United Nations Environment Programme

BASEL CONVENTION
on the Control of Transboundary Movements
of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ELABORATION AND ADAPTATION OF NATIONAL LEGISLATION FOR THE EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASEL CONVENTION IN BULGARIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Basel Convention Regional Centre in Bratislava

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Executive Summary

The project on „Legal assistance for the elaboration and adaptation of national legislation for the effective implementation of the Basel Convention in Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia and the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro" is a part of the Business Plan 2003-04 of the Basel Convention Regional Centre in Bratislava (hereinafter "BCRC Bratislava") as the activity "Implementation of the Basel Convention into national legislation and the control structures". The project was realised thanks to the funding provided by Austria and Belgium and the professional support from the Secretariat of the Basel Convention in Geneva. The project was realised by appointed persons in each of the countries and the BCRC Bratislava coordinated the work on the project in question.

The main goal of the project was to assist to the three Balkan countries in implementation of Basel Convention and relevant obligations into national legislation. All three countries are served by BCRC Bratislava and they are Parties to the Basel Convention (Bulgaria from 1996, the FYR Macedonia from 1997 and Republic of Serbia and Montenegro from the 2000). In spite of that, the hazardous waste management legislation was developed on different levels. In addition, the legislation often was not in compliance with the Basel Convention requirements.
All countries' reports (attached) started with information on current national situation in hazardous waste management legislation, including analysis of the existing status through activities done by the project and recommendations. A brief description and evaluation of the countries´reports follows.

Bulgaria

This report consists of six parts. The first part describes legal requirements from the point of view of the primary and secondary national legislation. The second part is focused on the existing institutions involved in the management of hazardous waste in Bulgaria and the competent authorities responsible for permitting and control of the transboundary movement of hazardous waste in accordance with the requirements of the Basel Convention. The report also presents an overview of the current administrative procedures applied for issuing permits for management of hazardous and other waste, import, export and transit of hazardous waste, fulfilling of reporting duties on hazardous and other waste and for development of waste management programmes. Description of the obligations of hazardous waste producers and holders and companies dealing with hazardous waste is a content of the next part. Finally, there are identified problems and constraints in the management of hazardous waste and made proposals and recommendations for amendment of the legislation and for assignment of responsibilities to the institutions involved in the control of transboundary movement of waste.

Appropriate conditions for legal regulation of the waste management activities in the country were set out by the adoption of the Reduction of the Harmful Impact of Waste upon the Environment Act (RHIWEA) in 1997. Based on this Act and National Waste Management Programme for the period 1998 – 2002 a set of secondary legislation acts in the field of waste classification, requirements for sites and facilities for waste treatment and disposal, requirements for specific waste streams were adopted.
In 2003 the adopted new Waste Management Act reflecting the principles of RHIWEA lays down the general requirements for protection of the environment and human health in regard to the generation, storage, collection, transportation, recovery and disposal of waste.

The national waste management priorities are laid down as follows:

- waste prevention,
- waste recovery - recycling, re-use and/or extraction of raw materials or use of waste as a source of energy;
- final disposal - landfill or incineration of waste, for which it is impossible to be prevented and/or recovered.

Secondary legislation stipulates requirements towards the waste treatment facilities, specific waste streams, waste classification, transboundary movements of waste (import, export and transit) and an information provision and reporting.

Administrative procedures are mentioned for issuing permits for management of hazardous and other waste from the point of view of the responsible state administration institutions, for transboundary movements of hazardous waste, for reporting of hazardous and other waste and for development of waste management programmes. Different means of waste management data collection as well as reporting documents are brought. Furthermore information registers, other information sources and reporting to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention are given. The development and adoption of waste management programmes on different hierarchy level is introduced i.e. the national, municipal, company waste management programme.

The report also describes the obligations and responsibilities of the stakeholders set by the national legislation for achievement of the objectives of the Basel Convention for prevention and minimisation of the waste generation, the availability of appropriate facilities for treatment of the waste generated in the country and environmentally sound management of specific waste streams. The target group of stakeholders is industry, producers and importers of products that after use generate wide spread waste and households.

The analysis of the present situation in the field of waste management legislation resulted to the identification of deficits and weak points that should be solved. Recommendations concern the following seven areas:

- prevention and minimization of the waste generation
- increase of the waste recovered and recycled quantities
- improvement of separation, temporary storage, collection and transportation system
- environmentally sound final disposal
- legal regulation of the waste management and speeding up of the implementation of the legislation and the policy in the field
- provision of sufficient and reliable data on waste
- strengthening of the administrative capacity of the institutions responsible for the waste management.

The implementation of the objectives and measures set out in the report should assist in the implementation of the Basel Convention requirements in the country. The next two years will be focused on adoption of national legislation that meets the requirements of the Basel Convention and other relevant international regulations. The implementation of the new legislation effectively represents an important step for Bulgaria as a future member of EU.

FYR Macedonia

This report analysis existing status of the hazardous waste legislation, the ongoing activities related to the Law on Waste amending and to define priorities in this field.
The legislation applied in the time period 1997 – 1999 had no integrate approach and the institutional framework was inadequate and inefficient. The relevant Laws were not in the compliance with the Basel Convention. The waste was not defined according to the Basel Convention and the transboundary movement of waste was not regulated.
The Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Improvement (revised in 2000) created the framework law in the area of the Environment and Nature Protection in the country. The main characteristics of waste management pursuant to this Law are:

- a prohibition of the import of hazardous waste and other wastes for final disposal
- waste management rules, e.g. for classification of wastes, which could be imported are defined by the Government
- management of municipal and industrial wastes and hazardous wastes penalties for subjects, which will import hazardous wastes against the Law provisions are stipulated.

The Waste Act ("Official Gazette of Republic of Macedonia" No.37/98, 16/03) as a basic law regulates the waste management area. It stipulates inter alia waste management rules and conditions and requirements for transboundary movements of wastes.

The preparation of the draft Law on waste management started in 2003 and was put on the schedule of the Parliament session the next year. The draft Law on Waste management represents a significant step forward to fulfil requirements of the EU legislation as well as the Basel Convention. The draft Law regulates the management with non-hazardous and hazardous wastes, treatment facilities (landfills, incinerators), transboundary movements of wastes (export, import, transit), monitoring, information system, financing, supervision of the competent agencies and penalties. The definition of the waste, hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste, as well as other terms connected with waste management are in compliance with the Basel and EU regulations. Also the draft Law establishes a legal framework for waste management plans and programmes, rights and duties of relevant entities and stipulates waste collection systems.
The draft Law defines the import, export and transit of wastes and determines conditions for issuing of the permission on relevant transboundary movement.
There is noted that a lot of regulations is necessary to carry out in two years from the day when the law came into force.

The main activities of the next period should be focused on elaboration of:

- list of wastes (criteria and procedure needed to determine the waste classification)
- waste management strategy (main priority – waste minimization and applying the 3 R initiative i.e. reduce, reuse and recycle of waste)
- book of regulations on waste management
- book of regulations on hazardous waste management
- waste monitoring and data base management
- book of regulations on packaging waste
- book of regulations on medical waste.

At present four regulations are in the phase of preparation, i.e. on hazardous waste management, on PCB management, on waste oils management and on identification and transport of hazardous waste.

Finally, the author of the report recommends to organize the workshop for NGO representatives, scientific organizations and entities involved in waste management in order to introduce the new Law on waste management after its adoption by the Parliament..
Note: After finishing the report the official representative of the Republic of Macedonia has informed the Project-coordinator about adoption of the Law on Waste Management by the Parliament and its publishing in the Official Gazette of the Republic Macedonia on October 5, 2004.

Serbia and Montenegro

The aim of the project was to harmonize national legislation in the field of control system of transboundary movement of wastes with the Basel Convention and EU Council Regulation 259/93. The submitted report defines two main objectives:

- to prepare national regulation on transboundary movement of waste as a national model of regulation (based on the Basel Convention obligations and the acceding to the EU) including harmonized control system of transboundary waste movements; the model of harmonized control system should be also applicable within the Balkan region;
- to harmonize the existing legislation in the field of environment and custom rates system (an establishment of the efficient permit and customs rates system in compliance with Basel Convention, European Union and harmonized World Customs Organization system).

Several activities had to be carried out related to the report preparation i.e. an establishment of the working group for preparation of the proposals, translation of the Regulation 259/93/EEC into Serbian language, analysis of existing regulations and documentation applied to international and national level, analysis of existing permit regime and waste lists and finally, a preparation of the national draft regulation.
The report is divided into three phases. The first phase contains an analysis of the international legal instruments deal with the transboundary movement of wastes. There are Basel Convention, OECD Decision C(92)39/final and the Regulation 259/93/EEC as well as a state of the relevant national regulations.

The adoption of the *Law on Confirmation Of Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement Of Hazardous Waste And Their Disposal* ("Official Registry of FRY", International Contracts no.2/99) has established the basis to control the transboundary movement of waste. Serbia and Montenegro has become the Party to the Basel Convention since 2000. The report mentions different state bodies with various competencies related to the transboundary movement of wastes.
New legal instruments that were developed after the national legislation revision are described in the next part of the report. The revision was focused on the hierarchy of the legal regulations, existing permitting system and waste lists.
The following new laws and subsidiary regulations reflecting EU requirements were developed:

- Draft Law on environmental protection

- Draft Law on waste management
- Draft Regulation on documentation to be enclosed to the application for the issuance of a permit for import, export and transit of waste
- Regulation on the conditions to be fulfilled by authorized institutions for testing of waste (June 2004)
- A new proposal for custom tariffs.

There is outlined a proposed content of the draft regulation on documentation to be enclosed to the application for the issuance of a permit for import, export and transit of waste. The proposal for custom tariffs contains lists of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes of Annex I, II, VIII and IX of the Basel Convention. The wastes are identified according to the Basel code, EEC Regulation 259/93 (code by colour lists), title of waste, HS code (harmonized system classification) and explanatory notes are supplemented.

The third phase of the report provides information on discussions arranged with different stakeholders dealing with draft proposals. A special attention was focused on the non-hazardous wastes "green wastes" and a trade regime according to the Basel Convention and EU regulations. Based on the discussions only in the case of import of "green waste" a permit regime will be applied.
A position of national specialized institution acting in the waste management was highlighted. Also the role of the only laboratory for sampling and analysing of waste should be reassessed in the future. It seems that there is the necessity to authorize more laboratories for performing the testing activities in the waste management area.

Serbia and Montenegro undertakes necessary steps towards approximation of national legislation with EU. The process of harmonization of the national legislation with EU requirements is under way. Suitable legal procedure should be taken on the republican level including management of hazardous wastes. An adequate regulations should be devoted to the work of competent inspection services. The development of technical, professional and financial potential should enable to better their expert performance.
The improvement of the legal system and the existing control system of transboundary movements of waste as well as their adaptation to the international requirements will open the Serbia and Montenegro a possibility of a closer cooperation with EU and OECD.

GENERAL CONTENT:

BULGARIA

Analysis of Existing Status of the Legislation on Management of Hazardous Waste in Bulgaria and Proposals for its Amendment

Final Report

prepared by

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Content

INTRODUCTION

The present project Legal assistance to Bulgaria is developed in order to assist Bulgaria in developing and up-dating its national legislation and institutional arrangements to ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and their disposal and to facilitate and ensure the compliance with the provisions of the Convention. The project is realized based on the decision VI/1 of the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention.

The overall objective of the project is to analyze the existing legal framework for management of hazardous waste and especially the requirements for transboundary movement of waste, the current administrative procedures and the existing administrative structures in order to make proposals for amendment of the legislation, strengthening of the supervision and control over transboundary movement of waste and to increase the effectiveness of services of the Ministry of Environment and Water, Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water and Customs Agency and to increase their ability to implement, apply and enforce the Basel convention. As a result of the project, the working team should elaborate draft Regulation on transboundary movement of waste taking into account the proposals for amendment of the existing legislation and for change of the responsibilities of the different institutions involved in the control of transboundary movement of waste.

The present report consists of five parts. The first part describes the institutions involved in the management of hazardous waste in Bulgaria and the competent authorities responsible for permitting and control of the transboundary movement of hazardous waste in accordance with the requirements of the Basel convention. In the second part, an overview of the administrative procedures for issuing of permits for management of hazardous waste, issuing of permits for import, export and transit of hazardous waste, reporting about hazardous waste and for development of waste management programs is made. The next part describes the obligations of holders of hazardous waste and companies dealing with hazardous waste. The last two parts contain the identified problems and constraints in the management of hazardous waste and make proposals and recommendations for amendment of the legislation and for assignment of responsibilities to the institutions involved in the control of transboundary movement of waste.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Primary legislation

During the past decade Bulgaria is engaged in the modification and transformation of its legal and institutional system within the environment sector, in order to achieve higher level of environmental protection and to meet the requirements of the EU environmental policy.

By the adoption of the Reduction of the Harmful Impact of Waste upon the Environment Act (promulgated in State Gazette No 86 from 30.09.1997) (RHIWEA) in 1997, appropriate conditions for legal regulation of the waste management activities in the country were set out. By the implementation of this Act and by the implementation of the National Waste Management Programme for the period 1998 – 2002 a set of secondary legislation acts in the field of waste classification, requirements for sites and facilities for waste treatment and disposal, requirements for specific waste streams were adopted.

Taking into consideration the problems met during the implementation of the legislation in the preceding years and also following the objectives for adoption of the European environmental protection standards, in January 2003, the National Assembly (the Parliament) adopted new Waste Management Act. By keeping the basic principles of the RHIWEA, the new Act lays down the

general requirements for protection of the environment and human health in regard to the generation, storage, collection, transportation, recovery and disposal of waste. The Act regulates the environmentally sound waste management as a set of rights, obligations, decisions, activities and operations related to waste generation and treatment as well as the different forms of control.

The Act differentiates the requirements towards the different by type and origin categories of waste. For this purpose the following classes of waste are specified – household, industrial, construction and hazardous waste. At the same time the Act regulates the main conditions for waste collection, storage, transportation, recovery and disposal of waste.

Waste management hierarchy is laid down, which sets:

- as first priority – waste prevention,
- as second priority – recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use and/or extraction of raw materials or use of waste as a source of energy;
- as third priority – final disposal by landfilling or incineration of the waste, for which it is impossible to be prevented and/or recovered.

By the introduction of the waste management hierarchy the obligations for utilization of the waste as alternative raw material and energy source are laid down thus contributing to preservation of primary natural resources.

Prohibitions of abandonment, uncontrolled dumping, burning or other form of uncontrolled disposal of waste are introduced. The waste holders are obliged to arrange the recovery and/or disposal of the waste by themselves according to the law or to submit the waste for collection, transportation, recovery or disposal to persons that have the right to carry out the respective waste activities.

The general requirements for planning of the waste management activities in the country are set out including the requirements for the objectives, scope and the procedures for adoption of waste management programmes.

The WMA lays down the legal grounds for setting quantitative targets for recovery of waste generated after the use of specific products such as spent batteries and accumulators, end-of-life vehicles, waste oils, used luminescent lamps etc. The costs for final disposal of these wastes should be covered by the waste holders or by the producers of the products. In this respect the principles "polluter pays" and "producer responsibilities" are fully fulfilled. This is carried out by payment of product charges for putting on the market of products that after use generate wide spread waste or by direct fulfillment of the obligations for collection and recovery of the waste by the importers and producers of such products. The producers and the importers may fulfill these obligations either individually or by joining a collective scheme thus setting conditions for optimization of the waste collection and recovery and reducing the necessary costs for these activities:

- for the cases of individual fulfillment, obligations for the distributors of the products to take the waste generated after the consumption of the products back at the place of selling are laid down;
- for the cases of collective fulfillment the legally-bind targets for collection and recovery of certain quantity of wide spread waste are attained by Recovery Organization, for which it is envisaged to be non-profit company registered under the Commercial Act.

The Act determines also the cases when a permit for waste management activities is required, the competent authorities for permit issuance, the time limits, procedures and the conditions for application for permit and for taking of decision for permit issuance. With a view of alleviating the burden of the permit regimes a registration regime for waste collection, transportation and temporary storage activities and a license regime for commercial activities with ferrous and non-ferrous metals are set out. A procedure for issuance of permit to Recovery Organization is introduced with a

purpose of ensuring the fulfillment of the obligations for separate collection, recycling, recovery and disposal of wide spread wastes by these organizations.

The WMA determines the responsibilities of the Ministry of Environment and Water, the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water, the other state institutions and the municipal mayors in relation to the control over the products that after use generate wide spread waste and over the activities, facilities and installations for treatment of waste.

The Act lays down detailed administrative punitive provisions for non-fulfillment of the Act and the secondary legislation by natural, legal and official persons.

The requirements regarding the facilities and installations for treatment of waste, reporting, classification, import, export and transit of waste as well as for management of wide spread waste are further developed by the secondary legislation.

Secondary legislation

Requirements towards the waste treatment facilities

Sites for location of waste treatment facilities and installations

Regulation No 12 on the requirements that must be met by the sites for location of waste treatment facilities sites (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 152/1998) determines the conditions and procedures for location of the sites, the construction rules and norms, engineering geological, geological, hydro-geological and hydrological conditions that must be met by the sites. These requirements are in compliance with the requirements for waste incineration, specified in the Directive 84/429/EC on the existing household waste incinerators, Directive 89/369/EC on new installations for waste incineration and Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste.

The Regulation covers the sites for treatment of household, construction, industrial and hazardous waste, which are located at the source of waste generation or individual sites where the following are carried out:

- waste collection;
- temporary storage, baling, packing or other operations prior and after the main waste disposal operations;
- waste disposal, incl. landfilling;
- recycling or other forms of recovery.

The Regulation requires that the operations performed on waste treatment sites shall ensure treatment or disposal in such a manner, which does not harm the human health and does not involve disposal methods and industrial processes harmful to the environment.

For the location of the waste treatment sites and for organization of the associated activities, the provisions of the Settlement of the Territory Act, Environment Protection Act, Agricultural Lands Protection Act, Forests Act, as well as the international agreements to which Bulgaria is a party shall be fulfilled – for the cases when the agreements set additional requirements.

The Regulation does not provide possibility for postponed or restricted implementation of certain requirements for existing waste treatment facilities. In this respect it shall be applied to any sites, unless otherwise specified in specialized legal documents.

Waste landfills

The requirements for construction, operation and control over the waste landfills are set out in Regulation 13 (adopted in 1998) on the conditions and requirements for construction and

operation of waste landfills (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 152/1998). The Regulation is in compliance with Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste.

The regulation sets out three classes of landfills – for hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste.

The landfilling of the following types of waste is prohibited:

- liquid waste;
- wastes that emit odors;
- incompatible waste;
- waste, which under the landfill conditions are explosive, oxidizing, corrosive, flammable and highly flammable;
- hospital and other clinical waste generated from healthcare and veterinary establishments classified as infectious;
- hazardous waste, which does not meet the criteria stated in table 1, Annex 1, of the Regulation.

The acceptance of waste in different classes of landfills must be in compliance with the following requirements:

- only hazardous waste may be landfilled at landfills hazardous waste;
- landfill for non-hazardous waste may be used for::

a) household waste;

b) industrial non-hazardous waste;

- inert waste landfills may be used for inert waste only.

The Regulation specifies that the landfill operator is responsible for the waste disposal and requires that the landfilling operations must be executed according to the waste management program approved by the operator.

The Regulation sets out the requirements for:

- control over the landfilling operations, incl. internal control executed by the landfill operator;
- design of the landfill body;
- landfill monitoring systems;
- after-care control;
- requirements for qualification and training of the staff engaged in landfill management.

The regulation requires that the operation of existing landfills shall be stopped if at the time of entering in force of the regulation they are under operation but do not fulfill the following conditions:

- within time limit of one year after the entry into force of the regulation, the landfills do not fulfill the conditions on ensuring hence, security, marking of the landfill area with signs and symbols, waste acceptance control;
- within time limit of two years after the entry into force of the regulation, the landfill operator does not develop and present for approval to the competent authorities conditioning plan for adaptation into compliance with the requirements of this regulation, obligatory accompanied with project for reconstruction of the landfill;

- the measures in the plan under item 2 and the project for reconstruction of the landfill must be envisaged for implementation within 5 years after the entry into force of the regulation.

The closure of the landfills must be done according to preliminary developed plan, and the basic stages of it shall be specified in the landfill design.

Household waste disposal

The requirements for the installations for incineration, composting, recycling and other operations for disposal and recovery of household waste are laid down in Regulating 11 on the conditions and requirements for construction and operation of household waste disposal facilities and installations (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 152/19). These requirements are in compliance with the requirements for waste incineration, laid down in the Directive 84/429/EC on the existing household waste incinerators, Directive 89/369/EC on new installations for waste incineration and Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste.

The Regulation transposes the EU requirements for installations for incineration of household waste, incl. the emission limit values, technical requirements towards the facilities, obligatory measurements, access to information, and treatment of incineration residues.

Requirements towards the composting facilities and installation and pre-treatment of household waste before disposal are introduced.

The requirements for ensuring healthy and safe labor conditions, as well as safe operation of the disposal facilities are also laid down.

Treatment and transportation of industrial and hazardous waste

The requirements of Directive 94/76/EC on waste incineration and Directive 91/689/EC on hazardous waste are transposed into national legislation by the Regulation on requirement for treatment and transportation of industrial and hazardous waste (Adopted by Decree of the Council of Ministers 53/ dated 19.03.1999. Promulgated in State Gazette issue 29/1999). The purpose of the Regulation is to ensure prevention or when this is impossible limitation to the highest possible degree, the expected negative environmental impacts caused by treatment and transportation of industrial and hazardous waste.

Prohibitions are introduced for:

- placing of hazardous waste in non-cleaned containers, where other non-compatible with them types of waste have been stored;
- mixing of hazardous with non-hazardous waste and/or other substances, including dilution of hazardous waste;
- mixing of hazardous wastes of various categories;
- mixing of recoverable with non-recoverable wastes.

The regulation lays down the requirements towards the facilities and installation for temporary storage, incineration and chemical and physical treatment of industrial and hazardous waste, incl. conditions and procedures for waste collection and acceptance and the activities in emergency situations.

The responsibilities and obligations of the waste holders and carriers are clearly defined as well as the requirements towards the vehicles transporting industrial and hazardous waste.

B. Requirements towards specific waste streams

During the recent years a set of secondary legislation documents were adopted aiming at the regulation of specific waste streams such as waste oils, batteries and accumulators, sewage sludge used in agriculture, etc. In principle, these requirements supplement or specify more precisely the legal framework by setting out additional requirements and obligations towards the producers of products that generate waste, specialized waste treatment companies and the competent authorities while considering the specificity of the waste stream and the potential risks to the environment.

Waste oils

The Regulation on requirements for treatment of waste oils and oil products (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 59/2000) aims at ensuring collection of waste oils and oils products and their further treatment without risk to the human health and the environment, in accordance with the requirements of Directive 75/439/EC on disposal of waste oils.

The Regulation gives priority of the regeneration of waste oils comparing to incineration with energy recovery. The disposal by destruction or controlled storage is considered as last option.

The Regulation prohibits:

- discharge of waste oils and oil products into the surface and ground waters , in the coastal area and sewage systems;
- storage and/or dumping of waste oils and oil products causing water and soil contamination;
- uncontrolled dumping of the residues generated from treatment of waste oils and oil products;
- treatment, including incineration, if the limit values for emission of harmful substances into the ambient air are exceeded or the relevant requirements are not met.

The municipal mayors are obliged to:

- determine the sites for changing of waste oils on the territory of the municipality in through the household waste management programs;
- informing of the public about these sites, including about the repair shops and petrol stations performing waste oils change on the territory of the municipality.

Batteries and accumulators

Directive 91/157/EC on batteries and accumulators, containing certain dangerous substances is adopted as specific measure in connection with the framework Directive 75/442/EC on waste. The requirements of Directive 91/157/EC are transposed in the national legislation by the Regulation on requirements towards putting into market of batteries and accumulators and treatment and transportation of waste batteries and accumulators (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 61/2000) where the following conditions are laid down:

- maximal mercury content in alkaline batteries containing manganese dioxide;
- requirements towards incorporation of batteries into consumers goods;

- marking for separate collection, heavy metal content (mercury, cadmium, lead) and recycling;
- collection, treatment and disposal of spent batteries and accumulators;
- product charges;
- planning and information.

It is required that the waste batteries and accumulators must be collected separately and the depositing of this waste in containers for household waste as well as their mixing with other types of waste are prohibited.

The sites for placing of containers for separate collection of batteries shall be determined by the municipal councils. The places for selling of batteries and accumulators shall obligatory be used for location of separate collection containers.

The Regulation sets out obligations to the producers and importers of batteries and accumulators to pay product charges to EMEPA (former National Environmental Protection Fund) at the Ministry of Environment and Water, determined following the order of chapter four. The charges are not reimbursable and may be spent for investments and operational costs for promotion of separate collection, treatment and/or disposal of spent batteries in accordance with the Rules for organization of EMEPA (adopted by Council of Ministers Decree No 319 from 29.12.2002).

The municipal waste management programs shall be adapted into compliance with the requirements of this regulation.

Luminescent lamps

The Regulation on requirements for putting on the market of luminescent and other containing mercury lamps, and on the treatment and transportation of spent luminescent and other mercury containing lamps (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 101/2000), requires the luminescent lamps to be separately collected and prohibits their placement into containers for household waste .

The manufacturers and importers of luminescent lamps are obliged to mark the lamps put on the market or the packaging with a symbol specifying separate collection. In addition they are obliged to indicate on the packaging, or on the guarantee certificate, the mercury content in lamps and also the rules for healthy and safe labor conditions in cases of collection and transportation of spent lamps.

The regulation obliges the sellers of luminescent lamps to end users to take-back free of charge the spent lamps and to deliver them into the municipal collection sites.

The mayors of municipalities are obliged to ensure the organization or implementations of system for separate collection of spend lamps from persons selling the lamps to end users located on the territory of the municipality. In implementation of these obligations the mayors must also:

- determine the sites for location, to organize and provide equipment for collection points on the territory of municipality, or to provide movable collection facilities and direct delivery of spent lamps to disposal installations;
- organize the separate collection and storage of spend lamps from the persons selling lamps to the end users;
- ensure delivery of the spent lamps for treatment and/or disposal to persons having the relevant permits;

- inform the general public via the mass media and any other available means about the collection sites for spent luminescent lamps, as well as about the dates of the campaigns launched.

The regulation allows the municipalities to:

- organize the collection by themselves or to assign their obligations to specialized companies;
- collect spend lamps from persons, different from the retailers;
- carry out the activities stated above on an individual basis or in cooperation with other municipalities.

The municipal waste management programmes shall comply with the provision of this regulation.

End-of-life vehicles

Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles is transposed by Regulation on conditions and procedures for reduction of the pollution caused from waste generated from vehicles (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 98/2001), which sets out the requirements aiming to ensure:

- prevention of waste generation and reduction of the pollution caused by waste from end-of-life vehicles (ELV);
- achievement of high levels of reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of ELV and components from ELV, aiming at reduction of the waste quantities destined for final disposal;
- improvement of the ecological conditions of the economic operators involved in vehicles' life cycle management, in particular of persons dealing with treatment of ELV;
- establishment of system for separate collection, transportation and treatment of ELV, their components and materials;
- environmentally sound treatment or safe storage of the ELV, their components and materials, as well as their wastes, by fulfilment of the pollution prevention requirements and in the cases of pollution – by reducing or limiting the impacts on the human health and the environment.

The regulation imposes obligations to manufacturers and importers of vehicles and other economic operators, owners of vehicles and municipalities to establish national system for treatment of ELV.

The owners of ELV are obliged to deliver them to the places specified in the regulation, without paying charge and the costs for their transportation and treatment.

The organization of collection of ELV and the temporary storage sites is duty of the mayors of municipalities. The mayors are obliged to:

- determine the sited for location of temporary storage sites and their total number on the territory of municipality;
- organize the collection, transportation and storage at the temporary storage sites; the sites have to be easily accessible and with sufficient area, taking into consideration the total ELV number;

- organize the activities by themselves or delegate these obligations to natural or legal persons registered under the Trade Act and having the relevant permits according to the Waste Management Act.

The mayors of municipalities can perform the above mentioned activities by themselves or in cooperation with other municipalities.

The regional bodies of the Ministry of Interior, sector "Traffic Police", on every three months period shall send to the mayors of municipalities list of the ELV.

The mayor of municipality or the operator of the dismantling centre, or persons authorized by them, issue to the owner of ELV a certificate for deregistration of the vehicle under the meaning of Article 18, paragraph 2 of Regulation № I-45 since 2000 on registration and reporting of motor vehicles and their trailers (State Gazette issue 31/2000).

For the financial provision of the national system for treatment of ELV, charges are collected and accumulated on account of the EMEPA.

Sludge from wastewater treatment plants

The Regulation on requirements for soil prevention when sewage sludge from waste water treatment plants is applied for agricultural purposes (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 101/2000) has the purpose of preventing the harmful impact upon soils, plants, animals and human health caused as a result of utilization of sewage sludge from waste water treatment plants in the agriculture, by regulating the requirements and the rules for its proper usage. The Regulation is in compliance with the Directive 86/278/EC on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture.

Prohibitions are introduced for:

- concentration limit values of heavy metals in soils;
- concentration limit values of heavy metals in sludge destined for use in agricultural;
- concentration limit values of heavy metals, which can be inputted annually into agricultural soils, average for ten years period.

The sludge originating from septic tanks and other similar installations must be delivered for treatment in wastewater treatment plants.

The regulation prohibits also the utilization of non-treated sludge in agriculture and also fixes other limitations for using of sludge into grasslands and agricultural areas on which forage, vegetable and horticultural cultures are grown.

The sludge producers are obliged to perform periodical analyses of the parameters set out in the Regulation, using the approved methods and authorized laboratories. The test results shall be provided to sludge users and the Ministry of agriculture and forestry in order to feed the information register for agricultural and soils resources.

The regulation also sets the requirements for analyses of soils, the test periodicity and obligations for documentation and reporting by the sludge producers and users.

C. Waste classification

The national waste classification is regulated by Order No RD – 323/1998 Minister of Environment and Water and the Minister of Healthcare (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue

120/1998), according to the "List of wastes" presented as Annex 1. The List of wastes is drawn up in compliance with the European Waste Catalogue (EWC), adopted by Decision 94/3/EC.

The different types of waste are defined with 6-digits code for waste and respectively 4-digit code of sub-chapters and 2-digit code of chapters.

The sign "*" indicates the wastes included in the European Hazardous Waste List (EHWL), according to Decision 94/904/EC. In compliance with Article 2, item 4 of the Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, with the sign "**" in the list are marked wastes that may display hazardous properties. They are determined by an expert assessment, based on the hazardous waste catalogue in force since 1998 (adopted by Decree of the Council of Ministers 153/1993 on collection, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste).

According to the provisions of the Waste management Act a draft Regulation on waste classification is developed, which will transpose Decision 2000/532/EC and its amendments.

D. Import, export and transit of waste

In accordance with the Waste management Act waste may be imported on the territory of the country only for recovery. The importation of waste in the country is prohibited:

- with a purpose of storage, landfilling or other kind of disposal;
- if the waste is composed form materials, for which the targets set in §9 of WMA and the secondary legislation (the targets for packaging waste) are not achieved or if the waste is used tyres, in cases when during the preceding year the operator of the installation has recovered less quantity wastes from Bulgarian origin comparing to the quantity of the waste imported for recovery by the same installation;
- if the waste is prohibited for landfilling in cases when during the preceding year the operator of the installation has recovered less quantity wastes from Bulgarian origin comparing to the quantity of the waste imported for recovery by the same installation.

Waste export is prohibited without written consent of the competent authorities of the state of import and the states of transit if this is required by international agreements in force for Republic of Bulgaria. The type, quantity and waste treatment operation of the imported waste for which permit is not required should be registered by the Ministry of environment and water.

The conditions and procedure for issuance of permits for transfrontier shipment of waste are set out by the Regulation on the cases when permit is required for import, export ad transit of waste and the conditions for its issuance (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 66/2000).

E. Information and reporting

The Waste Management Act sets out requirements for minimal quantity of information that should be contained in the documents for reporting and provision of information for waste management activities.

By Regulation No.10 on the order for filing in of waste related reporting and waste management activities information (Promulgated in State Gazette, issue 151/1998) the obligations of persons generating, transporting and/or treating waste and also duties of the municipal administrations are set out in connection with the drawing up of the reporting and information documents, including the periods for accounting and the deadlines for submission and verification of the reports.

The purpose of the regulation is to obtain complete and reliable information on waste management activities through determination of the order for reporting and documentation.

The waste management data are gathered through:

- reporting documents;
- information from owners of establishments and undertakings that generate waste;
- information from owners of waste disposal facilities;
- declaration for the expected hazardous waste generation rates;
- information registers for the permits issued under the WMA, closed sites and operations;
- any other means such as results from site inspections by the competent authorities, monitoring data, customs declarations etc.

The reporting documents under the meaning of this regulation are:

- Waste record books;
- annual reports consisting of:
    - information card-reports for household, construction, industrial and hazardous waste;
    - reports for the implementation of the waste management programs ;
    - report cards for delivery, transportation and acceptance of hazardous waste.

The formats and the contents of record books and information cards are set out in the Annexes of the Regulation.

EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

Competent authorities for management of hazardous waste

📖 Ministry of Environment and Water

The Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) is the competent authority responsible for the development and implementation of the national waste management policy, including drafting and enforcement of the legislation, strategies, programmes, international projects, as well as regulation of the activities in the public and private sectors. The MOEW performs some of these activities by the Executive Environmental Agency (EEA) and a network of 15 Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water (RIEW) that are specialized control bodies of the Ministry. The Ministry is the Bulgarian competent authority for transboundary movement of hazardous and other waste.

Legislative initiative

The Ministry of Environment and Water is responsible for the development of the national waste management legislation.

Control

The Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water control the implementation of the waste management legislation. In execution of their obligations, they perform sudden, current and periodical inspections of waste management activities. They also control the facilities and installations that carry out recovery of waste imported in the country. The RIEWs approve the waste management programmes presented by the persons that produce waste or treat waste and supervise the implementation of these programmes. The RIEWs control the implementation of the waste management programmes adopted by the Municipal Councils for the territory of the respective municipality.

The RIEWs control the waste reports and the information presented by the waste producers, by the persons that carry out recovery and disposal of waste and by the municipal administrations.

Information and reporting obligations

The MOEW prepares annual report about the waste management activities in the country that is included in the State of the Environment Report.

The Minister of environment and water keeps a register for the issued permits and registration documents for waste as well as for the closed sites and activities.

The EEA of the MOEW performs monitoring tasks and collection of data for the quality of the water, the air, the soils, the radiation and the waste in the country. The Agency provides information necessary for the Ministry's functions by presentation of data and analyses, performs environmental monitoring of waste generators and disposal facilities, carries out laboratory control of waste and maintenance of database for waste. The Agency has established and maintains the National Automated Environmental Monitoring System (NAEMS). The information system "Waste" is an independent sub-system of NAEMS. NAEMS monitors sites generating household, construction, industrial and hazardous wastes. In future the environmental monitoring shall include also

assessment of past waste contaminations. It is envisaged that the collection of data for waste within the system of MOEW will be directed toward gradual identification, coding and registering of the landfills and enterprises, which constitute significant real or potential environmental risk.

Other institutions involved in waste management

The Ministry of Healthcare participates in the development of legal documents in the waste management field and also:

- specifies the requirements for disposal of hazardous hospital waste, medicines whose term of use is expired and narcotic substances;
- specifies and takes part in determination of procedures, standards and methodologies for hazardous waste classification and, through the National Center of Hygiene, Medical Ecology and Nutrition (NCHMEN), participates in the development of the national laboratory system on waste analyses;
- gives opinion on the permits for hazardous waste management activities issued by the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The *Hygienic-Epidemiological Inspections* (HEI) that are the specialized regional control bodies of the Ministry of Healthcare exercise sanitary control on the hazardous waste disposal activities and give opinion during the issuance of permits by the RIEWs.

The **Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry** issues permits for use of waste in agriculture, incl. sludge from wastewater treatment plants, compost etc. It sets out and controls the fulfillment of the requirement for management of the waste from agriculture, meat-processing and food industry, establishes the veterinarian and sanitarian requirements for collection and disposal of animal waste and performs sanitary control.

The **Ministry of Finance** controls the spending of state budget funds allotted for construction of waste management facilities. It also participates in approval and coordination of past waste contaminations projects. The Ministry takes part in coordination of projects funded by EU and international financial institutions.

Customs Agency controls the fulfillment of the requirements for import, export and transit of wastes. The customs officers check, fill in and stamp the movement document according to Art. 4, para 7 (c) of the Basel convention or the documents that should accompany each import of non-hazardous waste (Green listed waste). The customs officers shall stop the shipment and inform the inspectors of the RIEW in cases of:

1. doubt about the compliance of the cargo with the accompanying documents,
2. declared waste, which is not accompanied by a movement document or by documents that should accompany each import of non-hazardous waste (Green listed waste) - license or registration document, and
3. preliminary notification by the Ministry of Environment and Water.

The **Ministry of Economics** controls the trade activities with ferrous and non-ferrous metal waste, issues licenses for these activities and keeps a register of the permits issued.

The **Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works**:

- controls the regional development and the communal facilities at national and regional level.
- participates in development of the technical requirements for waste treatment and disposal facilities.
- takes part in the development of the documents used for submission of information for waste management activities;
- together with MOEW, MAF and MH adopts regulations on the requirements for selection, construction and operation of the sites for construction of waste treatment facilities and installations.

The Ministry of Interior participates in development and implementation of the legislation on the end-of-life vehicles and exercises control over the companies that carry out commercial activities with ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The National authority "Police" investigates the cases of criminal offenses including the illegal traffic of waste.

The **Ministry of Transport and Communications**:

- sets out the conditions and the order for treatment of the household waste generated from air, water and ground transport means entering the country;
- develops the requirements for transportation of dangerous goods including hazardous waste;
- collects, summarizes and submits to MOEW the information for the delivered ship waste;
- controls the illegal dumping of waste from ships into the territorial sea of Republic of Bulgaria.

The **National Statistics Institute** collects and processes the information about domestic, construction and industrial waste at national level by waste types and quantities, industrial branches, regions etc.

The **Bulgarian Institute of Standardization** organizes and coordinates the development of Bulgarian standards in the waste management field.

The **State Agency of Metrology and Technical Supervision** controls the conformity of the products that after use generate wide spread waste placed on Bulgarian market and for which essential requirements are set pursuant to the Technical Requirements toward the Products Act.

State Agency "Civil Protection" takes part in the development and implementation of the legislation for emergency situations and disasters.

📖 Obligations of the municipal administrations for the waste management on their territory

The mayors of municipalities organize the management of the waste generated on their territory according to the requirements of the *Waste Management Act* by providing of favorable conditions so that every holder of household (municipal) waste is served by

persons that have concluded written contract for rendering of the service following the procedure of the Public Procurement Act.

The municipal mayors are responsible for:

- provision of vessels for storage of household (called also municipal) waste - containers, bins etc.;
- collection of the household waste and its transportation to the landfills or other disposal facilities and installations;
- cleaning of the streets, curbs, alleys, parks etc.;
- selection of site, construction, maintenance, closure and monitoring of the landfills for household and construction waste or other facilities and installations for disposal of household and construction waste;
- participation in the separate collection of household waste including packaging waste by determining the places for placing of the necessary elements of the system for separate collection and sorting of the packaging waste;
- organization and implementation of system for separate collection of used fluorescent lamps and other lamps containing mercury;
- organization of the collection and storage of end-of-life vehicles to temporary storage sites as well as determination of the location and the number of these sites;.
- prevention of illegal waste dumping and creation of illegal dumpsites
- determination of the places for change of used oils and informing the public;
- determination of the places for collection of spent batteries.

The municipal mayor is obliged to specify the location of new site for construction of new waste disposal facility after he has been informed that the capacity of the existing landfill is filling up or the date of operation of the respective facility is expiring.

Legislature

The Municipal Council shall adopt regulations setting out the conditions and procedures for discharge, collection, incl. separate one, transportation, transferring, disposal and recovery of household, construction and wide spread wastes on their territory as well as the payment of the local taxes and fees for the respective services.

Financing

The Municipal Council determines the amount of the household waste fee within the limits set out by the Local Taxes and Fees Act. The annual amount of the fee is determined by decision of the Municipal Council for each settlement.

Control

The mayors of the municipalities or persons authorized by them shall control:

- the collection (including the separate collection), storage, transportation and disposal of household and construction waste and the activities that generate these types of waste;
- the landfilling of industrial and hazardous waste and the implementation of the programmes for the management of these types of waste;
- the compliance with other requirements laid down in the municipal regulations.

The municipal mayors shall organize and control, the land restoration of the site and the subsequent monitoring of the closed landfills located on the territory of the respective municipality.

Sanctions

The mayors of the municipalities, or persons authorized by them, have the rights to issue punitive orders and to impose fines and sanctions to natural and legal persons for violations of the punitive provisions of the Waste Management Act. The money from the fines and sanctions for the violations of the provisions of Chapter VI of the WMA are transferred to the budget of the respective municipality in case the punitive orders are issued by the municipal mayors.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Issuing of permits for management of hazardous and other waste

Permitting

The Minister of environment and water issues permits for activities with hazardous wastes and for disposal and/or recovery of household, construction and industrial waste that does not possess hazardous properties in the cases when the activities are executed on the territory of more than one RIEW. MOEW regulates the order and procedures for issuing of permits and also controls (including methodologically) the functions of the RIEW related to permit issuance.

The MOEW is also the competent authority for issuing of permits for transfrontier shipment of wastes and for implementation of the obligations resulting from the *Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.*

With the exception of the cases when Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) permit is required following the procedure of Chapter VII, Section II of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), the RIEWs issue permits for collection, transportation, temporary storage, recovery and/or disposal of hazardous waste and for recovery and/or disposal of household, construction and industrial waste that does not display hazardous properties. The RIEWs control the compliance with the waste treatment requirements and the implementation of conditions laid down in the permits.

Issuing of permits for import, export and transit of hazardous waste

For issuing of permit for transboundary movement of waste listed in the Amber or Red lists of Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community the applicants shall

submit application and set of documents, proving the conditions, under which the permit is issued.

The competent authority may require correction of non-fulfillment and in this case must notify the applicant within 15 days after receiving of the application. Afterwards the applicant should correct the non-fulfillment within 15 days.

The permit for import, export or transit of waste should be issued within 30 days after the date of:

- application – in the cases of import and transit;
- receiving of consents by the competent authorities of other states – in the cases of export.

The issuing of permit for transboundary movement of waste shall be refused with motivated decision :

1. in the cases of import of waste - when the operator of the recovery installation, has not presented annual report for the quantity of the waste recovered during the preceding year;
2. in the cases of export of waste - when there are technical capacity and appropriate installations and facilities for recovery of the waste and the waste is not needed as raw material in the country of import;
3. if the applicant or other person, who will participate, organize and implement the transboundary movement of waste have previous violations of this regime;
4. upon rejection by the competent authorities of the states, through which territory the transboundary movement of waste is planned;
5. when the application or the documents, attached to it, do not meet the legal requirements;
6. upon not correcting of the non-fulfillment within 15 days after the date of notifying of the applicant.

The Minister of Environment and Waters shall withdraw the issued permission:

1. which is obtained through fraud, falsification or presentation of untrue data;

2. the conditions, set in the permission, are not fulfilled.

The order for withdraw of the permit shall be brought to the knowledge of the customs authorities and the applicant should return the permit within 3 days.

The decision for issuance of permit or the rejection is subject to appeal following the order of the Law of the Supreme Administrative Court.

For issuing of registration for import of Green listed waste the applicants shall submit application containing information about the waste and the recovery plant. The form of the application is to be approved by the adoption of the new Regulation on transboundary shipment of waste.

The registration document shall be issued by the Minister of Environment and Water within 14 days after receiving of the application.

The Minister of Environment and Water shall reject with motivated decision the application for registration in the cases when the method, proposed as operation for recovery, does not meet the requirements of the Act and the secondary legislation.

The decision for issuance of registration or the rejection is subject to appeal following the order of the Law of the Supreme Administrative Court.

Reporting of hazardous and other waste

Existing system for data collection, processing and keeping within the frame of the MoEW;

As it was mentioned above the requirements for reporting are set by the *Regulation № 10 from 1998 on the filling out of the report and the waste management information documents*. The purpose of the Regulation is to provide for obtaining complete and reliable information about the waste management activities through determination of the order for administration and reporting.

The waste management data are collected by means of:

- Reporting documents;
- Declarations for the expected hazardous waste quantities;
- Information registers on:
  - the permits issued under the WMA;
  - the closed facilities;
  - the terminated activities;
- Various ways such as competent bodies' audit results, monitoring, bills of entry, etc.

Reporting documents

According to the Regulation, the following documents are used for reporting of the hazardous waste activities:

- Hazardous waste reporting books;
- Annual reports including
  - information cards-reports on hazardous waste;
  - reports for the implementation of programmes for waste management activities.

The formats and the contents of the reporting books and the information cards-reports are determined in the annexes to the Regulation.

Hazardous waste reporting books

The reporting books are filled in by persons whose activities generate hazardous waste, unless the hazardous waste is only once generated by domestic activities. The persons treating hazardous waste also fill in the reporting books.

The reporting books are filled in at least once a week or during the reception of the waste. In case no generation, reception, delivery or treatment of waste take place during the week, this is also mentioned in the reporting book.

The reporting books are checked up and certified by the respective Regional inspectorate for environment and water /RIEW/ at least once a year.

The hazardous waste reporting books are kept within 30 years period from the date of closure of the facilitiy.

Information cards - reports on hazardous waste

Separate information card is filled in for each type of waste. The information card is also filled in case hazardous waste results from treatment or disposal in the same enterprise. In case during the current year no hazardous waste is generated, but quantities are available from previous years, for the waste previously generated information cards are also filled in.

