fur trade;

A773 Manufacture of shoes and other leather products

A780 Wood and furniture industry

A781 Sawmills, production of wood panels;

A782 Manufacture of wood and furniture products

A790 Various related industries

Paper - Cardboard - Printing

A800 Paper and cardboard industry

A801 Fabrication of paper pulp;

A802 Manufacture of paper and cardboard;

A803 Finished goods of paper and cardboard

A810 Printing, publishing, photographic laboratories

A811 Printing, publishing;

A812 Photographic laboratories

Commercial Services

A820 Laundries, bleaching services, dyers

A830 Business enterprise

A840 Transport, automobile dealers and repair facilities

A841 Automobile dealers and automobile repair facilities;

A842 Transportation

A850 Hotels, cafés, restaurants

General Services

A860 Health

A861 Health (Hospitals, medical centres, nursing homes, laboratories)

A870 Research

A871 Research (including research laboratories)

A880 Administrative activities, offices

Households

A890 Households

Pollution Control - Waste Disposal

A900 Cleaning and maintenance of public areas

A910 Urban water treatment facilities

A920 Urban waste treatment

A930 Treatment of industrial effluents and wastes

A931 Incineration;

A932 Physico-chemical treatment;

A933 Biological treatment;

A934 Solidification of wastes;

A935 Collection and/or pretreatment of wastes;

A936 Landbased disposal above, on or below the surface

Regeneration - Recovery

A940 Regeneration activities

A941 Regeneration of oils;

A942 Regeneration of solvents;

A943 Regeneration of ion exchange resins

A950 Recovery activities

[1] In adopting the above Decision, the Council AGREED that when implementing paragraph I.b) ii) of this Decision, Member countries shall not be obliged to enforce laws other than their own.

[2] Section I. c) has been suspended since 25 October 2001 [C(2001)208 and C/M(2001)20, item 343].

[3] If liquid, preface “L” is used, if sludge, preface “P” is used, if solid, preface “S” is used.

[4] Items 1 to 18 in Table 3 correspond to items Y1 to Y18 in Table Y.

[5] The correspondence with Table Y is indicated in brackets.

[6] Corresponds to hazard class numbering system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Hazardous Goods (Orange Book) for H1 through H9; omissions of H2, H7 and H9 are deliberate.

About the OECD

The OECD is a unique forum where governments work together to address the economic, social and environmental challenges of globalisation. The OECD is also at the forefront of efforts to understand and to help governments respond to new developments and concerns, such as corporate governance, the information economy and the challenges of an ageing population. The Organisation provides a setting where governments can compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and work to co-ordinate domestic and international policies.

The OECD Member countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom and the United States. The European Union takes part in the work of the OECD.

OECD Legal Instruments

Since the creation of the OECD in 1961, around 460 substantive legal instruments have been developed within its framework. These include OECD Acts (i.e. the Decisions and Recommendations adopted by the OECD Council in accordance with the OECD Convention) and other legal instruments developed within the OECD framework (e.g. Declarations, international agreements).

All substantive OECD legal instruments, whether in force or abrogated, are listed in the online Compendium of OECD Legal Instruments. They are presented in five categories:

- **Decisions** are adopted by Council and are legally binding on all Members except those which abstain at the time of adoption. They set out specific rights and obligations and may contain monitoring mechanisms.

- **Recommendations** are adopted by Council and are not legally binding. They represent a political commitment to the principles they contain and entail an expectation that Adherents will do their best to implement them.

- **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.

- **Arrangement, Understanding 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.