The information cards- reports for the previous calendar year shall be provided by persons that generate or carry out treatment of hazardous waste on a hard copy at the respective RIEW till 31th of March of the current year. The information card is filled in 4 uniform copies, 2 copies are sent to the RIEW, the third copy is kept at the enterprise, the fourth copy is sent to the municipality on the territory of which the enterprise is situated. The submitted cards are checked up and certified by experts /inspectors/ from the RIEW and afterwards, one copy of the certified by the RIEW information cards is sent to the EEA in the middle of the year. The RIEW does not perform data processing but it controls the reporting and the provision of information. Each information card is signed by the RIEW expert responsible for the audit and the attestation of the data reliability. Afterwards, it is obligatory certified - signed and stamped by the director of the RIEW. The RIEW keeps one of the copies and sends the other one to the Executive Environment Agency.

Once the checked information cards are received at the EEA, the Agency performs the whole data processing including:

- Second check up of the data in the information cards and feed back to the RIEW in case any gaps are found;
- Input of the data from the information cards in the database;
- Data processing and preparation of information on the generated hazardous waste quantities, recovered and/or disposed waste quantities, by type of waste, location of generation, RIEW, etc.
- Preparation of the hazardous waste data, which has to be included in the Annual state of the environment report;

- Preparation of additional information for the purposes of the MoEW or other institutions upon request.

The above mentioned activities are executed by the "Waste monitoring" department. One expert and the Head of the dept. are directly engaged in the process of data processing. Currently, the EEA does not possess specialized software for data processing and therefore, MS Excel sheets, developed by EEA experts, are used.

In case of either false data or non oobservance of the deadline for the provision of information cards, or avoidance of filling in the reports, the violators are liable according to the punitive provisions of the WMA and Art. 313 of the Penalty Code.

Reporting books on hazardous waste delivery, transportation and reception

The reporting books "Hazardous waste delivery, transportation and reception" are filled in during the delivery, transportation and reception of hazardous waste successively by the waste generators, the carrier, the staff carrying out the intermediate treatment, as well as by the person receipting the waste.

The reporting books' data are used during the process of filling in the reporting books.

The reporting books are placed at competent bodies' disposal for reporting and control.

Reporting for the generation of household waste

The documents for the household and construction waste reports and information shall be kept by

1. the municipal administration on whose territory the wastes are generated and/or treated;

2. the specialized companies carrying out collection, transportation and disposal of the waste.

The mayor of the municipality or the manager of the company shall appoint persons responsible for the keeping of the reports. The obligations of the companies carrying out collection and treatment of household and construction waste for reporting shall be stipulated in their contracts with the municipality. The municipalities shall report the generation and treatment of waste and the implementation of the programmes not later than the first quarter of the next year. One copy of the report shall be submitted to the respective RIEW.

Currently there are no incinerators for municipal/household waste in the country but if such facilities are constructed in future, their operators will be responsible for reporting of the waste delivered for incineration and the generated residues.

Information cards - declarations for hazardous waste registration

The declaration is on an annual basis and it is prepared for the current year. The deadline for submissions of the declarations is 31st of January.

One information card is filled in for each type of waste. The information card is established in six uniform copies, two of them are sent to the RIEW, the third is kept at the enterprise , the fourth copy is sent to the municipality on which territory the enterprise is situated. The other 2 copies are sent to the waste treatment enterprise, after that the one of them is sent back to the waste generator with confirmation or refusal for disposal.

The RIEW keeps one of the copies and sent the other to the Executive Environment Agency.

Information registers

Registers on the issued permits and closed sites and activities

As a basis for filling in the register the submitted applications for issuing of permits related to collection, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste as well as the issued permits are used. The application for issuing of permit is submitted on a hard copy and in electronic format.

A specialized software product, installed at the RIEWs and the EEA is used for maintenance of the register. On a regular basis, the information on the issued by the RIEWs permits is submitted in electronic format to the MoEW so to be filled in the register.

The register contains information on the enterprise, the type and quantity of the waste, characteristics of the used installations and equipment, the technologies used for recovery and disposal, conditions under the permit, etc.

The Ministry of the Environment and Water keeps a register for the closed sites and activities. It contains information for the measures taken by the operator for closure and rehabilitation of the sites where waste management activities have been carried out.

Register on the landfills and past damages

Since 2001 the EEA develops Register on the landfills and past damages.

The register contains information on the owner and the operator of the landfill, location/geographic coordinates, distance from settlements and water flows, type of the waste, designed and used capacities, designed and occupied landfill area, potential environmental risks, monitoring results, etc.

Till now only data on municipal landfills are incorporated in the register and recently, data on industrial and hazardous waste landfills are also under incorporation.

The data collection is subject of specialized study and site visit.

Other sources of information

Other sources of information in connection with hazardous waste related activities are the Environmental Impact Assessment reports, the reports for assessment of past damages and the results of different projects funded by the MoEW or implemented with its participation.

Reporting to the Sectretariat of the Basel Convention

Articles 13 and 16 requires the members of the Basel Convention to inform each other through the Secretariat of the Convention, on issues related to its implementation. The reporting to the Secretariat is on an annual basis following the Questionnaire "Provision of information". The Questionnaire consists of two parts, respectively Part I "State of the information" and Part II "Annual reporting".

Part I: State of the information covers issues such as determination of Competent Body and Focal Point; national definition about "hazardous waste"; restriction on the transboundary movement of hazardous and non hazardous waste; procedures for control of the transboundary movement of hazardous waste; limitation and/or elimination of the generation of hazardous and non hazardous waste; limitation of the hazardous and non hazardous waste quantities subject of transboundary movement; human health and environmental impacts; bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements; facilities and installations for waste recovery and disposal.

In order to facilitate the reporting process, the Secretariat preliminary fills in Part I /in case the country has reported for the previous year in the required format/[1]. When the countries receive from the Secretariat the preliminary filled in questionnaire, they must check the filled in information which has been provided during the previous year. As Part I covers mainly issues for which the information provided remains the same reported for the previous years, updating /including amendments and deleting of information/ is required only if changes in the already provided information are necessary. In all other cases it is enough to be mentioned that no updating is required and the information provided during the previous reporting is still valid.

Part II: Annual reporting covers the issues, which require annual reporting. In order to facilitate the data input and processing in electronic format, Part II is divided in two chapters: Part II: Chapter A covers issues such as import/export of hazardous waste and generation of hazardous and other waste. For reporting of the transboundary movement of waste the data from the permits and the movement documents are used. The data about the quantities generated hazardous and other waste is obtained from the annual reports presented by the waste generators, the collectors of household waste and the municipal administrations.

Part II: Chapter B covers the issues, related to disposal activities that were not performed as envisaged and accidents occurred during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

Waste management programmes

The Ministry of Environment and Water develops and introduces for adoption in the Council of Ministers **National Waste Management Programme**. The Ministry issues guidelines for the requirements for drawing up, for the scope and for the contents of the municipal and company's waste management programmes.

The municipal mayors are obliged to develop and implement **municipal waste management programmes** for the territory of the respective municipality. The programmes are part of the municipal programmes for environmental protection and are developed, adopted and reported following the order of the Chapter V of the Environmental Protection Act.

The persons that carry out disposal and recovery of waste as well as the persons that carry out disposal, recovery, collection, temporary storage and transportation of hazardous waste are obliged to develop **company's waste management programmes**. Such programmes should develop also the persons that generate:

1. industrial non-hazardous waste in quantity exceeding 1 m^3 or 1000 kg per 24 h;

2. hazardous waste;

3. construction waste, which in total quantity exceeds 10 m^3 per 24 h.

The company's waste management programs are approved by the directors of the RIEWs on whose territory the activity is carried out.

The waste management programmes are an instrument for control and supervision of the implementation of the waste management principles – producer responsibility, polluter pays, waste management hierarchy etc. They should contain measures for achieving of the following objectives:

1. reduction or minimization of the generation of wastes quantity as well as the degree of their hazardousness;

2. recycling, regeneration or other forms of recovery;

3. environmentally sound disposal;

4. decontamination of past waste damages.

The minimal scope of the programmes includes:

- analysis of the current situation and prognosis for the type, properties and quantities of the waste generated or destined for treatment;
- the targets, the stages and the deadlines for their achievement;
- the methods and the facilities for treatment or safe storage;
- descriptions of the specialized treatment installations, as well as the sites suitable for waste treatment;
- the transport routes of the waste to the treatment installations;
- waste management decisions specific for each individual territory or enterprise;
- financial resources for the implementation of the programme;

- measures for construction of facilities and installation for recovery and disposal of the waste located as near as possible to the source of waste generation by using best available methods and technologies;
- conditioning plans for adapting of the existing waste disposal facilities and installations into compliance with the legal requirements that contains concrete measures and resources and deadlines for their implementation;
- measures for treatment of biodegradable waste in order to reduce their quantities and to prevent their landfilling;
- coordination with other relevant programmes;
- system for reporting and control of the implementation of the programme;
- system for assessment of the results and updating of the programme;
- contact information for the persons responsible for the waste management.

In addition to these requirements, the programmes shall be elaborated in compliance with the "*Guidelines for the scope and contents of the waste management programmes*", approved by the Minister of environment and water. The facilities, installations and sites for treatment of waste shall be reflected in the Regulation of the territory plans. A specimen of the waste management programme shall be presented to RIEWs within a term of one month after its adoption by the Municipal Council.

OBLIGATIONS OF PRODUCERS AND HOLDERS OF HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE AND COMPANIES DEALING WITH HAZARDOUS AND OTHER WASTE

This part of the report describes the obligations and responsibilities of the stakeholders set by the national legislation for achievement of the objectives of the Basel convention for prevention and minimization of the waste generation, the availability of appropriate facilities for treatment of the waste generated in the country and environmentally sound management of specific waste streams.

The obligations of the waste producers and waste holders as well as the responsibilities of the producers and importers of products that after use generate wide spread waste are regulated by the Waste Management Act and by the secondary legislation.

In addition the municipal administrations through the Regulations on discharge, collection, including separate collection, transportation, transfer, recovery and disposal of household, construction and wide spread waste lay down additional requirements that should be observed by the stakeholders on the territory of the respective municipality.

Industry

The industry is the major waste producer in the country. According to the legislation in force the implementation of the objectives of the Basel convention and the achievement of higher standards for environmental protection is a obligation of the industrial stakeholders. A lot of industrial branches are significantly influenced by the legislative amendments and by the requirements for environmentally sound waste management.

Obligations and responsibilities

General obligations and responsibilities:

The persons whose activity generates waste or persons who treat waste are obliged to take the necessary measures to ensure:

- as first priority prevention or reduction of the quantity of the generated waste and the hazardous substances content;
- maximal recovery of the waste that can not be prevented through reuse, recycling or energy recovery;
- suitable waste disposal of the waste that can not be recovered.

The waste can be treated:

1. by the waste producer – in own facilities in accordance with the approved plan for industrial activity;

2. by persons that have obtained permit in accordance with the *Waste Management Act* or Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control permit according to the *Environmental Protection Act*.

The waste holders are obliged:

- to comply with the requirements for treatment of the wastes depending on their type, origin and property;
- to maintain the waste treatment facilities in good operational conditions and normal functioning;
- to take all necessarily measures to prevent mixing of hazardous waste with other types of waste or mixing of recoverable with no-recoverable waste;
- to organize safe storage of waste for which no suitable treatment technologies are available;
- in case of hazardous waste - to appoint responsible person and to organize safe management of the hazardous waste;
- to keep waste records;
- on request by the control authorities to admit the inspectors to the technological flow lines generating waste, waste treatment facilities and waste related documentation;
- provide instructions and periodical training of the staff handling hazardous waste;
- to envisage and implement the measures necessary to avoid spreading of pollution after the closure of the sites and the activities as well as of the installation or the facility for waste disposal;
- to provide the necessary financial resources for:

  - implementation of the measures envisaged in the waste management programmes;

  - the plans for monitoring;

  - closure of the waste disposal installations and facilities;

  - aftercare monitoring and control.
- to develop plan for action in case of emergency during waste management activities;
- to inform the competent authority for planned changes in the raw materials used and the technological processes that may lead to change in the quantity or the type of the generated waste and their hazardous properties.

The waste holders are responsible for the deterioration of the quality of the environment under the meaning of the *Environmental Protection Act* and for the health and safety of the people exposed to the impact of the wastes.

Information and reporting

The persons, whose activities is related with generation and/or treatment of industrial and/or hazardous waste as well as the persons that carry out treatment of household and/or construction waste are obliged to keep record books verified by the RIEWs. After the stop of the operation of all installations and facilities located on a given site the waste producers shall submit the report books to the municipal administrations.

Permits, registrations and licenses

The persons that carry out collection, transportation, temporary storage, recovery and/or disposal of waste must obtain a permit issued following the procedure in the WMA or Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control permit issued in accordance with Chapter VII, Section II of the Environmental Protection Act. Permits are not required for collection, transportation and temporary storage when the waste does not display hazardous properties and for commercial activities with ferrous and non-ferrous metal waste.

For commercial activities with ferrous and non-ferrous metal waste, which does not display hazardous properties license issued by the Minister of economy is required. For the issuance of the license a certification issued by the Director of the RIEW on whose territory the site is located is required.

Programmes

The persons, whose activities generate hazardous waste; industrial non-hazardous waste in total quantity higher than 1 m^3 or 1000 kg per 24h; construction waste in total quantity higher than 10 m^3 per 24h and the persons that place on the market products, which after use generate wide spread waste shall develop and implement waste management programmes. These programmes are prepared for a long-term period, depending on the expected development of the production and other activities, but not shorter than three years.

The annual waste management activities and the implementation of the waste management programmes shall be reported in the first quarter of the next year and a specimen of the programme shall be submitted to the RIEW.

Reimbursement of the costs

The costs for treatment and transportation of the waste shall be born by the waste producers unless otherwise stipulated. When the producers of the waste are unidentified the costs for restoration of the environmental quality shall be covered by the persons that possess the waste until the waste producer is identified.

All costs for restoration of the environmental quality and for the investigation of the actual producers of the waste shall be reimbursed by the actual waste producers.

Delivery and acceptance of waste

The delivery and the acceptance of industrial, construction and hazardous waste shall be carried out only if a contract is concluded.

In a number of cases the waste producers from the industry carry out also special activities for collection, storage, transportation, recovery or disposal of waste resulting from their main activity. In this respect the requirements that are applied toward the companies specialized in treatment of waste shall be applied to these waste producers as well.

Producers and importers of products that after use generate wide spread waste

The persons that place on the market products, which after use generate wide spread waste, are responsible for the separate collection of the waste and for the attainment of the respective targets for recycling and recovery. These obligations may be fulfilled individually, by collective schemes represented by Recovery organizations or by payment of product charges.

In case that the importers and the producers of the respective goods and all their distributors including the persons that sale these goods to the final consumers fulfill their obligations individually they are obliged to take the waste generated as a result of the consumption of the products back at the point of sale or at another suitable place.

Households

The households are the other substantial source of waste, which requires special attention. The households are obliged to pay "municipal waste fee" whose rate is determined per each single service – waste collection and transportation; disposal of the municipal waste on landfills or by other facilities; keeping settlements clean. The annual rate of the fee is determined by a decision of the Municipal Council for each settlement and the households pay it at the time of payment of the immovable property tax.

The citizens are obliged to discharge the waste at sites appointed for this purpose by the municipal regulations and to observe the other conditions and requirements for waste collection and keeping the settlements clean. Fines in the range of 50 to 500 BGN are imposed by the WMA to persons that dump waste on forbidden places.

Centers for buying back of waste for recycling - paper, glass, plastics and metals are operated in the bigger cities of the country. These centers are operated by private companies independently from the municipal waste collection systems. The citizens may deliver the waste separated by them by type and quality to these centers against small payment. Some municipalities have organized centers for delivery of wide spread hazardous wastes

IDENTIFIED PROBLEMS AND CONSTRAINTS

Existing problems and constrains in the functioning of the institutions

The personnel of the competent authorities is insufficient for the fulfillment of their obligations and responsibilities imposed by the law. This applies to a great extent to RIEWs and the municipal administrations.

In a series of cases the competent authorities issue permits without inspecting the site and without having all necessary information for permit issuance. By the adoption of the WMA it is envisaged that this practice will be stopped. It is explicitly specified that site inspection must be carried out before the issuance of the permit.

The cooperation between the municipalities for management of household waste should be further encouraged. More regional agreements between municipalities should be concluded collection of waste and operation of waste disposal facilities on a regional basis, which is cheaper, and more environmentally sound.

At present the customs authorities have control functions that they are not able to do. For example they should check whether a product is waste or non-waste, whether it falls in the Green list or in the Red or Amber list etc. but this requires a lot of training and deep knowledge in the waste management legislation. For this purpose they should be assisted by the inspectors of the RIEWs.

Standards

The legislation adopted during the period 1998 – 2004 is not supported by the relevant standards and methodologies for determination of the components and properties of the waste and criteria for acceptance of waste at landfills.

Financing of the household waste management activities

The household waste fees determined by the municipalities, are low and do not cover all costs for waste collection, transportation, treatment and/or disposal in case of application of modern technical standards. In principal, the fees are determined on basis of the current municipal expenditures and do not include the costs for closure of the existing landfills, design and construction of new disposal facilities and installation etc. The majority of the Municipal Councils do not support the increase of the household waste fees due to social reasons.

The waste fee is determined proportionally to the tax assessment of the real estate and the households, trade centers and enterprises are not stimulated at all in waste prevention, separate collection and recovery of the household waste.

Control of the transboundary movement of waste

<u>Coordination between MOEW and Customs Agency</u>

The border control over the wastes imported into, exported out of and transited through the country is exercised only by the customs officers. They are obliged to check whether the cargo is waste or non-waste, whether it is non-hazardous and falls in the

Green list or it is hazardous and falls in the scope of the Basel convention. Such distinction requires deep knowledge of the waste management legislation for which the customs officers are not qualified and trained. For this reason they are not able to take the final decision whether the waste management legislation is violated.

According to the Waste Management Act the customs authorities are empowered to stop the shipments if they have doubts that the shipment is violating the legal requirements and to call in the inspectors from the RIEW on which territory the customs office is located. With a purpose of ensuring strict implementation of this requirement, it is necessary to be regulated exactly in what cases the customs officers should stop the shipment. A good solution, which is now under discussion between the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Customs Agency, is the customs officers to be supplied regularly with the data for the existing establishments and undertakings that generate hazardous waste or that recover or dispose of hazardous waste. Then the customs authorities will control the shipments according to the data for the destination or the origin of the waste. For example if a waste generator exports waste the customs officers will compare the data from the customs declaration and the other documents presented to the customs authorities with the information about the waste generators in the country. If the documents show that the person is waste generator, they will ask for permit for export of hazardous waste. If the exporter do not present a permit they will stop the shipment and call in the inspectors from the RIEW.

This procedure will be applied by analogy for the importers of waste. The customs officers will check weather the cargo is destined for recovery or disposal facility.

This scheme is easy for implementation because the check is fully automated through special software and no special training and qualification is needed. The documents presented for customs purposes contain very detailed information and always a link to the waste generator or the disposal facility can be established.

Due to the confidentiality of the profiles which customs authorities should check, the exact information, which the Ministry of Environment and Water shall supply to the Customs Agency, cannot be promulgated in State Gazette so it cannot be laid down in the Regulation. This can be arranged by an agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Water and the Customs Agency. In any case the information shall include but not limited to the data from the register of permits for waste management activities and the data from the register of the waste generators.

Defining the scope of the legislation on transboundary movement of wastes

The transboundary shipments of wastes covered by other International legal acts should be excluded from the scope of the legislation on transboundary movement of wastes. The import of products which are considered as waste in the state of export, but

they are destined for use for its originally intended purpose shall also be excluded only in case their usage is not prohibited by legal act. Moreover, the import of samples of waste destined for laboratory tests exceeding specific quantity shall not be covered by the legislation on transboundary movement of wastes.

Restriction of the import of non-hazardous wastes in case their treatment or transportation causes harmful impact or contaminates the environment above limit values

The recovery even of non-hazardous wastes can causes harmful impact or contaminates the environment above limit values if it is carried out in facilities using non environmentally sound techniques. So flexible mechanism for control of the transboundary movements of such wastes is needed. To this end it should be possible the Minister of environment and water to require by order that, for the import of specific Green listed wastes, a permit is required in case their treatment or transportation causes harmful impact or contaminates the environment above limit values.

Introduction of procedure for notification and issuance of permit for export of waste for which export permit is not required but the state of import according to its national legislation require notification

In case of export of Green listed waste to states, which according to their national legislation require notification and issuance of permit, the procedure for issuance of permit following the order of Chapter V, Section V of the Waste Management Act shall be applied. The states as well as the types of wastes shall be determined by an order of the Minister of environment and water. For this purpose, the European Commission Regulations on Green listed wastes may be used.

Introduction of requirements for mixing of wastes and for the cases when after the issuance of the permit essential changes in the conditions of the shipment have occurred

For avoidance of misconceptions a requirements should be laid down for the cases when after the issuance of the permit there are any essential changes in the conditions of the shipment, a new application and the documents proving the conditions under which the permit may be issued must be presented. Wastes, which are the subject of different permits for import, export or transit of waste, shall not be mixed during shipment.

Arrangement of the transboundary movement of wastes using general notification

The permit for several shipments of waste shall be issued only for wastes having the same physical and chemical characteristics and which are shipped to the same consignee – operator of installation for treatment of waste, which follow the same route and for which the states concerned have given in writing their consent for using general notification procedure for these wastes.

In case the route specified in the application cannot be followed the applicant shall inform the competent authorities concerned as soon as possible. Where the route

modification is known before the shipment starts and this involves other competent authorities than those concerned in the general notification, a new application for issuance of permit is required.

Registration of the import of non-hazardous wastes

With statistical purposes and in order to ensure the implementation of the ban for import of waste destined for disposal, registration regime should be introduced. For the import of Green listed waste, registration document shall be issued by the Minister of environment and water. With a view of ensuring strict control the customs authorities should also be involved in this procedure.

Limitation of the number of border crossing points through which the transboundary movement of waste is carried out

With a purpose of ensuring strict control, the transboundary movement of waste should be carried out only through border crossing points which are appropriately equipped and where the border customs and police officers are well trained. The real control of the shipment is carried out at the internal customs offices where the cargo is taken out of bond. Therefore the number of the internal customs offices should also be limited.

Distinction of recovery and disposal operations

Specific provisions should be laid down for the distinction whether the waste is destined for recovery or disposal operation. To this end different factors should be taken into consideration such as: the value of the products obtained after all stages of their pre-treatment before their submission for final recovery compared to the value of the raw materials conventionally used in the respective production; the quantity of the waste generated from the recovery operation compared to the waste quantity generated using conventional raw materials; the costs for recovery of the wastes or for disposal of the non-recoverable fractions.

Ensuring favorable conditions for implementation of other environmental requirements

The import of wastes which are composed by the materials for which the targets, for recovery of packaging waste are not achieved or for which ban for landfilling is in force in case during the previous year the operator where the waste is to be recovered has recovered less waste quantity from Bulgarian origin comparing to the waste quantity imported for recovery in the same installation. This prohibition shall not apply for waste, which cannot be replaced in the respective production with waste, generated in Republic of Bulgaria.

Import of wastes destined for interim operations

The imported waste should be destined for recovery operation or set of recovery operations, which shall lead to production of final products which simultaneously shall fulfill the following conditions: there is no need of further recovery and the products should fulfill all requirements for protection of the human health and the environmental requirements imposed to products, which are used for the same purpose and by the same manner.

Procedures for transboundary movement of waste

Obligations of the competent authorities, customs authorities, the applicants, the consignee, the carriers and the other stakeholders concerned for the circulation of movement document should be laid down. Moreover deadlines for sending acknowledgment for receipt of the application for issuance of permit for import, export or transit of waste and for competing the movement document on receipt of the waste by the consignee and when the waste is finally recovered or disposed should be fixed.

Obligation to return the waste

If transboundary movement of waste for which permit for export of waste is issued cannot be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down in the permit or with the contract, the applicant or if he is not Bulgarian natural or legal person – the holder (including the original producers) of the waste must ensure: that the waste is returned in Republic of Bulgaria by the applicant itself or by the waste holder and that the waste is submitted for disposal or recovery, or environmentally sound disposal or recovery of the waste in other state. The environmentally sound disposal or recovery of the waste shall be carried out within 90 days from the date on which the state of export has notified the Minister of environment and water and the Secretary of the Basel Convention unless the states concerned has agreed for other period of time.

Obligations in case of illegal traffic

In case of export of waste considered as illegal traffic, which is the responsibility of the exporter or the waste holder, the exporter or the waste holder shall ensure that the waste in question is taken back and submitted for disposal and recovery or if impracticable – to be disposed or recovered in other state within 30 days from the time when the MOEW was informed of the illegal traffic or within such other period of time as may be agreed by the competent authorities concerned.

In case of import of waste considered as illegal traffic which is the responsibility of the exporter or the waste holder, the Minister of environment and water or official person authorized by him shall notify the competent authorities of the state of export and the states of transit for the reasons for returning the waste or for its disposal in alternative and environmentally sound manner.

In case of import of waste considered as illegal traffic which is the responsibility of the importer or the consignee, the importer or the consignee shall ensure that the waste in question is disposed and recovered in environmentally sound manner within 30 days from the time when the MOEW ascertains the illegal traffic or within such other period of time as may be agreed by the competent authorities concerned.

Obligations of the control bodies

The customs authorities shall stop the shipment and call for the inspectors of the RIEWs in the cases of:

1. doubt about the compliance of the cargo with the accompanying documents;

2. declared waste, which is not accompanied by a permit, license for trade with wastes form ferrous and non-ferrous metals or registration document;

3. preliminary notification by the Minister of environment and water or person authorized by him.

The Director of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, on whose territory the Customs house is located, shall render co-operation to the customs authorities for clarification of the cases of the shipments stopped by the customs authorities and taking decision on them.

The bodies of the National Authority "Police" and National Authority "Border Police" shall inspect the transport means and shall render cooperation if there are evidences for illegal traffic of waste.

Draft Ordinance containing provisions solving the problems identified in this section is presented in Appendix 1. By the entry into force of the proposed provisions, strict legal requirements in the field of the transboundary movement of wastes will be adopted guaranteeing the transposition of the Basel convention into the national legislation.

Data about hazardous waste - reporting to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention

Bulgaria like the other European countries applies Regulation (EEC) 259/93 where the wastes are listed in 3 lists - Green, Amber and Red. In the Amber and the Red lists there are entries that are not contained in the list A of the Basel convention. Therefore there are waste that are not in the A list but Bulgaria considers them as hazardous according to the meaning of Art. 1, paragraph 1 (b) of the convention. Currently the system for data collection for the quantity of the generated waste does not make distinction between the hazardous waste falling under Art. 1 (1) (b) and Art. 1 (1) (a) of the convention. The waste generators are obliged to present the data for the quantity of

the waste generated during the calendar year by codes from the European Waste Catalogue and by Y codes form the Basel convention but by this information it is impossible to be find out what is the quantity of the waste falling under Art. 1 (1) (b) of the convention. It is envisaged that by the adoption of the new Regulation on waste reporting the waste generators will be obliged to report the waste quantity by the A list codes too.

Proposal for the form of the information card for the hazardous wastes is given in Appendix 2.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PREVENTION AND MINIMIZATION OF THE WASTE GENERATION

- Setting of conditions for prevention of waste generation through the issuance of integrated prevention and pollution control permits
- Encouraging the companies implementing eco-management systems (EMAS, ISO 14000)
- Revision of the procedures for determination of municipal waste fees depending on the quantities of waste generated
- Introduction of restrictions for the dangerous substances contained in products that after use generate wide spread waste
- Application of differential pricing for disposal of the waste depending on the content of dangerous substances
- Development of indicators for supervision of the waste prevention and adoption of these indicators into the national waste information system

INCREASE OF THE QUANTITIES RECOVERED AND RECYCLED WASTE

- Introduction of legal limits and prohibitions for the landfilling of specific waste streams (e.g. biodegradable wastes, used tyres, etc.)
- Introduction of schemes for separate collection of waste for recovery and recycling of packaging waste, batteries and accumulators, waste oils, etc.
- Setting of waste recycling and recovering targets for wide spread waste
- Restrictions on the import of waste for recycling in cases when the available capacities are not sufficient for the waste generated in the country

IMPROVEMENT OF SEPARATION, TEMPORARY STORAGE, COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

- Development of guidelines for determination of necessary number and type of collection containers and transportation vehicles for municipal wastes
- Establishment of systems for collection of wide spread hazardous household waste (luminescent lamps, batteries, accumulators, used oils, waste electrical and electronic equipment etc.)

ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND FINAL DISPOSAL

- Adaptation into compliance or closure of all existing landfills that do not meet the legal requirements in force

- Development of conditioning plans for adaptation into compliance with the legal requirements or closure for all existing landfills/incinerators and approval of these plans by the competent authorities
- Gradual construction of network of 54 regional municipal waste landfills with a sufficient capacities for disposal of the whole municipal waste quantity generated in the country, incl. construction of cells for landfilling of hazardous waste at the regional landfills for the regions Rouse and Sevlievo
- Reconstruction of the existing landfills/incinerators at the enterprises and construction of new landfills within the deadlines set in the conditioning plans for adapting into compliance with the legal requirements
- Construction of National hazardous waste disposal center and infrastructure for hazardous waste landfilling
- Development of National strategy for the reduction of biodegradable waste going to landfills
- Development of guideline for waste composting and pre-treatment prior landfilling

LEGAL REGULATION OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SPEEDING UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGISLATION AND THE POLICY IN THE FIELD

- Adoption of Regulation on the disposal of PCBs/PCTs in accordance with the Directive 96/59/EC
- Amendment of the Regulation on the requirements for the treatment and transportation of waste oils and waste oil containing products, in accordance with the Directive 75/439/EC on disposal of waste oils
- Amendment of the Regulation on the conditions and requirements for construction and operation of waste landfills in accordance with the Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste
- Amendment of the Regulation on the requirements for putting into market of batteries and accumulators and for treatment and transportation of spent batteries and accumulators in accordance with the Directive 91/157/EC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances
- Amendment of the Regulation on the conditions and procedures for reduction of the pollution caused by the waste from motor vehicles in accordance with the Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles
- Drawing up and adoption of regulation on waste from electrical and electronic equipment
- Amendment of the Regulation on the order and procedures for importation, exportation and transit of waste in accordance with Regulation 259/93
- Adoption of Bulgarian standards for taking of samples and waste characterization
- Development of a guidelines for determination of the municipal waste fee including the differentiation of tariffs for different waste management activities, methods and services (e.g. separate comparing to mixed waste collection)

PROVISION OF SUFFICIENT AND RELIABLE DATA ON WASTE

- Introduction of requirements, procedures and the relevant software products and technical equipment allowing the transition to submission and processing of data in electronic form
- Upgrade and maintenance of the software for the register of the waste permits and registration documents for waste activities
- Inclusion of the information for the products that after waste generate wide spread waste (such as packaging, lubricating oils, batteries and accumulators, tyres, motor vehicles, etc.) in the information system for waste

STRENGTHENING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY OF THE INSTITUTIONS RESPOSNIBLE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WASTE

- Setting up of the national laboratory system for waste, incl. supply of the necessary equipment, training of personnel and authorization of the laboratories
- Strengthening of the administrative capacities of the municipal authorities for control of the cleanness of the settlements, incl. appointment of additional personnel
- Drawing up of PHARE project fiche for "Strengthening of the administrative capacity of MOEW, RIEW and Customs Agency for implementation and enforcement of the requirements of Regulation (EEC) 259/93 on the supervision and control of the transfrontier shipment of waste within, into and out of the European Community" and its presentation for approval by the European Commision

CONCLUSIONS

By the implementation of the objectives and measures set out in the present report a significant step towards the implementation of the requirements of the Basel convention in the country will be taken.

During the next two years the efforts have to be directed towards adoption of national legislation that meets the objectives of the convention and its effective implementation in the country. A lot of work shall be done for introduction of system for collection and transportation of household waste, covering the whole country as well as for establishment of network of facilities and installations that should ensure disposal/recovery of the waste using the best available techniques located as closely as possible to the place of waste generation by using most appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure high level of protection for the environment and public health. The control activities will be improved by specifying more precisely the competencies of the competent authorities and the covering of the costs for waste disposal will be ensured by the implementation of the "polluter pays principle". One of the priorities will be minimization of the waste quantities destined for final disposal by their recovery, extraction of raw materials and energy from the waste and their utilization as additional resource for the national economy as well as increase of the quantity of the recovered waste from Bulgarian origin by restricting the import of waste only for recovery and in case contract with the final user is available.

Ordinance
on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste

CHAPTER I.
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art. 1. This Ordinance regulates:

1. the cases for which permit for import, export and transit of waste or registration document for import of waste is required;

2. the requirements for establishment of bank guarantee or insurance;

3. the control over transboundary movement of waste.

Art. 2. The present Ordinance is applied to the import, export and transit of wastes.

Art. 3. The present Ordinance shall not apply for:

1. waste generated by the normal operation of ships and offshore platforms, including waste water and residues,provided that such waste is the subject of a specific binding international instrument

2. shipments of civil aviation waste;

3. shipments of:

a) radioactive wastes;

b) waste resulting from prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries;

c) animal carcases;

d) faecal matter and other natural, non-dangerous substances used in farming;

e) waste waters, with the exception of waste in liquid form, included in Annex 1 of Ordinance No 3 on classification of waste (promulgated in State Gazette No 44 from 2004));

f) decommissioned explosives;

4. import of products which are considered as waste in the state of export, but they are destined for use for its originally intended purpose and only in case their usage is not prohibited by legal act;

5. import of samples of waste destined for laboratory tests in a quantity not exceeding 5 kilograms;

6. wastes, generated during the transportation of goods in a quantity not exceeding the normal defective goods formed during the transportation of these goods.

Art. 4. The import, export or transit of waste shall be carried out by meeting the requirements for safety, legal requirements and the international treaties of which Republic of Bulgaria is a party.

Art. 5. (1) For the import, export or transit of waste listed in Annex 2 and 3 as well as of the waste which has not yet been assigned to Annex II, III or IV a permit is required issued following the order of Chapter V, Section V of the Waste Management Act.

(2) The Minister of environment and water may require by order that, for the import of specific wastes listed in Annex I, a permit, issued following the order of Chapter V, Section V of the WMA, shall be required in case their treatment or transportation causes harmful impact or contaminates the environment above limit values.

(3) In case of export of waste listed in Annex 1 to states, which according to their national legislation require notification and issuance of permit, the procedure for issuance of permit following the order of Chapter V, Section V of the Waste Management Act shall be applied.

(4) The states as well the types of wastes according to paragraph 3 shall be determined by an order of the Minister of environment and water.

Art. 6. (1) The permit for import, export or transit of waste shall be the Notification form according to the form in Annex 4, signed by the Minister of Environment and Water and stamped with the stamp of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MEW).

(2) The Minister of environment and water may lay down conditions for the shipment of waste. The conditions shall be specified in block 26 of the form of the permit given in Annex 4.

(3) The conditions according to paragraph 2 may be attached to the permit.

(4) The conditions according to paragraph 2 may not be more stringent than the requirements for shipment of dangerous cargos set out in the WMA, its secondary legislation and the international legal acts, ratified by Republic of Bulgaria, which have entered into force.

Art. 7. If after the issuance of the permit there is any essential change in the conditions of the shipment, a new application and the documents proving the conditions under which the permit may be issued must be presented.

Art. 8. Wastes, which are the subject of different permits for import, export or transit of waste, shall not be mixed during shipment.

Art. 9 (1) The permit for several shipments of waste according to Art. 76, point 2 of the WMA shall be issued only for wastes having the same physical and chemical characteristics and:

1. which are shipped to the same consignee – operator of installation for treatment of waste;

2. which follow the same route;

3. for which the states concerned have given in writing their consent for using general notification procedure for these wastes.

(2) In case the route specified in the application cannot be followed the applicant shall inform the competent authorities concerned as soon as possible.

(3) Where the route modification is known before the shipment starts and this involves other competent authorities than those concerned in the general notification, a new application for issuance of permit is required.

(4) By sending the movement documents according to Art. 17, paragraph 5, item 1, Art. 20, paragraph 7 and Art. 22, paragraph 3 the applicant presents to the competent authority information proving the composition of the waste and the observation of the conditions laid down in the permit for several shipments of waste.

(5) The documents needed for presenting the information according to paragraph 4 shall be specified in the conditions laid down in the permits for several shipments of waste according to Art. 6 , paragraph 2.

Art. 10 (1) For the import of waste listed in Annex 1 a registration document shall be issued by the Minister of environment and water following the order of Art. 87 of the WMA.

(2) Registration document according to paragraph 1 is not required for the import of wastes:

1. included in the report under Art. 14, paragraph 3;

2. from ferrous and non-ferrous metals carried out by persons that have obtained license following the order of Chapter V, Section III of the WMA.

Art. 11. (1) The registration document for import of wastes is the completed application form given in Annex 5, signed by the Minister of environment and water and stamped with the stamp of the Ministry of Environment and Water.

(2) The registration document for import of waste shall be issued for import of wastes subject to the contract under Art. 79, item 1 of the WMA.

Art. 12. (1) The import, export and transit of wastes shall be carried out only through border crossing points specified in Annex 6.

(2) The customs procedures for the import, export and transit of the wastes shall be carried out only by customs houses specified by an order of the Director of the Customs Agency in concert with the Minister of environment and water.

Art. 13. The import of waste is prohibited when:

1. the value of the products obtained after all stages of their pre-treatment before their submission for final recovery is higher than the value of the raw materials conventionally used in the respective production, or

2. the usage of the wastes in the respective production causes generation of larger quantities wastes than the usage of conventional raw-materials, or

3. the recovery of the waste is less economically effective in comparison with the usage of conventional for the respective production raw materials due to higher costs for recovery of the wastes or for disposal of the non-recoverable fractions.

Art. 14. (1) The import of waste in the country is prohibited:

1. for the wastes listed in Annex 7 and composed by the materials for which the targets, specified in § 9 from the Conclusive and transitional provisions in the WMA for the previous year, are not achieved when

during the previous year the operator of the installation where the waste is to be recovered has recovered less waste quantity from Bulgarian origin comparing to the waste quantity imported for recovery in the same installation.

2. specified in Annex 8 for which ban for landfilling is in force in case during the previous year the operator where the waste is to be recovered has recovered less waste quantity from Bulgarian origin comparing to the waste quantity imported for recovery in the same installation.

3. specified in Annex 3 for which ban for landfilling is in force in case during the previous year the operator where the waste is to be recovered has recovered less waste quantity from Bulgarian origin comparing to the waste quantity imported for recovery in the same installation.

4. not listed in Annex 1, 2 nor in Annex 3 for which ban for landfilling is in force in case during the previous year the operator where the waste is to be recovered has recovered less waste quantity from Bulgarian origin comparing to the waste quantity imported for recovery in the same installation.

(2) The prohibition under paragraph 1 shall not apply for waste, which cannot be replaced in the respective production with waste, generated in Republic of Bulgaria.

(3) The wastes for which the targets under paragraph 1, item 1 are not achieved and their codes according to Annex 1 shall be specified in the report under Art. 42, paragraph 2 of Regulation on packaging and packaging waste adopted by Council of Ministers Decree No 41 (promulgated in State Gazette No 19 form 2004).

(4) The import of wastes specified in the report under paragraph 3 shall be carried out after issuance of permit for import of waste following the order of Chapter V, Section V of the WMA.

Art. 15. The imported waste should be destined for recovery operation or set of recovery operations, which shall lead to production of final products which simultaneously shall fulfill the following conditions:

1. there is no need of further recovery;

2. fulfill all requirements for protection of the human health and the environmental requirements imposed to products, which are used for the same purpose and by the same manner.

CHAPTER II.
PROCEDURES FOR TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTE
Section I
Procedures for import of waste

Art. 16. (1) For the issuance of permit for import of waste the Bulgarian and the foreign natural and legal persons registered as traders according to the Commercial Act or according to their national legislation shall present an application in accordance with a form approved by an order of the Minister of environment and water and the documents proving the conditions under which the permit may be issued specified in Chapter V, Section V of the WMA.

(2) The notification under Art. 80, item 12 of the WMA shall be completed according to the instructions in Annex 4.

(3) The contract under Art. 80, item 5 of the WMA with the operator of the installation where the recovery of the waste will be carried out must contain the elements specified in Annex 9.

(4) The plan for the measures under Art. 80, item 15 of the WMA must contain description of the physical and chemical characteristics of the cargo, packaging, means of transport, planned loading and unloading, measures which shall be undertaken in case of incidents and/or pollution of the environment.

(5) The bank guarantee under Art. 80, item 16 of WMA shall be drawn up according to the form specified in Annex 10.

(6) The notification under Art. 80, item 12 of WMA must contain the operations leading to final recovery of the waste.

(7) for the import of waste for which issuance of registration document is required, the Bulgarian and the foreign natural and legal persons registered as traders according to the Commercial Act or their national legislation shall present application in accordance with the form specified in Annex 5.

Art. 17. (1) On receipt of the application for import of waste the Minister of environment and water or official person empowered by him shall send within 3 working days acknowledgment for receipt of the application to the applicant, the competent authorities concerned and to the consignee.

(2) The Director of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water on whose territory the recovery installation is located issues the standpoint under Art. 80, item 11 of the WMA on the basis the acknowledgment under paragraph 1 and a copy of the contract under Art. 80, item 5 of the WMA.

(3) After the issuance of the permit for import of waste the competent authority sends the original of the permit to the applicant and copies of it to the competent authorities concerned, to the Director of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water on whose territory the recovery installation is located and to the Central Customs Directorate of the Customs Agency.

(4) After the issuance of the registration document for import of waste the Minister of environment and water shall send the original of the registration document to the applicant and a copy of it to the Central Customs Directorate of the Customs Agency.

(5) Within 3 working days before the shipment is made the applicant shall inset the date of the shipment and otherwise complete the movement document and registration document and shall send copies of the movement document to the competent authorities concerned.

Art. 18. (1) Each waste cargo destined for import must be accompanied by movement document according to Annex 11 or notarized copy of the license for trade with waste from ferrous and non-ferrous metals or registration document according to Annex 5.

(2) The movement document or the registration document shall be completed by the applicant, the carriers and the consignee and shall be certified by the custom offices of entry in:

1. block 27 – of the movement document according to Annex 11;

2. in block 12 – of the registration document according to Annex 5.

(3) The applicant, the carriers, the consignee and the customs authorities shall retain a copy of the documents under paragraph 2.

(4) As soon as the waste has left Republic of Bulgaria, the customs office of entry shall send copy of the movement document or the registration document to the MEW.

(5) Within 3 working days following the receipt of the waste the consignee shall complete block 24 of the movement document and shall send copies of it to the applicant and the competent authorities concerned.

(6) Not later than 180 days following the receipt of the waste the consignee shall send the movement document with block 25 completed and stamped to the applicant and the competent authorities concerned.

Section II

Procedures for export of waste

Art. 19. (1) For issuance of permit for export of waste the Bulgarian and the foreign natural and legal persons registered as traders according to the Commercial Act or according to their national legislation shall present an application in accordance with a form approved by an order of the Minister of environment and water and the documents proving the conditions under which the permit may be issued specified in Chapter V, Section V of the WMA.

(2) The notification under Art. 80, item 12 of the WMA and the movement document under Art. 84, item 12 of the WMA shall be completed in accordance with the instructions in Annex 4 and Annex 11 respectively

(3) The contract under Art. 83, paragraph 1, item 1, point “b” of the WMA must contain the obligation of the consignee to provide for:

1. sending within 3 working days following the receipt of the waste copies of the movement document according to Annex 11 with completed block 24 to the applicant and to the competent authorities concerned;

2. sending not latter than 180 days following the receipt of the waste copies of movement document according to Annex 11 with completed block 25 to the applicant and to the competent authorities concerned;

3. bearing the costs arising from the duty to return the waste back to the state of export or their recovery or disposal in case the consignee completes block 25 of the movement document in violation to the legal requirements and as a result the bank guarantee or the insurance under Art.84, item 11 of WMA is released.

(4) The fulfillment of the requirements under paragraph 3 shall be proved by the acknowledgment under Art. 83, paragraph 1, item 1, point "b" of the WMA or by notarized copy of the contract with the consignee.

(5) The plan for the measures under Art. 84, item 10 of the WMA must contain:

1. packaging of the waste and the transport means;

2. planned loading and unloading of the waste;

3. measures, which will be undertaken in case of accident and/or pollution of the environment and the person who will bear the costs and the legal consequences if the shipment cannot be carried out in accordance with the contract under Art. 83, paragraph 1, item 1, point "b" of the WMA and conditions laid down in the permit.

(6) The bank guarantee under Art. 84, item 11 of the WMA shall be completed in accordance with the form given in Annex 10.

Art. 20. (1) The competent authority checks whether the application under Art. 19, paragraph 1 and the documents under Art. 84 of the WMA meet the legal requirements.

(2) In case some of the documents under Art. 84 of the WMA are not presented and/or the application or the notification according to Annex 4 is not duly completed, the competent authority notifies the applicant for correction of the irregularities and/or for presenting of additional information within the time limits laid down in Art. 74 of the WMA.

(3) The competent authority not later than 3 working days following the correction of the irregularities by the applicant and/or receiving of the necessary additional information, sends acknowledgment for receiving of application for export of waste to the competent authorities concerned and to the consignee attaching copy of the notification according to Annex 4 completed by the applicant.

(4) In case there are the grounds for rejection in Art. 77, paragraph 1, items 3, 5 and/or 6 of the WMA the competent authority may reject the issuance of the permit before sending the acknowledgment under Art. 3.

(5) The permit for export of waste shall be issued or rejected after the receiving of the consents or rejections by the transit states and the states of import.

(6) After the issuance of the permit for export of waste the competent authority shall send the original of the permit to the applicant and copies to the competent authorities concerned and to the Central Customs Directorate of Customs Agency.

(7) Not later than 3 working days before the shipment is made, the applicant shall insert the exact date of the shipment and completes blocks 1-22 of the movement document and sends copies of it to the competent authorities concerned.

Art. 22, (1) Each waste cargo destined for export must be accompanied by movement document.

(2) The movement document shall be completed by the applicant, the carriers and the consignee and shall be certified by the customs authorities of entry in block 26 of the movement document according to Annex 11.

(3) Copy of the documents certified in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be retained and stored by the applicant, the carriers, the consignee and by the customs authorities.

(4) As soon as the waste has left the customs territory, the customs house of departure sends copy of the movement document to MEW.

(5) Within 3 working days following the receipt of the waste, the consignee completes block 24 of the movement document according to Annex 11 and sends copies to the applicant and the competent authorities concerned.

(6) If the movement document with block 24 is not received after expiration of 42 days after the waste has left Republic of Bulgaria or if the movement document does not correspond to the permit issued, the competent authority notifies the state of import.

(7) Not later than 180 days following the receipt of the waste, the consignee shall send the movement document with completed block 25 in accordance with Annex 11 to the applicant and to the competent authorities concerned.

(8) In case that after expiration of 190 days from the date of receipt of the waste the movement document with completed block 25 according to Annex 11 is not received or the movement document does not correspond to the permit issued, the competent authority notifies the state of import.

Section III

Procedure for transit of waste

Art. 22. (1) Not later than 3 working days following the receipt of notification for transit of waste the Minister of environment and water or official person authorized by him shall send acknowledgment for receiving of the notification to the applicant and the state of export.

(2) After issuance of the permit for transit of waste the permit shall be send to the applicant with copy to the competent authorities concerned and to the Central Customs Directorate of Customs Agency.

(3) Not later than 3 working days before the shipment is made the applicant shall insert the date of the shipment and shall complete blocks 1-22 of the movement document and shall send copies of it to the competent authorities concerned.

Art. 23. (1) Each waste cargo destined for transit shall be accompanied by movement document.

(2) The movement document shall be completed by the applicant, the carriers and the consignee and shall be certified by the customs authorities of entry and departure in block 28 in accordance with Annex 11.

(3) As soon as the waste has left the customs territory, the customs authorities of departure shall send copy of the movement document to MEW.

(4) Not later than 42 days after the waste has left Republic of Bulgaria the applicant presents to the competent authority declaration that the waste is delivered to the consignee or copy of the movement document with block 23 or block 24 completed in accordance with Annex 11.

CHAPTER III

REGISTRATION AND REPORTING OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTE

Art. 24. The issued permits and registration documents and the information from the annual inquiries under Art. 87. Paragraph 4 of the WMA and the annual inquiries-declarations under Art. 88 of the WMA shall be entered in the registry under Art. 72, paragraph 3 of the WMA.

Art. 25. (1) Within 15 days following the expiration of the term of validity of the permit, the applicant informs in writing the Minister of environment and water for the quantities of waste imported, transited or exported under this permit.

(2) Within 15 days following the expiration of the term of validity of the contract under Art. 79, item 1 of the WMA, the applicant informs in writing the Minister of environment and water for the quantities of waste listed in Annex 1 imported in the country.

Art. 26. The persons that has obtained license issued following the order of Chapter V, Section III of the WMA and that carry out import of wastes from ferrous and non-ferrous metals shall present to the Ministry of environment and water annual inquiry according to the form given in Annex 12. The annual inquiry shall be presented in the Ministry of Environment and Water not later than 31 of March next year.

Art. 27. Persons that carry put export of wastes listed in Annex 1 and for which permit is not required shall present to the Ministry of environment and water annual inquiry-declaration according to the form given in Annex 13. The annual inquiry shall be presented in the Ministry of Environment and Water not later than 31 of March next year.

Art. 28. All documents used for permit issuance, the originals of the permits or the copies of them shall be kept by the competent authorities, the applicants, the waste holders and the consignees for a period not shorter than 3 years.

Art. 29 (1) All applications and accompanying documents shall be supplied in Bulgarian language and in cases when the originals of the documents are not in Bulgarian language a legalized translation in Bulgarian shall be presented.

(2) A translation fulfilling the requirements for legalization in accordance with the legislation of the respective state shall be supplied by the applicant at a request by the competent authorities concerned in a language acceptable for them.

CHAPTER IV.
ESTABLISHMENT OF BANK GUARANTEE OR INSURANCE

Art. 30 For obtaining a permit for import, transit transportation or export of waste listed in Annexes 2 and 3 the applicant shall present also a bank guarantee or insurance for covering the costs for transportation, including the cases under Art. 35 – 39 and for recovery or disposal of the waste..

Art. 31 (1) The amount of the bank guarantee or the insurance shall be determined as follows:

1. for waste listed in Annex 2 (Amber listed wastes) - not less than 500 levs per tone and not less than 50 000 levs per single shipment;

2. for waste listed in Annex 3 (Red listed wastes) – not less than 2000 levs per tone and not less than 200 000 levs per single shipment.

(2) Where the permit holder carries out import or export within the territory of the country using general notification (multiple movements), the deposited bank guarantee or insurance for the first shipment may be used as a guarantee for the subsequent, provided that he has explicitly requested so. Should the subsequent transboundary movement requires a higher amount of the financial guarantee, the applicant shall present to the MEW an additional bank guarantee or insurance.

Art. 32 (1) The bank guarantee shall be unconditional and unavoidable, and shall be issued by foreign bank with a credit rating AA of rating Agency Moody's" or by a Bulgarian bank. For the bank guarantee issued by foreign bank an aviso shall be issued by Bulgarian bank.

(2) The bank guarantee shall be issued in favour of the MEW and shall be released in case of non-fulfillment of the obligations of the applicant.

(3) With the bank guarantee, the bank assumes an obligation to transfer the amount of the bank guarantee and at first request in writing by the MEW on the account of MEW.

Art. 33. (1) The bank guarantee shall be released in the following cases:

1. for import or export - following the presentation of the documents under Article 18, para. 5 and Art. 21, para. 7 completed for the whole waste quantity;

2. for transit – following the presentation of the document under Art. 23, paragraph 4;

3. in case of invalidation of the permit – when the import or the export is not realized.

(2) If the obligations under paragraph 2 are fulfilled, the MEW notifies in writing the applicant for the fulfillment of obligations for the transboundary movement of waste and attaches the original of the bank guarantee, which is needed for its release by the bank.

Art. 34 (1) The insurance under Art. 30 shall be proved with an insurance policy issued by a company which is registered on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria and which carries out activities under Art. 6 of the Insurance Act.

(2) By the insurance contract the insurer shall be obliged in case the insurance event occurs to pay to the MEW the amount referred in Art. 31, paragraph 1.

(3) The compensation under the insurance should cover the costs under Art. 30 in case the insurance event occurs.

CHAPTER V.
CONTROL OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTE

Art. 35. (1) If transboundary movement of waste for which permit for export of waste is issued cannot be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down in the permit or with the contract under Art. 83, paragraph 1, item 1, point "b" of the WMA, the applicant or if he is not Bulgarian natural or legal person – the holder (including the original producers) of the waste must ensure:.

1. that the waste is returned in Republic of Bulgaria by the applicant itself or by the waste holder and that the waste is submitted for disposal or recovery, or

2. environmentally sound disposal or recovery of the waste in other state.

(2) Within 15 days from the date on which it is found that the transboundary movement of waste cannot be completed in accordance with the terms of the permit or the contract referred to Art. 83, paragraph 1, item 1, point "b" of the WMA, the applicant or the waste holder shall inform the Minister of environment and water

and the competent authorities concerned for the measures that he will undertake for fulfillment of its obligations under paragraph 1.

(3) If the persons referred in paragraph 1 do not fulfill their obligations arising under paragraphs 1 or 2, the Minister of environment and water or person authorized by him shall ensure the environmentally sound disposal or recovery of the waste in Republic of Bulgaria or in other state by releasing the bank guarantee or the insurance referred in Art. 30.

(4) The environmentally sound disposal or recovery of the waste shall be carried out within 90 days from the date on which the state of export has notified the Minister of environment and water and the Secretary of the Basel Convention unless the states concerned has agreed for other period of time.

(5) The obligations of the persons referred in paragraph 1 and the obligations of the Minister of environment and water to take the waste back and to dispose or recover it shall end when consignee completes block 25 of the movement document (documents) referred in Annex 11 for the whole waste quantity.

Art. 36. (1) If transboundary movement of waste for which permit or registration document for import of waste is issued cannot be carried out in accordance with the conditions laid down in the permit, registration document or with the contract under Art. 83, paragraph 1, item 1, point "b" of the WMA, the applicant immediately notifies the Minister of environment and water. .

(2) The Minister of environment and water or official person authorized by him shall notify the competent authorities of the state of export and the states of transit for the reasons for returning the waste.

Art. 37. (1) In case of export of waste considered as illegal traffic, which is the responsibility of the exporter or the waste holder, the exporter or the waste holder shall ensure that the waste in question is taken back and submitted for disposal and recovery or if impracticable – to be disposed or recovered in other state within 30 days from the time when the MEW was informed of the illegal traffic or within such other period of time as may be agreed by the competent authorities concerned.

(2) Within 3 days from the date on which it is found that the transboundary movement of waste is considered as illegal traffic, the applicant or the waste holder shall inform the Minister of environment and water and the competent authorities concerned for the measures that he will undertake for fulfillment of its obligations under paragraph 1.

(3) If the persons referred in paragraph 1 do not fulfill their obligations arising under paragraphs 1 or 2, the Minister of environment and water or person authorized by him shall take measures for environmentally sound disposal or recovery of the waste in Republic of Bulgaria or in other state. These measures shall be at expense of the applicant or the waste holder.

Art. 38. (1) In case of import of waste considered as illegal traffic which is the responsibility of the exporter or the waste holder, the Minister of environment and water or official person authorized by him shall notify the competent authorities of the state of export and the states of transit for the reasons for returning the waste or for its disposal in alternative and environmentally sound manner.

(2) The notification referred in paragraph 1 shall be send even when grounds for rejection of issuance of registration document for import of wastes listed in Annex 1 exist.

Art. 39. (1) In case of import of waste considered as illegal traffic which is the responsibility of the importer or the consignee, the importer or the consignee shall ensure that the waste in question is disposed and recovered in environmentally sound manner within 30 days from the time when the MEW ascertains the illegal traffic or within such other period of time as may be agreed by the competent authorities concerned.

(2) Within 3 days from the date on which it is found that the transboundary movement of waste is considered as illegal traffic, the importer or the consignee shall inform the Minister of environment and water and the competent authorities concerned for the measures that he will undertake for fulfillment of its obligations under paragraph 1.

(3) If the persons referred in paragraph 1 do not fulfill their obligations arising under paragraphs 1 or 2, the Minister of environment and water or person authorized by him shall take measures for environmentally sound disposal or recovery of the waste in Republic of Bulgaria or in other state. These measures shall be at expense of the applicant or the waste holder.

Art. 40. (1) Costs arising from the return of the waste or their environmentally sound disposal or recovery in an alternative and environmentally sound manner according to Art. 35 or costs arising from the

illegal traffic responsibility of the exporter or the waste producer shall be at expenses of the applicant or if he is not Bulgarian natural or legal person – of the waste holder (including the original producers of the waste).

(2) Costs form recovery or disposal of the waste in cases of illegal traffic responsibility of the importer or the consignee shall be at expenses of the importer or the consignee.

(3) When the responsibility of the illegal traffic cannot be imputed to either the exporter and producer or the importer and consignee the determination of the person who shall bear the costs for recovery or disposal of the waste including possible costs for transportation shall be carried out in cooperation with the competent authorities concerned.

Art. 41. In accordance with Art. 93, paragraph 1 of the WMA, the Director of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water that has issued the standpoint under Art. 80, item 11 of the WMA or person authorized by him checks at least once per year whether the operator of the installation where the imported waste are recovered fulfills the legal requirements and the conditions laid down in the permit for import of waste.

Art. 42 (1) The customs authorities shall undertake the activities of Art. 65, para 3 of the Customs Act at import, export and transit of waste in the cases of:

1. doubt about the compliance of the cargo with the accompanying documents;

2. declared waste, which is not accompanied by a permit, license for trade with wastes form ferrous and non-ferrous metals or registration document;

3. preliminary notification by the Minister of environment and water or person authorized by him.

(2) The Director of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water, on whose territory the Customs house is located, shall render co-operation to the customs authorities for clarification of the cases under paragraph 1 and taking decision on them.

Art. 43. In accordance with their obligations under the Ministry of Interior Affairs Act and the Rules for its implementation, the bodies of the National Authority "Police" and National Authority "Border Police" shall inspect the transport means and shall render cooperation if there are evidences for illegal traffic of waste.

FINAL PROVISION

§ 1. For the purpose of this Ordinance:

1. "Competent authority" is a governmental body designated as "Competent authority" under the Basel convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal or other governmental body which is responsible for the transboundary movement of waste in the respective state and which is authorized to implement the procedures for permitting the waste shipment. Competent authority in Republic of Bulgaria is the Minister of environment and water.

2. "Transboundary movement of waste" means any movement of wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of one State to, or through an area under the national jurisdiction of another State, or to or through an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State, provided that at least two States are involved in the movement.

3. "State of import" means any State to which a movement of waste is planned or made for disposal or recovery, or for loading on board before treatment in an area not under the jurisdiction of any State.

4. "State of export" means any State to which a movement of waste is planned or made.

5. "State of transit" means any state, other than the state of export or import, through which a movement of waste is planned or made.

6. "State concerned" means any state, which is state of export, transit or import.

7. "Consignee" means the person or undertaking to whom or to which the waste is shipped for recovery or disposal and which is authorized to carry out such activities according to the legislation in force in the place where these activities are carried out.

8. "Language acceptable for the competent authorities concerned" means the official language of the state concerned or language shown as acceptable to the Secretary of the Basel Convention by the competent authority as well as any language required by the competent authority of the state concerned for submission of documents before administrative authorities.

9. "Essential change in the conditions of the shipment" means every change in:

a) quantity of the waste with more than 10 %, or

b) quality of the waste as stipulated in the contract with the consignee, or

c) the type of wastes according to the codes in Annex 2 or 3 or the waste list according to the Ordinance No 3 on waste classification, or

d) recovery or disposal operations, or

e) consignee of the waste, or

f) the transport route in case this involves other states than those consented.

10. "Applicant" means Bulgarian or foreign natural and legal person registered as traders according to the Commercial Act who applies for issuance of permit following the order of Art. 72, paragraph 1 of the WMA.

11. "Illegal traffic of waste" means any transboundary movement of waste:

a) without notification to all States concerned when such notification is required, or

b) without the consent of all states concerned when such consent is required, or

c) with consent obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud, or

d) that does not conform in a material way with the documents, or

e) that results in disposal or recovery of wastes in contravention of the law, or

f) carried out in contravention of the requirements for import, export or transit of waste for which a permit is required.

12. "Single shipment" means each shipment by separate automobile, trailer, tank, wagon, ship, barge.

CONCLUSIVE PROVISIONS

§ 2. This Ordinance is adopted on the basis of Art. 72, paragraph 2 of the Waste Management Act and repeals the Ordinance on the cases that require a permit for import, export and transit transportation of waste, and on the conditions and procedures for permit issuance, adopted by the Council of Ministers Decree No. 166, dated 4th August 2000 (promulgated in State Gazette 66 of 11.08.2000, amended State Gazette No 67 of 15.08.2000).

§ 3. (1) The provisions of Art. 14, paragraph 1, item 1, Art. 14, paragraph 2, Art. 14, paragraph 3, Art 14, paragraph 4 are in force till the date of entry into force of the Treaty of Accession of Republic of Bulgaria to the European Union.

(2) The provision of Art. 14, paragraph 2, items 2, 3 and 4 is in force till 31st of December 2009.

Annex I

GREEN LIST OF WASTES[1]

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be moved as Green Tier wastes if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which (a) increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the amber or red lists, when taking into account the criteria in Annex 2, or (b) prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

GA. METAL AND METAL-ALLOY WASTES IN METALLIC, NON DISPERSIBLE FORM[(2)]

The following waste and scrap of precious metals and their alloys

GA 010	ex 7112 10	- of gold
GA 020	ex 7112 20	- of platinum (the expression "platinum" includes platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium)
GA 030	ex 7112 90	- of other precious metal, e.g., silver
		N.B. Mercury is specifically excluded as a contaminant of these metals or their alloys or amalgams.

The following waste and scrap of non-ferrous metals and their alloys:

GA 120	7404 00	Copper waste and scrap
GA 130	7503 00	Nickel waste and scrap
GA 140	7602 00	Aluminum waste and scrap
GA 150	ex 7802 00	Lead waste and scrap
GA 160	7902 00	Zinc waste and scrap
GA 170	8002 00	Tin waste and scrap
GA 180	ex 8101 91	Tungsten waste and scrap
GA 190	ex 8102 91	Molybdenum waste and scrap
GA 200	ex 8103 10	Tantalum waste and scrap
GA 210	8104 20	Magnesium waste and scrap (excluding those listed in AA190)
GA 220	ex 8105 10	Cobalt waste and scrap
GA 230	ex 8106 00	Bismuth waste and scrap
GA 240	ex 8107 10	Cadmium waste and scrap
GA 250	ex 8108 10	Titanium waste and scrap
GA 260	ex 8109 10	Zirconium waste and scrap
GA 270	ex 8110 00	Antimony waste and scrap
GA 280	ex 8111 00	Manganese waste and scrap
GA 290	ex 8112 11	Beryllium waste and scrap
GA 300	ex 8112 20	Chromium waste and scrap
GA 310	ex 8112 30	Germanium waste and scrap
GA 320	ex 8112 40	Vanadium waste and scrap
	ex 8112 91	Wastes and scrap of:
GA 330		- Hafnium
GA 340		- Indium
GA 350		- Niobium
GA 360		- Rhenium
GA 370		- Gallium
GA 400	ex 2804 90	Selenium waste and scrap
GA 410	ex 2804 50	Tellurium waste and scrap
GA 420	ex 2805 30	Rare earths waste and scrap

GA 430	7204	Iron or steel scrap
GB. **METAL BEARING WASTES ARISING FROM MELTING, SMELTING AND REFINING OF METALS**		
GB 010	2620 11	Hard zinc spelter
GB 020		Zinc containing drosses:
GB 021		- Galvanizing slab zinc top dross (> 90% Zn)
GB 022		- Galvanizing slab zinc bottom dross (> 92% Zn)
GB 023		- Zinc die casting dross (> 85% Zn)
GB 024		- Hot dip galvanizers slab zinc dross (batch) (> 92% Zn)
GB 025		- Zinc skimmings
GB 030		- Aluminum skimmings
GB 040	ex 2620 90	Slags from precious metals and copper processing for further refining
GB 050		Tantalum bearing tin slags with less than 0.5 % tin
GC. **OTHER WASTES CONTAINING METALS**		
GC 010		Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
GC 020		Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.)
GC 030	ex 8908 00	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
GC 040		Motor vehicle wrecks, drained of liquids
Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts:		
GC 050		Spent Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) Catalysts (eg: aluminium oxide, zeolites
GC 060		Spent metal bearing catalysts containing any of:
		- Precious metals:
		Gold
		Silver
		- Platinum-group metals:
		Ruthenium
		Rhodium
		Palladium
		Osmium
		Iridium
		Platinum
		- Transition metals:
		Scandium
		Titanium
		Vanadium
		Chromium
		Manganese
		Iron
		Cobalt
		Nickel
		Copper
		Zinc
		Yttrium

Zirconium
Niobium
Molybdenum
Hafnium
Tantalum
Tungsten
Rhenium

- Lanthanides (rare earth metals):
Lanthanum
Cerium
Praesodinium
Neodymium
Samarium
Europium
Gadolinium
Terbium
Dysprosium
Holmium
Erbium
Thulium
Ytterbium
Lutetium

GC 070	ex 2619 00	Slags arising from the manufacture of iron and carbon steel (including low alloy steel) excluding those slags which have been specifically produced to meet both national and relevant international requirements and standards(3)
GC 080		Mill scale (ferrous metal)

The following metal and metal alloy wates in metallic dispersable form:

GC 090		Molybdenium
GC 100		Tungsten
GC 110		Tantalum
GC 120		Titanium
GC 130		Niobium
GC 140		Rhenium
GC 150		Gold
GC 160		Platinum (the expression "platinum" includes platimum, iridum, osmium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium)
GC 170		Other precious metals e.g. silver

GD. WASTES FROM MINING OPERATIONS: THESE WASTES TO BE IN NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM

GD 010	ex 2504 90	Natural graphite waste
GD 020	ex 2514 00	Slate waste, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise
GD 030	2525 30	Mica waste
GD 040	ex 2529 30	Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste
GD 050	ex 2529 10	Felspar waste
GD 060	ex 2529 21 ex 2529 22	Fluospar waste
GD 070	ex 2811 22	Silica wastes in solid form excluding those used in foundry operations

GE. GLASS WASTE IN NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM

GE 010	ex 7001 00	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
GE 020		Glass fibre wastes

GF. CERAMIC WASTES IN NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM

GF 010		Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)
GF 020	ex 8113 00	Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites)
GF 030		Ceramic based fibres not elsewhere specified or included

GG. OTHER WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

GG 010		Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue gas desulphurization (FGD)
GG 020		Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings
GG 030	ex 2621	Bottom ash and slag tap from coal fired power plants
GG 040	ex 2621	Coal fired power plants fly ash
GG 050		Anode butts of petroleum coke and/or bitumen
GG 060	ex 2803	Spent activated carbon, resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production
GG 080	ex 2621 00	Slag from copper production, chemically stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) mainly for construction and abrasive applications
GG 090		Sulphur in solid form
GG 100		Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (having a pH less than 9)
GG 110	ex 2621 00	Neutralized red mud from alumina production
GG 120		Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides
GG 130		Carborundum (silicon carbide)
GG 140		Broken concrete
GG 150	ex 2620 90	Lithium-Tantalum and Lithium-Niobium containing glass scraps
GG 160		Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar

GH. SOLID PLASTIC WASTES:

Including, but not limited to:

GH 010	3915	Waste, parings and scrap of plastics of :
GH 011	ex 3915 10	- polymers of ethylene
GH 012	ex 3915 20	- polymers of styrene
GH 013	ex 3915 30	- polymers of vinyl chloride
GH 014	ex 3915 90	polymers or co-polymers e.g.:

- polypropylene
- polyethylene terephthalate
- acrylonitrile copolymer
- butadiene copolymer
- styrene copolymer
- polyamides
- polybutylene terephthalate
- polycarbonates
- polyphenylene sulphides

		- acrylic polymers - paraffins (C10-C13)[4] - polyurethane (not containing chlorofluorocarbons) - polysiloxalanes (silicones) - polymethyl methacrylate - polyvinyl alcohol - polyvinyl butyral - polyvinyl acetate - polymers of fluorinated ethylene (Teflon, PTFE)
GH 015	ex 3915 90	resins or condensation products e.g.: - urea formaldehyde resins - phenol formaldehyde resins - melamine formaldehyde resins - epoxy resins - alkyd resins - polyamides
GI. PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND PAPER PRODUCT WASTES		
GI 010	4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard:
GI 011	4707 10	- of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard
GI 012	4707 20	- of other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not colored in the mass
GI 013	4707 30	- of paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)
GI 014	470790	- other, including but not limited to: 1. laminated paperboard 2. unsorted waste and scrap
GJ. TEXTILE WASTES		
GJ 010	5003	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock):
GJ 011	5003 10	- not carded or combed
GJ 012	5003 90	- other
GJ 020	5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock
GJ 021	5103 10	- noils of wool or of fine animal hair
GJ 022	5103 20	- other waste of wool or of fine animal hair
GJ 023	5103 30	- waste of coarse animal hair
GJ 030	5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
GJ 031	5202 10	- yarn waste (including thread waste)
GJ 032	5202 91	- garnetted stock
GJ 033	5202 99	- other
GJ 040	5301 30	Flax tow and waste
GJ 050	ex 5302 90	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (Cannabis sativa L.)
GJ 060	ex 5303 90	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)
GJ 070	ex 5304 90	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of

		sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave
GJ 080	ex 5305 19	Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of coconut
GJ 090	ex 5305 29	Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee)
GJ 100	ex 5305 99	Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included
GJ 110	5505	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-madefibres
GJ 111	5505 10	- of synthetic fibres
GJ 112	5505 20	- of artificial fibres
GJ 120	6309 00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles
GJ 130	ex 6310	Used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile materials:
GJ 131	ex 6310 10	- sorted
GJ 132	ex 6310 90	- other
GJ 140	ex 6310	Waste textile floor coverings, carpets
GK. RUBBER WASTES		
GK 010	4004 00	Waste, parings and scrap of rubber (other than hard rubber) and granules obtained therefrom
GK 020	4012 20	Used pneumatic tyres
GK 030	ex 4017 00	Waste and scrap of hard rubber (for example, ebonite)
GL. UNTREATED CORK AND WOOD WASTES:		
GL 010	ex 4401 30	Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
GL 020	4501 90	Cork waste; crushed, granulated or ground cork
GM. WASTES ARISING FROM AGRO-FOOD INDUSTRIES		
GM 070	ex 2307 00	Wine lees
GM 080	ex 2308 00	Dried and sterilized vegetable waste, residues and byproducts, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included
GM 090	1522 00	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes
GM 100	0506 90	Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised
GM 110	ex 0511 91	Fish waste
GM 120	1802 00	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
GM 130		Wastes from the agro-food industry excluding by-products which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption
GM 140	ex 1500	Ехпадъци ех хранителни мазнини и масла ех живехински или растителен произход (напр. масла за пържене)
GN. WASTES ARISING FROM TANNING AND FELLMONGERY OPERATIONS AND LEATHER USE		
GN 010	ex 0502 00	Waste of pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brush making hair
GN 020	ex 0503 00	Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
GN 030	ex 0505 90	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
GN 040	ex 4110 00	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges

GO. OTHER WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

GO 010	ex 0501 00	Waste of human hair
GO 020		Waste straw
GO 030		Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed
GO 040		Waste photographic film base and waste photographic film not containing silver
GO 050		Single use cameras without batteries

Annex II

AMBER LIST OF WASTES[1]

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be moved as Amber Tier wastes if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which (a) increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the red list, when taking into account the criteria in Annex 2, or (b) prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

AA 010	от 2619 00	Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and stee[(2)]
AA 020	от 2620 19	Zinc ashes and residues[(2)]
AA 030	2620 20	Lead ashes and residues[2)]
AA 040	от 2620 30	Copper ashes and residues[2]
AA 050	от 2620 40	Aluminium ashes and residues[2]
AA 060	от 2620 50	Vanadium ashes and residues[2]
AA 070	2620 90	Ashes and residues[2] containing metals or metal compounds not elsewhere specified or included
AA 080	от 8112 91	Thallium waste, scrap and residues
AA 090	от 2804 80	Arsenic waste and residues[2]
AA 100	от 2805 40	Mercury waste and residues[2]
AA 110		Residues from alumina production not elsewhere specified or included
AA 120		Galvanic sludges
AA 130		Liquors from the pickling of metals
AA 140		Leaching residues from zinc processing, dusts and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, goethite, etc.
AA 150		Precious metal bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides
AA 160		Precious metal ash, sludge, dust and other residues such as:
AA 161		- ash from incineration of printed circuit boards
AA 162		- photographic film ash
AA 170		Lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
AA 180		Used batteries or accumulators, whole or crushed, other than lead-acid batteries, and waste and scrap arising from the production of batteries and accumulators, not elsewhere specified or included
AA 190	8104 20	Magnesium waste and scrap that is flammable, pyrophoric or emits, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities
AB. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS		
AB 010	2621 00	Slag, ash and residues[2], not elsewhere specified or included
AB 020		Residues arising from the combustion of municipal/household wastes
AB 030		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of metals
AB 040	от 7001 00	Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
AB 050	от 2529 21	Calcium fluoride sludge
AB 060		Other inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or

		sludges
AB 070		Sands used in foundry operations
AB 080		Spent catalysts not on the Green List
AB 090		Waste hydrates of aluminium
AB 100		Waste alumina
AB 110		Basic solutions
AB 120		Inorganic halide compounds, not elsewhere specified or included
AB 130		Used blasting grit
AB 140		Gypsum arising from chemical industry processes
AB 150		Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)

AC. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

AC 010	от 2713 90	Waste from the production/processing of petroleum coke and bitumen,excluding anode butts
AC 020		Asphalt cement wastes
AC 030		Waste oils unfit for their originally intended use
AC 040		Leaded petrol (gasoline) sludges
AC 050		Thermal (heat transfer) fluids
AC 060		Hydraulic fluids
AC 070		Brake fluids
AC 080		Antifreeze fluids
AC 090		Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives
AC 100	от 3915 90	Nitrocellulose
AC 110		Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges
AC 120		Polychlorinated naphthalenes
AC 130		Ethers
AC 140		Triethylamine catalysts for setting foundry sands
AC 150		Chlorofluorocarbons
AC 160		Halons
AC 170		Treated cork and wood wastes
AC 180	от 4110 00	Leather dust, ash, sludges and flours
AC 190		Fluff - light fraction from automobile shredding
AC 200		Organic phosphorous compounds
AC 210		Non-halogenated solvents
AC 220		Halogenated solvents
AC 230		Halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations
AC 240		Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethanes, dichloro-ethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)
AC 250		Surface active agents (surfactants)
AC 260		Liquid pig manure; faeces
AC 270		Sewage sludge

AD. WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

AD 010		Wastes from the production and preparation of

		pharmaceutical products
AD 020		Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
AD 030		Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
		Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:
AD 040		- inorganic cyanides, excepting precious metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides
AD 050		- organic cyanides
AD 060		Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
AD 070		Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
AD 080		Wastes of an explosive nature, when not subject to specific other legislation
AD 090		Wastes from production, formulation and use of reprographic and photographic chemicals and materials not elsewhere specified or included
AD 100		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatmentof plastics
AD 110		Acidic solutions
AD 120		Ion exchange resins
AD 130		Single use cameras with batteries
AD 140		Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases, not elsewhere specified or included
AD 150		Naturally occuring organic material used as a filter medium (such as bio-filters)
AD 160		Municipal/household wastes
AD 170	от 2803	Spent activated carbon having hazardous characteristics and resulting from its use in the inorganic chemical, organic chemical and pharmaceutical industries, waste water treatment, gas/air cleaning processes and similar applications.

1. Whenever possible, the code number of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, established by the Brussels Convention of 14th June 1983 under the auspices of the Customs Co-operation Council (Harmonized System Code) is listed opposite an entry. This code may apply to both wastes and products. This Decision does not include items which are not wastes. Therefore, the code - used by customs officials in order to facilitate their procedures as well as by others - is only provided here to help in identifying wastes that are listed and subject to this Decision. However, corresponding official Explanatory Notes as issued by the Customs Co-operation Council should be used as interpretative guidance to identify wastes covered by generic headings. The indicative "ex" identifies a specific item contained within a heading of the Harmonized System Code.

The code in bold in the first column is the OECD code: it consists of two letters (one for the list: **G**reen, **A**mber or **R**ed and one for the category of waste: **A**,**B**,**C**...) followed by a number

2. 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.

Annex III

RED LIST OF WASTES

"Containing" or "contamined with", when used in this list, mean that the substance referred to is present to an extent which (a) renders the waste hazardous when taking into account the criteria in Annex 2, or (b) renders it not suitable for submission to a recovery operation.

RA. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

RA 010	Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and/or polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT) and/or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), including any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50mg/kg or more
RA 020	Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolitic treatment of organic materials

RB. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

RB 010	Asbestos (dusts and fibres)
RB 020	Ceramic based fibres of physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos

RC. WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:

RC 010	- any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
RC 020	- any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin
RC 030	Leaded anti-knock compound sludges
RC 040	Peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide

Annex № 4
reffered in Art. 6, paragraph 1

Transboundary movement of wastes - Notification

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА И ВОДИТЕ
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATERS
Трансграничен превоз на отпадъци - известие/Transboundary movement of waste-Notification

1. Износител (име, адрес) Exporter (name and address) Лице за контакти: Contact Person: Тел. / Tel: Факс/Телекс / Fax/Telex: Причина за експорта: Reason for Export:	☐ Номер на известието: Notification number: (I) Еднократно придвижване Single movement ☐ (II) Общо известие (многократно придвижване) General notification (multiple movements) ☐ (III) Обезвреждане (не оползотворяване) Disposal (no recovery) (IV) Операция по оползотворяване Recovery operation ☐ Предварително оторизирано съоръжение (1) Да Yes ☐ Pre-authorized facility(1) Не No ☐ Регистр. номер на съоръжението (ако да) Registration number (if yes)
2. Вносител (име, адрес) Importer (name and address) Лице за контакти: Contact person: Тел./Tel: Факс/Телекс/Fax/Telex:	4. Общ брой на предполагаемите изпращания Total intended number of shipments 6. (I) Еднократен превоз (I) Single shipment Предполагаема дата: Projected date:
	5. Прогнозирано количество (3) Estimated quantity (3) кг. литри kg. liters (II) Многократен превоз (II) Several shipments Предполагаеми дати и честота Projected dates or expected frequency
7. Предполагаеми превозвачи (име, адрес) (2): Intended carriers (name, address) (2): Лице за контакти: Contact person: Тел./Tel: Факс/Телекс/Fax/Telex:	8. Преработвател (име, адрес): Disposer (name, address): Лице за контакти: Contact person: Тел / Tel: Факс/Телекс / Fax/Telex:
10. Причинител на отпадъците (име, адрес)(2): Waste generator (name, address)(2): Лице за контакти: Contact person: Тел / Tel: Факс/Телекс / Fax/Telex: Място на образуване и процес: Site of generation and process:	9. Начин(и) на третиране (4): Method(s) of disposal (4): 11. Начини за транспортиране (4): Mode(s) of transport (4):
	D код: D code: R код: R code: 12. Опаковка (4): Packaging (4): Вид: Type Номер: Number:
13. (I) Предназначение и състав на отпадъците: (I) Designation and composition of the waste:	(II) Специални изисквания за третиране: (II) Special handling requirements:
	14. Физически характеристики (4): Physical characteristics (4):
15. Идентификационен код на отпадъците: Waste identification code: в държавата-износител: in country of export: в държавата-вносител: in country of import:	**WIC:** **EWC:** **other (specify):**
	17. Y номер (4): Y number (4): 18. H номер (4): H number (4):
16.Класификация по ОИСР (1) OECD classification (1) жълт/amber ☐ червен/red ☐ и брой/and number други/other ☐ приложени детайли/attached details	19. Идентификационен номер на ООН: UN identification number: Наименование на превоза: Shipping name:
	ООН клас (4): UN class (4):
20. Заинтересовани държави. Кодов номер на компетентните органи, дата на съгласие, входни и изходни митнически учреждения: Concerned countries. Code number of Competent authorities, dates of consent, and specific points of entry and exit:	

Държава-износител Country of export	Транзитни държави Transit countries			Държава-вносител Country of import

21. Митнически пунктове на влизане и/или излизане от Европейския съюз: Customs offices of entry and/or departure (European Community): Влизане: Entry: Излизане: Departure:	23. Декларация на износителя / Exporter's declaration: Удостоверявам, че информацията е пълна и вярна доколкото ми е известно. Удостоверявам също, че законните писмени договорни задължения са спазени и че всяко приложимо потвърждение на други финансови гаранции е или ще бъде в сила, що се отнася до трансграничния превоз. 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 guarantees are or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement. Име / Name: Подпис: Signature: Дата / Date:
22. Брой приложения: Number of annexes attached:	

ЗА ПОЛЗВАНЕ ОТ КОМПЕТЕНТНИТЕ ОРГАНИ / FOR USE BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

24. Да се попълни от компетентните органи To be completed by competent authority of - по вноса (ЕИО, ОИСР) / import (EEC, OECD)	25. Съгласие за транспортирането, издадено от компетентните органи на (държава) : Consent to the movement provided by competent authority of (country): Наименование на компетентните органи, печат и/или подпис:

- по транзита (Базел) / transit (Basel) Известие получено на: Потвърждение изпратено на: Notification received on: Acknowledgment sent on: Наименование на компетентните органи, печат и/или подпис: Name of competent authority, stamp, and/or signature:	Name of competent authority, stamp and/or signature: Съгласието дадено на:/Consent given on: Съгласието изтича на:/Consent expires on: Специални условия (1) Да (виз поле 26) / Yes (see block 26) ☐ Specific conditions (1) Не / No ☐

(1) Отбележи с X/Enter X in appropriate box (2) Приложи списък, ако е повече от един/ Attach list if more than one
(3) Моля приложете подробен списък на многократните превози/Please attach detailed list if multiple shipments (4) Вижте кодовете на гърба/See codes of reverses

Списък на използваните в известието съкращения / List of abbreviations used in the notification

ТРЕТИРАНЕ (НЕ ОПОЛЗОТВОРЯВАНЕ) / DISPOSAL (NO RECOVERY)

D1 депониране (наземно или подземно)
Deposit into or onto land (e.g. landfill, etc.)

D2 Третиране на земята (напр. баодсградация на течни или утаечни отпадъци в почвата и т.н.)
Land treatment (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)

D3 Дълбочнинно инжектиране (напр. инжектиране на изпомпани отпадъци в кладенци, солни находища и естествени хранилища)
Deep injection (e. g. injection of pumpable discards into walls, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories)

D4 Повърхностни заграждения (напр. депонирането на течни или утаечни отпадъци в ями, блата, лагуни и др.)
Surface impoundment (e.g. placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)

D5 Специално изградени депа (напр. депониране в отделни клетки, които са изолирани помежду си и от околната среда, и др.)
Specially engineered landfill (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from another and the environment, etc.)

D6 Изхвърляне във водни басейни без морета и океани
Release into a water body except seas/oceans

D7 Изхвърляне в морета и океани, включително на морското дъно
Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion

D8 Биологично третиране, непосочено на друго място в този списък, чийто резултат са съединения или смеси, които се отстраняват с някоя от операциите от D1 до D12
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 D1 to D12

D9 Физико химично третиране, непосочено на друго място в този списък, чиито резултат са съединения или смеси, които се отстраняват с някоя от операциите от D1 до D12 (напр. изпаряване, сушене, калциниране и др.)
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 D1 to D12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)

D10 Изгаряне на земята
Incineration on land

D11 Изгаряне в морето
Incineration at sea

D12 Посоянно складиране (напр. разполагане на контейнери в мина и др.)
Permanent storage (e.g..emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)

D13 Смесване преди предаване на операциите от D1 до D12
Blending or mixing prior submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12

D14 Повторно опаковане преди предаване на операциите от D1 до D12
Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12

D15 Складиране по време на всяка от операциите от D1 до D12
Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D12

ОПЕРАЦИИ ПО ОПОЛЗОТВОРЯВАНЕ/ RECOVERY OPERATIONS

R1 Използване като гориво (освен при директно изгаряне) и други начини за генериране на енергия
Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy

R2 Възстановяване/регенериране на разтворители
Solvent reclamation / regeneration

R3 Рециклиране/възстановяване на органични вещества, които не са използвани като разтворители
Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents

R4 Рециклиране/възстановяване на метални съединения
Recycling/reclamation of metal compounds

R5 Рециклиране/възстановяване на други неорганични материали
Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials

R6 Регенерация на киселини и основи
Regeneration of acids or basis

R7 Възстановяване на компоненти, използвани за намаляване на замърсяването
Recovery of components used for pollution abatement

R8 Възстановяване на компоненти от катализатори
Recovery of components from catalysts

R9 Преработка на използвани масла или повторна употреба на масла
Used oils re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil

R10 Обработка на почвата, чийто резултат са подобрения за селското стопанство и за околната среда.
Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture ecological improvement

R11 Използване на остатъчни материали, получени от коя да е от операциите от R1 до R10
Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10

R12 Обмяна на отпадъци за насочване на отпадъците към коя да е от операциите от R1 до R11
Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11

R13 Натрупване на материали, предназначени за коя да е операция от R1 äî R12
Accumulation of material intended for any of the operations numbered R1 to R12

Начин на транспортиране
Modes of transport

R Шосе
Rail

T Влак/ж.п.
Train

S Море
Sea

A Въздух
Air

W Водни пътища на сушата
Inland Waterways

Видове опаковки:
Packaging types:

1 Варел
Drum
2 Дървен варел
Wooden barrel
3 Метален контейнер
Jerrican
4 Кутия
Box
5 Торба
Bag
6 Неднородна опаковка
Composite packaging
7 Контейнер под налягане
Pressure receptacle
8 Бидон
Bulk
9 Други (посочете)
Other (specify)

Физически характеристики:
Physical characteristics:

1 Прахообразни
Powdery/powder
2 Твърди
Solid
3 Вискозни/паста
Viscous/paste
4 Калообразни
Sludgy
5 Течни
Liquid
6 Газообразни
Gaseous
7 Други (посочете)
Other (specify)

Н номер и клас по ООН
H Number and UN Class

ООН, Н номер UN, H number		Предназначение Designation
1	H1	Експлозивни вещества/Explosive
3	H3	Запалими течности/Inflammable liquids
4.1	H4.1	Запалими твърди вещества/Inflammable solids
4.2	H4.2	Вещества и отпадъци, подлежащи на непосредствено изгаряне/Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion
4.3	H4.3	Вещества или отпадъци, които в контакт с вода освобождават запалими газове/Substances or wastes which in contact with water emit inflammable gases
5.1	H5.1	Окислителни вещества/Oxidizing
5.2	H5.2	Органични пероксиди/Organic peroxides
6.1	H6.1	Отровни (силно действуващи)/Poisonous (acute)
6.2	Í6.2	Заразни вещества/Infectious substances
8	H8	Корозивни вещества/Corrosives
9	H10	Освобождаване на токсични газове в контакт с въздух или вода /Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water
9	H11	Токсични (предизвикващи хронични болести или болести със забавено действиеToxic (delayed or chronic)
9	Í12	Екотоксични/Ecotoxic
9	Í13	С възможност, след отстраняване, да генерират други материали, напр. просмукване, което притежава някоя от горните характеристики /Capable, after disposal of yielding another material, e.g. leachate which possesses any of the characteristics listed above

Алекс I към Базелската конвенция дава информация за категориите отпадъци, контролирани от Конвенцията.
Тези категории са разделени на две групи, а именно Поток отпадъци (У1 до У18), отпадъци, включващи съставките.посочени от У19 до У45.
За подробности може да се обърнете към Анекс I на Базелската конвенция
Annex I to the Basel Convention provides information for the categories of wastes to be controlled by the convention.
These categories are divided into two groups, namely waste Stream (Y1 to Y18), wastes having as constituents the components listed Y19 to Y45.
Please refer to Annex I to the Basel Convention for details.

26 СПЕЦИФИЧНИ УСЛОВИЯ ЗА ИЗДАВАНЕ НА РАЗРЕШЕНИЕТО ЗА ТРАНСГРАНИЧНИЯ ПРЕВОЗ
SPECIFIC CONDITIONS ON CONSENTING TO THE MOVEMENT

Instructions for completing the Notification*

The exporter of other person (applicant, waste producer or state of export), which takes the obligation to notify for the planned transboundary movement of waste completes blocks 1-23.

The competent authority of the transit state (when it is a member of the Basel convention) or the state of export (when it is a member of the European union or the OECD) completes block 24.

Blocks 25 and 26 shall be used by the competent authorities of the state of export, state of import or transit state in making decisions regarding the planned transboundary movement of wastes.

Block 1:	Provide the full name and address, telephone and telex or telefax number of the exporter, and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person who can be contacted at any time in relation to any incident during movement of the consignment. In this block, the reasons for export of the waste are also given.
Block 2:	Provide the full name and address, telephone and telex or telefax number of the importer concerned with the proposed movement, and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person who can be contacted at any time in relation to any incident during movement of the consignment. Normally, the importer would be the disposer identified in block 8. In this case enter the words 'Same as block 8'. Where this is not so, both blocks 2 and 8 need to be completed.
Block 3:	This block indicates the type of notification in question. Provide A) whether the notification is intended to cover one shipment (single movement) or several shipments (general notification), and B) whether the waste is destined (i) for a disposal operation without recovery (Annex IV A of the Convention), or (ii) for a recovery operation (Annex IVB of the Convention). The information required by point C) concerning the pre-authorized facility, although useful, is not required under the Basel Convention. It is to be completed as part of the OECD System[1].
Block 4:	Provide the total intended number of shipments for the period of time over which waste is to be exported.
Block 5:	Provide the estimated total quantity and the estimated quantities for each individual shipment, preferably in kilograms or, if not otherwise possible, in litters Some countries may always require the weight to be given. It should be noted that, because of practical difficulties in estimating quantities or the expected dates of each shipment at the time of notification, a number of countries do not, in practice, require those quantities or dates to be indicated on the notification.
Block 6:	Provide either the expected date(s) of each shipment or, if this is not known, the period of time over which the waste is to be exported.
Block 7:	Provide the full name and address, telephone and telex or telefax number of the carrier and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax of the person to be contacted at any time in relation to any

* The Notification shall be completed in English.

	incident during movement of the consignment. If more than one carrier is involved, enter the words 'See attached list' and append a list giving the information required for each carrier.
Block 8:	Provide the full name, address, telephone and telefax or telex number of the disposer and the name, address, telex or telefax number of the person to be contacted. Provide the information on the actual site of disposal, if it is different from the location of the disposer.
Block 9:	Provide the method(s) of disposal (see the reverse side for codes) and also a description of the technology employed and the soundness, from an environmental point of view, of the method(s) followed. Attach additional information if necessary.
Block 10:	Provide the full name and address, telephone and telex or telefax number of the generator of the waste and the name address, telephone, telex or telefax of the person to be contacted at any time in relation to any incident during movement of the consignment. Additionally, provide information on the process by which the waste was generated and the site of generation. If the generator is the exporter, write in the block 'Same as block 1 '. When the waste is produced by more than one generator, enter words 'See attached list' and append a list providing the information required for each generator. Some countries may accept that the information concerning a generator of the waste is given in a separate Annex, which would be available to Competent authorities only.
Block 11:	Provide the proposed mean(s) of transport (see the reverse side for codes).
Block 12:	Provide the proposed packaging type(s) (see the reverse side for codes).
Block 13:	In block 13(i), provide the names by which the waste is commonly called, the chemical names of the constituents and their concentration. In block 13(ii), indicate any special precautions concerning the consignment, for example, producers, handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including, among other things, information on dealing with spillages, and transport emergency cards. Annexes should be used if necessary.
Block 14:	Indicate the physical characteristics of the waste at normal temperature and pressure (see the reverse side for codes).
Block 15:	Provide the waste identification code by which the material is designated in the country of export and if known, in the country of import. If appropriate, provide the designation of the waste according to an adopted uniform classification code such as the International Waste Identification Code (IWIC)[3], the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code[4], the Harmonized System (HS) code or and other code (to be specified). It should be noted that the use of these codes is not specifically required by the Basel Convention. However, many countries require some of the codes to be used.
Block 16:	Refers to OECD classification[5], which is required to be checked only for wastes going to recovery facilities under the OECD system[1]. This is not required under the Basel Convention. However some

	competent authorities of OECD Member Countries may require the classification to be used also in the case of movement from or to a non-OECD country.
Block 17:	Provide the Y number(s), which accord(s) with 'Categories of wastes to be controlled', and 'Categories of wastes requiring special consideration' given in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention (See Appendix 2 of this Instruction Manual).
Block 18:	For wastes listed in Annex I of the Convention, provide the H number(s) (see the reverse side for codes), which corresponds to the 'List of hazardous characteristics' given in Annex III of the Basel Convention (See Appendix 3 of this Instruction Manual).
Block 19:	Provide the UN identification number (i.e. 4 digit numbers), including proper shipping name, and, for wastes listed in Annex I of the Convention (Y1 - Y45), UN class (see the reverse side for codes). These codes are given in the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods[6]. The UN Recommendations provide conditions under which wastes are suitable for transportation internationally.
Block 20:	In the left-hand block, provide the name of the State of export, or the code for the country by using the OECD code and ISO Standard 3166 abbreviations (see Instruction Manual for the codes). Provide also the name, address, telephone and telefax/telex number of the competent authority of the State of export, the name of the border crossing or port and the customs office as the point of entry to or exit from a particular country. In the three middle blocks, provide the corresponding information on the States of transit in the order of transport. If more than three States of transit are involved, provide the required information on those States in an annex to the notification. In the right-hand block, provide the corresponding information on the State of import.
Block 21:	Completion required for consignments entering, passing through or leaving Member States of the European Community. Not required under the Basel Convention.
Block 22:	Specify the number of annexes attached. Annexes may refer to, for example, the list of several carriers (block 7) or generators of waste (block l0), as well as information on the method of disposal, the contract between the exporter and disposer and on the financial guarantees or insurances provided for the transboundary movement of waste.
Block 23:	Both the generator and exporter of the waste shall sign and date each copy of the notification before it is forwarded to the competent authority of the State of export. The name of the authorized representative of both the generator and the exporter should also appear in capital letters to accompany the signature. It should be noted that in practice a number of countries request only the exporter to fill in the declaration, because of the practical difficulties they may encounter in requesting a number of generators to fill in the declaration. It should be noted that by signing the declaration, the exporter and/or generator

	certifies that the information is complete and correct and that there is a valid written contract between the exporter and the disposer, and that the required financial guarantees are or shall be in force covering the transfrontier movement. The proof of insurance and information concerning the contract between the exporter and disposer and, if requested by the competent authorities, proof of other financial guarantees shall accompany the notification.
Block 24:	For use by the competent authority that is to acknowledge receipt of the notification. Under the Basel Convention, it is the responsibility of the competent authority of transit to issue an acknowledgment Under the OECD System[1], as well as nominally under the EC System[2], the competent authority of the State of import is to issue an acknowledgment
Block 25:	For use by the competent authority of any concerned country when providing written consent to a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Indicate the name of the country, the date of consent and the date on which it expires. If the movement is subject to specific conditions, place an (X) in the appropriate box and complete Block 26 on the reverse side of the form, or use a separate sheet of paper. When objecting to a movement, the competent authority may wish to write 'OBJECTION' in block 25. Block 26, or a separate sheet of paper, may be used to explain the objection.
Block 26:	This block can be used by competent authorities, instead of a separate sheet of paper, when providing specific conditions for their written consent to the movement or to explain their objection to the movement.

Annex № 5
referred in Art. 11, paragraph 1

Registration document for import of Green listed wastes

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

Registration document for import of Green listed wastes

1. Applicant (name, address) BULSTAT: Contact person: Tel.: Fax/Telefax:	☐ cument number: Registration document for : (I) Single shipment (II) Multiple shipment	
3. Disposer (name, a Contact person: Tel.: Fax/Telefax:	4. Permit for recovery No: Date of issuance:	5. Quantity of the waste kg. l.
6. Code and name of the wastes according to Annex 1:	7. (I) Single import Expected date of the shipment:	(II) Multiple import Total number of the expected shipments Expected dates and frequency:
8. Recovery operation:	R code:	9. Code of the wastes according to Ordinance No 3 on waste classification
10. Customs offices:	11. I certify that the information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. Applicant: /stamp and signature/	
12. FOR USE BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER		
Date of issuance: Minister of environment and water : /stamp and signature/		
12. FOR USE BY THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES OF THE CUSTOM OFFICE OF ENTRY		

Customs office	Date	Quantity	The wastes described above are imported in the country: /stamp and signature/

Annex № 6
referred in Art. 12, paragraph 1

Border crossing points through which the transboundary movement of wastes is admitted

№	**Border crossing points**
1	"Vrashka tchuka"
2	“Kulata”
3	“Gyueshevo”
4	“Kalotina”
5	Vidin
6	Oryahovo
7	Somovit
8	Nikopol
9	Ruse
10	Kardam
11	Durankulak
12	Port Varna
13	Port Burgas
14	Malko Tarnovo
15	Kapitan Andreevo
16	Svilengrad

Annex № 7
referred to in Art. 14, paragraph 1, item 1

Green listed wastes prohibited for import when the targets specified in § 9 of the WMA are not attained

GA. METAL AND METAL-ALLOY WASTES IN METALLIC, NON DISPERSIBLE FORM		
GA 140	7602 00	Aluminum waste and scrap
GA 430	7204	Iron or steel scrap
GE. GLASS WASTE IN NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM		
GE 010	от 7001 00	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
GE 020		Glass fibre wastes
GH. SOLID PLASTIC WASTES		
Including, but not limited to:		
GH 010	3915	Waste, parings and scrap of plastics of:
GH 011	от 3915 10	- polymers of ethylene
GH 012	от 3915 20	- polymers of styrene
GH 013	от 3915 30	- polymers of vinyl chloride
GH 014	от 3915 90	- polymers or co-polymers e.g.: polypropylene polyethylene terephthalate acrylonitrile copolymer butadiene copolymer styrene copolymer polyamides polybutylene terephthalate polycarbonates polyphenylene sulphides acrylic polymers paraffins (C10-C13) polyurethane (not containing chlorofluorocarbons) polysiloxalanes (silicones) polymethyl methacrylate polyvinyl alcohol polyvinyl butyral polyvinyl acetate polymers of fluorinated ethylene (Teflon, PTFE)
GH 015	от 3915 90	- resins or condensation products e.g.: urea formaldehyde resins phenol formaldehyde resins melamine formaldehyde resins epoxy resins alkyd resins polyamides
GI. PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND PAPER PRODUCT WASTES		
GI 010	4707 00	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard:
GI 011	4707 10	- of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard
GI 012	4707 20	- of other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not colored in the mass

GI 013	4707 30	- of paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)
GI 014	4707 90	- other, including but not limited to: 1) laminated paperboard 2) unsorted waste and scrap

GK. RUBBER WASTES:

GK 020	4012 20	Used pneumatic tyres

Amber listed wastes prohibited for import for which ban on landfilling is in force

AA. Metal Bearing Wastes

AA 090	от 2804 80	Arsenic waste and residues[2]
AA 100	от 2805 40	Mercury waste and residues[2]
AA 130		Liquors from the pickling of metals

AB. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

AB 010	2621 00	Slag, ash and residues[2], not elsewhere specified or included

AC. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

AC 040	Leaded petrol (gasoline) sludges
AC 050	Thermal (heat transfer) fluids
AC 060	Hydraulic fluids
AC 070	Brake fluids
AC 080	Antifreeze fluids
AC 110	Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges
AC 120	Polychlorinated naphthalenes
AC 150	Chlorofluorocarbons
AC 160	Halons
AC 190	Fluff - light fraction from automobile shredding
AC 200	Organic phosphorous compounds
AC 230	Halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations
AC 240	Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethanes, dichloro-ethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)
AC 260	Liquid pig manure; faeces

AD. WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

AD 010	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
AD 040	- inorganic cyanides, excepting precious metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides
AD 050	- organic cyanides
AD 060	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
AD 070	Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
AD 150	Naturally occuring organic material used as a filter medium (such as bio-filters)
AD 160	Municipal/household wastes

Annex № 9
referred in Art. 16, paragraph 3

BASIC ELEMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE EXPORTER AND THE DISPOSER

Contracts for the shipment of waste destined for disposal operations should dearly set out the rights and obligations of each party and demonstrate a positive and mutually responsible approach. The objective is to have a contract that is acceptable, clear, workable and fair to both parties.

It should be noted that a contract should conclude before the notification is provided and the competent authorities have issued their authorizations to the movement of waste. Therefore, the contract concluded at that stage should include a caveat "subject to authorization", in order to avoid possible practical trade problems in case the proposed movement of waste will not be permitted by the competent authorities.

The following elements should be considered for inclusion in the contract.

1. ***SCOPE OF DISPOSER'S SERVICES***

Specify that the disposer will accept the waste in question, providing that the transboundary movement meets certain agreed on quality requirements (within agreed levels of tolerance) described in section 3. Specify that waste disposal facility is authorized or permitted to handle waste.

2 ***TERM OF CONTRACT***

Specify clearly the time period of the contract, which has to be maximal outside the period of the actual movement. In the contract for multiple movements specify, if appropriate, the exact date and frequency of shipments.

3.WASTE MATERIAL AND METHOD OF DISPOSAL

Provide a full description of the waste pursuant to the contract and the disposal process for which it is destined, as well as the nature and quantity of wastes arising from the recovery operations and their destination. Specify the mutually agreed acceptance waste criteria for the disposer.

4.QUANTITY

Specify the quantity of waste (in kilograms, cubic meter, or liters) that the disposer agrees to receive.

S.DELIVERY

Specify the type of packaging that will be used in transport, appropriate manner for loading and reloading, etc.

Specify that the exporter will inform the disposer of the exact date of any shipment pursuant to the contract and the expected date of arrival to the disposer's premises and completion of the disposal operations.

4. TITLE

Specify the conditions for transfer of ownership and of liability for each party, clearly defining the areas covered, for example: loss, theft, damages (clarify what is meant by "damage").

7.INSPECTION AND ACCEPTANCE

Specify which party shall be responsible for ensuring the inspection, sampling, and analysis, as well as the procedures to follow in case of nonconformity of the sample according to criteria in section 3 and/or rejection of the shipment. Specify which party shall bear the cost of each of these items. Specify alternative management for each

party and the chain of responsible panics, in cases where the disposer cannot accept the wastes in question. Remember that the Basel Convention contains the Duty to Re-import from the State of export (Article 8).

8.REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTS OF EXPORTER ANDEOR DISPOSER

Specify the representations and warrants of each company, for example, concerning the competence of each party and his license/authorization to operate.

9.LIABILITY

Clearly delineate the responsibility for third-party property damage and any other specific damages (e.g. damage to environment, trading loss, loss of profit, etc.).

10. INSURANCE

Specify that the each party carry the bank guarantees or insurance for covering of damages

11. *LAW AND ARBITRATION*

Specify the procedures and time frame to be followed in the event of a dispute arising from the contract (e.g. agreement to pursue a non-legal resolution to the dispute or to refer the dispute to an arbitration tribunal such as the ICC Court of Arbitration).

12. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Specify the compensation.

Specify the terms and conditions for adjustment of the compensation.

Annex 10
referred to Art.16 (5)

An exemplary form of a bank guarantee

LETTER OF A BANK GUARANTEE

To
The Ministry of Environment and Water

Bank guarantee

for securing the import/export/transit
of..... (name and quantity of waste)
by..... (name of the company-applicant) in accordance with the Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste.

We, …… (bank), represented by …….. with headquarter (address) ……. are notified by our client …….. (applicant) that in accordance with the Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste a bank guarantee is necessary for securing the fulfillment of the obligations of the company arising from the import/export/transit of waste.

With this Guarantee we shall unconditionally, irrevocably and at first demand from MEW to transfer the sum amounting BGL..... on the account of the Ministry of Environment and Water, in a case that the transboundary movement of waste cannot be completed in accordance with the requirements of the Basel convention on the control of transboundary movement of wastes and their disposal and the conditions laid down in the permit for transboundary movement of waste or if the measures envisaged in Art. 8 and Art. 9 of the same convention must be taken.

This Bank Guarantee shall be in force from …….... (date).

The Bank Guarantee shall be exempted by the Ministry of Environment and Water (MEW) in case the following conditions are fulfilled:

- in the cases of import or export – following the presentation of the documents referred in Article 18, paragraph 5 and Article 21, paragraph 7 of the Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste
- in the cases of transit - following the presentation of the document referred in Article 23, paragraph 4 of the Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste
- in case of voidance of the permit issued – if the transboundary movement is not carried out.

For the purposes of this bank guarantee the bank specifies official mail address: .....……

The bank is obliged to accept any correspondence related to this guarantee.

The bank is obliged to maintain its official address and if it becomes necessary to change it to notify in advance the Ministry of Environment and Water.

Manager:
(name, signature and seal)

Annex № 11 referred in Art. 18, paragraph 1 **Movement document**

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА И ВОДИТЕ

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATERS

ТРАНСГРАНИЧЕН ПРЕВОЗ НА ОТПАДЪЦИ – Документ за превоза

TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTE - Movement document

1.(i) Износител (име, адрес) Exporter (name, address) Лице за контакти/Contact person: Тел./Tel.: Факс/Телекс: Fax/Telex:	3. Съответства на известие No: Corresponding to Notification No: Вид на известието/Movement subject of (2) еднократно известие/single notification ☐ общо известие/general notification ☐	4. Пореден номер на пратката: Serial number of shipment:
(ii) Причинител (име, адрес) Waste Generator (name, address) Лице за контакти/Contact person: Тел./Tel.: Факс/Телекс: Fax/Telex: Място на образуване: Site of generation:	8. Преработвател (име, адрес) Disposer (name, address) Лице за контакти/Contact person: Тел./Tel.: Факс/Телекс: Fax/Telex: Действително място на обезвреждане: Actual site of disposal:	
2. Вносител (име, адрес): Importer (name, address): Лице за контакти/Contact person: Тел./Tel.: Факс/Телекс: Fax/Telex:	9. Методи на обезвреждане (4): Method(s) of disposal (4): D код/ R код: D code/ R code: Използвана технология/Technology employed*: *(приложете детайли, ако е необходимо/attach details if necessary)	

5. I-ви превозвач (име, адрес): 1st Carrier (name, address): Регистрационен No/Registration No: Тел./Tel: Факс/Телекс/Fax/Telex:	6. II-ри превозвач (име, адрес): 2nd Carrier (name, address) Регистрационен No/Registration No: Тел./Tel: Факс/Телекс/Fax/Telex:	7. Последен превозвач (име, адрес) Last Carrier (name, address) Регистрационен No/Registration No: Тел./Tel: Факс/Телекс/Fax/Telex:
10. Регистрация на превозното средство (3) Identity of means of transport(3) Дата на превоза/Date of transfer: Подпис на представител на превозвача: Signature of Carrier's representative:	11. Регистрация на превозното средство (3) Identity of means of transport(3) Дата на превоза/Date of transfer: Подпис на представител на превозвача: Signature of Carrier's representative:	12. Регистрация на превозното средство (3) Identity of means of transport(3) Дата на превоза/Date of transfer: Подпис на представител на превозвача: Signature of Carrier's representative:
13. Предназначение и химически състав на отпадъците: Designation and chemical composition of waste:		14. Физически характеристики (3): Physical characteristics (3): 17. Действително количество/Actual quantity кг/kg литра/liter
15. Идентификационен код на отпадъците/Waste identification code на държавата-износител/in country of export: на държавата-вносител/in country of import: Митнически код/Customs code: WIC : EWC : други/other (specify):		18. Опаковка/Packaging Вид/Type (3): Брой/Number: 19. ООН класификация/UN classification: ООН име за превоз/UN shipping name: ООН идентификационен номер: UN identification number: ООН клас/UN class (3): Н номер/H number(3): Y номер/Y number:
16. Класификация по ОИСР (2): OECD classification (2): Жълт/amber Червен/red и брой/and number други/other* *(приложи детайли, напр. зелен списък/attach details)		

20. Специални изисквания: Special handling requirements:	22. Декларация на износителя: Удостоверявам, че информацията в поз. 1-19 и поз. 13-21 е пълна и вярна според известните ми сведения. Аз удостоверявам също, че законните писмени договорни задължения са спазени, че всяко приложимо потвърждение или други финансови гаранции са в сила що се отнася до трансграничния превоз и че всички необходими разрешителни са получени от компетентните органи на държавите. Exporter's declaration: I certify that the information in blocks 1 to 9 and 13 to 21 above 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 guarantees are in force covering the transboundary movement and that all necessary authorizations have been received from the competent authorities of the States concerned.
21. Действителна дата на превоза: Actual date of shipment:	Дата/Date: Подпис/Signature: Име/Name:

ПОПЪЛВА СЕ ОТ ВНОСИТЕЛЯ/ПРЕРАБОТВАТЕЛЯ / TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPORTER/DISPOSER

23. Товара е получен от вносителя на (ако не е преработвател): Shipment received by importer on (if not Disposer): приети/accepted: ☐ Количество/Quantity received: кг/kg литри/liters върнати/rejected: Дата/Date: Име/Name: Подпис/Signature:	25. Удостоверявам, че обезвреждането на описаните по-горе отпадъци е извършено. I certify that the disposal of the waste described above has been completed.
24. Товара е получен от преработвателя на: Shipment received at Disposer on: приети/accepted: ☐ Количество/Quantity received: кг/kg литри/liters върнати/rejected: Дата/Date: Име/Name: Подпис/Signature:	Дата/Date: Име/Name:
Предполагаемо време за обезвреждане/Approximate date of disposal: Метод на обезвреждане/Method of disposal:	Подпис и печат: Signature and stamp:

(1) Приложи списък, ако е необходимо/Attach list if more than one; (2) Отбележи с X/Enter X in appropriate box;

(3)Виж кодовете на гърба/See codes on the reverse; (X)Незабавно потърси компетентните власти/Immediately contact competent authorities;

(4) Ако има повече превозвачи, приложи информацията, изисквана в поз. 6 и 11/
If more than three carriers, attach information as required in blocks 6 and 11.

писък на съкращенията, използвани в документа за превоза List of abbreviations used in the movement document

ОБЕЗВРЕЖДАНЕ / (поз. 9)

D1 - депониране в или на земя (напр. депа, и др.)
D2 - третиране на земята (напр. баодсградация на течни или утаечни отпадъци в почвата и т.н.)
D3 - Дълбочнинно инжектиране (напр. инжектиране на изпомпани отпадъци в кладенци, солни находища и естествени хранилища)
D4 - Повърхностни заграждения (напр. депонирането на течни или утаечни отпадъци в ями, блата, лагуни и др.)
D5 - Специално изградени депа (напр. депониране в отделни клетки, които са изолирани помежду си и от околната среда, и др.)
D6 - Изхвърляне във водни басейни без морета и океани
D7 - Изхвърляне в морета и океани, включително на морското дъно
D8 - Биологично третиране, непосочено на друго място в този списък, чийто резултат са съединения или смеси, които се отстраняват с някоя от операциите от D1 до D12
D9 - Физико химично третиране, непосочено на друго място в този списък, чиито резултат са съединения или смеси, които се отстраняват с някоя от операциите от D1 до D12 (напр. изпаряване, сушене, калциниране и др.)
D10 - Изгаряне на земята
D11 - Изгаряне в морето
D12 - Посоянно складиране (напр. разполагане на контейнери в мина и др.)
D13 - Смесване преди предаване на операциите от D1 до D12
D14 - Повторно опаковане преди предаване на операциите от D1 до D12
D15 - Складиране по време на всяка от операциите от D1 до D12

DISPOSAL/NO RECOVERY (Block 9)

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 numbered D1 to D12
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 numbered D1 to D12 (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 numbered D1 to D12
D14 - Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12
D15 - Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to D12

ОПОЛЗОТВОРЯВАНЕ (поз. 9)

R1 - Използване като гориво (освен при директно изгаряне) и други начини за генериране на енергия
R2 - Възстановяване/регенериране на разтворители
R3 - Рециклиране/възстановяване на органични вещества, които не са използвани като разтворители
R4 - Рециклиране/възстановяване на метални съединения
R5 - Рециклиране/възстановяване на други неорганични материали
R6 - Регенерация на киселини и основи
R7 - Възстановяване на компоненти, използвани за намаляване на замърсяването
R8 - Възстановяване на компоненти от катализатори
R9 - Преработка на използвани масла или повторна употреба на масла
R10 - Обработка на почвата, чийто резултат са подобрения за селското стопанство и за околната среда
R11 - Използване на остатъчни материали, получени от коя да е от операциите от R1 до R10
R12 - Обмяна на отпадъци за насочване на отпадъците към коя да е от операциите от R1 до R11
R13 - Натрупване на материали, предназначени за коя да е операция от R1 до R12

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Block 9)

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 basis
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 materials intended for any operation numbered R1 to R10

Начин на транспортиране (поз.10-12)
Means of transport (Blocks 10-12)

R Шосе
Rail
T Влак/ж.п.
Train
S Море
Sea
A Въздух
Air
W Водни пътища на сушата
Inland waterways

Видове опаковки (поз.18)
Packaging types (Block 18)

1 Варел / Drum
2 Дървен варел
Wooden barrel
3 Метален контейнер
Jerrican
4 Кутия / Box
5 Торба / Bag
6 Неоднородна опаковка
Composite packaging
7 Контейнер под налягане
Pressure receptacle
8 Бидон / Bulk
9 Други (посочете)
Other (specify)

Физически характеристики (поз.14)
Physical characteristics (Block 14)

1 Прахообразни
Powdery/powder
2 Твърди
Solid
3 Вискозни/паста
Viscous/paste
4 Утайки
Sludgy
5 Течни
Liquid
6 Газообразни
Gaseous
7 Други (посочете)
Other / specify

Н номер и клас по ООН (поз.19) / H number and UN class (Block 19)

ООН и Н номер UN, H number	Предназначение Designation
1 Í1	Експлозивни вещества/ Explosive
3 Í3	Запалими течности/ Inflammable liquids
4.1 Í4.1	Запалими твърди вещества/ Inflammable solids
4.2 Í4.2	Вещества и отпадъци, подлежащи на непосредствено изгаряне / Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion
4.3 Í4.3	Вещества или отпадъци, които в контакт с вода освобождават запалими газове / Substances or wastes which in contact with water emit inflammable gases
5.1 Í5.1	Окислителни вещества/Oxidizing
5.2 H5.2	Органични пероксиди/Organic peroxides
6.1 H6.1	Отровни (силно действуващи)/Poisonous (acute)
6.2 Í6.2	Заразни вещества/Infectious substances
8 H8	Корозивни вещества/Corrosives
9 H10	Освобождаване на токсични газове в контакт с въздух или вода /Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water
9 H11	Токсични (предизвикващи хронични болести или болести със забавено действиеToxic (delayed or chronic)
9 H12	Екотоксични/Ecotoxic
9 H13	С възможност, след отстраняване, да генерират други материали, напр. просмукване, което притежава някоя от горните характеристики /Capable, after disposal of yielding another material, e.g. leachate which possesses any of the characteristics listed above

ПОПЪЛВА СЕ ОТ МИТНИЧЕСКИТЕ ОРГАНИ / FOR USE BY CUSTOMS OFFICES

26. ДЪРЖАВА-ИЗНОСИТЕЛ ИЛИ ИЗХОДНО МИТНИЧЕСКО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
COUNTRY OF EXPORT/DISPATCH OR CUSTOMS OFFICE OF EXIT

Отпадъците, описани по-горе са напуснали страната на / The waste described overleaf has left the country on:

Печат / Stamp:
Подпис / Signature:

28. ПЕЧАТИ НА МИТНИЦИТЕ НА ТРАНЗИТНИТЕ ДЪРЖАВИ / STAMPS OF CUSTOMS OFFICES OF TRANSIT COUNTRIES

Име на държава / Name of country:		Име на държава / Name of country:	
Внасяне / Entry	Изнасяне / Departure	Внасяне / Entry	Изнасяне / Departure

27. ДЪРЖАВА-ВНОСИТЕЛ/ МЕСТОНАЗНАЧЕНИЕ
COUNTRY OF IMPORT/DESTINATION

Отпадъците, описани по-горе са внесени в страната на :

Име на държавата / Name of country:		Име на държавата / Name of country:	
Внасяне / Entry	Изнасяне / Departure	Внасяне / Entry	Изнасяне / Departure

The waste described overleaf has entered the country on: Печат / Stamp: Подпис / Signature:				

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

The exporter/generator of waste is to complete blocks 1-9 and 13-22. Carriers of waste to complete blocks 10-12 (the first carrier completes block 10, the second block 11 and the last carrier block 12). The importer (if not the disposer) is to complete block 23. The disposer is to complete blocks 24 and 25. Blocks 26-27 are for use by customs offices.

Circulation of the movement document

A movement document must accompany each consignment. In the case of a general notification, a separate movement document is required for each consignment In this case it is required to enclose a copy of the fully authorized notification to with the movement document.

At the time of shipment, the exporter/generator completes the movement document. The first carrier completes and signs block 10. A copy of movement document is left with the exporter/generator of waste for filing.

Each successive carrier does the same as the first carrier by completing block 11 of block 12 at the time of transfer. If more than three carriers art involved in a particular movement of waste, an attachment giving the appropriate information shall be annexed to the document

When the disposer has received the waste, an authorized representative of the disposer completes block 24 and gives a copy to the last carrier. The disposer shall sand a signed copy of the document to the exporter, the competent authority of the State of export, State of import and to other competent authorities concerned.

When the disposal of waste has been completed, the disposer completes block 25 of the document and sends copies of it to the exporter, the competent authority of the State of export, State of import and to other competent authorities concerned. The original movement document is retained by the disposer for filing.

Block 1:	Provide the same information as given for blocks 1 and 10 in the notification.
Block 2:	Provide the same information as given for block 2 in the notification.
Block 3:	Enter the notification number to which the particular consignment refers. This is copied from the top right of the notification. Indicate whether this particular movement is subject to a single notification or a general notification for multiple movements.
Block 4:	For multiple movements enter the serial number of the shipment in relation to the total number of intended shipments shown in block 4 on the notification, for example, enter the words ?4 out of 11? for the fourth shipment of eleven intended shipments under a general notification.
Block 5-7:	Enter the full name and address, telephone and telefax or telex number of each actual carrier and the name, address, telephone, telefax of the person to be contacted in case of emergency. Indicate the information on the first carrier in block 5, for the second carrier in block 6, and for the last carrier in block 7. When more than three carriers are involved, appropriate information on each should be appended to the form.
Block 8-9:	Provide the same information as given for blocks 8 and 9 in the notification.
Block 10-12:	Provide the means of transport being used (see reverse side of the form for codes), and if appropriate, the license or registration number of the means of transport. Each subsequent carrier or his representative is to sign the document when taking possession of the consignment. The first carrier is to complete block 10, the second carrier block 11, and the last carrier block 12. When more than three carriers are involved, appropriate information on each should be appended to the form.

	A copy of the signed form is to be retained by the exporter. At each successive transfer of the consignment to another carrier, a copy of the signed form is to be retained by the previous carrier. The first date of transfer should correspond to the date when the transboundary movement actually started.
Block 13-16:	Provide the information given in corresponding blocks in the notification.
Block 17:	Enter the actual weight (in kg) or the actual volume (in litters) of the consignment being transported and, wherever possible, attach copies of weighbridge tickets. Some countries may always require the weight to be given.
Block 18:	Enter the type of packaging (see the reverse side of the form for codes), and the number of packages making up the consignment.
Block 19:	Provide the same information as given for blocks 17, 18 and 19 in the notification.
Block 20:	Indicate any special precautions concerning the consignment, for example, producers handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including, among other things, information on dealing with spillages, and transport emergency cards. Annexes should be used if necessary.
Block 21:	Enter the date when the shipment actually starts. This date should correspond to the first date of transfer indicated in block 10.
Block 22:	At the time of shipment, the authorized representative of the exporter/generator shall sign and date the movement document. The name of the authorized representative of the exporter/ generator should also appear in capital letters to accompany the signature. It should be noted that by signing the declaration, the exporter and/or generator certifies the completeness and correctness of information as well as the existence of the contract and the necessary financial guarantees and insurances. He also certifies that all necessary authorizations have been received from the competent authorities concerned. Some countries may require a copy or an original authorization from the competent authorities to be enclosed with the movement document.
Block 23:	To be completed by the importer if not the disposer. Enter the amount of waste received in kilogrammes and/or in litres, date of receipt, the name of the importer, and the signature of his authorized representative. The name of the authorized representative of the importer should also appear in capital letters to accompany the signature. Indicate also whether the waste has been accepted or rejected by ticking the appropriate box. If the shipment is rejected, for any reason, the importer must immediately contact his competent authority(ies). Upon receipt of waste, the importer shall give a signed copy of the movement document to the carrier. The importer shall also send signed copies to the exporter and the competent authority of the State of export. Some countries require this certification to be given within three working days and to be delivered also to other competent authorities concerned. The original movement document shall accompany the waste and be completed and signed by the carrier(s) when it is delivered form the importer to the disposer.
Block 24:	To be completed by the authorized representative of the disposer on

	receipt of a transboundary consignment of the waste. Enter the amount of waste received in kilogrammes and/or in litres, date of receipt, the name of the disposer, and the signature of his authorized representative. The name of his authorized representative of the disposer should appear in capital letters to accompany the signature. Indicate also whether the waste has been accepted or rejected by ticking the appropriate box. If the shipment is rejected, for any reason, the disposer must immediately contact his competent authority(ies). Indicate also the date by which the disposal of waste will be completed, and the method of disposal. Upon receipt of waste, the importer shall give a signed copy of the movement document to the carrier. The importer shall also send signed copies to the exporter and the competent authority of the State of export. Some countries require this certification to be given within three working days and to be delivered also to other competent authorities concerned. The original movement document normally is to be retained by the disposer.
Block 25:	To be completed by the disposer to certify the completion of disposal of the waste. Enter the date of disposal, the name of the disposer and the signature of his authorized representative of the disposer. The name of the authorized representative of the disposer should also appear in capital letters to accompany the signature. Signed copies of the form with block 25 completed shall be sent to the exporter and to the competent authority of the State of export. Some countries require this certification to be given within 180 days of receipt of the waste and to be sent also to the other competent authorities concerned. The original movement document normally is to be retained by the disposer.
Block 26-28:	Not specifically required by the Basel Convention. These are for control by customs offices at the borders of the country of export, transit and import. Some countries may require the customs office at the borders where waste leaves the territory to send a copy of the movement document to the competent authority(ies) which issued the authorization for export.

Annex № 12
referred to in Art. 26

Annual inquiry

ANNUAL INQUIRY

referred to in Art. 87, paragraph 4 от the Waste Management Act and Art. 26 of the Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste

The undersigned ……
(names)

in my capacity of ……..
(manager/owner/representative)

of ……
(title of the legal entity)

with address ……...

BULSTAT……

I am submitting the annual inquiry for the imported wastes from ferrous and non-ferrous metals listed in Annex 1 of the Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste for the period 01. 01. 2….. – 31.12.2…...

Code of the waste according to Annex 1	Quantity [kg.]	Recovery operation	Recoverer		Permit for recovery of waste	
			Name	Address	№	Date

Date: Applicant:
(signature)

Annex № 13
referred to in Art. 27

Annual inquiry-declaration

INQUIRY DECLARATION

referred to in Art. 88, paragraph 4 от the Waste Management Act and Art. 27 of the Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste

The undersigned ……
(names)

Personal Civil Number ……... identity card № …… , issued on ……

by ……., in my capacity of ……..
(manager/owner/representative)

of ……
(name of the legal entity)

with address ……...

tax № …… , BULSTAT……

I DECLARE THAT

during the period 01. 01. 2….. . – 31.12.2….. I exported the following wastes listed in Annex 1 of Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste.

Code of the waste	Appellation	Quantity [kg.]

Date: Declarer:

Annex No2, under Article 7, par.1, point 1

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

INFORMATION CARD FOR YEAR ☐☐☐☐

REPORT FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

REGIONAL INSPECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

Town:

Street:

Phone/fax

Inspector:
/name, signature/

Director of RIEW:
/name, signature, seal/

1. **ENTERPRISE (COMPANY, PERSON):**
(previous name shall be pointed out in brackets)

2. BULSTAT:

3. Division of the enterprise:

4. Town/village:

Unified code of the settlement (EKNM)

5. Municipality:

6. Region:

7. Address:

Phone: Fax:

8. Permit for waste activities No:

I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENTERPRISE (DIVISION)

1. Property of the enterprise:

2. Number of departments 3. Number of waste

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEPARTMENT

1. Name

2. Working schedule: 3. Working days annually

4. Main raw materials:

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE No

1. Name of waste, according to the technological process

2. Name and code of waste, according to the 'List of waste" code:

3. Name and code of waste, according to the Basel Convention code:

3.1. Name and code of group: **Y**

3.2. Class of hazardous properties: **H**

4. Origin:

5. Total amount waste generated in the enterprise: tons m^3

5.1. Amount of dry substance in the waste generated: tons %

6. Amount of waste available at the site from previous year:

6.1. Stored by 31.12. of the previous year: tons m^3

6.2. Deposited on landfills by 31.12. of the previous year tons m^3

7. Amount of waste received from other enterprises: tons m^3

8. Physical conditions, properties, chemical composition

8.1. Physical condition

☐ 1 solid ☐ 3 powder ☐ 5 emulsion ☐ 7 gaseous

☐ 2 liquid ☐ 4 suspension ☐ 6 sludge

8.2. Properties, which render waste hazardous

1	explosive	8	corrosive	9	infectious
2	oxidizing	10	teratogenic		
3A	highly flammable	11	mutagenic		
3B	flammable	12	releases toxic or very toxix gases in contact with water, air or acids		
4	irritant				
5	harmful	13	capable by any means after disposal, of yelding another substance, e.g. leachate, which possesses any of characteristics 1 - 12		
6	toxic				
7	carcinogenic	14	ecotoxic		

8.3. Chemical composition

9. Preparatory (pre-treatment) works prior recovery or disposal

10. Transportation

10.1. Type of transport

1	road	3	air	5	pipeline
2	railway	4	water	6	other

10.2. Type of packaging

	bulk		containers		tanks
	bags		drums		other

11. Transboundary transport

11.1. Name and code of waste, according to DCM No 166 of 2000 code:

11.2. Permit according DCM No 166 of 2000:

11.3. Import

11.3.1. Country 11.3.2. Amount: tons m^3

11.4. Export

11.4.1. Country 11.4.2. Amount: tons m^3

12. Recovery (within or outside the enterprise)

12.1. Amount tons m^3

12.2. Recovery operation **R**

12.3. Type of installation/facility

12.4. Enterprise BULSTAT

12.5. Address: Settlement Unified code of setl.

Str., No Municipality

12.6. Permit for waste activities No

13. Disposal (within or outside the enterprise), other than landfilling

13.1. Amount tons m^3

13.2. Disposal operation **D**

13.3. Type of installation/facility

13.4. Enterprise BULSTAT

13.5. Address: Settlement Unified code of setl.

Str., No Municipality

13.6. Permit for waste activities No

14. Landfilling

14.1. Amount of waste landfilled for the year ____ tons ____ m^3

14.2. Amount of waste deposited on landfill by 31.12. ____ tons ____ m^3

14.3. Type of facility **D** ____

☐ landfill ☐ tailing pond ☐ municipal landfill

☐ underground facility ☐ slag pond ☐ permanent storage facility

14.4. Registration No in the register of landfills and old polluted sites ____

15. Sorage prior recovery/disposal

15.1. Period of storage

☐ up to 6 months ☐ up to one year (before disposal) ☐ up to three years (before recovery)

15.2. Amount of waste stored by 31.12 ____ tons ____ m^3

15.3. Type of site/facility

☐ open storage ☐ covered storage ☐ tank

☐ awning ☐ reservoir ☐ other ____

15.4. Type of packaging

☐ bulk ☐ containers ☐ tanks

☐ bags ☐ drums ☐ other ____

15.5. Type of operation ____ ☐ **R** ____ ☐ **D** ____

16. Treatment of wastes generated during previous years

16.1. Amount ____ tons ____ m^3

16.2. Disposal or recovery operation ____ ____

16.3. Type of facility ____

16.4. Enterprise: ____ BULSTAT ____

16.5. Address Sttelement ____ Unified code of setl. ____

Str., No: ____ Municipality ____

16.6. Permit for waste activities No ____

17. Expenditures for waste activities including: ____ BGN/ton

17.1. for collection ____ BGN/ton

17.2. for storage ____ BGN/ton

17.3. for transportation ____ BGN/ton

17.4. for disposal ____ BGN/ton

17.5. for landfilling ____ BGN/ton

17.6. for recovery ____ BGN/ton

18. Other remarks: ____

Date: ____ Compiled by: ____

(name, signature)

Manager: ____

(name, signature, seal)

MACEDONIA

Legal Assistance for the Elaboration and Adaptation of National Legislation for the Effective Implementation of the Basel Convention in FYR Macedonia

Final Report

prepared by

Ms Olja Ristova

National Legal Expert

CONTENT

1. Short description of the Project

The frames of the modern wastes management in Macedonia were define with the NEAP from 1996 and the legal base was established with the Law *on Environment and Nature Protection and Improvement.*

A several laws which regulate this issue, come from the recommendations of NEAP such as the *Law on Public Works* ("Official Gazette of RM" No: 45/97, 5/99, 23,99); *Law on the Maintenance of Public Hygiene, Collection and Transportation of Communal Solid and Indusrial Waste* ("Official Gazette of RM" No: 37/98); and *The Law on Waste* (("Official Gazette of RM" No.37/98) as a main legal act regulating this area.

The present Laws have no integrate approach as well as inadequate and un efficient institutional framework. The Laws are not in the compliance with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal which was ratified by Republic of Macedonia in 1999. They did not define the wastes according to the Basel Convention and they did not regulate the transport of wastes, out and in the state as well as the transit; waste management; lists of wastes and other supported documents.

According to the agreement with SEA/BCRC Bratislava I carried out analysis of the existing status of the legislation for hazardous waste in R. Macedonia, the ongoing activities for Law amending and defined the priorities in this field.

2. Legislation

So far the Legal grounds of the system of environment and nature protection in the Republic of Macedonia including the waste and waste management are elaborated and specified in the several laws, regulations, international documents, as well as in the Constitution.

2.1. Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia

Article 43 stipulates:
Everyone has the right to a healthy environment to live in.
Everyone is obliged to promote and protect the environment.
The Republic provides conditions for the exercise of the right of citizens to a healthy environment.

2.2. The Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Improvement

A framework law in the area of Environment and Nature Protection in Republic of Macedonia is *The Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Improvement* ("Official Gazette of RM" No.51/00, revised version).

It defines hazardous wastes according to the Basel and lists I, II and III from the Law for ratification of the Basel Convention and other terms connected with the wastes and dangerous substances (Article 2). The law does not

regulate all wastes, as well as radioactive waste which is separated from others. It deals mostly with restrictions of hazardous wastes in articles 24 - 26.

The main charasteristics of the Law regarding waste management are:

The act stipulates prohibition of the import of hazardous waste and other wastes for final disposal. The act enables the Government to define rules regarding waste management for classification of waste which could be imported, except radioactive wastes. The relevant Ministry for classifications of the hazardous substances is the Ministry of Environment Protection and Physical Planning.

The law stipulates management of municipal and industrial wastes and hazardous wastes in a manner which will protect human health and the environment according to the Laws and Regulations as well as international conventions ratified by RM.

It is also stipulates penalties for subjects which will import hazardous wastes against the Law provisions.

2.3. Criminal Code

Criminal Code has also provisions on crimes against environment, Articles 218 – 234. Article 232 stipulated bringing dangerous materials into the country. A person, who in contrary to the regulations brings into the country radioactive or other matter or waste materials, harmful to the life or health of the people, shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years.

For an official person, who in contrary to the regulations enables the entry into the country of materials or wastes, previously mentioned, the penalty is one to ten years imprisonment.

A person who commits the crime out of negligence shall be punished with a fine, or with imprisonment of one to five years.

2.4. Law on Public Works

Some of the Public Works regarding the Law are:

Treatment and disposal of the municipal solid waste which means selecting, collecting, transporting and processing of municipal solid wastes from the people and from the industry, it's recycling and processing, disposal on the landfills and maintained of the landfills;

Disposal of industrial waste and dangerous substances which means collecting, transporting, processing and disposal of the waste on landfills, as well as maintained the landfills.

2.5. The Law on Waste

The Law on Waste ("Official Gazette of RM" No.37/98, 16/03) is the main legal act regulating the area of waste management.

According to the Law wastes are substances and objects which legal subjects and individuals create in every day life and work and disposed of by the Law.

Article 4 stipulates the types of waste such as municipal solid waste, technology waste, hazardous waste, inert wastes, special wastes (medical…) and harmful substances.

Chapter II stipulates waste management.

Chapter IV stipulates import, export and transport of waste.
It is prohibited the import of wastes for final disposal (Article 28). It also prohibits import and export of hazardous wastes (Article 28). It stipulates approval for import of wastes for recovery without posing threats to the environment and nature (Article 29), and conditions for the import (Article 30). The export of wastes is allowed as well as the transit of wastes and hazardous wastes.
Article 34, paragraph 2 stipulates transport of wastes according to the Basel.

The Law also stipulates penalties for subjects who make import, export and transit the wastes against the Law.

3. International liabilities:

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

The Convention was entered into force on 5th May, 1992.

The Republic of Macedonia was ratified The Basel Convention in 1999 ("Official Gazette" No.44/99).

The main objective is to reduce transboundary movements of wastes subject to the Convention to a minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes; to minimize the amount and toxicity of wastes generated and ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation.

The Basel Convention represents new legislation standards, rules, and procedures regulating transboundary transport and the disposal of hazardous substances on the international and national levels. In this respect the document reflects the intention of the international community to solve environmental problems with a joint effort on the global level. It defines and represents the legal basis for the monitoring and control of transboundary transport of hazardous waste. Some of the key elements of the legal basis of the Basel Convention are acquiring prior approvals, prohibition of export into

non-parties to the Convention, legal provisions on obligatory re-import, and responsibilities of countries involved in transboundary transport of these substances.

Since Macedonia is a signatory of the Basel Convention it is obliged to control the import, export, and transit of hazardous waste, it also has to take care of appropriate regulary exchange of information on types of wastes crossing borders and whether they (and their quantity) are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

The Council Regulation (EEC) 75/442, 91/156 *on waste*

This is the framework regulation on waste disposal. It defines “waste” and “disposal” and encourages the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and possibly of energy there from and any other process for the re-use of waste. According to Regulation waste should be disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment

The Council Regulation (EEC) 91/689 *on hazardous waste*

The objective of the regulation is the management, recovery and correct disposal of hazardous waste. The regulation obligated on record and identification of hazardous wastes, prohibition for different categories of hazardous waste to be mixed. Hazardous waste should not be mixed with non-hazardous waste, save where the necessary measures have been taken to safeguard human health and the environment. Any establishment or undertaking which carries out disposal operations must obtain a permit. This applies also in the case of operations which may lead to recovery. Establishments or undertakings which carry out disposal operations or operations which may lead to recovery and producers of hazardous waste are subject to periodic inspections covering in particular the origin and destination of the waste. Transporters, producers, establishments and undertakings keep a record of their activities and make this information available to the competent authorities. In case of emergency or grave danger, regulation enables derogation temporarily from it in order that hazardous waste should not constitute a danger to the population or the environment.

4. Taken measures

Elaboration of the Draft Law on Waste Management

In 2003 the Government prepared the Proposal for Law on waste management. The Proposal was sent to the Parliament on 15 December 2003. At the Parliament session the Proposal was approved after the reviewing of parliament commissions. It was returned to the Government for elaboration of the draft law. The draft law was prepared and was put on the schedule of the Parliament session in July 2004.

The new Law will regulate management with waste, hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste; landfills; incineration of waste; import, export and transit of waste; monitoring; informing system; financing; supervise and supervising agencies; penalties.

The new Law will be the legal framework for waste management, plans and programs, rights and obligations, ways and conditions for collecting the wastes.

It will define the waste, hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste, as well as other terms connected with waste management according to the Basel and EU Regulations.

The Proposal for Law on Waste Management was presented in public by the relevant authorities from the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning in order to introduce the public with the new solutions regarding the waste. On one of these presentations, in municipality Karpos, Skopje, representative from the Ministry, presented the proposal, chapter by chapter in front of the representatives from relevant institutions, enterprises, NGO's, legal professionals and other relevant subjects and individuals. Participants pointed the need for parallel elaboration of all regulations needed for carrying out of a law in practice. Not to wait for a Law and than to prepare the other regulations and documents. The representatives of NGO's pointed the need of networking among the NGO's and NGO's and governmental bodies. Thus regarding transparency and to avoid the overlapping in their work and taken activities.

Draft of the Law

The import, export and transit of wastes through the territory of R. Macedonia is regulated in Chapter VIII in the Draft Law, Articles 102 – 107.

Article 102 should stipulate definition of trounsboundary movement of the wastes, in, out and through the country. Transboundary movement of wastes means import of waste from foreign country on the territory of the R. Macedonia, export of waste from the territory of R. Macedonia in other foreign country and transit of waste through the territory of the R. Macedonia.

Article 103 and 104 should stipulate permission of import and export of waste and hazardous waste. It is forbidden import of waste on the territory of RM for storage for the purpose of disposal and to be disposed of. It is forbidden import of hazardous waste mixed with the non hazardous waste or with other components which reduce harmful and dangerous characteristics of waste.
It is allowed import of waste that can safely be process and to be out of danger for the environment, life and health of the people; to use as a raw material or energy power. It is permitted export of waste which can be recovered and disposed of without endangering human health and life and the environment in the importer country.

Article 105 should stipulate import, export and transit of hazardous waste in RM according to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Article 106 should stipulate permission for import, export and transit of waste, competent governmental body to issue permission, deadline for submitting an appeal, report obligation, need information's to content.

And, Article 107 should stipulate terms and conditions for revoking the permission.

The draft Law on waste management should point out competence of the national and local management bodies. In the new legal provisions has been copying, on most acceptable way for our situation the EU standards and EU solutions regarding the waste management.

In the draft Law are directly transposed the EU directive 75/442, 91/156 EEC, EU Directive 91/689 EEC and the Basel Convention. Definitions are mostly taken from the European Legislation in order to avoid repeated defining the same notion for different purposes. This is important for the Macedonian intention for approximation of the Macedonian legislation with the EU Legislation regarding waste.

The main aims of the legislator, which are the base of all concept of the draft law are to use the content of the waste any time when it is possible technically and economically; and to secure high degree of protection in waste treatment. The basic instrument for communication in international frames in this field is List of Wastes. It is issued by Minister of Environment and Physical Planning.

Chapter I content the general provisions, definitions of the 40 expressions used in the text and the main principles.
Chapter II has provisions for strategy, plans and programs for waste management on national and local level.
Chapter III contents provisions on waste management as well as the categories of waste. Non hazardous waste management is regulated in Chapter IV. The draft has provisions for management with municipal waste and with special category of non hazardous waste such as packaging waste, inert waste and industrial non hazardous waste. Hazardous waste management and management with special categories of hazardous waste such as medical waste, waste oil, battery etc. are regulated in Chapter V.
Chapter VI has provisions for landfills, conditions for registration, permissions, relevant bodies for managing, etc. Incineration of waste is regulated in Chapter VII. Import, export and transit of waste through territory of R. Macedonia are regulated in Chapter VIII. Chapter IX has provisions for monitoring on waste management. Information system and financing are regulated in Chapter X and XI. Supervise and supervising agencies is regulated in Chapter XII. Chapter XIII has provisions for penalties. Illegal Traffic is sanctioned as a violation.

If the the Law will pass the Parliament session it will be came in force after 8th day of publishing in the Official Gazette and will be applying in practice on January 01, 2005. The main regulations to carrying out of a Law will be prepared in two years from the day of coming in force.

5. Main priorities

Activities with the main priority for the next period are the following:

Elaboration of:

- List of wastes; criteria and procedure needed to determine classification of wastes, hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes;
- Waste Management Strategy (the main task is waste minimization. The main principles of National and local waste management plans and programs are reducing, reusing and recycling the wastes),
- Book of Regulations on the waste management;
- Book of Regulations on hazardous waste management;
- Waste monitoring and data base management;
- Book of Regulations on packaging waste;
- Book of Regulations on medical waste

In the phase of preparation are the 25 Regulations connected with the waste management.

For the present we are working on the 4 regulations:

- Book of Regulation on hazardous waste management,
- Book of Regulation on PSB management,
- Book of Regulation on oil wastes management, and
- Book of Regulation on identification and transport of hazardous waste.

6. Recommendations

I believe there will be no critics on the draft regarding the import, export and transit of waste through territory of R. Macedonia. Mr. Tome Trombev, member of the Parliamentary Commission for transport, communications and ecology informed me that on the general satisfaction the Law is completely harmonized with the EU regulations, international standards as well as the Basel Convention.

Anyway it is a draft and we should wait for Parliamentary session. Because of the package of laws on decentralization I do not believe it is real to expect that the Law on Waste Management will be discussed before September.

If the Law will pass, I recommend holding workshops with the representatives of NGO, scientific organizations, entities related to waste management business, such as Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, University representatives and scientists, local management bodies, disposal management bodies, NGO's, enterprises, legal professionals, etc, in order to introduced with the new law.

Annex A

Project description

1. Introduction

In order to European integration, Government of the Republic of Macedonia continuously undertakes activities according the Stabilization and Association Agreement. One of the obligations is approximation of the legislation in the area of environment protection stipulated in Article 103 of the Agreement. One of the main priorities for environment safety are waste reduction, recycling and safe disposal as well as the implementation of the Basel Convention; environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment; continues approximation of laws and regulations to Community standards.

2. Statement of the problem

Republic of Macedonia was ratified Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal in 1999. In the meantime we started the process of preparation and adaptation of the national legislation with Basel Convention and EU Regulations related to waste and hazardous waste, elaboration of a new laws and book of regulations with instruments and measures for control of export, import and transit of wastes and hazardous wastes, regulations on waste management as well as categorization and classification of wastes and elaboration of Lists of wastes, hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes. So far, the legal framework in this area is The Law on Waste (("Official Gazette of RM" No.37/98, 16/03); Law on the Maintenance of Public Hygiene, Collection and Transportation of Communal Solid and Industrial Waste ("Official Gazette of RM" No: 37/98); The Law on Public Works ("Official Gazette of RM" No: 45/97, 16/03; and *The Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Improvement* ("Official Gazette of RM" No.51/00, revised version) as a framework law in the area of Environment and Nature Protection in Republic of Macedonia. There is a need for elaboration of a new Law and some specific Regulations because the present Laws are not in the compliance with the Basel Convention. They did not define the wastes according to the Basel Convention and they did not regulate the transport of wastes, out and in the state as well as the transit; waste management; lists of wastes and other supported documents.

3. Objectives

The main objective is Elaboration and Adaptation of National Legislation for the effective implementation of the Basel Convention in Republic of Macedonia.

The specific objectives are:

- To prepare the Regulations on transboundary movement of wastes and hazardous wastes, control system, monitoring, disposal of wastes and other relevant issues related to wastes according to Basel and EU Regulations;
- To define the priorities in the field of wastes regulations according to the Basel Convention and EU regulations and Directives;

4. Activities

- To analyze the existing national environmental legislation;
- To analyze the Basel Convention and EU Regulation 259/93 in order to compare and identify the legal gaps in the national environmental legislation on the field of wastes;
- To provide Legal assistance in preparation of draft Regulations of import, export and transit of wastes and hazardous waste, list of wastes, control system, wastes disposal, supported documentation;
- To provide Legal Assistance in defining the priorities for effective implementation of the Basel;
- To contact with relevant authorities and other relevant parties involved in this issue.

Annex B

ACTIVITIES CALENDAR: March 01, 2004 – May 31, 2004

Month/Date	***Activity/Event***	**Responsible organization/persons**	***Where***
Every work day from 01 to 15 March 2004	Analysing the Basel Convention and its Amendments and Protocols; Analysing the EU(EEC) Regulations regarding the wastes (management, transport, disposal)		
Every work day from March 16 to April 15, 2004	Analysing the existing Macedonian legislation and draft Laws and identifying the law loopholes, if any; the Vision 2008 and priorities identified by MOE;		
March 03 and 09, 2004	Meeting with representative of MOE	Sokol Klincarov	MOE
March 16, 2004	Participating to the Conference for presentation on draft Law on waste management which is in the first phase of parliament procedure	MOE	Municipal Karpos, Skopje
One meeting per two week	Regular meetings at MOE	Sokol Klincarov	MOE
Every work day from 01 to 10 April	Providing contact details of relevant parties and settling meetings		
From April 01 to May 15 2004	Two meeting per week with relevant parties concerned (NGO's, industrial organizations, Governmental bodies) taking opinions, suggestions and recommendations		
Every work day from May 15 to May 31, 2004	Elaboration of the progress report		
May 27/28, 2004	Elaboration of the schedule for next three month		

- Please note that the dates and the locations of some of the program events and activities are still subject to change.
- MOE - Ministry of Environment and Physical Planing
- The draft Law on Waste Management is in the first phase of Parliament procedure; after the review on the Parliament Commissions, it was returned to the Government for changes in some articles

Work Schedule for June – July, 2004

June: Assistance and lobbying for adoption of the Law on Waste Management;
Assistance for elaboration and adaptation of the priority regulations related to the new Law on waste management

July : Elaboration of the final report

Annex C
List of documents

- Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia
- The Law on Environment and Nature Protection and Improvement ("Official Gazette of RM" No.51/00, revised version)
- The Law on Waste (("Official Gazette of RM" No.37/98, 16/03)
- The Law on Transportation of Toxic Matters (“Official Gazette of RM” No: 27/90);
- Law on the Maintenance of Public Hygiene, Collection and Transportation of Communal Solid and Industrial Waste (“Official Gazette of RM” No: 37/98);
- Criminal Code of RM (“Official Gazette of RM” No: 37/96);
- The Law on Public Works (“Official Gazette of RM” No: 45/97, 16/03);
- The Law on Trade in Toxic Matters (“Official Gazette of RM” No: 13/91);
- The Law on Storage and Protection against Inflamable Liquids and Gases (“Official Gazette” No: 15/76; 51/88; 19/90 and 12/93);
- Vision 2008, Middle term policy of Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
- Draft Law on Waste Management, July 2004
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal;
- The Council Regulation (EEC) 75/421, 91/156 on waste;
- The Council Regulation (EEC) 91/689 on hazardous waste;
- The Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community

Annex D
List of contact person

Mr. Sokol Klincarov, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Ms. Daniela Stefkova, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Mr. Jasmina Denkoska, OKTA

Mr. Velibor Alojz, KOMUNA

Mr. Vladimir Dimitrov, KOMUNA

Mr. Slavco Nocev, ALKALOID

Ms. Maja Stojkovska, Municipality Karpos, Skopje

Mr. Filip Ivanov, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Ms. Anita Vojnovska, NGO ERINA, Skopje

Ms. Lence Kurcieva, Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

Ms. Olgica Velkovska, OHIS

Mr. Tome Trombev, Parliamentary Commission for transport, Communications and ekology

Ms. Maja Ermilova, Parlamentary Commission for legislation

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Legal Assistance for the Elaboration and Adaptation of National Legislation for the Effective Implementation of the Basel Convention

Final Report

prepared by

Ms Gordana Petkovic

National Legal Expert

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FINAL REPORT
ON
THE LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

Country: Serbia and Montenegro

Project activity: Harmonization of control system of transboundary movement of wastes with the Basel Convention and EU Council Regulation 259/93

INTRODUCTION

Legal Assistance Project: »Harmonization of control system of transboundary movement of wastes with the Basel Convention and EU Council Regulation 259/93|» is approved by the SBC with the aim to harmonize national legislation in Serbia and Montenegro with the Basel Convention and 259/93 EU Regulation in the field of the control system of transboundary movement of wastes and custom rates system

Hence, the objectives of the whole project were defined as follows:

Overall objectives

- to prepare *regulation on transboundary movement of waste (import, export and transit) in the Republic of Serbia,* as a national model of regulation, resulting from the Basel Convention obligations and from the acceding to the EU, through the the establishment of the control system harmonized with BC and EU requirements;
- to *harmonize the existing legislation in the field of environment and custom rates system* through the establishment the efficient permit and customs rates system in accordance with the international obligations within the BC, EU and harmonized WCO system.

Project purpose

Preparation of the model of harmonized control system, applicable in the country and within the Balkan region

Result

- Draft Regulation on Documentation for Issuing Permits for Import, Export and Transit of Waste in the Republic of Serbia, with the Lists on hazardous waste, and non-hazardous waste and supported documents in the transboundary

movement control system, in accordance with BC and EU legislation (categorize the waste depends on import and export purposes - ban, permit and non-permit system);

- Proposal of customs rates under the Draft Law on Custom Rates

II MAIN ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

In accordance with the working plan and time table the project activities had three phases: Phase I, II and III.

1. Phase I

1.1. Activity I- Establishment of Working Group for the prepration of proposals
This project has largely raised interest of competent authorities such as ministries, agencies, laboratories, customs, and other instututions. The selection of competent authorities to be involved in the project has been carried out in a transparent manner. At this stage Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection - Directorate for Environmental Protection has established the Working Group for the preparation of draft proposals. The Working Group is consisted by the representatives from the competent ministries and other relevant institutions at the republican and local/self govermental level.

1.2. Activity II – Translation of the Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 into serbian language has been done.

1.3. Activity III – Analyses of existing regulations and documents

Within the Phase III the comparative analyses of the legal documents (international and national) has finished.

The special attention was focused on analyses of permit regime and lists of wastes within the Basel Convention, EU Council Regulation 259/93, OECD Decision C(92)39/Final and national legislation.

The subject of the mentioned analyses were particularly the lists of wastes within the international (UN, OECD, EU) and national legislation:

- Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Basel Convention);
- Decision C(92)39/Final Concerning the Control of Transfrontier movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations as amended by Decision C(2001) 107, C(2004)20
- Council Regulation 259/93/EEC of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community**.**
- Law on Ratification of the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Annex I, II, VIII and Annex IX);
- Basic federal and republican laws;
- Regulation on Documentation for Issuing Permits for Import, Export and Transit of Waste ("Off Journal FRY", No. 69/99)- List 1. Hazardous Wastes and List 2. Non Hazardous Wastes
- Harmonized customs rate system
- Other relevant documents on harmonization of lists within the BC and EU

1. 3.1. International legislative instruments

The relationship of trade and environment got a specific feature after the international promotion of free trade by World Trade Organization and other organizations and the need for environmental protection and proprer management of natural resources.

Numerous international documents serve as the basis of international regulation in this field and are given particular in relevant international legal instruments within UNEP, EU and OECD.

The international legal instruments contain definitive provisions that restrict or regulate trade and protection of environment particularly the movement and disposal of hazardous and other wastes. All this is to great extend elaborated in the context of Article XX of GATT that stipulates:
"Pursuant to the condition that such measures will not be applied in the way that would be an act of arbitrary or unjustified discrimination among the states where the same conditions reign or a concealed restriction of international trade, nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as to make impossible adoption namely implementation by any the parties od measures:
…(b) needed to protect life and health of humans, animals or plants
…(that refer to the rpeservation of exhaustible natural resources if such are issued in cinjunction with restrictions of the local production and consumtion"

The transboudary movement of wastes are controlled by the following international legislative instruments such as:

- Basel Convention on Transboudary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention);
- Decision C(92)39/Final Concerning the Control of Transfrontier movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations as amended by Decision C(2001) 107, C(2004)20 and
- Council Regulation 259/93/EEC of 1 February 1993 on the Supervision and Control of Shipments of Waste Within, Into and Out of the European Community

Such movements require strict international and national supervision

1.3.1.1. ***Convention on Transboudary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal*** brings new standards, regulations and actions that are related to control of transboundary movement control and hazardous waste disposal (import, export and transit) on international and national scale.

The basic elements of control procedure are:

- Prior agreement of state of import with all of the transit states;
- Ban of export to the countries that are not members of Basel Convention,
- Ban of export of hazardous wastes to the country that is not a member, and ban of import from the country that is not a member of Basel Convention;
- Country of export must demand document that will confirm ecologically adequate management of the wastes from the country of import;
- Country of import must ban the import if the waste can not be managed ecologically;
- The requirement for export of hazardous waste is that country in issue does not have ecological and technically efficient capacities, necessary capability, capacity or adequate settings for disposal of wastes in matter.

Countries that did not join the Basel Convention can't export hazardous wastes in countries that have signed it, while in the same time can export it to third countries, unless forbidden by national legislative.

Under the Basel Convention there are several categories of wastes to be controlled:

- Hazardous wastes (Annex I) and wastes defined as hazardous by national legislation
- Other wastes (Annex II)
- Hazardous wastes (Annex VIII)-List A
- Wastes defined under national laws (Article 1, 1 (b)).

The list contains the wastes that are under disposal and recovery operations. Shipment of hazardous wastes are prohibited in accordance with Annex VII of BC from countries listed in mentioned annex to non Parties of Annex VII.

Non-hazardous waste is defined in Annex IX-List B, unless containing Annex I materials to an extent that they exhibit a Annex III characteristics. The coding system contains the lists such as: Y list (Annex I and III); H list (Annex III); List of disposal and recovery operations (R and D list- Annex IV a and b); List A and B (Annex VIII and IX).

BC has established system on control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste through notification procedure. According to established procedure, notification is sent to the authority in the state of export, import and transit – information to be provided on Nnotification Document and information to be provided in the Movement Document (Annex V A and B).

1.3.1.2. ***OECD Decision C(92)39/Final Concerning the Control of Transfrontier movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations as amended by Decision C(2001) 107, C(2004) 20*** set out control system of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes for recovery within the OECD. The waste are listed in the Green, Amber and Red lists.

The coding system contains the lists such as:

- Y list : Core List of waste to be controlled
- Table 1: Reasons why materials are intended for disposal (Q List)
- Table 2: Disposal operations (2a-D, 2b-R)
- Table 3: Generic types of potential hazardous wastes
- Table 4: Constituents of potentially hazardous wastes (C list)
- Table 5: List of hazardous characteristics
- Table 6: Activities which may generate potential hazardous wastes
- Annex VIII – waste to be controlled (Amber and Red list)
- Annex IX - waste not to be controled (Green list)

This Decision contains Harmonized System of Waste Description (International Waste Identification Code (IWIC).

According to C(2004) 20 the OECD Decision C(2001)107/Final has been revised according to the amandments made to Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention, i.e. to the Basel lists of wastes (adopted at 6th COP in December 2002).

In Appendix 3. Part I contains wastes listed in Annex IX of the Basel Convention. Part II contains the followin wastes to be subject to the Green control procedure (GB040, GC010, GC020, GC030,GC050, GE020, GF010, GG030,GG040, GH013,GN010,GN020,GN030).

In Appendix 4. Part I contains wastes listed in Annex VIII of the Basel Convention. Part II contains the following wastes to be subject to Amber control procedure (AA010, AA060, AA190, AB030, AB070, AB120, AB130, AB150, AC060, AC070, AC080, AC150, AC160, AC170, AC250, AC260, AC270, AD090,AD100, AD120, AD150, RB020).

1.3.1.3. European Union is the Party of the Basel Convention. EU Member states are also member states of OECD. BC and OECD Council decision C(92)39 are implemented in the ***Council Regulation 259/93/EEC of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.***

In OECD and EU, Council Regulation 259/93/EEC, amended by Commision Decision of 24 November 1999 applies to supervision and control of waste movement within, to and from the European Community. This regulation stipulates notification procedure (information) when waste is moved from a State of export to a State of import, the very notification procedure depending on the waste classification in the Annexes II, III and IV of the Regulation. The waste classification in these annexes that correspond to OECD "Green, Amber and Red Lists" is obligatory for all the Member countries of OECD.

This regulation established prior authorization for the shipment of waste for disposal and recovery (recycling) operations. There are three lists of wastes: green list (G) - Annex II, amber list (A) – Annex III and red list (R) - Annex IV.

With regard to the waste in Annex II a uniform consignment note and form of waste elimination and recycling certificate are in force in the EU. If the waste from Annex II according to the legislation of the State of waste destination is classified as hazardous or appears in Annexes III and IV and has one hazardous characteristic from Annex III and IV and has one hazardous characteristic from Annex III Directive 92/689, then the control procedure applies to hazardous waste.

Export of wastes intended for:

- *disposal* are prohibited (exemption: to EFTA countries and BC Parties)
- *recovery* are prohibited (exemption: to OECD countries, BC Parties and those which concluded bilateral agreements with EZ)

Export of waste covered by the measures to ACP States is prohibited.

Import of wastes intended for:

- *disposal* are prohibited (exemption: from BC Parties, or countries which EZ or member state concluded bilateral agreement)
- *recovery* are prohibited (exemption: from countries to which OECD decision applies, BC Parties and those which EZ or member state concluded bilateral agreement)

Import from non-EFTA country is permitted if exporting country does not have capacity for disposal of wastes in environmental sound manner.

Transit of wastes must be notified to:

1. The last competent authority of transit within EC when:
   - Waste originating outside the EC and
   - The waste is intended for disposal and recovery outside of EC

The all competent authorities of transit in the member states concerned when:

- The waste is intended for recovery from country to which the OECD decision applies and
- To such a country.

Coding system contains the lists such as:

- Q list (reason for discarding a material as waste) - 75/4429/EEC EU Waste Framework Directive (Annex 1);
- List of disposal and recovery operations (R and D list)- 75/4429/EEC EU Waste Framework Directive (Annex 2);
- H list (Potential hazardous waste streams) - 91/689/EEC Hazardous Waste Directive (Annex 1);
- C List (Hazardous constituents) -91/689/EEC Hazardous Waste Directive (Annex 2);
- H criteria-91/689/EEC Hazardous Waste Directive (Annex 3);

- List of wastes pursuant to Article 1 (a) of Directive 74/442/EEC on waste and Article 1 (4) of Directive 91/689/EEC on Hazardous waste- Commision Decision 2000/532/EC

There are two EC regulations which set the framework in which shipments of such wastes for recovery to non-OECD countries can take place: 1420/1999 and 1547/1999.

1.3.2. State of legislation in Serbia and Montenegro

Serbia and Montenegro has become the Party of the Basel Convention (2000) adopting the following legal act:

- *Law On Confirmation Of Basel Convention On Transboundary Movement Of Hazardous Waste And Their Disposal* ("Official Registry of FRY", International Contracts no.2/99).

Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection– Directorate for Environmental Protection is the focal point and competent authority on permissions for import, export and transit of wastes. *Laboratory for Waste Characterization, Institute for Health Protection of Belgrade,* is the competent authority for characterization of wastes.

In order to implement Basel Convention the following regulations are in command:

- The Law on Basis of Environmental Protection ("Official Registry of FRY", 24/98) regulates that wastes can be imported only in the case they are needed in manufacture as a secondary resources and can not be produced in country.

The permit for import, export and transit of wastes is given by competent organ for environmental protection, i.e. *Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection– Directorate for Environmental Protection* Ministry controls movement of wastes across the territory of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (article 26. of the Law). Inspection supervision is accomplished by republican inspector on border crossing during import, export and transit of wastes (article 39. of the Law).

- Book of Regulations for Documents Submitted with Request for Import, Export and Transit of Wastes ("Official Registry of FRY", no.69/99) contains regulations that are related to the contents of documents required for the issue of transboundary waste traffic permit.

The demand is sited to the Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection-Directorate for Environmental protection by waste importer or exporter, with the accompanying documentation.

General documentation contains:

- Notification Document on Transboundary Movement of Wastes,
- Movement Document and

- Certificate of Waste Characterization issued by the Laboratory on the expense of importer/exporter analyzes waste in question of the demand. The expenses of testing are fixed.

Notification Document and Movement Document should accompany every waste package. Specific documentation contains documents and data that submitter of demand presents with the demand for the permit issue (article 8-12., Book of Regulations) and data determined on the basis of hazardous and non hazardous wastes lists (Supplement 1. and Supplement 2. of the Book of Regulations)

In the national legislative the wastes are classified according to the place of their delivery, as well as on their characteristics.

The wastes are classified in two categories: hazardous and non hazardous wastes, as specified in List 1. And List 2. of the Book of Regulations.

Hazardous wastes according to the national legislative are the ones that are categorized for control as indicated by:

- Basel Convention (Annex I and VIII),
- EU/OECD (Red and Amber list), and
- National categories defined as hazardous wastes, all specified in List 1. In the Regulations.

Labeling wastes in Annex VIII does not prevent application of Annex III, (Article 1. point 1(a) of Basel Convention), in order to demonstrate that the waste in any particular case is not hazardous.

Labeling wastes in Annex IX does not prevent characterization of waste as hazardous, (according to the Article 1. point 1(a) of Basel Convention), if it contains substances from Annex I expressed in such amount that characteristics from Annex III are showed.

Certain categories of wastes from Annex IX correspond to the Amber List categories of waste, and are presented in the List 1. of the Book of Regulations.

List 1. of the Book of Regulations contains new types of hazardous wastes, classified according to the national standards.

Non hazardous waste is defined in List 2. of the Book of Regulations, according to the waste classification in Green (G) List of Wastes in the system of EU/OECD and Annex IX of Basel Convention. This sort of waste is hazardous in the case it contains substances from the Annex I of the Basel Convention in amounts such that some of the properties from Annex III – List B (Annex IX) are shown.

There are two divergent perceptions of hazard establishment:

- On the basis of framed lists of hazardous wastes;

- On the basis of experimental characterization of wastes, i.e. judgment of hazardous properties of wastes;

The second approach is more accurate, but it demands considerate financial, institutional and other capacities. In order to create genuine conditions for transboundary movement and environment friendly manipulation of wastes in country, Serbia and Montenegro has accepted combined approach.

Characterization of wastes can be performed on three different levels:

- Report on waste code in Serbia in all cases of import, export and transit of wastes. During import and transit the label is determined according to the relevant documentation of other countries, while during the export it is determined after experimental characterization;
- Experimental characterization of wastes that are the object of transboundary movement, in particular: during import as in previous case, and on the border line during export and transit;
- Recurrent experimental characterization of wastes that are produced during technological treatment of wastes that have been imported, in order to verify that imported wastes were treated ecologically.

The Wastes Identification Code in Serbia and Montenegro is determined by the Laboratory for Waste Characterization and it is placed on the Notification Document on Transboundary Movement of Wastes and Movement Document. Laboratory is collecting data, and by February 20th for each past year it reports to the Ministry in the form of annual report. In the process of control, Laboratory collaborates with Ministry in expert, operative and mutually informative way.

- Law on Transport of Hazardous Substances ("Official Registry of FRY", no. 27/90, 45/90, Off.Reg. FRY, No. 24/94, 28/96, 21/99) forbids import of hazardous wastes from abroad in order to depose it permanently or temporarily on the territory of FR Yugoslavia (Article 28). It is the duty of the legal depositor or the owner to ensure dangerous substance during the transport, and it is responsible person in the case of damage to the third parties due to death, injury, spoil or destruction of things, or to the pollution of environment (Article 8).

- Law on Foreign Trade Affairs ("Official Registry of FRY", no. 6/92, 49/92, 16/93, 24/94, 28/96, 29/97, 59/98, 44/99, 53/99, 55/99, 44/99, 53/99, 73/2000 and 23/2001) among others regulates the following: Merchandise that requires ecological control can be imported or temporary imported if it is in range of defined conditions (Article 10. Paragraph 2); In order to prevent endangerment of life and health of people and the environment, Federal government forbids import and export of certain goods on the territory of state, or stipulates conditions under which such actions can be performed (Article 10. Paragraph 6); Import and export of hazardous waste are forbidden (Article 12. Paragraph 6).

- Law on Customs ("Official Registry of FRY", no. 45/92, 16/93, 50/93, 24/94, 28/96, 29/97, 59/98, 23/2001 and 36/02) holds relevant regulations that are directed to the custom surveillance and proceedings with the merchandise that is dangerous or hazardous to the environment. On request of transporter, transported merchandise can be restrained in custom area of state, except in the case of the merchandise that is harmful or dangerous to the environment (Article 98. Paragraph 1) If import is forbidden for the specific merchandise, custom officer will order the return of the merchandise within the 48 hours, and if the custom finds it harmful or dangerous to the environment this action will be performed immediately, or in the shortest time possible (101. Paragraph 3). Custom surveillance is performed by custom offices on the basis of declaration, and within it all the measures needed for evaluation of goods can be performed: sampling for chemical/technological and other inspection, weighting, and examination of technical documentation required for determination of properties of merchandise (Article 125-132).

Waste is classified on the labels of custom rate as well. Only certain types of wastes are entitled of custom rate label numbers according to the Law on Custom Rates ("Official Registry of FRY", No. 23/2001). Substantial amount of waste that is regulated in transboundary traffic does not have rate label of custom rate. Establishment of custom rate in the framework of World Custom Organization and Secretary of Basel Convention is in progress.

In the Republic of Serbia this area is regulated within:

- Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Registry of RS", no. 66/91, 83/92, 53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 53/95)

Waste substances are carefully gathered, classified, separated for use as secondary resources, processed, used and temporarily or permanently disposed. If required, they can be destroyed (Article 82. Paragraph 1). Processing, storage and disposal of imported radioactive or other hazardous waste is forbidden on the territory of Republic of Serbia (Article 82. Paragraph 2). Management of hazardous substances in manufacture, usage, transport, traffic, storage and disposal is performed in such way that life and health of people, as well as the environment are not endangered (Article 83. Paragraph 1).

Minister for Environmental Protection has delivered several decrees (sub-legal acts): Book of Regulations on Management of Substances with Hazardous Properties. ("Official Registry of RS", no. 12/95); Book Of Regulations on Criteria for Location Determination and Design of Waste Disposal Areas ("Official Registry of RS", no. 54/92); Book of Regulations on Methodology for Chemical Damage and Environment Pollution Risk Assessment, Preparation Measures, and Measures for Removal of Their Consequences ("Official Registry of RS", no. 60/94).

- Law on Waste Management ("Official Registry of RS", No. 25/96)

The Law regulates management of waste substances that can be used as secondary resources, conditions of their acquisition, processing and maintenance (Article 1). Condition monitoring, secondary resources utilization control, data collecting, and realization of protection measures is carried out by separate republic organization – Agency for Recycling (Article 6. Article 22-24). The Law has arranged management with wastes that can be used as secondary resources (Article 11-17).

Regulation on Conditions of Classification, package and storage of Secondary Raw materials ("Official Registry of RS", no.55/2001) prescribes detailed conditions and methods of waste classification, package and storage – raw materials which may reused by further finishing, i.e. processing, originating from technological production process, recycling, processing or regeneration of waste material, services, consumption and other activities.

In the republic of Montenegro Law on Environment has been brought ("Official Registry of CG" no 16/96) that forbids: utilization of technologies, products, semi products or resources that are forbidden in the country of export, or in the country of origin (Article 9. Paragraph 2). Except with the permit of the competent Ministry for the Environment, import of waste material is limited (Article 10, Paragraph 1).

2. Phase II

2.1. Under the Phase II the state of national legislation was reviewed. Exspecially the level of legal instruments i.e. hierarchy of legal instruments (govermental, ministerial), and existing permiting system and wastes lists.

Within national level legislative, it is necessary to bring the following legislation:

- *New Law on Environmental Protection, that would be frame law and consist chapter on international trade in the field of environment*

This chapter contains the basic provisions on transboundary movement of wastes, regarding the issuing of permit for transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes, such as

- The import of hazardous waste is prohibited.

- Waste can be imported only if needed in production as secondary resources and can not be produced in country.

- Permit for import, export and transit of waste is issued by Ministry competent for environmental protection.

-The applicant for export, import and transit permit shall submit the supporting documentation which will be prescribed by Minister.

- Minister shall prescribe the conditions to be fulfilled by authorized institutions for testing of waste.

- Minister shall determine the institutions which fulfilled the prescribed conditions.

- *Law on Waste Management*

This law should regulate: obligations of governing organs, waste producers, and other parties involved in hazardous and other waste management; classification of wastes, methodology, and identification of contaminated locations and mediums; import, export and transit of waste; establishment of basic fund rising in order to help identify and restore abandoned and uncontrolled dangerous waste deposits, start central record of polluters, and pollutants that fabricate hazardous wastes, and allow connecting of competent institutions in this area

This law should prescribe the import, export and transit of wastes:

- for the purpose of its removal;
- for the purpose of its utilization;
- commencing procedures for issuance of permit for export, import and transit of wastes;
- permit pursuant to the Decision of OECD for wastes from amber list for the purpose of utilization / and in other cases not specified on such way;
- course of export, import and transit of wastes;
- contract of waste removal and utilization;
- financial guarantee and insurance.

It is necessary to prescribe that import of non-hazardous (green) waste for disposal is prohibited.

The import of waste that can be treated in an environmentally sound manner, except the waste to be used for energy recovery, should be permitted.

Export and transit of non-hazardous wastes (green waste) should not be the subject of issuing permit. In exceptional cases for sake of health and environmental protection, export of some types of waste listed in green list will be subject of permit. The Ministry should prescribe the list of states and list of waste the export of which for the purpose of utilization in states in the list is forbidden.

Contracts for shipment of wastes destined for disposal operation should clearly set out the rights and obligations of each party and demonstrate a positive and mutually responsible approach. The objective is to have a contract that is acceptable, workable and fair for both parties. The following elements should be considered for inclusion in

the contract: scope of disposer's services, term of contract, waste material and methods of disposal, quantity, delivery, title, inspection and acceptance, representations and warrants of exporter and/or disposer, liability, insurance, law and arbitration, financial arrangements.

It should be noted that contract should conclude before notification is provided and the competent authorities have issued their authorizations to the movement of wastes. Therefore, the contract concluded at that stage should include a caveat "subject to authorization" in order o avoid possible practical trade problems in case the proposed movement of waste will not be permitted by competent authorities.

Waste produced in the Republic of Serbia should be primarily utilized in the state. Export and transit of non hazardous waste (Annex IX BC, Green list EU) will not be the subject of permit regime. Export and transit of hazardous waste (Annex I, II, VIII BC and amber and red list, and the waste from national list of hazardous waste) will be te subject of permit regime.

- *New Regulation on Documentation for Issuing Permits for Import, Export and Transit of Waste - List 1. Hazardous Wastes and List 2. Non Hazardous Wastes*

Within the scope of this project the revision of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes under the existing permit regime has been done, such as:

- List of Hazardous Wastes (under the existing ban import regime), with the proposal of custom rates and export and transit regime

- List of Non Hazardous Wastes under the existing permits regime, with the proposal of custom rates and proposed import, export and transit regime in the Draft Law on Waste Management

- Preparation of Lists of Wastes with new customs codes, in accordance with WCO and EU system has finished.

- Preparation of Draft Regulation on Documentation for Issuing Permits for Import, Export and Transit of Waste has finished

Analyzing the existing waste lists it was found the following:

- Description of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is in many cases different than those in Basel Convention and EU/OECD lists;
- A lot of mixture waste descriptions;
- Non-adequate translation of waste lists;
- BC, EU/OECD codes are also mixtured and in some cases have different meaning.

It requests to prepare lists of wastes in line with BC and EU descriptions and codes to be easy to be used in everyworking day of competent authorities, inspectors and customs.

Regarding the classification of wastes the new regulation should contain the List of wastes that is identical with BC, and EC list of waste. For the purposes of transboundary movement of wastes (Basel Convention), red, amber and green list of wastes will be prescribed which are almost identical with EU/OECD lists (with some minor differences in the case of green list). In addition, Minister may authorize the shift of certain wastes from the green list to the amber or red list.

- *Development of law proposal for taxing hazardous and other types of wastes*

The basis for creating new custom tariffs is Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2002. which is multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The HS contributes to the harmonization of customs and trade procedures. Serbia and Montenegro belongs to the countries which apply the HS. At the national level Customs Tariff System should be designed to carry out specific government policies and to be harmonized with HS 2002. The existing custom tariffs in the country are based on 6 and 10 digit codes of Harmonized system 2001. New proposal contains 4 and 6 digit codes of Harmonized System 2002 with description of wastes, new tariff codes and explanatory notes.

2.2. It was proposed the content of the ***Draft Regulation on Documentation to be Enclosed to the Application for the Issuance of a Permit for Import, Export and Transit of Waste*** **(Annex 1.):**

I. BASIC RULES (scope, terms, application for iisuing permit)
II. GENERAL DOCUMENTATION (notification and movement document, Waste Characterization and Classification Report)
III. PARTICULAR DOCUMENTATION (for import, export and transit)
IV. FINAL PROVISION

Annex 1. a

Annex 1.a contains List of Hazardous Waste (categories in line with BC, EU/OECD, and national list of wastes)

HAZARDOUS WASTE

- **CATEGORIES OF WASTES TO BE CONTROLLED** (Annex I of the Basel Convention)
- **CATEGORIES OF WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION** (Annex II of the Basel Convention)
- **LIST I -**Annex VIII to the Basel Convention

- **AMBER AND RED LIST OF WASTES** (EU/OECD waste lists)
- **NATIONAL LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTE** (Art. 1 par.1(b) of the Basle Convention)

Annex 1.b
Annex 1.b contains List of Non-Hazardous Waste (categories in line with BC, EU/OECD) wastes)

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTES
- **LIST II -**Annex IX to the Basel Convention
- **GREEN LIST OF WASTES** (EU/OECD waste lists)

Annex 2.
Annex 2. contains Waste Catalog, harmonized list of wastes and spets should be taken to identify the waste in the list

- **Waste Catalog**
  List of wastes in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, Commission Decision 2000/532/EEC on establishing list of wastes.

Annex 3.
Annex 3. Contains two list relevant for determination of waste hazardous characteristics:
- **LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS (H LIST) - A**nnex III Directive 91/689 and Annex III of the Basel Convention
- **LIST OF COMPONENTS RENDERING WASTE HAZARDOUS** (C LIST) - (Annex II Directive 91/689)

Annex 4.
Annex 4. contains two lists: disposal operations and recovery operations:
- **D LIST -**Disposal operations (Annex II A Directive 91/156 amended Directive 75/442/EEC and Annex IV A of the Basel Convention)
- **R LIST-**Recovery operations (Annex II B Directive 91/156/EEC amended Directive 75/442/EEC and Annex IV B of the Basel Convention

Annex 5.
Annex 5. contains the following:
- **NOTIFICATION DOCUMENT**
- **INSTRUCTION FOR COMPLITING THE NOTIFICATION ON TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTES**

Annex 6.
Annex 6. contains the following:
- **MOVEMENT DOCUMENT**

- **INSTRUCTION FOR COMPLITING THE MOVEMENT DOCUMENT**

Notification Document and Movement Document are based on the BC model, accoding to Instruction Manual on the Control System of Transboundary Movement of Wastes.

Annex 7.
Proposal for Custom Tariif contains lists of hazardous and non-hazardous waste from Annex I, II, VIII and IX of the Basel Convention with:

- **Basel code**
- **EEC 259/93**
- **Title of waste**
- **H.S. code**
- **Harmonized system cassification**
- **Explanatory notes reference**

This proposal contains 6 attachments:
Annex I and II of the BC
Annex VIII of the BC
Annex IX B.1 of the BC
Annex IX B.2 of the BC
Annex IX B.3 of the BC
Annex IX B.4 of the BC

First draft of proposed regulation is prepared based on BC, EU/OECD regulations. For the puropses of this project relevant customs regulation and documents have been used, such as :

- Report to the Customs Co-operation Council on Thirty-First Session of Harmonized System, NC0730B2 (HSC/31/May 2003);
- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1789/2003 of 11. September 2003 ammending Annex I to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff

3. Phase III

1. At the final stage the project was opened to the different stakeholders (importers, exporters, carriers etc) by arranging discussions dealing with the draft proposals. Consultations with industrial, trade and other organizations and NGOs have been done. There was an iniciative from Economic Chamber to clarify the list of necessary documentation to be submitted with the request for issuing permits. Special attention was focused on non-hazardous waste (Green List) and trade regime according BC and EU requirements. It was proposed by industry, exspecially traders (exporters and carriers) to change existing permit regime for export and transit of non-hazardous wastes. It was proposed to exclude the permitting regime in the case of export and transit of non-hazardous waste. Only in the case of import of waste permit regime will be applied. The list of necessary documentation is revised after consultations with relevant organizations. The very important role will have the Recycling Agency. As republican specialized organization in the field of waste management. The Agency will be obliged to issue statement confirming that the waste of relevant quality subject of import is not available on the local market in necessary quantities. The role of laboratory for sampling and analysing of waste will be changed. It was concluded that it is neccessary to have more than one competent laboratory for waste characterization- for taking of sample of liquid or solid waste and analysis reffers to the determination of the physical, chemical or biological properties of waste using documented, peer- reviewed and accepted laboratory methods.

2. Opinion on the Draft Regulation and supported proposals is essential part of this project stage. A constructive comments was expressed within the working group, exspecially from Laboratory for waste characterization, Custom Office and Economic Chambre. The Customs Tariff has finished directly with the representative from the Department for Customs Tariff.

3. Final text of the Draft Regulation, with the proposal for custom rates has finished as a model for both republics. After all consultations with the members of the group the final concept of the draft regulation has created in the line with the other EU directives related to the implementation of the Directive 259/93/EEC.

III CONCLUSIONS

In view of the fact that the Serbia and Montengro is primatilly a transit country whereby the risk of accidents and incidents is increased, Serbia and Montenegro, keenly interested to be country candidate EU, should undertake neccessary steps toward approximation of national legislation with EU.

This would result, in general, the improvement of the legal system, the possibility of a closer cooperation with EU and OECD, and improve existing control system of transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes.

Special result is unified model of regulation as a model for both republics which are going through the harmonization of their legal systems with EU and further negotiation with WTO.

Accession to World Trade Organization is the important step toward the implementation and compliance with world trade system and MEAs. The presence significanse of these issues is direcly influenced by need of Serbia and Montenegro to return as soosn as possible to the world market and international organiyations which increasingly insist on the improvement of relations between trade and environmental protection.

In Serbia and Montenegro the waste management containing hazardous substances is the greatest problem, since their acquire, transport, processing and disposal has not yet been adequately and sufficiently developed. In order to cutback risks from transboundary wastes movements, there is legal regulation in that area, as well as the foundation of restriction measures. In that instant, overall national interest should be perceived in perception of transboundary movement of secondary resources, and non hazardous wastes that can be properly recycled (within our technical capabilities), as well as the export of hazardous wastes that can not (due to inadequate technical abilities) be adequately removed within our borders.

Development within EU on one side, and the prospect of Serbia and Montenegro to develop adequate, i.e. acceptable solutions within its own laws on the other, should be considered. Approximation process requests necessary measures and activities in order to harmonize national legislation with EU requirements. It does not mean only transposition of EU directive, but implemented and effective legislation. This process is under way. Suitable legal regulation procedure should be taken on the republican level as well, and it should include management of hazardous wastes. While bringing adequate legal acts, special attention should be devoted to the work of competent inspection services. Special effort should be put into development of their technical, professional, and financial potential in order to adequately expert them in their practice.

According to the current data, hazardous and other waste management and deposition in Serbia and Montenegro is not in accordance with environmental prerequisites, nor with the international law instruments. Management of hazardous wastes is related to the legislative on the republican, with complementary employment of international documents such as Basel Convention. It is very important to apply international classification and labeling to all wastes when developing legal regulation, in order to identify and control waste management efficiently.

Within this most important part of the project it was made difference between requirements from EU Directive to be covered by law and subsidiary regulation:

- The Draft Law on Environmental Protection
- The Draft Law on Waste Management and
- The Draft Regulation on Documentation to be Enclosed to the Request for the Issuance of a Permit for Import, Export and Transit of Waste

First, the new *Draft Law on Environmental Protection* of the Republic of Serbia has prepared and sent into the procedure (July 2004) to obtain the opinions from the other ministries, republican organizations and institutions. After receiving the written comments this law is adopted by the Goverment (14th October 2004) and sent to Parliament for final consideration and adoption.

Second, the preparation of the new *Draft Law on Waste Management* is underway paralelly with supporting regulations.

Third, the preparation of the *Draft Regulation on Documentation to be Enclosed to the Application for the Issuance of a Permit for Import, Export and Transit of Waste* is consistent with the proposals under the Draft Law on Environmental Protection and new Draft Law on Waste Management. This regulation should define the cases that require a permit for import, export and transit of wastes through the territorry of the country, neccessary documentation to be supported by applicant.The regulation should be applied to the waste listed in the annexes.

Fourth, the new *Regulation on the Conditions to be Fullfilled by Authorized Institutions for Testing of Waste* has adopted (June 2004). Accreditation and certification of laboratories and interlaboratory calibration studies are important of a national analitical programme. All laboratories should be able to meet quality standards as set and tested by goverment and by independent body such as the International Organization for Standardization or by an association of laboratories.

Fifth, the preparation of the *new proposal for Custom Tarrifs* was dealing with a lot of complexity to harmonized the existing custom tariff system with the HS system

It is necessary to adopt prepared regulation in order to establish more efficient control system of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes than existing in both republics.

ANNEX 1.

DRAFT REGULATION

ON DOCUMENTATION TO BE ENCLOSED TO THE APPLICATION FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT FOR THE IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSIT OF WASTE

Pursuant to Article 57. of the Law on Environmental Protection ("Official Register of the Republic of Serbia", No.....) the Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection enacts hereby

R EGULATION

ON DOCUMENTATION TO BE ENCLOSED TO THE APPLICATION FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT FOR THE IMPORT, EXPORT AND TRANSIT OF WASTE

1. BASIC PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Regulation prescribes necessary documentation to be submitted together with the application for the issuance of a permit for the import, export and transit of the waste (hereinafter called: Permit)

Article 2.

Words and expressions used in this Regulation have the following meanings:

1. **Generator** is the legal entity or physical entity registered for the activity of producing the waste or other wastes, or, if such entity is not known, the entity who possesses, and/or control those wastes;
2. **Disposer** is legal entity or physical entity to whom the waste is shipped, who carries out the disposal of such wastes and who is registered for that activity in the State which does the imports;
3. **Exporter** means any person under the jurisdiction of the state of export who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported;
4. **Importer** means any person under jurisdiction of the state of import who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be imported;
5. **Carrier** means any person who carriers out the transport of hazardous wastes or other wastes;
6. **Category of waste** means the type of waste to be controlled at the import, export and transit;
7. **Recovery** means any treatment operation of waste specified in R list which enables: regeneration, recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials or the use of waste as a source of energy;
8. **Disposal** means permitted operations of waste processing, waste treatment in order to be destructed, i.e. temporary or permanent storage and its permanent disposal specified in D list;

9. **Permanent disposal** means storage of waste to the locations approved for this purpose – usually waste depots;
10. **Environmental sound waste management** means the way of waste processing, i.e. the waste is managed in an manner which will protect human health and environment against adverse effects which may result from such wastes;
11. **The laboratory for sampling and analysing of waste** means the laboratory for taking of sample of liquid or solid waste and analysis reffers to the determination of the physical, chemical or biological properties of waste using documented, peer- reviewed and accepted laboratory methods;
12. **Hazardous waste** means hazardous waste substance having at least one of the following characteristics (explosiveness, inflammability, tendency to spontaneous combustibility, infectiveness, tendency to oxidation, to be organic peroxide, acute poisoning, infectivity, tendency to corrosion, releases inflammatory gases in contact with the water, releases poisonous gases in contact with the air or the water, contains toxic substances with delayed chronic effects as well as eco-toxic characteristics) as well as the packaging in which hazardous waste was or is still packed: also the waste specified in the Annex 1.and Annex 2, if it has any hazardous characteristics and components, specified in Annex 3 (H list and C list), represents hazardous waste.

Article 3.

The application for the issuance of permit for the waste import, export and transit is submitted to the Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection (hereinafter called: Ministry) by the importer or exporter.

According to this Regulation, the general documentation for transboundary movement of hazardous wastes makes: Notification on on Transboundary Movement of Waste, Movement Document and Waste Characterization and Classification Report.

According to this Regulation, the particular documentation makes data specified in the lists of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (Annex 1 and Annex 2), which are the integral part of this Regulation.

The Ministry may, for some types of waste, request additional accompanying documentation relating to the compliance of conditions and itinerary of the waste from the location of waste processing to its final permanent storage.

II. GENERAL DOCUMENTATION

Article 4.

The Notification Document contains the date of the hazardous waste border crossing and it is printed on the form (Annex 4), which is the integral part of this Regulation.

The Movement Document is issued by the Ministry on the form (Annex 5), which is the integral part of this Regulation.

Both the Notification Document and Movement Document follow each waste delivery.

When the waste is defined as hazardous only in the state of transit, upon the request of exporter, the Ministry will send the Notification Document to the competent authority of the state of transit.

Article 5.

The Waste Characterization and Classification Report particularly contains the international and national labels and waste characteristics with special sign whether the waste contains hazardous substances and has hazardous characteristics.

Article 6.

The entity may request the permit for more deliveries of the waste import, export and transit in the case that the waste is of the same physics-chemical features, is delivered to the same destination at the same border crossings.

In such case, the import, export and transit of waste in more deliveries will be permitted for the period of 12 months.

Article 7.

Documentation submitted together with the application must be original or a certified copy translated into Serbian language by Appointed Court Interpreter.

III. PARTICULAR DOCUMENTATION

Import of Waste

Article 8.

For the Import of non-hazardous waste, the importer submits the written application together with the following documentation:

1. The Agreement made between Importer and Exporter of the waste;
2. The Agreement made between the waste importer and waste processor, if the
   Importer is not, at the same time, the processor of the waste;
3. Proofs that the Importer, Exporter and Transporter of the waste are registered for the above activities;
4. Exporter's Statement about the type of waste, quantity, its structure, location and technological process out of which the waste is obtained, as well as the reasons for waste export;

5. Plan of handling the waste in ecological way, submitted by the entity registered for the waste disposal;
6. Waste Characterization and Classification Report issued by authorized laboratory;
7. Recycling Agency Statement confirming that the waste of relevant quality subject of import is not available on the local market in necessary quantities;
8. The processor's statement and proofs relating to the type of the waste to be obtained after processing of the imported waste and to the ways of its storage;
9. Data about the Tariff Number of the Customs Tariff, the way of the waste transportation and number of deliveries (one or more deliveries);
10. Data about the border crossing where the waste will be imported, the time of the arrival of the waste to the border crossing and the itinerary of the waste from the border crossing to the Customs and further to the waste processor;
11. The proof that the administrative tax is paid.

Article 9.

Export of waste

Export of non - hazardous waste for recovery shall be accompanied by the following information, signed by the holder:

1. the name and address of the holder;
2. the usual commercial description of the waste;
3. the quantity of waste;
4. the name and adress of the consignee;
5. the operations involoving recovery, specified in R list;
6. the anticipated date of shipment.

Article 10.

Transit of waste

Transit of non - hazardous waste for disposal and recovery requires notification which shall be effected by means of the consignment note.

Article 11.

Export of hazardous waste

For the export of hazardous waste, the Exporter submits the written application together with the following documentation:

1. The Agreement made between the Exporter and Importer of the waste;

2. The approval of the State into which the waste is to be imported together with the Certificate of the same state that the waste will be processed, i.e. it will be stored in the ecologic way;
3. The approval of the states of transit throughout which the waste will transit on the way to its final destination;
4. Exporter's statement about the type of waste, quantity, its structure, location and technological process out of which the waste is obtained, as well as the reasons for the waste export;
5. Proofs that both the Exporter and Transporter are registered for such activities;
6. Recycling Agency Statement about the possibility of placement of the waste in domestic industry as a secondary raw material;
7. Data about the Tariff number of the Customs Tariff, the way of transportation of the waste and number of the waste deliveries (one or more deliveries);
8. Data about the border crossing where the waste will be exported, the time of the waste arrival to the border crossing and itinerary of the waste from the border crossing to the Customs and further to the location of the waste processing;
9. The proof that the administrative tax is paid.

Article 12.

Transit of hazardous waste

For the transit of hazardous waste, the exporter through its agent submits the written application together with the following documentation:

1. The Agreement made between the Exporter and Importer of the waste;
2. The approval of the State into which the waste is to be imported together with the Certificate of the same state that the waste will be processed, i.e. it will be stored in the ecologic way;
3. The approval of the states of transit throughout which the waste will transit on the way to its final destination;
4. Exporter's statement about the type of waste, quantity, its structure, location and technological process out of which the waste is obtained, as well as the reasons for the waste export;
5. Proofs that both the Exporter and Transporter are registered for such activities;
6. Data about the Tariff number of the Customs Tariff, the way of transportation of the waste and number of the waste deliveries (one or more deliveries);
7. Data about the border crossing where the waste will be exported, the time of the waste arrival to the border crossing and itinerary of the waste from the border crossing to the Customs and further to the location of the waste processing;
8. The proof that the administrative tax is paid.

Article 13.

For the export, i.e. transit of the hazardous waste, the exporter, i.e. his agent, beside the necessary documentation requested in the Articles 11. and 12., encloses the additional documentation such as:

1. Proof of the compulsory insurance of the dangerous waste substance in the domestic and international transportation against the third person damage. The insurance covers environmental pollution damage;
2. The adequate insurance policy or bank guarantee in the amount equivalent to cover the cost of such dangerous waste processing which will not result in any danger for the environment;
3. Insurance policy of the transporter of the waste or the bank guarantee in favor of the Ministry in the amount equivalent to cover the expenses of the rehabilitation of the environment as a result of the damaged packaging during waste transportation.

Documentation from the item 1, point 2. of this Article is enclosed for the case when the waste arrives to its destination and for some reasons it is not possible to be processed without danger for the Environmental protection and is necessary to be transported to some other processing units which meet the requirements, or to be returned to the exporter i.e.to the manufacturer.

IV. FINAL PROVISION

Article 14.

This Regulation come into effect on the eight day after being published in the "Official Herald" of Republic of Serbia, No.....).

ANNEX 1. a

HAZARDOUS WASTES

CATEGORIES OF WASTES TO BE CONTROLLED (Annex I of the Basel Convention)

CATEGORIES OF WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION (Annex II of the Basel Convention)

LIST I -Annex VIII to the Basel Convention

AMBER AND RED LIST OF WASTES (EU/OECD waste lists)

NATIONAL LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

HAZARDOUS WASTES

CATEGORIES OF WASTES TO BE CONTROLLED

(Annex I of the Basel Convention)

Waste Streams

Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centers 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 oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
Y10 Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
Y11 Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
Y12 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, 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
Y19 Metal carbonyls
Y20 Beryllium; beryllium compounds

Wastes having as constituents:

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 phosphorus 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 Annex (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)

(a) To facilitate the application of this Convention, and subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), wastes listed in Annex VIII are characterized as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention, and wastes listed in Annex IX are not covered by Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.
(b) Designation of a waste on Annex VIII does not preclude, in a particular case, the use of Annex III to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.
(c) Designation of a waste on Annex IX does not preclude, in a particular case, characterization of such a waste as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention if it contains Annex I material to an extent causing it to exhibit an Annex III characteristic.
(d) Annexes VIII and IX do not affect the application of Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention for the purpose of characterization of wastes.

CATEGORIES OF WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION
(Annex II of the Basel Convention)

Y46 Wastes collected from households
Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

LIST I
Annex VIII to the Basel Convention

A1.	**Metal and metal-bearing wastes**
A1010	Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys of any of the following: Antimony Arsenic Beryllium Cadmium Lead Mercury Selenium Tellurium Thallium but excluding such wastes specifically listed on List II.
A1020	Waste having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal waste in massive form, any of the following: Antimony; antimony compounds Beryllium; beryllium compounds Cadmium; cadmium compounds Lead; lead compounds Selenium; selenium compounds Tellurium; tellurium compounds
A1030	Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following: • Arsenic; arsenic compounds • Mercury; mercury compounds • Thallium; thallium compounds
A1040	Wastes having as constituents any of the following: • Metal carbonyls • Hexavalent chromium compounds
A1050	Galvanic sludges
A1060	Waste liquors from the pickling of metals
A1070	Leaching residues from zinc processing, dust and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, etc.
A1080	Waste zinc residues not included on List II, containing lead and cadmium in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics
A1090	Ashes from the incineration of insulated copper wire
A1100	Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters
A1110	Spent electrolytic solutions from copper electro-refining and electro-winning operations
A1120	Waste sludges, excluding anode slimes, from electrolyte purification systems in copper electro-refining and electro-winning operations
A1130	Spent etching solutions containing dissolved copper
A1140	Waste cupric chloride and copper cyanide catalysts

A1150	Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards not included on List II (1)
A1160	Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
A1170	Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only List II batteries. Waste batteries not specified on List II containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous
A1180	Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap (2) containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on List I, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on List II, B1110) (3)

A2.	**Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials**

A2010	Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
A2020	Waste inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges but excluding such wastes specified on
A2030	Waste catalysts but excluding such wastes specified on List II
A2040	Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes, when containing Annex I constituents to the extent that it exhibits an Annex III hazardous characteristic (note the related entry on List II, B2080)
A2050	Waste asbestos (dusts and fibres)
A2060	Coal-fired power plant fly-ash containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics (note the related entry on List II, B2050)

A3.	**Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials**

A3010	Waste from the production or processing of petroleum coke and bitumen
A3020	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
A3030	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contiminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludges
A3040	Waste thermal (heat transfer) fluids
A3050	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives excluding such wastes specified on List II (note the related entry on List II, B4020)
A3060	Waste nitrocellulose
A3070	Waste phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges
A3080	Waste ethers not including those specified on List II
A3090	Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on List II, B3100)
A3100	Waste paring and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (not the related entry on List II, B3090)

A3110	Fellmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on List II, B3110)
A3120	Fluff — light fraction from shredding
A3130	Waste organic phosphorous compounds
A3140	Waste non-halogenated organic solvents but excluding such wastes specified on List II
A3150	Waste halogenated organic solvents
A3160	Waste halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations
A3170	Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethane, dichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)
A3180	Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated nephthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more (4)
A3190	Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolitic treatment of organic materials
A3200	Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, containing tar (note the related entry on List II, B2130)

A4. Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents

A4010	Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on List II
A4020	Clinical and related wastes; that is wastes arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, or similar practices, and wastes generated in hospitals or other facilities during the investigation or treatment of patients, or research projects
A4030	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which are off-specification, out-dated (5), or unfit for their originally intended use
A4040	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals (6)
A4050	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following: — Inorganic cyanides, excepting precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides — Organic cyanides
A4060	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
A4070	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish excluding any such waste specified on List II (note the related entry on List II, B4010)
A4080	Wastes of an explosive nature (but excluding such wastes specified on List II)
A4090	Waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those specified in the corresponding entry on List II (note the related entry on List II, B2120)
A4100	Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases but excluding such wastes specified on List II
A4110	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following: any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan

	any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin
A4120	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides
A4130	Wastes packages and containers containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics
A4140	Waste consisting of or containing off-specification or out-dated (7) chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex III hazard characteristics
A4150	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known
A4160	Spent activated carbon not included on List II (note the related entry on List II, B2060)

(1) Note that the mirror entry on List II (B1160) does not specify exceptions.
(2) This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.
(3) PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.
(4) The 50 mg/kg level is considered to be an internationally practical level for all wastes. However, many individual countries have established lower regulatory levels (e.g. 20 mg/kg) for specific wastes.
(5) “Out-dated” means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.
(6) This entry does not include wood treated with wood-preserving chemicals.
(7) “Out-dated” means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.

AMBER LIST OF WASTES (1)

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be moved as amber wastes if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which (a) increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the red list, or (b) prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

AA. METAL-BEARING WASTES	
AA 010	Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel (2)
AA 020	Zinc ashes and residues (2)
AA 030	Lead ashes and residues (2)
AA 040	Copper ashes and residues (2)
AA 050	Aluminium ashes and residues (2)
AA 060	Vanadium ashes and residues (2)
AA 070	Ashes and residues (2) containing metals or metal compounds not elsewhere specified or included
AA 080	Thallium waste, scrap and residues
AA 090	Arsenic waste and residues (2)
AA 100	Mercury waste and residues (2)
AA 110	Residues from alumina production not elsewhere specified or included
AA 120	Galvanic sludges
AA 130	Liquors from the pickling of metals
AA 140	Leaching residues from zinc processing, duts and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, goethite, etc.
AA 150	Precious metal bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides
AA 160	Precious metal ash, sludge, dust and other residues such as:
AA 161	— Ash from incineration of printed circuit boards
AA 162	— Photographic film ash
AA 170	Lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
AA 180	Used batteries or accumulatos, whole or crushed, other than lead-acid batteries, and waste and scrap arising from the production of batteries and accumulators, not otherwise specified or included
AA 190	Magnesium waste and scrap that is flammable, pyrophoric or emits, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

AB. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS	
AB 010	Slag, ash and residues (2), not elsewhere specified or included
AB 020	Residues arising from the combustion of municipal/household wastes
AB 030	Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of metals
AB 040	Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
AB 050	Calcium fluoride sludge
AB 060	Other inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges
AB 070	Sands used in foundry operations
AB 080	Spent catalysts not on the green list
AB 090	Waste hydrates of aluminium
AB 100	Waste alumina

AB 110	Basic solutions
AB 120	Inorganic halide compounds, not elsewhere specified or included
AB 130	Used blasting grit
AB 140	Gypsum arising chemical from industry processes
AB 150	Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)

AC. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS	
AC 010	Waste from the production/processing of petroleum coke and bitumen, excluding anode butts
AC 020	Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) not elsewhere specified or included
AC 030	Waste oils unfit for their originally intended use
AC 040	Leaded petrol (gasoline) sludges
AC 050	Thermal (heat transfer) fluids
AC 060	Hydraulic fluids
AC 070	Brake fluids
AC 080	Antifreeze fluids
AC 090	Waste from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues and adhesives
AC 100	Nitrocellulose
AC 110	Phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges
AC 120	Polychlorinated naphtalenes
AC 130	Ethers
AC 140	Triethylamine catalyst for setting froundry sands
AC 150	Chlorofluorocarbons
AC 160	Halons
AC 170	Treated cork and wood wastes
AC 180	Leather dust, ash, sludges and flours
AC 190	Fluff — light fraction from automobile shredding
AC 200	Organic phosphorous compounds
AC 210	Non-halogenated solvents
AC 220	Halogenated solvents
AC 230	Halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations
AC 240	Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethanes, dichloro-ethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)
AC 250	Surface active agents (surfactants)
AC 260	Liquid pig manure; faeces
AC 270	Sewage sludge

AD. WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	
AD 010	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
AD 020	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals

AD 030	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals
Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:	
AD 040	— Inorganic cyanides, excepting precious metal-bearing residues in solid f orm containing traces of inorganic cyanides
AD 050	— Organic cyanides
AD 060	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
AD 070	Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
AD 080	Wastes of an explosive nature, when not subject to specific other legislation
AD 090	Wastes from production, formulation and use of reprographic and photographic chemicals and materials not elsewhere specified or included
AD 100	Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of plastics
AD 110	Acidic solutions
AD 120	Ion exchange resins
AD 130	Single-use cameras with batteries
AD 140	Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases, not elsewhere specified or included
AD 150	Naturally occuring organic material used as a filter medium (such as biofilters)
AD 160	Municipal/household wastes
AD 170	Spent activated carbon having hazardous characteristics and resulting from its use in the inorganic chemical, organic chemical and pharmaceutical industries, waste water treatment, gas/air cleaning processes and similar applications.

RED LIST OF WASTES

"Containing" or "contaminated with", when used in this list, mean that the substance referred to is present to an extent which (a) renders the waste hazardous or (b) renders it not suitable for submission to a recovery operation.

RA. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INOR-GANIC MATERIALS	
RA 010	Waste substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated byphenyl (PCB) and/or polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT) and/or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), including any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more
RA 020	Waste tarry residues (excluding those listed in AC020) arising from refining, destillation and any pyrolitic treatment of organic materials

RB. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS	
RB 010	Asbestos (dusts and fibres)
RB 020	Ceramic-based fibres of physico-chemical characteristics similar to those of asbestos

RC. WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS	
Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:	
RC 010	— Any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
RC 020	— Any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin
RC 030	Leaded anti-knock compounds sludges
RC 040	Peroxides other than hydrogen peroxide

1) System, established by the Brussels Convention of 14 June 1983 under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System) will be used on a way listed in Customs Tarrif (Annex 7 of this project). This code may apply to both wastes and products. This Regulation does not include items which are not wastes. Therefore, the code —used by customs officials in order to facilitate their procedures as well as by others — is only provided here to help in identifying wastes that are listed and subject to this Regulation.

However, corresponding official Explanatory Notes as issued by the Customs Cooperation Council should be used as interpretative guidance to identify wastes covered by generic headings. The indicative "ex" identifies a specific item contained within a heading of the Harmonized System code.

According to OECD Decision C(2004) 20 Ttarrif numbers should be used:

AA010	261900	**AB120**	ex281290, ex3824	**AB150**	ex 382490 **AC080** ex3820000
AA060	262050	**AC060**	ex381900	**AC170**	ex440310
AA190	810420, ex 810430	**AC070**	381900	**AC 260**	ex3101
AD090	ex 382490	**AD120**	ex391400,ex3915	**RB020**	ex6815

2) 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.

NATIONAL LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

(Art. 1 par.1(b) of the Basel Convention)

1. Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including refrigerators, packaging material, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (refrigerate fluids, isolation, etc);

2. Used fluorescent tubes, lamps and similar;

3. Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including fire fighter instruments and appliances, packaging materials, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with halons;

4. Every single contingent which contain medicines, chemicals, pharmaceutics and similar, and different products, with expired date for usage for declared purpose;

5. Used goods importing in the big quantities, which will be the problem for the environmentally sound management in country when become the waste after the declared usage due date (used tires and similar);

6. Used and old equipments, units and materials for waste treatment and waste final disposal, as well as their parts and residual materials from treatment;

7. Mixtures of wastes and mixed different waste streams with not in details defined properties;

8. Wastes with radioactive characteristics, only in case if there are not covered with different existing set of regulations for radioactive wastes;

9. Residual cooking oils not exhibiting hazardous characteristics, and could be used for purposes other than human and animal consumption;

10. Packaging material imported in big quantities; and

11. All other wastes included in actual Lists A and B of the Basel Convention, which are not specified on the other place.

ANNEX 1.b

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTES

LIST II -Annex IX to the Basel Convention
GREEN LIST OF WASTES (EU/OECD waste lists)

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTES

LIST II

Annex IX to the Basel Convention

B1.	Metal and metal-bearing wastes

B1010 Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:

- Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury)
- Iron and steel scrap
- Copper scrap
- Nickel scrap
- Aluminium scrap
- Zinc scrap
- Tin scrap
- Tungsten scrap
- Molybdenum scrap
- Tantalum scrap
- Magnesium scrap
- Cobalt scrap
- Bismuth scrap
- Titanium scrap
- Zirconium scrap
- Manganese scrap
- Germanium scrap
- Vanadium scrap
- Scrap of hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium and gallium
- Thorium scrap
- Rare earths scrap
- Chromium scrap

B1020 Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc.):

- Antimony scrap
- Beryllium scrap
- Cadmium scrap
- Lead scrap (but excluding lead-acid batteries)
- Lesenium scrap
- Tellurium scrap

B1030 Refractory metals containing residues

B1031 Molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium metal and metal alloy wastes in metallic dispersible form (metal powder), excluding such wastes as specified in List I under entry A1050, Galvanic sludges

B1040 Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent to render them hazardous

B1050 Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap, not containing Annex I materials in connections sufficinet to exhibit Annex III characteristics (1)

B1060 Waste selenium and tellurium in metallic elemental form including powder

B1070 Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics

B1080 Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloys residues in dispersible form unless containing Annex I constituents in concentration such as to exhibit Annex III characteristics or exhibiting hazard characteristic H4.3 (2)

B1090 Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury

B1100 Metal-bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals:

- Hard zinc spelter
- Zinc-containing drosses:
  - galvanizing slab zinc top dross (> 90 % Zn)
  - galvanizing slab zinc bottom dross (> 92 % Zn)
  - zinc die casting dross (> 85 % Zn)
  - hot dip galvanisers slab zinc dross (batch) (> 92 % Zn)
  - zinc skimmings
- Aluminium skimmings (or skims) excluding salt slag
- Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining not containing arsenic, lead or cadmium to an extent that they exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics
- Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting
- Slags from precious metals processing for further refining
- Tantalum bearing tin slags with less than 0,5 % tin

B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies:

- Electronic assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
- Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap (3) (including printed circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other battieres included on List I, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or not contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) or from which these have been removed, to an extent that they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the realated entry on List I, A1180)
- Electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires) (4) destined for direct re-use (and not for recycling or final disposal (5)

B1120 Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of:

- Transition metals, excluding waste catalysts (spent catalysts, liquid used catalysts or orther catalysts) on List I: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, tantalum, rhenium

- Lanthanides (rare earth metals): lanthanum, praseodymium, samarium, gadolinium, dysprosium, erbium, ytterbium, cerium, neody, europium, terbium, holmium, thulium, lutetium

B1130 Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts

B1140 Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides

B1150 Precious metals and alloy wastes (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury) in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling

B1160 Precious-metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (note the related entry on List I, A1150)

B1170 Precious-metal ash from the incineration of photographic film

B1180 Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver

B1190 Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver

B1200 Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel

B1210 Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slags as a source of TiO2 and vanadium

B1220 Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilised, having a high iron content (above 20 %) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301) mainly for construction

B1230 Mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel

B1240 Copper oxide mill-scale

B1250 Waste end-of life motor vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components

B2.	**Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials**

B2010 Wastes from mining operations in non-dispersible form:

- Natural graphite waste
- Slate waste, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise
- Mica waste
- Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste
- Feldspar waste
- Fluorspar waste
- Silica wastes in solid form excluding those used in foundry operations

B2020 Glass waste in non-dispersible form:

- Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses

B2030 Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form:

- Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites)
- Ceramic based fibres not elsewhere specified or included

B2040 Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents:

- Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD)
- Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings

- Slag from copper production, chemically stabilised, having a high iron content (above 20 %) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) mainly for construction and abrasive applications
- Sulphur in solid form
- Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (having a pH less than 9)
- Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides
- Carborundum (silicon carbide)
- Broken concrete
- Lithiumtantalum and lithium-niobium containing glass scraps

B2050 Coal-fired power plant fly-ash, not included on List I (note the related entry on List I, A2060

B2060 Spent activated carbon not containing any Annex I constituents to an extent Annex III characterisrics, for example carbon resulting from treatment of potable water and processes of tehe food industry and vitamin production (note the related entry on List I, A4160)

B2070 Calcium fluoride sludge

B2080 Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included on List I (note the realted entry on List I, A2040)

B2090 Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned to normal industry specifications (excluding anode butts from chlor alkali electrolyses and from metallurgical industry)

B2100 Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste alumina and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes

B2110 Bauxite residue ("red mud") (pH moderated to less than 11,5)

B2120 Waste acidic or basic solutions with PH greater than 2 and less than 11,5 which are not corrosive or otherwise hazardous (note the related entry on List I, A4090)

B 2130 Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar (6) (note the related entry on List I, A3200)

B3.	**Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials**

B3010 Solid plastic waste:

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

- Serap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and copolymers, including but not limited to the following (7):
  - 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 (8):
  - Perfluoroethylene/propylene(FEP)
  - Perfluoro alkoxil alkane
  - ➢ Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro vinil ether (PFA)
  - ➢ Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methylvinil ether (MFA)
  - Polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
  - Polyvinylidenefluoride (PVDF)

B3020 Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes:
Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard of:

- unbleached paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard
- other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass
- paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)
- other, including but not limited to 1. laminated paperboard; 2. unsorted scrap

B3030 Textile wastes

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

- Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock):
  - not carded or combed
  - other

- Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock:
  - noils of wool or of fine animal hair
  - other waste of wool or of fine animal hair
  - waste of coarse animal hair
- Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock):
  - yarn waste (including thread waste)
  - garnetted stock
  - other
- Flax tow and waste
- Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (Cannabis sativa L.)
- Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)
- Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave
- Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of coconut
- Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee)
- Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included
- Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres:
  - of synthetic fibres
  - of artificial fibres

- Worn clothing and other worn textile articles
- Used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile:
  - sorted
  - other

B3035 Waste textile floor coverings, carpets

B3040 Rubber wastes

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes:

- Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g. ebonite)
- Other rubber wastes (excluding such wastes specified elsewhere)

B3050 Untreated cork and wood waste:

- Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
- Cork waste: crushed, granulated or ground cork

B3060 Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided it is not infectious:

- Weine lees
- Dried and sterilised vegetable waste, residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, or a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included

- Degras: residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes
- Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised
- Fish waste
- Cocoa shells, hushs, skins and other cocoa waste
- Other wastes from the agro-food industry excluding by-products which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption

B3065 Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils), provided they do not exhibit an Annex III characteristics

B3070 The following wastes:
- Waste of human hair
- Waste straw
- Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed

B3080 Waste parings and scrap of rubber

B3090 Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges, not containing hexavalent chromium compounds and biocides (note the related entry on List I, A3100)

B3100 Leather dust, ash, sludges or fluors not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on List I, A3090)

B3110 Fellmongery waste not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on List I, A3110)

B3120 Wastes consisting of food dyes

B3130 Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous manomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides

B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for Annex IV.A operations

B4.	**Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents**

B4010 Wastes consisting mainly of water-based/latex paints, inks and hardened varnishes not containing organic solvents, heavy metals or biocides to an extent to render them hazardous (note the related entry on List I, A4070)

B4020 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives, not listed on List I, free of solvents and other contaminants to an extent that they do not exhibit Annex III characteristics, e.g. water based, or glues based on casein starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols (note the related entry on List I, A3050)

B4030 Used single-use cameras, with batteries not included on List I

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(1) Note that even where low level contamination with Annex I materials initially exists, subsequent processes, including recycling processes,
may result in separated fractions containing significantly enhanced concentrations of those Annex I materials.

(2) The status of zinc ash is currently under review and there is a recommendation with United Nations Conference on Trade and development (UNCTAD) that zinc ashes should not be dangerous goods.
(3) This entry does not include scrap from electrical power generation.
(4) Reuse can include repair, refurbishment or upgrading, but not major reassembly.
(5) In some countries these materials destined for direct reuse are not considered wastes.
(6) The concentration level of Benzol pyren should not be 50mg/kg or more
(7) It is understood that such scraps are completely polymerized.
(8) — Post-consumer wastes are excluded from this entry.
— Wastes shall not be mixed.
— Problems arising from open-burning practices to be considered.

GREEN LIST OF WASTES (1)

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be moved as green wastes if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which (a) increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the amber or red lists, or (b) prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

GA. METAL AND METAL-ALLOY WASTES IN METALLIC, NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM (2)	
The following waste and scrap of precious metals and their alloys:	
GA 010	— Of gold
GA 020	— Of platinum (the expression "platinum" includes platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium)
GA 030	— Of other precious metal, e.g. silver
NB: Mercury is specifically excluded as a contaminant of these metals or their alloys or amalgams.	
The following waste and scrap of non-ferrous metals and their alloys:	
GA 120	Copper waste and scrap
GA 130	Nickel waste and scrap
GA 140	Aluminium waste and scrap
GA 150	Lead waste and scrap
GA 160	Zinc waste and scrap
GA 170	Tin waste and scrap
GA 180	Tungsten waste and scrap
GA 190	Molybdenum waste and scrap
GA 200	Tantalum waste and scrap
GA 210	Magnesium waste and scrap (excluding those listed in AA 190)
GA 220	Cobalt waste and scrap
GA 230	Bismuth waste and scrap
GA 240	Cadmium waste and scrap
GA 250	Titanium waste and scrap
GA 260	Zirconium waste and scrap
GA 270	Antimony waste and scrap
GA 280	Manganese waste and scrap

GA 290	Beryllium waste and scrap
GA 300	Chromium waste and scrap
GA 310	Germanium waste and scrap
GA 320	Vanadium waste and scrap
Wastes and scrap of:	
GA 330	— Hafnium
GA 340	— Indium
GA 350	— Niobium
GA 360	— Rhenium
GA 370	— Gallium
GA 400	Selenium waste and scrap
GA 410	Tellurium waste and scrap
GA 420	Rare earth waste and scrap
GA 430	Iron or steel scrap

GB. METAL BEARING WASTES ARISING FROM MELTING, SMELTING AND REFINING OF METALS	
GB 010	Hard zinc spelter
GB 020	Zinc containing drosses:
GB 021	— Galvanising slab zinc top dross (>90 % Zn)
GB 022	— Galvanising slab zinc bottom dross (>92 % Zn)
GB 023	— Zinc die cast dross (>85 % Zn)
GB 024	— Hot dip galvanisers slab zinc dross (batch) (>92 % Zn)
GB 025	— Zinc skimmings
GB 030	Aluminium skimmings (excluding those that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities)
GB 040	Slags from precious metals and copper processing for further refining
GB 050	Tantalum bearing tin slags with less than 0,5 % tin

GC. OTHER WASTES CONTAINING METALS	
GC 010	Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
GC 020	Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery
GC 030	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
GC 040	Motor vehicle wrecks, drained of liquids
Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts:	
GC 050	Spent fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide, zeolites)
GC 060	Spent metal-bearing catalysts containing any of: — Precious metals: gold, silver. — Platinum-group metals: ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium, platinum.

— Transition metals: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, tantalum, rhenium.

— Lanthanides (rare earth metals): lanthanum, praseodymium, samarium, gadolinium, dysprosium, erbium, ytterbium, cerium, neodymium, europium, terbium, holmium, thulium, lutetium.

GC 070 Slags arising from the manufacture of iron and carbon steel (including low alloy steel) excluding those slags which have been specifically produced to meet both national and relevant international requirements and standards (3)

GC 080 Mill scale (ferrous metal)

The following metal and metal alloy wastes in metallic dispersible form:

GC 090 Molybdenum
GC 100 Tungsten
GC 110 Tantalum
GC 120 Titanium
GC 130 Niobium
GC 140 Rhenium
GC 150 Gold
GC 160 Platinum (the expression "platinum" includes platinum, iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium and ruthenium)
GC 170 Other precious metals, e.g. silver

NB: mercury is specifically excluded as a contaminant of these metals and their alloys or amalgams.

GD. WASTES FROM MINING OPERATIONS: THESE WASTES TO BE IN NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM	
GD 010	Natural graphite waste
GD 020	Slate waste, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise
GD 030	Mica waste
GD 040	Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste
GD 050	Feldspar waste
GD 060	Fluospar waste
GD 070	Silica wastes in solid form excluding those used in foundry operations

GE. GLASS WASTES IN NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM	
GE 010	Cullet or other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated (with coatings) glasses
GE 020	Fibre glass wastes

GF.CERAMIC WASTES IN NON-DISPERSIBLE FORM	
GF 010	Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)
GF 020	Cermet waste and scrap (metal ceramic composites)
GF 030	Ceramic based fibres not elsewhere specified or included

GG. OTHER WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS	
GG 010	Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)
GG 020	Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings
GG 030	Bottom ash and slag tap from coal-fired power plants
GG 040	Coal-fired power plants fly ash
GG 050	Anode butts of petroleum coke and/or bitumen
GG 060	Spent activated carbon, resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production
GG 080	Slag from copper production, chemical stabilised, having a high iron content (above 20 %) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) ainly for construction and abrasive applications
GG 090	Sulphur in solid form
GG 100	Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (having a pH less than 9)
GG 110	Neutralised red mud from alumina production
GG 120	Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides
GG 130	Carborundum (silicon carbide)
GG 140	Broken concrete
GG 150	Lithium-tantalum and lithium-niobium containing glass scraps
GG 160	Bituminous materials (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar

GH. SOLID PLASTIC WASTES	
Including, but not limited to:	
GH 010	Waste, parings and scrap of plastics of:
GH 011	— Polymers of ethylene
GH 012	— Polymers of styrene
GH 013	— Polymers of vinyl chloride
GH 014	— Polymers or copolymers, for example: Polypropylene Polyethylene terephthalate Acrylonitrile copolymer Butadiene copolymer Styrene copolymer Polyamides Polybutylene terephthalates Polycarbonates Polyphenylene sulphides Acrylic polymers Paraffins (C10 -C13) (4) Polyurethane (not containing chlorofluorocarbons) Polysiloxalanes (silicones) Polymethyl metharcrylate Polyvinyl alcohol

	Polyvinyl butyral Polyvinyl acetate Polymers of fluorinated ethylene (Teflon, PTFE)
GH 015	— Resins or condensation products, for example: Urea formaldehyde resins Phenol formaldehyde resins Melamine formaldehyde resins Epoxy resins Alkyd resins Polyamides

GI. PAPER, PAPERBOARD AND PAPER PRODUCT WASTES	
GI 010	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard:
GI 011	— Of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard
GI 012	— Of other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass
GI 013	— Of paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)
GI 014	— Other, including but not limited to: 1. Laminated paperboard 2. Unsorted waste and scrap

GJ. TEXTILE WASTES	
GJ 010	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)
GJ 011	— Not carded or combed
GJ 012	— Other
GJ 020	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock
GJ 021	— Noils of wool or of fine animal hair
GJ 022	— Other waste of wool or of fine animal hair
GJ 023	— Waste of coarse animal hair
GJ 030	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)
GJ 031	— Yarn waste (including thread waste)
GJ 032	— Garnetted stock
GJ 033	— Other
GJ 040	Flax tow and waste
GJ 050	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (Cannabis sativa L.)
GJ 060	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)
GJ 070	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of sisal and other textile fibres of the genus Agave
GJ 080	Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of coconut
GJ 090	Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee)
GJ 100	Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included

GJ 110	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres
GJ 111	— Of synthetic fibres
GJ 112	— Of artificial fibres
GJ 120	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles
GJ 130	Used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn-out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile materials
GJ 131	— Sorted
GJ 132	— Other
GJ 140	Waste textile floor coverings, carpets

GK. RUBBER WASTES	
GK 010	Waste, parings and scrap of rubber (other than hard rubber) and granules obtained therefrom
GK 020	Used pneumatic tyres
GK 030	Waste and scrap of hard rubber (for example, ebonite)

GL. UNTREATED CORK AND WOOD WASTES	
GL 010	Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms
GL 020	Cork waste; crushed, granulated or ground cork

GM. WASTES ARISING FROM AGRO-FOOD INDUSTRIES	
GM 070	Wine lees
GM 080	Dried and sterilized vegetable waste, residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included
GM 090	Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes
GM 100	Waste of bones and horn-cones, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised
GM 110	Fish waste
GM 120	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste
GM 130	Waste from the agro-food industry excluding by-products which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption
GM 140	Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils)

GN. WASTES ARISING FROM TANNING AND FELLMONGERY OPERATIONS AND LEATHER USE	
GN 010	Waste of pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brushmaking hair
GN 020	Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material
GN 030	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
GN 040	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges

GO. OTHER WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS	
GO 010	Waste of human hair
GO 020	Waste straw
GO 030	Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed
GO 040	Waste photographic film and paper (including base and photo-sensitive coating), whether or not containing silver and not containing silver in free ionic form
GO 050	Single-use cameras without batteries.

(1) Whenever possible, the code number of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, established by the Brussels Convention of 14 June 1983 under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System) will be used on a way listed in Customs Tarrif (Annex 7 of this project)

This code may apply to both wastes and products. This Regulation does not include items which are not wastes. Therefore, the code — used by customs officials in order to facilitate their procedures as well as by others — is only provided here to help in identifying wastes that are listed and subject to this Regulation.

However, corresponding official Explanatory Notes as issued by the Customs Cooperation Council should be used a interpretative guidance to identify wastes covered by generic headings.

The indicative "ex" identifies a specific item contained within a heading of the Harmonized System code.

According to OECD Decision C(2004) 20 Ttarrif numbers should be used:

GB040 7112, 262030, 262090
GC030 ex 890800
GE020 ex 7001, ex 701939
GG 030 ex2621
GG 040 ex2621
GH013 391530 ex390410-40
GN010 ex 050200
GN020 ex050300
GN030 ex050590

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

(3) This entry covers the use of such slags as a source of titanium dioxide and vanadium.

(4) These cannot be polymerized and are used as plasticisers.

Annex 2.

Waste Catalog

The present list is harmonized list of wastes in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste Commission Decision 2000/532/EEC on establishing list of wastes.

The different types of waste in the list are fully defined by the six-digit code for the waste and the respective two-digit and four-digit chapter headings. This implies that following steps should be taken to identify a waste in the list:

- Identify the source generating the waste in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20 and identify the appropriate six-digit code of the waste (excluding codes ending with of these chapters)
- If no appropriate waste code can be found in Chapters 01 to 12 or 17 to 20 the Chapters 13, 14 and 15 must be examined to identift the waste
- If none of these waste codes apply the waste must be identified according to Chapter 16
- If the waste is not in Chapter 16 either, the 99 code (waste not otherwise specified) must be used in section of the list corresponding to the activity identified in step one
- For the purpose of this catalog “dangerous substance” means any substance that has been or will be classified as dangerous in Directive 67/548/EEC . “Heavy metals” means any compound of antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, tellurium, thallium ad tin, including these metals in metallic for, as far as these classified as dangerous substances
- If a waste is identified by a specific or general reference to dangerous substances, the waste is hazardous only if the concentrations of those substances are such (i.e. percentage by weight)the waste presents one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC

Wastes classified as hazardous display one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC (H list) and, as regards H3 to H8, H10 and H11 of thet Annex , one or more of the following:

- Flash point ≤55 oC,
- One or more substances classified as very toxic at total concentration ≥0,1 %,
- One or more substances, classified as toxic at total concentration ≥3%
- One or more substances classified as harmful at total concentration ≥25%
- One or more corrosive substances classified a total concentration ≥1%

- One or more irritant substances classified at total concentration ≥20%
- One or more substances known to be carcinogenic at total concentration ≥0,1%
- One or more substances toxic for reproduction at total concentration ≥0, 5%
- One or more mutagenic substances at total concentration ≥1%

INDEX

Hazardous waste is marked with an asterisks (*)

01	**WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION,MINING,DRESSING AND FURTHER TREATMENT OF MINERALS AND QUARRY**
01 01	**Wastes from mineral excavation**
01 01 01	Waste from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	Waste from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 02	**Wastes from mineral dressing**
01 02 01	Wastes from the dressing of metalliferous minerals
01 02 02	Wastes from the dressing on non-metalliferous minerals
01 03	**Wastes from further physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals**
01 03 01	Tailings
01 03 02	Dusty and powdery waste
01 03 03	Red mud from alumina production
01 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
01 04	**Wastes from further physical and chemical processing on non-metalliferous minerals**
01 04 01	Waste gravel and crushed rocks
01 04 02	Waste sand and clays
01 04 03	Dusy and powdery waste
01 04 04	Waste from potash and rock-salt processing
01 04 05	Waste from washing and cleaning of minerals
01 04 06	Waste from stone cutting and sawing
01 04 99	Waste not otherwise specified
01 05	**Drilling muds and other drilling wastes**
01 05 01	Oil-containing drilling muds and wastes
01 05 02	Barite-containing drilling muds and wastes
01 05 03	Chloride-containing drilling muds and wastes
01 05 04	Fresh-water drilling muds and wastes
01 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

02	**WASTES FROM AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, HUNTING, FISHING AND AQUACUL TURAL PRIMARY PRODUCTION,FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING**
02 01	**Primary production wastes**
02 01 01	Sludges from washing and cleaning
02 01 02	Animal tissue waste
02 01 03	Plant tissue waste
02 01 04	Waste plastics (except packaging)
02 01 05*	Agrochemical wastes
02 01 06	Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw),effluent, collected separately and treated off-site
02 01 07	Waste from forestry exploitation
02 01 99	Waste not otherwise specified
02 02	**Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin**
02 02 01	Sludges from washing and cleaning
02 02 02	Animal tissue waste
02 02 03	Material unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 02 04	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 02 99	Waste not otherwise specified
02 03	**Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee and tobacco preparation and processing; tobacco processing; conserve production**
02 03 01	Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation
02 03 02	Waste from preserving agents
02 03 03	Waste from solvent extraction
02 03 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 03 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
02 04	**Wastes from sugar processing**
02 04 01	Soil from cleaning and washing beet
02 04 02	Off-specification calcium carbonate
02 04 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 04 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
02 05	**Wastes from the dairy products industry**
02 05 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 05 02	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

02 06	**Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry**
02 06 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 06 02	Wastes from preserving agents
02 06 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
02 07	**Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages (except coffee,tea and cocoa)**
02 07 01	Waste from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	Waste from spirits distillation
02 07 03	Waste from chemical treatment
02 07 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 07 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 07 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

03	**WASTES FROM WOOD PROCESSING AND THE PRODUCTION OF PAPER, CARDBOARD, PULP, PANELS AND FURNITURE**
03 01	**Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture**
03 01 01	Waste bark and cork
03 01 02	Sawdust
03 01 03	Shaving, cuttings, spoiled timber/particle board/veneer
03 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
03 02	**Wood preservation wastes**
03 02 01*	Non-halogenated organic wood preservatives
03 02 02*	Organochlorinated wood preservatives
03 02 03*	Organometallic wood preservatives
03 02 04*	Inorganic wood preservatives
03 03	**Wastes from pulp,paper and cardboard production and processing**
03 03 01	Bark
03 03 02	Dregs and green liquor sludges (from black liquor treatment)
03 03 03	Bleaching sludges from hypochlorite and chlorine processes
03 03 04	Bleaching sludges from other bleaching processes
03 03 05	De-inking sludges from paper recycling
03 03 06	Fibre and paper sludge
03 03 07	Rejects from paper and cardboard recycling
03 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

04	**WASTES FROM THE LEATHER, FUR AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**
04 01	**Wastes from the leather and fur industry**
04 01 01	Fleshings and lime split waste
04 01 02	Liming waste

04 01 03*	Degreasing waste containing solvents without a liquid phase
04 01 04	Tanning liquor containing chromium
04 01 05	Tanning liquor free of chromium
04 01 06	Sludges,in particular from on-site, effluent treatment containing chromium
04 01 07	Sludges,in particular from on-site effluent treatment free of chromium
04 01 08	Waste tanned leather (blue sheetings, shavings, cuttings, buffing dust)containing chromium
04 01 09	Waste from dressing and finishing
04 01 99	Waste not otherwise specified
04 02	**Wastes from the textile industry**
04 02 01	Waste from unprocessed textile fibres and other natural fibrous substances mainly of vegetable origin
04 02 02	Waste from unprocessed textile fibres mainly of animal origin
04 02 03	Waste from unprocessed textile fibres mainly of artificial or synthetic origin
04 02 04	Waste from unprocessed mixed textile fibres before spinning and weaving
04 02 05	Waste from processed textile fibres mainly of vegetable origin
04 02 06	Waste from processed textile fibres mainly of animal origin
04 02 07	Waste from processed fibres mainly of artifical or synthetic origin
04 02 08	Waste from processed mixed textile fibres
04 02 09	Waste from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)
04 02 10	Organic matter from natural products (e.g.grease, wax)
04 02 14*	Waste from finishing containing organic solvents
04 02 15	Waste from finishing other than mentioned in 04 02 14
04 02 16*	Dyestuffs and pigments containing dangerous substances
04 02 17	Dyestuffs and pigments other than those mentioned in 04 02 16
04 02 19*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangereous substances
04 02 20	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than mentioned in 04 02 19
04 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

05	**WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING,NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL**
05 01	**Oily sludges and solid wastes**
05 01 02	Desalter sludges
05 01 03*	Tank bottom sludges
05 01 04*	Acid alkyl sludges
05 01 05*	Oil spills
05 01 06	Sludges from plant, equipment and maintenance operations
05 01 07*	Acid tars
05 01 08*	Other tars
05 01 09*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
05 01 10	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 05 01 09
05 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

05 02	**Non oily sludges and solid wastes**
05 02 01	Boiler feedwater sludges
05 02 02	Waste from cooling columns
05 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
05 04	**Spent filter clays**
05 04 01*	Spent filter clays
05 05	**Oil desulphurisation wastes**
05 05 01	Waste containing sulphur
05 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
05 06	**Wastes from the pyrolytic treatment of coal**
05 06 01*	Acid tars
05 06 02	Asphalt
05 06 03*	Other tars
05 06 04	Waste from cooling columns
05 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
05 07	**Wastes from natural gas purification**
05 07 01*	Sludges containing mercury
05 07 02	Waste containing sulphur
05 07 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
05 08	**Wastes from oil regeneration**
05 08 01*	Spent filter clays
05 08 02*	Acid tars
05 08 03*	Other tars
05 08 04*	Aqueous liquid waste from oil regeneration
05 08 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

06	**WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES**
06 01	**Waste acidic solutions**
06 01 01*	Sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid
06 01 02*	Hydrochloric acid
06 01 03*	Hydrofluoric acid
06 01 04*	Phosphoric and phosphorous acid
06 01 05*	Nitric acid and nitrous acid
06 01 99*	Wastes not otherwise specified
06 02	**Waste alkaline solutions**

06 02 01*	Calcium hydroxide
06 02 02*	Soda
06 02 03*	Ammonia
06 02 99*	Waste salts and their solutions
06 03	**Waste salts and their solutions**
06 03 01	Carbonates (except 02 04 02)
06 03 02	Saline solutions containing sulphates, sulphites or sulphides
06 03 03	Solid salts containing sulphates, sulphites or sulphides
06 03 04	Saline solutions containing chlorides, fluorides and halides
06 03 05	Solid salts containing chlorides, fluorides and other halogenated solid salts
06 03 06	Saline solutions containing phosphates and related solid salts
06 03 07	Phosphates and related solid salts
06 03 08	Saline solutions containing nitrates and related compounds
06 03 09	Solid salts containing nitrides (nitrometallic)
06 03 10	Solid salts containing ammonium
06 03 11*	Salts and solutions containing cyanides
06 03 12	Salts and solutions containing organic compounds
06 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
06 04	**Metal-containing wastes**
06 04 01	Metallic oxides
06 04 02*	Metallic salts (except 06 03)
06 04 03*	Waste containing arsenic
06 04 04*	Waste containing mercury
06 04 05*	Waste containing other heavy metals
06 04 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
06 05	**Sludges from on-site effluent treatment**
06 05 02*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
06 05 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 06 05 02
06 06	**Wastes from sulphur chemical processes (production and transformation)and desulphurisation processes**
06 06 01	Waste containing sulphur
06 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
06 07	**Wastes from halogen chemical processes**
06 07 01*	Waste containing asbestos from electrolysis
06 07 02*	Activated carbon from chlorine production
06 07 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
06 08	**Waste from production of silicon and silicon derivatives**

06 08 01	Waste from production of silicon and silicon derivatives
06 09	**Wastes from phosphorus chemical processes**
06 09 01	Phosphogypsum
06 09 02	Phosphorous slag
06 09 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
06 10	**Waste from nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture**
06 10 01	Waste from nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture
06 11	**Waste from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacificiers**
06 11 01	Gypsum from titanium dioxide production
06 11 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
06 13	**Wastes from other inorganic chemical processes**
06 13 01*	Inorganic pesticides, biocides and wood preserving agents
06 13 02*	Spent activated carbon (except 06 07 02)
06 13 03	Carbon black
06 13 04*	Waste from asbestos processing
06 13 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

07	**WASTES FROM ORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES**
07 01	**Wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU)of basic organic chemicals**
07 01 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 01 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 01 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 01 07*	Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 01 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 01 09*	Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 01 10*	Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 01 11*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 01 12	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 01 11
07 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
07 02	**Wastes from the MFSU of plastics, synthetic rubber and man-made fibres**
07 02 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 02 07*	Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 02 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 02 09*	Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents

07 02 10*	Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 02 11*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 02 12	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 02 11
07 02 13	Waste plastic
07 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
07 03	**Wastes from the MFSU of organic dyes and pigments (except 06 11)**
07 03 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 03 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 03 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 03 07*	Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 03 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 03 09*	Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 03 10*	Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 03 11*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 03 12	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 03 11
07 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
07 04	**Wastes from the MFSU of organic pesticides (except 02 01 05)**
07 04 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 04 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 04 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 04 07*	Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 04 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 04 09*	Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 04 10*	Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 04 11*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 04 12	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 04 11
07 04 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
07 05	**Wastes from the MFSU of pharmaceuticals**
07 05 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 05 03*	Organic halogenated solvents,washing liquids and mother liquors
07 05 04*	Other organic solvents,washing liquids and mother liquors
07 05 07*	Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 05 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 05 09*	Halogenated filter cakes,spent absorbents
07 05 10*	Other filter cakes,spent absorbents
07 05 11*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 05 12	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 05 11
07 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

07 06 cosmetics	**Wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents disinfectants and**
07 06 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 06 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 06 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 06 07*	Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 06 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 06 09*	Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 06 10*	Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 06 11*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 06 12 07 06 11	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in
07 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
07 07	**Wastes from the MFSU of fine chemicals and chemical products not otherwise specified**
07 07 01*	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors
07 07 03*	Organic halogenated solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 07 04*	Other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
07 07 07*	Halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 07 08*	Other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 07 09*	Halogenated filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 07 10*	Other filter cakes, spent absorbents
07 07 11*	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 07 12	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 07 11
07 07 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

08	**WASTES FROM THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, SUPPLY AND USE (MFSU) OF COATINGS (PAINTS, VARNISHES AND VITREOUS ENAMELS), ADHESIVES, SEALANTS AND PRINTING INKS**
08 01	**Wastes from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish**
08 01 11* substances	Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous
08 01 12	Waste paint and varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 11
08 01 13*	Sludges from paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 01 14	Sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 13
08 01 15*	Aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 01 16	Sludges from paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15
08 01 17* 01 15	Aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08
08 01 18	Waste from paint or varnish removal other than those mentioned in 08 01 17

08 01 19*	Aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 01 20	Aqueous suspensions containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 19
08 01 21*	Waste paint or varnish remover
08 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
08 02	**Wastes from MFSU of other coatings (including ceramic materials)**
08 02 01	Waste coating powders
08 02 02	Aqueous sludges containing ceramic materials
08 02 03	Aqueous suspensions containing ceramic materials
08 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
08 03	**Wastes from MFSU of printing inks**
08 03 01*	Waste ink containing halogenated solvents
08 03 02*	Waste ink containing non-halogenated solvents
08 03 03	Waste from water-based ink
08 03 04	Dried ink
08 03 05*	Ink sludges containing halogenated solvents
08 03 06*	Ink sludges containing non-halogenated solvents
08 03 07	Aqueous sludges containing ink
08 03 08	Aqueous liquid waste containing ink
08 03 09	Waste printing toner (including cartridges)
08 03 10*	Waste organic solvents used for cleaning
08 03 11*	Waste etching solutions
08 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
08 04	**Wastes from MFSU of adhesives and sealants (including waterproofing products)**
08 04 09*	Waste adhesives and sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 04 10	Waste adhesives and sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 09
08 04 11*	Adhesive and sealant sludges containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 04 12	Adhesive and sealant sludges other than those mentioned in 08 04 11
08 04 13*	Aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 04 14	Aqueous sludges containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 13
08 04 15*	Aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants with organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 04 16	Aqueous liquid waste containing adhesives or sealants other than those mentioned in 08 04 15
08 04 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

08 05	**Wastes not otherwise specified**
08 05 01*	Waste isocyanates

09	**WASTES FROM THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY**
09 01	**Wastes from the photographic industry**
09 01 01*	Water-based developer and activator solutions
09 01 02*	Water-based offset plate developer solutions
09 01 03*	Solvent-based developer solutions
09 01 04*	Fixer solutions
09 01 05*	Bleach solutions and bleach fixer solutions
09 01 06*	Waste containing silver from on-site treatment of photographic waste
09 01 07	Photographic film and paper containing silver or silver compounds
09 01 08	Photographic film and paper free of silver or silver compounds
09 01 10	Single-use cameras without batteries
09 01 11*	Single-use cameras containing batteries included in 16 06 01,16 06 02 or 16 06 03
09 01 12	Single-use cameras containing batteries other than those mentioned in 09 01 11
09 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

10	**INORGANIC WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES**
10 01	**Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)**
10 01 01	Bottom ash
10 01 02	Coal fly ash
10 01 03	Peat and (untreated) wood fly ash
10 01 04*	Oil fly ash
10 01 05	Calcium-based reaction waste from flue gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 06	Other solid waste from gas treatment
10 01 07	Calcium-based reaction waste from flue gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 08	Other sludges from gas treatment
10 01 09*	Sulphuric acid
10 01 11	Aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing
10 01 12	Spent linings and refractories
10 01 13*	Fly ash from emulsified hydrocarbons used as fuel
10 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 02	**Wastes from the iron and steel industry**
10 02 01	Waste from the processing of slag
10 02 02	Unprocessed slag
10 02 05	Other sludges

10 02 06	Spent linings and refractories
10 02 07*	Solid waste from gas treatment of electrical arc furnaces containing dangerous substances
10 02 08	Solid waste from gas treatment of electrical arc furnaces other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 09	Solid waste from gas treatment of other iron and steel processes
10 02 10	Mill scales
10 02 11*	Waste from cooling water treatment containing oil
10 02 12	Other waste from cooling water treatment
10 02 13*	Sludges from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 02 14	Sludges from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 03	**Wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy**
10 03 01*	Tars and other carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture
10 03 02	Anode scraps
10 03 04*	Primary smelting slags/white drosses
10 03 05	Alumina dust
10 03 06	Used carbon strips and fireproof materials from electrolysis
10 03 07*	Spent pot linings
10 03 08*	Salt slags from secondary smelting
10 03 09*	Black drosses from secondary smelting
10 03 10*	Waste from treatment of salt slags and black drosses
10 03 11	Flue gas dust
10 03 12	Other particulates and dust (including ball mill dust)
10 03 13	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 03 14	Sludges from gas treatment
10 03 15*	Skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities
10 03 16	Skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 03 15
10 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 04	**Wastes from lead thermal metallurgy**
10 04 01*	Slags (first and second smelting)
10 04 02*	Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
10 04 03*	Calcium arsenate
10 04 04*	Flue gas dust
10 04 05*	Other particulates and dust
10 04 06*	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 04 07*	Sludges from gas treatment
10 04 08	Spent linings and refractories
10 04 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 05	**Wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy**

10 05 01*	Slags (first and second smelting)
10 05 02	Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
10 05 03*	Flue gas dust
10 05 04	Other particulates and dust
10 05 05*	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 05 06*	Sludges from gas treatment
10 05 07	Spent linings and refractories
10 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 06	**Wastes from copper thermal metallurgy**
10 06 01	Slags (first and second smelting)
10 06 02	Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
10 06 03*	Flue gas dust
10 06 04	Other particulates and dust
10 06 05*	Waste from electrolytic refining
10 06 06*	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 06 07*	Sludges from gas treatment
10 06 08	Spent linings and refractories
10 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 07	**Wastes from silver,gold and platinum thermal metallurgy**
10 07 01	Slags (first and second smelting)
10 07 02	Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
10 07 03	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 07 04	Other particulates and dust
10 07 05	Sludges from gas treatment
10 07 06	Spent linings and refractories
10 07 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 08	**Wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy**
10 08 01	Slags (first and second smelting)
10 08 02	Dross and skimmings (first and second smelting)
10 08 03	Flue gas dust
10 08 04	Other particulates and dust
10 08 05	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 08 06	Sludges from gas treatment
10 08 07	Spent linings and refractories
10 08 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 09	**Wastes from casting of ferrous pieces**
10 09 01	Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have not undergone pouring

10 09 02	Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have undergone pouring
10 09 03	Furnace slag
10 09 04	Furnace dust
10 09 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 10	**Wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces**
10 10 01	Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have not undergone pouring
10 10 02	Casting cores and moulds containing organic binders which have undergone pouring
10 10 03	Furnace slag
10 10 04	Furnace dust
10 10 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 11	**Wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products**
10 11 01	Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 11 02	Waste glass
10 11 03	Waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 04	Flue gas dust
10 11 05	Other particulates and dust
10 11 06	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 11 07	Sludges from gas treatment
10 11 08	Spent linings and refractories
10 11 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 12	**Wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods,bricks,tiles and construction products**
10 12 01	Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 12 02	Flue gas dust
10 12 03	Other particulates and dust
10 12 04	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 12 05	Sludges from gas treatment
10 12 06	Discarded moulds
10 12 07	Spent linings and refractories
10 12 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
10 13	**Wastes from manufacture of cement,lime and plaster and articles and products made from them**
10 13 01	Waste preparation mixture before thermal processing
10 13 02	Waste from asbestos-cement manufacture
10 13 03	Waste from other cement-based composite materials
10 13 04	Waste from calcination and hydration of lime

10 13 05	Solid waste from gas treatment
10 13 06	Other particulates and dust
10 13 07	Sludges from gas treatment
10 13 08	Spent linings and refractories
10 13 99	Wastes not otherwise specified

11	**INORGANIC METAL-CONTAINING WASTES FROM METAL TREATMENT AND THE COATING OF METALS,AND NON-FERROUS HYDROMETALLURGY**
11 01	**Liquid wastes and sludges from metal treatment and coating of metals, (e.g. galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphatising, alkaline degreasing)**
11 01 01*	Cyanidic (alkaline)waste containing heavy metals other than chromium
11 01 02*	Cyanidic (alkaline)waste not containing heavy metals
11 01 03*	Cyanide-free wastes containing chromium
11 01 04	Cyanide-free wastes not containing chromium
11 01 05*	Acidic pickling solutions
11 01 06*	Acids not otherwise specified
11 01 07*	Alkalis not otherwise specified
11 01 08*	Phosphatising sludges
11 02	**Wastes and sludges from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes**
11 02 01	Sludges from copper hydrometallurgy
11 02 02*	Sludges from zinc hydrometallurgy (including jarosite,goethite)
11 02 03	Waste from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 04	Sludges not otherwise specified
11 03	**Sludges and solids from tempering processes**
11 03 01*	Waste containing cyanide
11 03 02*	Other wastes
11 04	**Other inorganic metal-containing wastes not otherwise specified**
11 04 01	Other inorganic metal-containing wastes not otherwise specified

12	**WASTES FROM SHAPING AND SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS**
12 01	**Wastes from shaping (including forgoing, welding, pressing, drawing, turning, cutting and filing)**
12 01 01	Ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 02	Other ferrous metal particles
12 01 03	Non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 04	Other non-ferrous metal particles

12 01 05	Plastics particles
12 01 06*	Waste machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions)
12 01 07*	Waste machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions)
12 01 08*	Waste machining emulsions containing halogens
12 01 09*	Waste machining emulsions free of halogens
12 01 10*	Synthetic machining oils
12 01 11*	Machining sludges
12 01 12*	Spent waxes and fats
12 01 13	Welding waste
12 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
12 02	**Wastes from mechanical surface treatment processes (blasting, grinding, honing, lapping, polishing)**
12 02 01	Spent blasting grit
12 02 02	Sludges from grinding, honing and lapping
12 02 03	Polishing sludges
12 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
12 03	**Wastes from water and steam degreasing processes (except 11)**
12 03 01*	Aqueous washing liquids
12 03 02*	Steam degreasing waste

13 OIL	**WASTES (except edible oils,05 and 12)**
13 01	**Waste hydraulic oils and brake fluids**
13 01 01*	Hydraulic oils,containing PCBs or PCTs
13 01 02*	Other chlorinated hydraulic oils (except emulsions)
13 01 03*	Non-chlorinated hydraulic oils (except emulsions)
13 01 04*	Chlorinated emulsions
13 01 05*	Non-chlorinated emulsions
13 01 06*	Hydraulic oils containing only mineral oil
13 01 07*	Other hydraulic oils
13 01 08*	Brake fluids
13 02	**Waste engine,gear and lubricating oils**
13 02 01*	Chlorinated engine,gear and lubricating oils
13 02 02*	Non-chlorinated engine,gear and lubricating oils
13 02 03*	Other engine,gear and lubricating oils
13 03	**Waste insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids**
13 03 01*	Insulating or heat transmission oils and other liquids containing PCBs or PCTs
13 03 02*	Other chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
13 03 03*	Non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids

13 03 04*	Synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils and other liquids
13 03 05*	Mineral insulating and heat transmission oils
13 04	**Bilge oils**
13 04 01*	Bilge oils from inland navigation
13 04 02*	Bilge oils from jetty sewers
13 04 03*	Bilge oils from other navigation
13 05	**Oil/water separator contents**
13 05 01*	Oil/water separator solids
13 05 02*	Oil/water separator sludges
13 05 03*	Interceptor sludges
13 05 04*	Desalter sludges or emulsions
13 05 05*	Other emulsions
13 06	**Oil waste not otherwise specified**
13 06 01*	Oil waste not otherwise specified

14	**WASTES FROM ORGANIC SUBSTANCES USED AS SOLVENTS (except 07 and 08)**
14 01	**Wastes from metal degreasing and machinery maintenance**
14 01 01*	Chlorofluorocarbons
14 01 02*	Other halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
14 01 03*	Other solvents and solvent mixes
14 01 04*	Aqueous solvent mixes containing halogens
14 01 05*	Aqueous solvent mixes free of halogens
14 01 06*	Sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
14 01 07*	Sludges or solid wastes free of halogenated solvents
14 02	**Wastes from textile cleaning and degreasing of natural products**
14 02 01*	Halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
14 02 02*	Solvent mixes or organic liquids free of halogenated solvents
14 02 03*	Sludges or solid waste containing halogenated solvents
14 02 04*	Sludges or solid waste containing other solvents
14 03	**Wastes from the electronic industry**
14 03 01*	Chlorofluorocarbons
14 03 02*	Other halogenated solvents
14 03 03*	Solvents and solvent mixes free of halogenated solvents
14 03 04*	Sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
14 03 05*	Sludges or solid wastes containing other solvents
14 04	**Wastes from coolants,foam/aerosol propellents**

14 04 01*	Chlorofluorocarbons
14 04 02*	Other halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
14 04 03*	Other solvents and solvent mixes
14 04 04*	Sludges or solid waste containing halogenated solvents
14 04 05*	Sludges or solid waste containing other solvents
14 05	**Wastes from solvent and coolant recovery (still bottoms)**
14 05 01*	Chlorofluorocarbons
14 05 02*	Halogenated solvents and solvent mixes
14 05 03*	Other solvents and solvent mixes
14 05 04*	Sludges containing halogenated solvents
14 05 05*	Sludges containing other solvents

15	**WASTE PACKAGING;ABSORBENTS,WIPING CLOTHS,FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED**
15 01	**Packaging**
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	Plastic packaging
15 01 03	Wooden packaging
15 01 04	Metallic packaging
15 01 05	Composite packaging
15 01 06	Mixed packaging
15 01 07	Glass packaging
15 01 08*	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances
15 02	**Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing**
15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances
15 02 03	Absorbents, filter materials ,wiping cloths and protective clothing other than those mentioned in 15 02 02
16	**WASTES NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE LIST**
16 01	**End-of-life vehicles and their components**
16 01 03	End-of-life tyres
16 01 04	Discarded vehicles
16 01 06	End-of-life vehicles, drained of liquids and emptied of other hazardous components
16 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
16 02	**Discarded equipment and its components**
16 02 09*	Transformers and capacitors containing PCBs or PCTs

16 02 10*	Discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs or PCTs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
16 02 11*	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
16 02 12*	Discarded equipment containing free asbestos
16 02 13*	Discarded equipment containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12
16 02 14	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 13
16 02 15*	Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment
16 02 16 16 02 15	Components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in
16 03	**Off-specification batches**
16 03 01	Inorganic off-specification batches
16 03 02	Organic off-specification batches
16 04	**Waste explosives**
16 04 01*	Waste ammunition
16 04 02*	Fireworks waste
16 04 03*	Other waste explosives
16 05	**Chemicals and gases in containers**
16 05 01	Industrial gases in high pressure cylinders, LPG containers and industrial aerosol containers (including halons)
16 05 02	Other waste containing inorganic chemicals, e.g. lab chemicals not otherwise specified, fire extinguishing powders
16 05 03	Other waste containing organic chemicals, e.g. lab chemicals not otherwise specified
16 06	**Batteries and accumulators**
16 06 01*	Lead batteries
16 06 02*	Ni-Cd batteries
16 06 03*	Mercury-containing batteries
16 06 04	Alkaline batteries (except 16 06 03)
16 06 05	Other batteries and accumulators
16 06 06*	Electrolyte from batteries and accumulators
16 07	**Wastes from transport and storage tank cleaning (except 05 and 12)**
16 07 01*	Waste from marine transport tank cleaning, containing chemicals
16 07 02*	Waste from marine transport tank cleaning, containing oil
16 07 03*	Waste from railway and road transport tank cleaning, containing oil
16 07 04*	Waste from railway and road transport tank cleaning, containing chemicals
16 07 05*	Waste from storage tank cleaning, containing chemicals
16 07 06*	Waste from storage tank cleaning, containing oil

16 07 07	Solid waste from ship cargoes
16 07 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
16 08	**Spent catalysts**
16 08 01	Spent catalysts containing gold, silver, rhenium, rhodium, palladium, iridium or platinum (except 16 08 07)
16 08 02*	Spent catalysts containing dangerous transition metals (1) or transition metal compounds
16 08 03	Spent catalysts containing other transition metals (2) or transition metal compounds (except 16 08 07)
16 08 04	Spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts
16 08 05*	Spent catalysts containing phosphoric acid
16 08 06*	Spent liquids used as catalysts
16 08 07*	Spent catalysts contaminated with dangerous substances

17	**CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING ROAD CONSTRUCTION)**
17 01	**Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics, and gypsum-based materials**
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Bricks
17 01 03	Tiles and ceramics
17 01 04	Gypsum-based construction materials
17 01 05	Asbestos-based construction materials
17 02	**Wood, glass and plastic**
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 02 03	Plastic
17 03	**Asphalt, tar and tarred products**
17 03 01	Asphalt containing tar
17 03 02	Asphalt not containing tar
17 03 03	Tar and tar products
17 04	**Metals (including their alloys)**
17 04 01	Copper,bronze,brass
17 04 02	Aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	Iron and steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	Mixed metals

17 04 08	Cables
17 05	**Soil and dredging spoil**
17 05 03*	Soil and stones containing dangerous substances
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03
17 05 05*	Dredging spoil containing dangerous substances
17 05 06	Dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05
17 06	**Insulation materials**
17 06 01*	Insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 02	Other insulation materials
17 07	**Mixed construction and demolition waste**
17 07 02*	Mixed construction and demolition waste or separated fractions containing dangerous substances
17 07 03	Mixed construction and demolition waste other than those mentioned in 17 07 02

18	**WASTES FROM HUMAN OR ANIMAL HEALTH CARE AND/OR RELATED RESEARCH (except kitchen and restaurant wastes not arising from immediate health care)**
18 01	**Wastes from natal care,diagnosis,treatment or prevention of disease in humans**
18 01 01	Sharps (except 18 01 03)
18 01 02	Body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
18 01 03*	Waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
18 01 04	Waste whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection,(e.g. dressings, plaster casts, linen, disposable clothing, diapers)
18 01 06*	Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
18 01 07	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06
18 01 08*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 01 09	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
18 01 10*	Amalgam waste from dental care
18 02	**Wastes from research,diagnosis,treatment or prevention of disease involving animals**
18 02 01	Sharps (except 18 02 02)
18 02 02*	Waste whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection
18 02 03	Waste whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in view of the prevention of infection

18 02 05*	Chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
18 02 06	Chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 02 05
18 02 07*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
18 02 08	Medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07

19	**WASTES FROM WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES,OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE WATER INDUSTRY**
19 01	**Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste**
19 01 02	Ferrous materials removed from bottom ash
19 01 05*	Filter cake from gas treatment
19 01 06*	Aqueous liquid waste from gas treatment and other aqueous liquid waste
19 01 07*	Solid waste from gas treatment
19 01 10*	Spent activated carbon from flue gas treatment
19 01 11*	Bottom ash and slag containing dangerous substances
19 01 12	Bottom ash and slag other than those mentioned in 19 01 11
19 01 13*	Fly ash containing dangerous substances
19 01 14	Fly ash other than those mentioned in 19 01 13
19 01 15*	Boiler dust containing dangerous substances
19 01 16	Boiler dust other than those mentioned in 19 01 15
19 01 17*	Pyrolysis waste containing dangerous substances
19 01 18	Pyrolysis waste other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
19 02	**Wastes from specific physico /chemical treatments of industrial waste, (e.g. dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)**
19 02 01*	Metal hydroxide sludges and other sludges from metal insolubilisation treatment
19 02 03	Premixed waste composed only of wastes not marked as hazardous
19 02 04*	Premixed waste composed of at least one waste marked as hazardous
19 03	**Stabilised/solidified wastes** (3)
19 03 04*	Waste marked as hazardous,partly stabilised (4)
19 03 05	Stabilised waste other than those mentioned in 19 03 04
19 03 06*	Waste marked as hazardous,solidified
19 03 07	Solidified waste other than those mentioned in 19 03 06
19 04	**Vitrified waste and wastes from vitrification**
19 04 01	Vitrified waste
19 04 02*	Fly ash and other flue gas treatment waste
19 04 03*	Non-vitrified solid phase
19 04 04	Aqueous liquid waste from vitrified waste tempering

19 05	**Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes**
19 05 01	Non-composted fraction of municipal and similar waste
19 05 02	Non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03	Off-specification compost
19 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
19 06	**Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste**
19 06 01	Anaerobic treatment sludges of municipal and similar waste
19 06 02	Anaerobic treatment sludges of animal and vegetal waste
19 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
19 07	**Landfill leachate**
19 07 01	Landfill leachate
19 08	**Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
19 08 01	Screenings
19 08 02	Waste from desanding
19 08 03*	Grease and oil mixture from oil/waste water separation
19 08 04	Sludges from the treatment of industrial waste water
19 08 05	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
19 08 06*	Saturated or spent ion exchange resins
19 08 07*	Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
19 08 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
19 09	**Wastes from the preparation of drinking water or water for industrial use**
19 09 01	Solid waste from primary filtration and screenings
19 09 02	Sludges from water clarification
19 09 03	Sludges from decarbonation
19 09 04	Spent activated carbon
19 09 05	Saturated or spent ion exchange resins
19 09 06	Solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers
19 09 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
19 10	**Wastes from shredding of metal-containing waste**
19 10 01	Iron and steel waste
19 10 02	Non-ferrous waste
19 10 03*	Fluff —light fraction containing dangerous substances
19 10 04	Fluff —light fraction other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
19 10 05*	Dust and other fractions containing dangerous substances
19 10 06	Dust and other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05

20	**MUNICIPAL WASTES AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL,INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS**
20 01	**Separately collected fractions**
20 01 01	Paper and cardboard
20 01 02	Glass
20 01 03	Small plastics
20 01 04	Other plastics
20 01 05	Small metals (cans,etc.)
20 01 06	Other metals
20 01 07	Wood
20 01 08	Organic kitchen waste
20 01 10	Clothes
20 01 11	Textiles
20 01 13*	Solvents
20 01 14*	Acids
20 01 15*	Alkalines
20 01 17*	Photochemicals
20 01 19*	Pesticides
20 01 21*	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury-containing waste
20 01 22	Aerosols
20 01 23*	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 25	Edible oil and fat
20 01 26*	Oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 04 25
20 01 27*	Paint, inks, adhesives and resins containing dangerous substances
20 01 28	Paint, inks, adhesives and resins other than those mentioned in 20 01 27
20 01 29*	Detergents containing dangerous substances
20 01 30	Detergents other than those mentioned in 20 01 29
20 01 31*	Cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines
20 01 32	Medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31
20 01 33*	Mixed batteries and accumulators containing batteries or accumulators included in 16 06 01,16 06 02 or 16 06 03
20 01 34	Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35*	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components
20 01 36	Discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21,20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 02	**Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)**
20 02 01	Compostable waste
20 02 02	Soil and stones
20 02 03	Other non-compostable wastes

20 03	**Other municipal wastes**
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 03	Street cleaning residues
20 03 04	Septic tank sludge

(1)Transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum, tantalum, rhenium.

(2)See footnote 1.

(3)Stabilization processes change the dangerousness of the constituents in the waste and thus transform hazardous waste into non-hazardous waste. Solidification processes only change the physical state of the waste by using additives,(e.g. liquid into solid)without changing the chemical properties of the waste.

(4)A waste is considered as partly stabilized if after the stabilization process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in short, middle or long term.

Annex 3.

LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS
(H LIST)

Annex III Directive 91/689 and Annex III of the Basel Convention

LIST OF COMPONENTS RENDERING WASTE HAZARDOUS
C LIST (Annex II Directive 91/689)

LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS
(H LIST)
Annex III Directive 91/689 and Annex III of the Basel Convention

UN Class 4 Code Characteristics

1 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.

3 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 60.5ºC, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6ºC, 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.)

4.1 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.

4.2 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 on contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.

4.3 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.

5.1 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.

5.2 H5.2	Organic Peroxides Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-o-o-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
6.1 H6.1	Poisonous (Acute) Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.
6.2 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.
8 H8	Corrosives Substances or wastes which, 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.
9 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.
9 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.
9 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.
9 H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above

LIST OF COMPONENTS RENDERING WASTE HAZARDOUS
C LIST (Annex II Directive 91/689)

Waste components in Annex I B rendering waste hazardous when having characteristics described in Annex III

Waste containing:

Code	Component rendering waste hazardous
C1	beryllium; beryllium compounds
C2	vanadium compounds
C3	hexavalent chromium compounds (VI)
C4	cobalt compounds
C5	nickel compounds
C6	copper compounds
C7	zinc compounds
C8	arsenic; arsenic compounds
C9	selenium; selenium compounds
C10	silver compounds
C11	cadmium; cadmium compounds
C12	tin compounds
C13	antimony; antimony compounds
C14	tellurium; tellurium compounds
C15	barium compounds, except for barium sulphate
C16	mercury; mercury compounds
C17	thallium; thallium compounds
C18	lead; lead compounds
C19	inorganic sulphides
C20	inorganic fluorine compounds, except for calcium fluorine
C21	inorganic cyanides
C22	the following alkaline metals and alkaline soil metals: lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in non-bonded form
C23	acid solutions or acids in solid form
C24	base solutions or bases in solid form
C25	asbestos (dust and fibre)
C26	phosphorus; phosphorus compounds, except for mineral phosphates
C27	metal carbonyls
C28	peroxides
C29	chlorates
C30	perchlorates
C31	azides
C32	PCB or PCT
C33	pharmaceutical or veterinary preparations
C34	biocids and phytopharmaceutical preparations (e.g. pesticides, etc.)
C35	infectious substances
C36	creosotes
C37	isocynates; thiocyanates
C38	organic cyanides (e.g. nitryles, etc.)
C39	phenoles; phenol compounds

C40	halogen solvents
C41	organic solvents, except for halogenated solvents
C42	organic-halogen compounds, except for inert polymerised materials and other substances included in this attachment
C43	aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds
C44	aliphatic amines
C45	aromatic amines
C46	Ethers
C47	substances of explosive nature, except for substances included elsewhere in this Attachment
C48	organic sulphur compounds
C49	any polychlorinated dibenzofuran congener
C50	any polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxine congener
C51	hydrocarbons and their compounds with oxygen, nitrogen or sulphur, unless specified elsewhere in this attachment

Annex 4.

D LIST –Disposal operations

(Annex II A Directive 91/156 amended Directive 75/442/EEC and Annex IV A of the Basel Convention)

R LIST-Recovery operations

(Annex II B Directive 91/156/EEC amended Directive 75/442/EEC and Annex IV B of the Basel Convention

D LIST

Disposal operations (Annex II A Directive 91/156 amended Directive 75/442/EEC AND Annex IV A of the Basel Convention)
Operations which do not lead to the possibility of resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses

DISPOSAL	
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 Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g.,evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)
D9	Physic-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered in D1 to D12 (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, neutralization, precipitation, 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 numbered D1 to D12
D14	Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered in D1 to D12
D15	Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to d12

R LIST

Recovery operations (Annex II B Directive 91/156/EEC amended Directive 75/442/EEC and Annex IV B of the Basel Convention
Operations with respect to materials legally defined as or considered to be hazardous wastes and which otherwise would have been destined for operations included in D list

RECOVERY OPERATIONS	
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 operations numbered R1 to R12

Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia
-Directorate for Environmental Protection-

TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTE-Notification

BASEL CONVENTION

1. **Exporter** (name, address):

Contact person: Tel.:
Fax/Telex:

Reason of export:

2. **Importer** (name, address):

Contact person: Tel.:
Fax/Telex:

3. **Notification** (1):

A (i) Single movement ☐
(ii) General notification (multiple movements) ☐

C Pre-authorized facility (1): Yes ☐ No ☐

Facility Registration Number

Notification number:

B (i) Disposal (no recovery) ☐
(ii) Recovery operations ☐

4. Total intended number of shipments:

5. **Estimated quantity** (3):
kg
liters

6. **Intended date (s) or period of time for shipment (s):**

7. **Intended carriers** (name, address):

Contact person:
Tel.:
Fax/Telex:

8. **Disposer/recovery facility** (name, address):

Contact person: Tel.:
Fax/Telex:

10. **Waste generator (s)** (name, address) (2):

Tel.:
Contact person:
Fax/Telex:

Site of generation & process:

9. **Method (s) of disposal** (4):

Technology employed: D code:
(Attach details) R code:

11. **Means of transport** (4):

12. **Packaging** (4):

type:

number:

13. (i) **Designation and composition of the waste**:

(ii) **Special handling requirements:**

14. **Physical characteristics** (4):

15. **Waste identification code:**
in country of export:
in country of import:
Customs code (H.S.):

IWIC:
EWC:
other -specify (5):

17. **Y-number** (4):

18. **H-number** (4):

16. **OECD classification** (1):
amber
other* ☐ * (attach details)

19.(i) **UN identification:**
UN Shipping name:

(ii) **UN class** (4):

20. **Concerned states,code number of competent authorities, and specific points of entry and exit:**

State of export	State of transit			State of import

21. **Customs offices of entry and/or departure (European Union):**

Entry:
Departure:

22. **Number of annexes attached**:

23. **Exporter's/Generator's 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 guarantees are or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement.

Name:

Date: Signature:

FOR USE BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

24. To be completed by: **- import (EEC, OECD):**

- transit (Basel):

Notification received on:

Acknowledgment sent on:

Name of competent authority,
stamp and/or signature:

25. Consent to the movement provided by the competent authority of (country):

Consent given on: Consent expires on:

Specific conditions (1):

No ☐ ☐ Yes (See block 26/annex)

Name of competent authority,
stamp and/or signature:

(1) Enter X in appropriate box; **(2)** Attach list if more than one; **(3)** Attach detailed; **(4)** See codes on the reverse; **(5)** Waste identification code in the Republic of Serbia, Authorized Laboratory for characterization of waste

List of abbreviations used in the notification

DISPOSAL (NO RECOVERY) (Block 9)

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 Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g.,evaporation,drying,calcination,etc.)
D9	Physic-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered in D1 to D12 (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, neutralization, precipitation, 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 numbered D1 to D12
D14	Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered in D1 to D12
D15	Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to d12

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Block 9)

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 operations numbered R1 to R12

MEANS OF TRANSPORT (Block 11)

R	Road
T	Train/Rail
S	Sea
A	Air
W	Inland Waterways

PACKAGING TYPES (Block 12)

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

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Block 14)

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

H NUMBER (Block 18) AND UN CLASS (Block 19)

UN	H number	Designation
1	H1	Explosive
3	H3	Inflammable liquids
4.1	H4.1	Inflammable 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 inflammable 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

Y numbers (block 17) *refer to categories of waste stream Y1 do Y18, wastes having as constituents the components listed Y19 do Y45 and other waste according to the Basel Convention (Annex I and II of the Basel Convention)*

26. **SPECIFIC CONDITIONS ON CONSENTING TO THE MOVEMENT**

INSTRUCTION
FOR COMPLITING THE NOTIFICATION ON TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTES

Block 1:

Exporter/generator enter his full name, address, telephone and telefax or telex and full name, address, telephone number, telefax or telex of the person who can be contacted at any time in relation of any incident during transboundary movement of waste. In this block, the reason for export of the waste are also given.

Block 2:

Exporter/generator enter full name, address, telephone and telefax or telex of the importer/disposer, as well as full name, address, telephone number, telefax or telex of the person who can be contacted at any time in relation of any incident during transboundary movement of waste. In the case when the importer would be disposer identified in block 8 enter the words "Same as block 8".

Block 3:

Competent authority is to enter his notification number. In this block indicate whether the waste is destined for disposal operation without recovery or for recovery operation; the notification is intended to cover one shipment or several shipments. In the case of several shipments (general notification) it is General Notification. Shade part of the block refers to OECD countries.

Blocks 4 , 5 and 6:

Enter the estimated total quantity of shipments, with expected dates of each shipment. For single shipment enter estimated date of shipment, and for several shipments inter either the expected date(s) of each shipment or the period of time over which the waste to be exported. Enter total quantity of shipment un kilograms, tones or litres.

Block 7:

Enter full name, address, telephone and telefax or telex of the carriers as well as full name, address, telephone number, telefax or telex of the person who can be contacted at any time in relation of any incident during transboundary movement of waste. If more than one carrier is involved, append the list giving the information required for each carrier (enter in the block 7: "See attached list").

Block 8 and 9:

Enter full name, address, telephone and telefax or telex of the disposer as well as full name, address, telephone number, telefax or telex of the person who can be contacted. In block 9 enter methods of disposal/recovery. List of methods of disposal (D1 do D15) and recovery operations prerade (R1 do R13) are attached. Attach programme of waste ,management, as well as other detailes.

Block 10:

Enter all information's regarding generator and describe process by which the waste was generated and the site of generation. If the generator is the exporter write in the block 10 "Same as block 1". When the waste is produced by more than one generator enter words "See attached list" and append a list

providing the information required for each generator.

Block 11 and 12:

Enter information's on means of transport and packaging types. List of means of transport and packaging types are enclosed in appendix of Notification document.

Block 13(i) and 13 ii):

Enter the names by which the waste is commonly called, the chemical names of constituent and their concentration, and special precautions concerning the consignment, i.e. handling of waste.

Those information's are related for employees, health and safety.

Block 14:

Indicate the physical characteristics of the waste at normal procedure and pressure (see the reverse side for codes).

Block 15:

Enter the waste identification code by which the material is designated in the country of export and, if known, in the country of import. If appropriate, enter the designation of the waste according to an adopted uniform classification code such as International waste Identification Code (IWIC), the European Waste catalog (EWC), the Harmonized system(HS) and any other waste code (code and waste characterization In the Republic of Serbia, according to List 1 and List 2, determined by Laboratory for waste Characterization: Public Health Institute Belgrade, i.e. other authorized laboratory in accordance with the law.

Block 16:

Refers to OECD countries. The competent authorities of OECD countries may require the classification to be used also in the case of movement from or to a non-OECD country.

Block 17:

Enter Y number, which accord with "Categories of waste to be controlled", in Annex I and II of the Basel Convention.

Block 18:

Enter H number, which corresponds to the "List of hazardous characteristics" given in Annex III of the Basel Convention. H number is attached on the reverse side of Notification..

Block 19:

Enter UN identification number (i.e. 4 digit numbers), including proper shipping name, and for waste listed in Annex I of the Basel Convention (Y1-Y45)- see the reverse side for codes. These codes are given in the UN Recommendations on Transport of Dangerous Goods, which prescribes conditions under which waste are suitable for transportation internationally.

Block 20:

In the left-hand block provide the name of the State of export, or code for the country by using the OECD code and ISO Standard 3166. Provide the name, address, telephone, telefax or telex number of the competent authority of the

State of export, the name of the border crossing or port and the customs office as the point of entry to or exit from a particular country.
In the three middle blocks, enter the corresponding information's on the state of transit in order of transport. If more than three States of transit are involved, provide the required information on those States in an annex to the Notification..
In the right-hand block provide corresponding information on the State of import.

Block 21:

Completion required for consignments entering, passing through or leaving Member States of the European Community.

Block 22:

Specify the number of annexes attached. Annexes may refer to, for example, the list of several carriers (block 7) or generators of waste (block 10), as well as information on the method of disposal, the contract between the exporter and disposer and on the financial guarantees or insurances provided for transboundary movement of waste (proof of compulsory insurance of hazardous waste in international and national transportation against the third person damage, the adequate insurance policy or bank guarantee, insurance policy of the transporter of the waste or the bank guarantee in favor of the Ministry, with the opinion of republican Ministry for finance, in accordance with the law)

Block 23:

Generator and exporter of the waste shall sign and date each copy of the notification before it is forwarded to the competent authority of the State of export.. The name of the authorized representative of both the generator and the exporter should also appear in capital letters to accompany the signature. By signing the declaration the exporter and/or generator certifies that the information is complete and correct and that the required financial guarantees are or shall be in force covering the transfrontier movement. Insurance policy, bank guarantee, contract between importer and disposer shall accompany the notification.

Block 24:

Competent authorities of the State of import and transit enter this block that is to acknowledge receipt of the notification, in accordance with Basel Convention, OECD i EU legislation.

Block 25:

For use by the competent authority of any concerned country when providing written consent to a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. In this block enter the name of the country, the date of consent and the date on which it expires. If the movement is subject to specific conditions, place an (X) in appropriate box and complete block 26 on the reverse side of the form, or use separate sheet of paper.
When objecting to a movement, the competent authority may wish to write "Objection" in block 25. Block 26, or separate sheet of paper, may be used to explain the objection.

Block 26:

This block can be used by competent authorities, instead of a separate

sheet of paper, when providing specific conditions for their consent to the movement or to explain their objectio

Ministry for Science and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Serbia
-Directorate for Environmental Protection-

TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF WASTE
-Movement document-

BASEL CONVENTION

1. i) **Exporter** (name, address): Contact person: Tel.: Fax/Telex:	**3. Corresponding to Notification:**	4. **Serial number of shipment:**
	Movement subject of (2): Single notification ☐ General Notification ☐	
1. ii) **Waste generator** (name, address) (1): Tel.: Contact person: Fax/Telex:	**8. Disposer/Recovery facility** (name, address): Contact person: Tel.: Actual site of disposal: Fax/Telex:	
	9. Method (s) of disposal (3): D code: R code:	
2. Importer (name, address): Tel.: Contact person: Fax/Telex:	Technology employed: (Attach details)	

5. 1st Carrier (name, address): Registration: Tel.: Fax/Telex:	**6. 2nd Carrier** (name, address) (4): Registration: Tel.: Fax/Telex:	**7. Last Carrier** (name, address): Registration: Tel.: Fax/Telex:
10. Identity of means of transport (3): Date of transfer: Signature of Carrier's representative:	**11. Identity of means of transport** (3): Date of transfer: Signature of Carrier's representative:	**12. Identity of means of transport** (3): Date of transfer: Signature of Carrier's representative:

13. Designation and chemical composition of the waste:	**14. Physical characteristics** (3):	
	17. Actual quantity: kg liters	**18. Packaging** (3): Type (3): Number:
15. Waste identification code: other (5): in country of export: in country of import: IWIC: EWC: Custom code H.S.:	**19. UN classification:** UN shipping name:	
16. OECD classification: amber: ☐ red: ☐ other: ☐ and number:	UN identification number:	UN class (3): H number (3): Y number:

20. Special handling requirements (including in case of accident)	**22.Exporter's declaration:** I certify that the information in blocks 1 to 9 and 13 to 21 above is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge. I also certify that legally-enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into, that my applicable insurance or other financial guarantees are in force covering transboundary movement and that all necessary authorizations have been received from the competent authorities of the States concerned which are Parties to the Basal Convention.
21. Actual date of shipment	Date: Signature: Name:

TO BE COMPLETED BY IMPORTER/DISPOSER/RECOVERY FACILITY

23. **Shipment received by Importer on** (if not Disposer): Quantity received: kg/liters accepted: ☐ Date: rejected ☐ (*) Name: Signature:	25. I certify the recovery/disposal of the waste described above has been completed Date: Name: Signature and stamp:
24. Shipment received at Disposer/Recovery facility on: Quantity received: kg/liters accepted: ☐ Date: rejected ☐ (*) Name: Signature:	
Approximate date of recovery/disposal:	

Method of recovery/desposal:

(1) Attach list if more than one**; (2)** Enter x in appropriate box; **(3)** See codes on the reverse; **(4)** If more than three carriers, attach information as required in blocks 6 and 11; **(5)** Waste identification code in Republic of Serbia, Authorized Laboratory for characterization of waste **(*)** Immediately contact Competent Authorities.

List of abbreviations used in the movement document

DISPOSAL (NO RECOVERY) (Block 9)

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 Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D1 to D12 (e.g.,evaporation,drying,calcination,etc.)
D9	Physic-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered in D1 to D12 (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, neutralization, precipitation, 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 numbered D1 to D12
D14	Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered in D1 to D12
D15	Storage pending any of the operations numbered D1 to d12

RECOVERY OPERATIONS (Block 9)

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 operations numbered R1 to R12

MEANS OF TRANSPORT (Block 10-12)

R	Road
T	Train/Rail
S	Sea
A	Air
W	Inland Waterways

PACKAGING TYPES (Block 18)

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

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Block 14)

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

H NUMBER AND UN CLASS (Block 19)

UN number	H	Designation
1	H1	Explosive
3	H3	Inflammable liquids
4.1	H4.1	Inflammable 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 inflammable 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	
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

FOR USE BY CUSTOMS OFFICES

26. **COUNTRY OF EXPORT/DISPATCH OR CUSTOMS OFFICE OF EXIT**	28. **STAMPS OF CUSTOMS OFFICES OF TRANSIT COUNTRIES**	
The waste described overleaf has left the country on: Stamp: Signature:	Name of country: Entry: / Departure:	Name of country: Entry: / Departure:
27.**COUNTRY OF IMPORT/DESTINATION**	Name of country: Entry: / Departure:	Name of country: Entry: / Departure:
The waste described overleaf has left the country on: Stamp: Signature:		

INSTRUCTION
FOR COMPLITING THE MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

Blocks 1-9 и 13-22:

The exporter/generator is to complete the blocks.

Blocks 1 и 2:

Provide the information's as given for blocks 1, 2 and 10 in the Notification.

Block 3:

Enter the Notification No. to which the particular consignment refers and indicate whether this particular movement is subject to a single notification or a general notification for multiple movements (sign x). On the case of a general notification, a separate movement document will be required for each consignment.

Block 4:

For multiple movements enter the serial number of the shipment in relation to the total number of intended shipments shown in block 4 on the Notification (for example 4/11, for the fourth shipment of eleven intended under a general notification.

Blocks 5-7:

Enter the full name, address, telephone, telefax or telex number of each carrier and if there are more enter the name, address, telephone, telefax of the person to be contacted in case of emergency. When more than three carriers are involved, appropriate information on each should be appended to the Document form.

Blocks 8 и 9:

Enter the same information as given for blocks 8 and 9 in the Notification.

Blocks 10-12:

The carriers are to complete the blocks.
The firs carrier is to complete block 10, the second carrier block 11 and the last carrier block 12. provide the means of transport being used, and if appropriate the registration number or license of the means of transport. A copy of signed for is to be retained by exporter/generator.

Each subsequent carrier or his representative is to sign the document when taking possession of the consignment. At each successive transfer of the consignment to another carrier, a copy of the signed form is to be retained by the previous carrier.

Each changes of carriers contain name, address, telephone and telefax number, the license number or registration number, date and place of transfer, signed by carrier or authorized representative.
The first date of transfer should correspond to the date when the transboundary movement actually started. When more than three carriers are involved, appropriate information on each should be appended to the form.

Blocks 13-16:

Enter the information's corresponding blocks in the Notification.

Block 17:

Enter the weight in kg or in litres of the each consignment and wherever possible, attach copies of weighbridge tickets.

Block 18:

Enter the type of packing and the number of packages making up the consignment

Block 19:

Enter the information's as given for blocks 17, 18 and 19 in the Notification.

Block 20:

Enter any special precautions concerning the consignment regarding the producers handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including among other things information on transport emergency cards.

Block 21:

Enter the date when shipment actually starts.
This date should correspond to the first date of transfer indicated in block 10.

Block 22:

Exporter, generator shall sign and date the Document. The name of signatory should appear in capital letters to accompany the signature. It also certifies the completeness and correctness of all information' and existence of the contract and the necessary financial guarantees and insurances on transboundary movement of wastes.

Block 23:

To be completed by the importer if not disposer upon receipt of the waste.
Enter the amount of the waste received, the name of the importer and the signature of his authorized representative. The name of the authorized representative of the importer should also appear in capital letters to accompany the signature.

Signed copy of the movement document shall give to the carrier. If the shipment is accepted, importer shall send signed copies of movement document within three days to the exporter and competent authority of the state of export. The original movement document shall accompany the waste and to be completed and signed by carrier when it is delivered from the importer to the disposer. If the shipment is rejected, for any reason, the importer must immediately contact his competent authority.

Block 24:

To be completed by disposer on receipt of transboundary consignment of the waste.
Enter "accepted" or "rejected", the amount of received waste, date of receipt, the name of the disposer. Signed copy disposer shall give to the last carrier. If the shipment is rejected the disposer must immediately contact his competent authority. If the shipment is accepted, disposer shall send signed copy within three days to the exporter/generator and competent authorities

concerned. The original document is to be retained by the disposer..

Block 25:

To be completed by disposer to certify the completion of disposal of the waste.
Enter the name of disposer and the signature, date and disposal/recovery operation. The name of authorized representative of disposer should appear in capital letters to accompany the signature.
Signed copies of Document with block 25 completed shall be send within three days to the exporter/generator and to the competent authority of the state of export. Original Document is to be retained by disposer.

Blocks 26-28:

Enter by custom offices at the borders on import, transit and export of waste. The customs offices shall send copy of movement document to the competent authority, which issued the export permit, when the waste leaves the state territory.

ANNEX I (CATEGORIES OF WASTES TO BE CONTROLLED)

Basel code	EU 259/93	Title of waste	H.S. code	I. Harmonized system classification	Explanatory notes reference
Y1		**Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centers and clinics**	382530	Clinical wastes	The heading No. 38.25, »clinical wastes« means the waste arising from medical research, diagnosis, treatment and other medical, surgical, dental or veterinary procedures which often contain phatogens and pharmaceutical substances and require special disposal procedures (exp. soiled dressings, used gloves, used syringes)
Y2	AD010	**Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products**	382561	Other wastes from chemical or allied mainly containing organic consituents	The heading No..38.25,«other wastes« means: Other waste from chemical or allied industries
Y3		**Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines**	300680	Wastes pharmaceuticals	The heading No. 30.06 »pharmaceutical wastes« means pharmaceutical products which are unfit for their original intended purpose due to. For example, expiry of shelf life
Y4	AD020	**Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals**	382561	Other wastes from chemical or allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« means mainly other wastes from chemical or allied industries
Y5	AD030	**Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals**	382561 382569	Other wastes from chemical or allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« means mainly other wastes from chemical or allied industries
Y6	AC210	**Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents**	382541 382549	Waste organic solvents-halogenated Other organic solvents	The heading No.38.25, subThe heading 3825.41 means waste organic solvents as well as: Other wastes from chemical or allied industries

Y7	AD040	**Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides**	382569	Other wastes from chemical or allied industries	The heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« means mainly other wastes from chemical or allied industries
Y8	AC030	**Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use**	271019 271099	Other waste oils	The heading No.27.10, »waste oils« means wastes containing mainly petroleum oils obtained from bituminous minerals, such oils being no longer fit for use as primary products
Y9	AD060	**Waste oils / water, hydrocarbons /water mixtures, emulsions**	271019 271099	Other waste oils	The heading 27.10, »waste oils« means wastes containing mainly petroleum oils obtained from bituminous minerals, whether or not mixed with water, such oils being in the form of emulsions in water or mixtures with water
Y10	RA010	**Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)**	271091	Waste oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	Waste oils include those containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), mainly from drained out electrical equipment such as heat exchangers, transformers, or switchgear
Y11	RA020	**Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment**	271099	Other waste oils	Waste oils include sludge oils from the storage tank of petroleum oils, mainly containing such oils and a high concentration od additives (exp. chemicals) used in manufacture of the primary products
Y12	AD070	**Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish**	382561	Other wastes from chemical or allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	»Other wastes« does not incude waste which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials

Y13	AC090	**Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives**	382561	Other wastes from chemical or allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	
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**	xxxx	Insufficient information to allow HS codes to be ascribed	
Y15	AD080	**Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation**	xxxx	Insufficient information to allow HS codes to be ascribed	
Y16	AD090	**Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials**	711299 470790	Other wastes and scrap of precious metal. Recovered (waste and scrap) paper and paperboard including unsorted waste and scrap	The heading No. 47.07 excludes papare and papareboard wastes and scraps which contain precious metals for recovery operations (heading No. 71.12)
Y17	AA130 AB130 AD100	**Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics**	382550 xxx	Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals	The heading No. excludes ashes and residues from liquors for surface treatment of metals, i.e. types for reclamation of metals and metal compounds (heading No.26.20)
Y18	AB010 AB020	**Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations**	ex 2621 262110	Slag, ashes and resigues Ashes and residues from incineration of municipal wastes	H.S. Code 2621.10 does not apply to ash and residue of a kind used by industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y19		**Metal carbonyls**	ex 2931	Other organo-inorganic compounds	
Y20	AA070	**Beryllium; beryllium compounds**	262091	Ashes and residues (other than from manufacture of iron steel), containing beryllium	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals

WASTES HAVING AS CONSTITUENTS

Basel code	EU 259/93	Title of waste	H.S. code	II. Harmonised system classification	Explanatory notes reference
Y21	AA070	**Hexavalent chromium compounds a**	262091	Ashes and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron and steel) containing chrom	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y22	AA040	**Copper compounds**	262030	Ashes and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron and steel) containing mainly copper	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y23	AA020	**Zinc compounds**	262019	Ashes and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron and steel) containing mainly zink	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y24	AA090	**Arsenic; arsenic compounds**	2620.60	Ashes and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron and steel) containing arsenic	The heading No. covers ashes and residues other than Headings 26.18, 26.19, or 71.12 which contain arsenic
Y25	AA070	**Selenium; selenium compounds**	262099	Ashes and residues (except those from production of iron and steel) containing selenium	

Y26	AA070	**Cadmium; cadmium compounds**	262091	Ashes and residues (except those from production of iron and steel) containing cadmium	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y27	AA070	**Antimony; antimony compounds**	262091	Ashes and residues (except those from production of iron and steel) containing antimony	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y28	AA070	**Tellurium; tellurium compounds**	ex280450	Non-metal	
Y29	AA100	**Mercury; mercury compounds**	262060	Ashes and residues (except those from production of iron and steel) containing mercury	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y30	AA080	**Thallium; thallium compounds**	262060	Ashes and residues (except those from production of iron and steel) containing thallium	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y31	AA030	**Lead; lead compounds**	262029	Ashes and residues (except those from production of iron and steel) containing lead	The heading No. 26.20 means ash and residues of a kind used in industry either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
Y32	AB060	**Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride**	ex 2826	The heading covers fluorides as the metal salts of hydrofluoric acid, including calcium fluoride	The heading excludes non-metal fluorides
Y33	AD040	**Inorganic cyanides**	ex 28.37	The heading No. covers cyanides, oxy cyanides and complex cyanides	The heading excludes cyanides of non-metal
Y34	AD110	**Acidic solutions or acids in solid form**	xxxx	Insufficient informations to allow HS codes to be ascibed	

Y35	AB110	**Basic solutions or bases in solid form**	xxxx	Insufficient informations to allow HS codes to be ascibed	
Y36	RB010	**Asbestos (dust and fibres)**	252400	The heading applies to most forms of asbestos arising as wastes	The heading does not apply to fibres which has been further processed or to finished articles of asbestos
Y37	AC020	**Organic phosphorus compounds**	ex 293100	Other organo-inorganic compunds	
Y38	AD050	**Organic cyanides**	ex 29.29	Other nitrogen function compounds	The heading includes isocyanates and isocyanides (carbylamines)
Y39	AC110	**Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols**	ex 2707	The heading applies to phenols and other coal tar destillation products	The heading includes the oils and destillation products whether crude or refined
Y40	AC030	**Ethers**	ex2909	The heading applies to both acyclic and aromatic ethers	
Y41	AC220	**Halogenated organic solvents**	3825.41	Waste halogenated organic solvents as residual products of chemical or allied industries	The sub-heading covers halogenated organic solvents as waste ontaining mainly organic solevents, not fit for further use as presented as primary products, whether or not intended for recovery of the solvents
Y42	AC210	**Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents**	3825.49	Waste organic solvents as residual products of the chemical or allied industries	The heading subnumber covers waste organic solvents containing mainly organic solevents, not fit for further use as presented as primary products, whether or not intended for recovery of the solvents
Y43	RC010	**Any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan**	ex 29.42	Other organic compunds	
Y44	RC020	**Any congenor of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin**	ex 29.42	Other organic compunds	
Y45		**Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Annex (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)**	ex29.42	Other organic compunds	

(a) To facilitate the application of this Convention, and subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), wastes listed in Annex VIII are characterized as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention, and wastes listed in Annex IX are not covered by Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.

(b) Designation of a waste on Annex VIII does not preclude, in a particular case, the use of Annex III to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.

(c) Designation of a waste on Annex IX does not preclude, in a particular case, characterization of such a waste as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention if it contains Annex I material to an extent causing it to exhibit an Annex III characteristic.

(d) Annexes VIII and IX do not affect the application of Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention for the purpose of characterization of wastes

ANNEX II (CATEGORIES OF WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION)

Basel code	EU 259/93	Title of waste	H.S. code	III. Harmonised system classification	Explanatory notes reference
Y46	AD160	**Wastes collected from households**	3825.10	Municipal wastes	The heading covers municipal wastes, of a kind collected from housholds, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, shops, offices, etc., and road and pavement sweepings, as well as construction and demollition waste. Segragated wastes are excluded
Y47	AB020	**Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes**	2621.10	Dust and residues from inseneration of municipal wastes	The heading does not cover ashes and residues which are subsequently processed for the extraction of metals or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals (heading No.26.20)

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No.	Basel code	EEC 259/93	Title of waste	H.S. code	Harmonized system classification	Explanatory notes reference
A 1. METAL AND METAL BEARINGS WASTE						
1.	**A1010**		**Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys of any of the following:**			Metal wastes and scrap from manufacture or mechanical working of metals , and metal goods definitely not usable as such because of breakage, cutting-up, wear or other reasons
		GA270	Antimony	811020	Antimony, waste and scrap	
		AA090	Arsenic	ex.280480		Arsenic is non metal in the H.S.
		GA290	Beryllium	811213	Beryllium, waste and scrap	
		GA240	Cadmium	810730	Cadmium, waste and scrap	
		GA150	Lead	780200	Lead, waste and scrap	
		AA100	Mercury	ex.280540	Mercury	
		GA400	Selenium	ex.280490	Selenium	Selenium is not metal in the H.S.
		GA410	Tellurium	ex.280450	Tellurium	Tellurium is not metal in the H.S.
		AA080	Thallium	811252	Thallium, waste and scrap	
2.	**A1020**		**Waste having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal waste in massive form, any of the following:**	2620	Ashes and residues (other than from the production of iron and steel) containing arsenic metals ad metal compunds	
			Antimony; antimony compounds	262091	Containing antimony, antimony compounds	
			Beryllium; beryllium compounds	262091	Containing beryllium, beryllium compounds	
			Cadmium; cadmium compounds	262091	Containing cadmium, cadmium compounds	
		AA030	Lead; lead compounds	262029	Containing lead, lead compounds	

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			Selenium; selenium compounds	262099	Containing selenium, selenium compounds	Selenium is non metal in the H.S.
			Tellurium; tellurium compounds	262099	Containing tellurium, tellurium compounds	Tellurium is non in the H.S.
3.	**A1030**		**Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following**:	2620		Heading 26.20 applies only to:
		AA090	Arsenic; arsenic compounds	262060		a) ashes and residues of a kind used in industry either for extraction of metals or as basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals, excluding ash and residues from the incinaration of municipal wastes
		AA100	Mercury; mercury compounds	262060	Containing arsenic, mercury, thallium or their mixture from that type which is using for arsenic extraction or those metals or for production of their chemical compounds.	б)ash and residues containing arsenic, whether or not containing metals, of a\kind used either for the extraction of arsenic or metals or for the manufacture of their chemical compounds
		AA080	Thallium; thallium compounds	262060		
4.	**A1040**		**Wastes having as constituents any of the following**:			
			Metal carbonyls	ex2931	Organo-inorganic compounds	Includes metal carbonyls

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			Hexavalent chromium compounds	ex284150	Salts of oxometallic or peroxometallic acids	Chromates include dichromates, tri- tetra-, and perchromates derived from the various chromic acids.
5.	**A1050**	**AA120**	**Galvanic sludges**	ex262019	Other ashes and residues of zinc	Includes sludge from electrolytic baths after the preparation or refining of metal, and of electro-galvanising sludge
6.	A**1060**	**AA130**	**Waste liquors from the pickling of metals**	382550	Waste of metal pickling liquors	Excludes ash and residues from waste of metal pickling liquors of a kind used for the recovery of metals or metal compounds (heading No.26.20)
7.	**A1070**	**AA140**	**Leaching residues from zinc processing, dust and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, etc.**	ex262019	Other ashes and residues of zinc	Covers ash and residues which contain metal or metal compounds and which are of kind used in industry either for the extraction of metal or as a basis for manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
8.	**A1080**	**GB020**	**Waste zinc residues not included on List II, containing lead and cadmium in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics**	262019	Other ashes and residues of zinc	Includes mattes and slag or dross
9.	**A1090**	**AA040**	**Ashes from the incineration of insulated copper wire**	262030	Ashes and residues containing mainly copper	The heading does not cover ingots, or similar unwrought forms cast from remelted copper waste and scrap
10.	**A1100**	**AA040**	**Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters**	ex262030	Ashes and residues containing mainly copper	Covers ash and residues which contain metal or metal compounds, and which are of a kind used in industry, either for the extraction of metal or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals
11.	**A1110**	**AA040**	**Spent electrolytic solutions from copper electro-refining and electro-winning operations**	ex262030	Ashes and residues containing mainly copper	Covers ash and residues which contain metal or metal compounds and which are of a kind used in industry, either for the extraction of metal or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals, including residues from electrolytic refining

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12.	**A1120**	**AA040**	**Waste sludges, excluding anode slimes, from electrolyte purification systems in copper electro-refining and electro-winning operations**	ex 262030	Ashes and residues containing mainly copper	Covers ash and residues which contain metal or metal compounds and which are of a kind used in industry, either for the extraction of metals or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals including residues from electrolytic refining
13.	**A1130**	**AA040**	**Spent etching solutions containing dissolved copper**	ex 262030	Ashes and residues containing mainly copper	
14.	**A1140**	**AA040**	**Waste cupric chloride and copper cyanide catalysts**	ex 262030	Ashes and residues containing mainly copper	
15.	**A1150**	**AA161**	**Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards not included on List II**	711230	Ashes containing precious metals or their compounds	
16.	**A1160**	**AA170**	**Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed**	854810	Waste and scrap of wate electric accumulators	Sludge derived from accumulators is included under heading 2620 at 262020

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17.	**A1170**	**AA180**	**Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only List II batteries. Waste batteries not specified on List II containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous**	854810	Waste and scrap of electric accumulators	The heading covers waste and scraps of primary cells, primary batteries and of electric accumulators, as well as spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators
18.	**A1180**		**Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap (2) containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on List I, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on List II, B1110)**	854890	Waste and scrap of electrical parts of machinery or apparatus not specified elsewhere	Heading 85.48 includes electrical parts of machinery or apparatus, not specified or included elsewhere
A 2. WASTES CONTAINING PRINIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS						
19.	**A2010**	**AB040**	**Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and**	ex 700100	Cullet and other glass waste and scrap of	The heading covers cullet and waste and scrap of all kinds arising from manufacture of glass

			other activated glasses		glass	
20.	**A2020**	**AB060**	**Waste inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges but excluding such wastes specified on List II**	382569	Residual products from chemical or allied industries –other waste	Under heading 38.25, The expression »other wastes« means other wastes from chemical and allied industries
21.	**A2030**	**AB080**	**Waste catalysts but excluding such wastes specified on List II**	Xxx	Need to specify material of concern	
22.	**A2040**	**AB040**	**Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes, when containing Annex I constituents to the extent that it exhibits an Annex III hazardous characteristic (note the related entry on List II, B2080)**	382569	Residual products from chemical and allied industries- other wastes	Under heading 38.25, The expression »other wastes« means mainly other wastes from chemical and allied industries
23.	**A2050**	**RB010**	**Waste asbestos (dusts and fibres)**	ex252400	The heading applies to most forms of asbestos arising as waste	The heading does not apply to fibre which has been further processed or to finished articles of asbestos
24.	**A2060**		**Coal-fired power plant fly-ash containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics (note the related entry on List II, B2050)**	262190	Other slag and ashes	
A 3. WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS						
25.	**A3010**	**AC010**	**Waste from the production or processing of petroleum coke and bitumen**	382561	Waste from chemical or allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	.

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26.	**A3020**	**AC030**	**Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use**	271099	Other waste oils	The heading 27.10, »waste oils« means waste containing mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bitumenous materials whether or not mixed with water
27.	**A3030**	**AC040 RC030**	**Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludges**	262021	Leaded gasoline sludges and leaded anti-knock compounds	Under H.S. Code 2620.21 « Leaded gasoline sludges and leaded anti-knock compounds sludges«, mean sludges obtained from storage tanks of leaded gasoline and leaded anti-knock compounds (for ex. tetraethyl lead) and consisting essentially of lead, lead compounds and iron oxide
28.	**A3040**	**AC050**	**Waste thermal (heat transfer) fluids**	xxx	Need to specify material	
		AC060	**Hydraulic fluids**	382550	Hydraulic fluids	
		AC070	**Brake fluids**	382550	Brake fluids	
		AC080	**Antifreeze fluids**	382550	Antifreeze fluids	
29.	**A3050**	**AC090**	**Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives excluding such wastes specified on List II (note the related entry on List B, B4020)**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The expression »other wastes« does not incude wastes which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No. 27.10)
30.	**A3060**	**AC100**	**Waste nitrocellulose**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The expression »other wastes« does not incude wastes which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No. 27.10)
31.	**A3070**	**AC110**	**Waste phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The expression »other wastes« does not incude wastes which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No. 27.10)

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32.	**A3080**	**AC130**	**Waste ethers not including those specified on List II**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The expression »other wastes« does not incude wastes which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No. 27.10)
33.	**A3090**	**AC180**	**Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on List II, B3100)**	411520	Leather dust, powder and flours	
34.	**A3100**	**GN040**	**Waste paring and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (not the related entry on List II, 3090)**	411520	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles	Does not cover parings and similar waste of raw hides or skins (heading No.05.11)
35.	**A3110**		**Fellmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on List II-B, 3110)**	ex 0511	Animal products not elsewhere specified or included	Covers parings and similar waste of raw hidses or skins
36.	**A3120**	**AC190**	**Fluff — light fraction from shredding**	xxx	Need to specify material	

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37.	**A3130**	**AC200**	**Waste organic phosphorous compounds**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	Under heading No. 38.25 the expression »other wastes« does not include waste which contain mainly petroleum oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No.27.10)
38.	**A3140**	**AC210**	**Waste non-halogenated organic solvents but excluding such wastes specified on List II**	382549	Other waste organic solvents	Under heading No.38.25 the expression »other wastes« applies to waste organic solvents, but does not include waste which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No.27.10)
39.	**A3150**	**AC220**	**Waste halogenated organic solvents**	382541	Halogenated waste organic solvents	Under heading No.38.25 the expression »other wastes« applies to waste organic solvents, but does not include waste which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No.27.10)
40.	**A3160**	**AC230**	**Waste halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	Under heading No. 38.25 the expression »other wastes« does not include wastes which contain mainly petroleum oils obtained from bitiminous materials (heading No.27.10)
41.	**A3170**	**AC240**	**Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethane, dichloroethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)**	382541	Halogenated waste organic solvents	Under heading 38.25 the expression »other wastes« applies to waste organic solvents, but does not cover waste which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials (heading No 27.10)

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42.	**A3180**	**RA010**	**Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated nephthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more**	271091	Waste oils containing polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCTs), or polybrominated biphenyl (PBBs),	Waste oils include waste petroleum and similar waste oils no longer fit for use as primary products (e.g.used lubricating, hydraulic and transformer oils) drained from electrical equipment such as heat exchangers, transformers or switchgear
43.	**A3190**	**RA020**	**Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolitic treatment of organic materials**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The expression »other wastes« does not incude waste which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (heading No.27.10)
44.	**A3200**	**AC020**	**Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, containing tar (note the related entry on List II, B2130)**	xxx		

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A 4. WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS						
45.	**A4010**	**AD010**	**Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on List II**	300680	Waste pharmaceuticals	Heading No. 30.06 incudes waste pharmaceuticals, i.e. pharmaceutical products which are unfit for their original intended purpose due to, for example, expiry of shelf life
46.	**A4020**		**Clinical and related wastes; that is wastes arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, or similar practices, and wastes generated in hospitals or other facilities during the investigation or treatment of patients, or research projects**	382530	Clinical wastes	Under heading No. 38.25, »clinical wastes« is contaminated waste arising from medical research, diagnosis, treatments or other medical, surgical, dental or veterinary procedures, which often contain pathogens and pfarmaceutical substances and require special disposal procedures (exp. soiled dressings, used gloves and used syringes)
47.	**A4030**	**AD020**	**Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which are off-specification, out-dated, or unfit for their originally intended use**	300680	Waste pharmaceuticals	The heading No. 30.06 applies to »waste pharmaceuticals« as being pharmaceutical products which are unfit for their original intended purpose due to, for example expiry of shelf life

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48.	**A4040**	**AD030**	**Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	Under heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« applies to generally other wastes from chemical and allied industries
49.	**A4050**	**AD040**	**Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:** Inorganic cyanides, excepting precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides Organic cyanides	382569	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries	Under heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« applies to generally other wastes from chemical and allied industries
50.	**A4060**	**AD060**	**Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions**	271099	Other waste oils	The heading No. 27.10, »waste oils« means waste containing mainly petroleum oils and oils from bituminous materials, whether or not mixed with water, such as oils being in the form of emulsions with water or mixtures with water
51.	**A4070**	**AD070**	**Wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish excluding any such waste specified on List II (note the related entry on List II- B4010)**	382561	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	Under heading No.38.25,«other wastes« applies generally to: other wastes from chemical or allied industries but excludes wastes which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials

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52.	**A4080**	**AD080**	**Wastes of an explosive nature (but excluding such wastes specified on List II**	xxx	Insufficient information to allow H.S codes to be ascribed	
53.	**A4090**	**AD110 AB110**	**Waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those specified in the corresponding entry on List II (note the related entry on List II, B2120)**	382569	Other waste from chemical and allied industries	The heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« applies generally to wastes from chemical and allied industries
54.	**A4100**	**AD140**	**Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases but excluding such wastes specified on List II**	382561 382569	Other waste from chemical and allied industries 61.=organic 69.=inorganic	The heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« applies generally to wastes from chemical and allied industries
55.	**A4110**	**RC010**	**Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following: any allied of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan any allied of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin**	ex2942	Other organic compounds	
56.	**A4120**	**RC040**	**Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides**	382561 382569	Other waste from chemical and allied industries 61.=organic	The heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« applies generally to wastes from chemical and allied industries

					69.=inorganic	
57.	**A4130**	**GI014**	**Wastes packages and containers containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics**	470790	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper and paperboard including unsorted waste and scrap	Such waste and scrap is normally used for pulping
58.	**A4140**		**Waste consisting of or containing off-specification or out-dated chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex III hazard characteristics**	300680	Waste pharmaceutical	Heading No. 30.06 »waste pharmaceutical« means pharmaceutical products which are unfit for their originalintended purpose due to, for example expiry of shelf life
59.	**A4150**		**Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known**	xxx	Insufficient information to allow H.S codes to be ascribe	
60.	**A4160**	**AD170**	**Spent activated carbon not included on List B (note the related entry on List II,B-2060)**	382569	Other waste from chemical and allied industries 61.=organic 69.=inorganic	The heading No. 38.25 excludes activated carbon used as a support for catalysts (exp. metallic oxide)

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B 1. METAL AND METAL BEARINGS WASTES

No.	Basel code	EEC 259/93	Title of waste	H.S. code	Harmonized system classification	Explanatory notes reference
1.	**B1010**		**Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:**			Metal waste and scrap from the manufacture or mechanical working of metals, and metal goods definitely not usable as such because of breakage, cutting-up, wear or other reasons.
		GA010 GA020 GA030	Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury)	711230	Ashes containing precious metals and their compounds	
		GA430	Iron and steel scrap	720429	Other ferrous waste and scrap	
		GA120	Copper scrap	740400	Copper waste and scrap	
		GA130	Nickel waste	750300	Nickel waste and scrap	
		GA140	Aluminium scrap	760200	Aluminium waste and scrap	
		GA160	Zinc scrap	790200	Zinc waste and scrap	
		GA170	Tin scrap	800200	Tin waste and scrap	
		GA180	Tungesten scrap	810197	Tungsten waste and scrap	

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		GA 190	Molybdenum scrap	810297	Molybdenum waste and scrap	
		GA200	Tantalum scrap	810330	Tantalum waste and scrap	
		GA210	Magnesium scrap	810420	Magnesium waste and scrap	
		GA220	Cobalt waste	810530	Cobalt waste and scrap	
		GA230	Bismuth scrap	810600	Bismuth waste and scrap	
		GA250	Titanium scrap	810830	Titanium waste and scrap	
		GA260	Zirconium scrap	810930	Zirconium waste and scrap	
		GA280	Manganese scrap	811100	Manganese waste and scrap	
		GA310	Germanium scrap	8112 3040	Germanium waste and scrap	
		GA320	Vanadium scrap	8112 4010	Vanadium waste and scrap	

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		GA330 **GA340** **GA350** **GA360** **GA370**	Scrap of hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium, gallium	811292	Other base metal wastes and scrap	
			Thorium scrap	811292	Other base metal wastes and scrap	
		GA420	Rare earths scrap	811292	Other base metal wastes and scrap	
		GA300	Chromium scrap	811222	Chromium waste and scrap	
2.	**B1020**		**Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc.):**			
		GA270	Antimony scrap	811020	Antimony waste and scrap	

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		GA290	Beryllium scrap	811213	Beryllium waste and scrap	
		GA240	Cadmium scrap	810730	Cadmium waste and scrap	
		GA150	Lead scrap (but excluding lead-acid batteries)	780200	Lead waste and scrap	
		GA400	Selenium scrap	811292	Other base metal waste and scrap	
		GA410	Tellurium scrap	811292	Other base metal waste and scrap	
3.	**B1030**		**Refractory metals containing residues**	ex6903	Other refractory ceramic goods(for examples, retorts, crucibles, muffles, nozzles, plugs, supports, cupels, tubes, pipes, sheaths, and rods)	Does not include cermets of heading No. 81.13

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4.	**B1031**		**Molybdenum, Tungsten, Titanium, Niobium, Tantalum** **Rhenium and metal alloy in metallic dispersible form (metal powder), excluding specified waste in List I, A-1050) (galvanic sludges)**			
		GC090	Molybdenum	810210	Molybdenum powders	
		GC100	Tungsten	810110	Tungsten powders	
		GC120	Titanium	810820	Titanium powders	
		GC110	Tantalum	810320	Tantalum powders	
		GC130	Niobium	811292	Other raw metals powders	
		GC140	Rhenium	811292	Other raw metals powders	
5.	**B1040**	**GC010**	**Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent to render them hazardous**	854890	Other waste and scrap of electrical parts of machinery or apparatus	The heading No. 85.48 includes electrical parts of machinery or apparatus, not specified elsewhere

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6.	**B1050**		**Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap, not containing Annex I materials in connections sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics**	xxx	Need to specify the primary metal component	
7.	**B1060**	**GA400** **GA410**	**Waste selenium and tellurium in metallic elemental form including powder**	ex280490 ex280450	Selenium and tellurium are non-metals in the H.S.	
8.	**B1070**	**AA040**	**Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics**	740400	Cooper waste and scrap	Cooper waste and scrap of this heading includes drawing sludge derived from drawing of cooper mixed with lubricant of drawing process

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9.	**B1080**	**AA020**	**Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloys residues in dispersible form unless containing Annex I constituents in concentration such as to exhibit Annex III characteristics or exhibiting hazard characteristic H4.3**	Ex262019	Other ashe and resudues containing mainly zinc	
10.	**B1090**	**AA180**	**Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury**	854810	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators	Includes waste and scraps of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators, as well as spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators

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11.	**B1100**		**Metal-bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals**	2620	Covers ash and residues which contain metal or metal compounds, and which are of a kind used in industry, either for the extraction of metals or as the basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds of metals	This heading also covers scalings derived from the mechanical working of non- ferrous.metals
		GB010	Hard zinc spelter	262011		
		GB020 **GB021**	Zinc-containing drosses: galvanizing slab zinc top dross (> 90 % Zn)	262019		
		GB022	galvanizing slab zinc bottom dross (> 92 % Zn)	262019		
		GB023	zinc die casting dross (> 85 % Zn)	262019		

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		GB024	hot dip galvanisers slab zinc dross (batch) (> 92 % Zn)	262019		
		GB025	zinc skimmings	262019		
		GB030	Aluminium skimmings (or skims) excluding salt slag	262040		
		GB040	Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining not containing arsenic, lead or cadmium to an extent that they exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics	262030	Ashes and residues mainly containing copper	

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			Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting	ex6903	Other refractory ceramic products (for ex. retorts, melting pots, pans, snouts – tanks, stub tuners, templates, cupolas, tubes, linings pipese)	Does not include cermets of heading No. 81.13
		GB040	Slags from precious metals processing for further refining	711230	Ashes containing precious metals and their compounds	
		GB050	Tantalum bearing tin slags with less than 0,5 % tin	819330	Tantalum bearing waste and scrape	
12.	**B1110**		**Electrical and electronic assemblies:**	854890	Other electrical parts of machinery or apparatus.	The heading also covers all electric parts of machinery or apparatus other than those suitable for use solely or principally with particular machine or appliance
		GC010 **GC020**	Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap (including printed	854890		

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			circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on List I, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or not contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) or from which these have been removed, to an extent that they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on List I, A1180)			

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13.	**B1120**	**GC050** **GC060**	**Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of:** Transition metals, excluding waste catalysts (spent catalysts, liquid used catalysts or other catalysts) on List I:			
			Scandium	xxx		
			Vanadium	ex8112	Vanadium waste and scrap	
			Manganese	ex8111	Manganese waste and scrap	
			Cobalt	ex8105	Cobalt waste and scrap	
			Copper	ex7404	Copper waste and scrap	
			Yttrium	xxx		
			Niobium	ex8112	Niobium waste and scrap	
			Hafnium	ex8112	Hafnium waste and scrap	

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			Tungsten	ex8101	Tungesten waste and scrap	
			Titanium	ex8108	Titanium waste and scrap	
			Chromium	ex8112	Chromium waste and scrap	
			Iron	ex7204	Iron waste and scrap	
			Nickel	ex7503	Nickel waste and scrap	
			Zinc	ex7902	Zinc waste and scrap	
			Zirconium	ex8109	Zirconium waste and scrap	
			Molybdenum	ex8102	Molybdenum waste and scrap	
			Tantalum	ex8103	Tantalum waste and scrap	
			Rhenium	ex8112	Rhenium waste and scrap	
			Lanthanides (rare earth metals):	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Lanthanum	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Praseodymium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Samarium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	

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			Gadolinium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Dysposium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Erbium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Ytterbium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Cerium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Neodymium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Europium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Terbium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Holmium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Thulium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	
			Lutetium	ex8112	Other base metals waste and scrap	

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14.	**B1130**	**GC060**	**Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts**	711230	Ash containing precious metals or their compounds	Includes waste and scrap containing precious metal or their compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal
15.	**B1140**	**AA150**	**Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides**	711230	Ashe containing precious metals or their compounds	Includes waste and scrap containing precious metal or their compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal
16.	**B1150**	**AA160 GC150 GC160 GC170**	**Precious metals and alloy wastes (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury) in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling**	711230 7112	Ashes containing precious metals or their compounds	Includes waste and scrap containing precious metal or their compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal
17.	**B1160**	**AA161**	**Precious-metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (note the related entry on List I, A1150)**	711230	Ashes containing precious metals or their compounds	Includes waste and scrap containing precious metal or their compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal

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18.	**B1170**	**AA162**	**Precious-metal ash from the incineration of photographic film**	711230	Ash containing precious metals or their compounds	Includes waste and scrap containing precious metal or their compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal
19.	**B1180**	**GO040**	**Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver**	ex7112	Waste and scrap of photographic plates and film, containing precious metal in metallic form or in the form of compounds (exp. silver halides)	Includes waste and scrap containing precious metal or their compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal
20.	**B1190**	**GO040**	**Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver**	ex7112	Waste and scrap of photographic paper, paperboard and textiles containing precious metal in metallic or in the form of compounds (silver halides)	Includes waste and scrap containing precious metal or their compounds, of a kind used principally for the recovery of precious metal
21.	**B1200**	**GC080**	**Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel**	261800	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron and steel	The heading does not include slag wool or foamed slag

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22.	**B1210**	**GC070**	**Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slags as a source of TiO2 and vanadium**	261900	Slag dross (other than granulated dross), scalings and other wastes from manufacture of iron and steel	The slags covered by this heading are those arising from smelting of iron or, the refining of pig iron or the manufacture of steel but excludes phosphatic slag (basic slag)
23.	**B1220**	**AA020**	**Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20 %) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301) mainly for construction**	262019	Ash and residues (other than from manufacture of iron and steel) containing mainly zinc	Includes mattes, slag or dross
24.	**B1230**	**AA010 GC080**	**Mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel**	261900	Slag dross (other than granulated dross), scalings and other wastes from manufacture of iron and steel	The heading also includes dust from blast furnaces and other kinds of wastes resulting from manufacture of iron and steel

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25.	**B1240**		**Copper oxide mill-scale**	262030	Ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron and steel) containing mainly copper	Scalings, although deriving from the mechanical working of non-ferrous metal, nevertheless fall within this heading.
	B1250	**GC040**	Waste end-of life motor vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components	8700	Vehicles, other than railway and tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	

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B 2. WASTE CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

No.	Basel code	EEC 259/93	Title of waste	H.S.code	Harmonized system classification	Explanatory notes reference
61.	**B2010**	**GD010**	**Wastes from mining operations in non-dispersible form:** Natural graphite waste	ex250490	Other natural graphite waste	Remains under this heading when heat treated to remove impurities. Excludes articles of natural graphite.
		GD020	Slate waste, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise	ex251400	Slate, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut by sawing or otherwise, into blocks or slabs of rectangular (including square) shape	Slate powder and waste are included under this heading
		GD030	Mica waste	252530	Mica waste	Mica waste and powder included
		GD040	Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste	ex252930	Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite	The heading excludes felspathic sands (heading No. 25.05)
		GD050	Feldspar waste	ex252910	Feldspar waste (Felspar)	
		GD060	Fluorspar waste	ex252921	Fluorspar containing by weight 97% or less calcium fluoride	The heading covers fluorspar obtained from the mineral by heat treatment
		GD070	Silica wastes in solid form excluding those used in foundry operations	ex250590	Natural sand of all kinds other than metal bearing sands	The heading includes clayey and kaolinitic sands, but excludes tar sands and asphaltic sands.

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62.	**B2020**	**GE010**	**Glass waste in non-dispersible form:** Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses	700100	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass	The heading covers cullet and waste and scrap glass of all kinds arising from the manufacture of glass
63.	**B2030**	**GF020**	**Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form:** Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites)	811300	Cermet and cermet articles thereof, including waste and scrap	The heading covers cermets, whether unwrought or in form of articles not elsewhere specified
		GF030	Ceramic based fibres not elsewhere specified or included	ex 6806	Slag wool, rock wool and similar mineral wools.	The heading includes the class of alumino-silicates known as ceramic fibers
64.	**B2040**	**GG010**	**Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents:** Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue-gas desulphurisation (FGD)	382569	Residual products of the chemical or allied industry-other wastes	Also, see entry B2080

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		GG020	Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings	ex 6809	Articles of plaster or of compositions based on plaster	The heading includes panels, boards, sheets or tiles, sometimes faced with paperboard, used in the building industry
		GG080	Slag from copper production, chemical stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20 %) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g. DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) mainly for construction and abrasive applications	251720	Makadam from slag, dross or similar industrial waste	
		GG090	Sulphur in solid form	250300	All types of sulfur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur	
		GG100	Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (having a pH less than 9)	ex252100	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous stone.	
		GG120	Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides	ex2827	Chlorides of inorganic acids and metals	

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		GG130	Carborundum (silicon carbide)	ex284920	Silicon carbide	The heading excludes silicon carbide in the form of powder or grain on a backing of textile material, of paper of paperboard or of other materials
		GG140	Broken concrete	253090	Mineral substances not elsewhere specified or included	Heading No. 2530 applies to broken pieces of pottery, bricks or concrete.
		GG150	Lithiumtantalum and lithium-niobium containing glass scraps	ex700100	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass	The heading covers cullet and waste and scrap of glass of all kinds
65.	**B2050**	**GG040**	**Coal-fired power plant fly-ash, not included on List I (note the related entry on List I, A2060**	262190	Other slag and dross	
66.	**B2060**	**GG060**	Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar (note the related entry on List I, A3200) Spent activated carbon not containing any Annex I constituents to an extent Annex III characteristics, for example carbon resulting	382569	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries	The heading No. 38.25 excludes activated carbon used as a support for a catalyst (exp. metallic oxide)

			from treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production (note the related entry on List I, A4160)			
67.	**B2070**	**AB050**	**Calcium fluoride sludge**	382569	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries	
68.	**B2080**	**AB140**	**Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included on List I (note the related entry on List I, A2040)**	382569	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries	See: B2040
69.	**B2090**	**GG050**	**Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned to normal industry specifications (excluding anode butts from chlorine alkali electrolyses and from metallurgical industry)**	271390	Other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous materials including petroleum coke and petroleum bitumen	

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70.	**B2100**	**AB090** **AB100**	**Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste alumina and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes**	262040	Other ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron and stele) containing mainly aluminium	
71.	**B2110**	**GG110**	**Bauxite residue ("red mud") (pH moderated to less than 11,5)**	262099	Other ash and residues (other than from manufacture of iron and steel production)	
72.	**B2120**		**Waste acidic or basic solutions with PH greater than 2 and less than 11,5 which are not corrosive or otherwise hazardous (note the related entry on List I, A4090)**	382569	Other wastes from chemical or allied industries	Heading No. 38.25, »other wastes« applies generally to wastes from chemical or allied industries
73.	**B2130**	**GG160**	Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar (note the related entry on List I, A3200)	xxx		

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No.	Basel code	EEC 259/93	Title of waste	H.S. code	Harmonized system classification	Explanatory notes reference
74.	**B3010**		**Solid plastic waste:**	ex39.15		
		GH010	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 a) waste will not be mixed waste which will not be б) take into account			Products from this heading may consist of broken or worn articles of plastic, unusable for their original purpose or manufacturing waste (shavings, dust, trimmings, etc.). Some waste can be reused as moulding material, varnish base, fillers, etc.
		GH011	ETHYLENE	ex 3915.10	Waste, parings, scrap of polymer ethylene	
		GH012	STYRENE	ex 3915.20	Waste, parings, scrap of polymer styrene	
		GH014	POLYPROPYLENE	ex 3915.90	Waste, parings, scrap of polymers	

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		GH014	POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE	ex 3907.60	exPolyethylene terephthalate in primary form	
		GH014	ACRYLONITRILE	ex40.02	Acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer	
		GH014	BUTADIENE	ex40.02	Acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer	
		GH014	POLYACETALS	ex 3907.10	Ex polyacetals In primary form	
		GH014	POLYAMIDES	ex39.08	Polyamides In primary form	Heading covers polyamides and copolymers
		GH014	POLYBUTYLENE TEREPHTHALATE	3907.99	Other poliesters in primary form	
		GH014	POLYCARBONATES	ex3907.40	Ex polycarbonates in primary form	
		GH014	POLYETHERS	ex 3907.20	Ex polyethers in primary form	

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		GH014	POLYPHENYLENE SULPHIDES ACRILIC POLYMERS ALKANES C10-C13 (PLASTICISER)	ex39.06	Ex acrylic polymers in primary form Ex siloxanes in primary form Ex polymethil methacrylate in primary form	
		GH014	POLYURETHANE (NOT CONTAINING CFCs) POLYSILOXANES (siloxanes) POLYMETHIL METHACRYLATE	ex3909.50 ex3910.00 ex3906.10	Ex polyurethane in primary form Ex siloxanes in primary form Ex polymethil methacrylate in primary form	
		GH014	POLYVINIL ALCOHOL	ex 39005.30	Ex polyvinyl alcohol in primary form	
		GH014	POLYVINIL BUTYRAL	ex 3905.99	Ex polyvinyl butyral in primary form	

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		GH014	POLYVINIL ACETATE	ex 3905.19	Ex polyvinyl acetate in primary form	
		GH015	CURED WASTE RESINS OR CONDENSATION PRODUCTS INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING: UREA FORMALDEHYDE RESINS (CARBAMIDE)	ex 3909.10	Ex amino resins in primary form	
			PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE RESINS	ex 3909.40	Ex phenol resins in primary form	
			MELAMINE FORMALDEHYDE RESINS	ex 3909.20	Ex melamine resins in primary form	
			EPOXY RESINS	ex 3907.30	Ex epoxy resins in primary resins	
			ALKYD RESINS	ex 3907.50	Ex alkyd resins in primary resins	
			POLYAMIDES	ex39.08	Ex polyamides in primary resins	

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			THE FOLLOWING FLUORINATED POLYMER WASTES -PERFLUOROETHYLEN/ PROPYLENE (FEP)	ex39.04	Polymers of halogenated olefines	
			PERFLUORO ALKOXYL ALKANE (PFA) • Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro vinil ether (PFA) • Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methylvinil ether (MFA)	ex39.04	Polymersof halogenated olefines	
			POLYVINILFLUORIDE (PVF)	ex39.04	Polymers of halogenated olefines	
			POLYVINILIDENEFLUORIDE (PVDF)	ex39.04	Polymers of halogenated olefines	
75.	**B3020**		**Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes** The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes:	ex47.07		Includes shavings, cuttings, clippings, torn papers, old newspapers and journals, proof sheets, printer's rejects and similar material

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		GI010	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard of:	ex4707.90	Other –including unsorted waste and scrap	
		GI011	Unbleached paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard	ex4707.10	ex. Recovered (waste and scrap) of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard	
		GI012	Other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass	ex4707.20	ex. Recovered (waste and scrap) of other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass	
		GI013	Paper and papepboard, made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)	ex4707.30	ex. Recovered (waste and scrap) of paper or papepboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)	

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		GI014	Other, including but not limited to 1) laminated paperboard 2) unsorted scrap	Ex4707.90	ex. Other recovered (waste and scrap) of paper, including but not limited to: 1) laminated paperboard 2) unsorted scrap	
76.	**B3030**		**TEXTILE WASTES** The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:			
		GJ010	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)	50.30	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)	The heading covers silk waste of all kinds, in the crude unprocessed state or in its various stages of processing (rags of silk are not included -chapter 63)
		GJ011	not carded or combed	5003.10	Silk waste not carded or combed	
		GJ012	Others	5003.90	Other silk waste not carded or combed	

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		GJ020	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock	5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock	In general, this heading covers all wastes of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair
		GJ021	Noils of wool or of fine animal hair	5103.10	Waste of noils of wool or of fine animal hair	
		GJ022	Other waste of wool or of fine animal hair	5103.20	Other waste of wool or of fine animal hair	
		GJ023	Waste of coarse animal hair	5103.30	Waste of coarse animal hair	
		GJ030	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	This heading covers waste cotton obtained when cotton is prepared for spinning or during spinnung operations, weaving, knitting, etc.
		GJ031	Yarn waste (including thread waste)	5202.10	Yarn waste (including thread waste)	
		GJ032	Garnetted stock	5202.91	Garnetted stock	
		GJ033	Other	5202.99	Other yarn waste	

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		GJ040	Flax tow and waste	5301.30	Flax tow and waste	This heading covers wastes generated through process of compression or calming of waste spinning, generated through spinning, weaving, etc.
		GJ050	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (Cannabis sativa L.)	5302.90	Other- Tow and waste of true hemp (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	
		GJ060	Tow and waste of jute and other textile bast fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	5303.90	Other-Tow and waste of jute and other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie)	
		GJ070	Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of sisal and other textile fibers of the genus Agave	5304.10	Other- Tow and waste of sisal and other textile fibers of the genus Agave (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	
		GJ080	Tow, noils and waste of coconut (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	5305.19	Other- Tow, noils and waste of coconut (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	

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		GJ090	Tow, noils and waste of abaca (Manila hemp or Musa textilis Nee), (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	5305.29	Other- Tow, noils and waste of abaca including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	
		GJ100	Tow, noils and waste of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	5305.90	Other- Tow, noils and waste of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included (including yarn waste and garnetted stock)	
		GJ 110	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of synthetic and artificial fibres	5505		
		GJ111	Of synthetic fibres	5505.10	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of syntetic fibres	The heading does not include waste fibers which have been carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning (head No. 5506 или 5507)
		GJ112	Of artificial fibres	5505.20	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of artificial fibres	

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		GJ 120	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles.	6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn textile articles	
		GJ 130	Used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn-out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile materials	ex 6310		
		GJ 131	Sorted	6310.10	Sorted used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn-out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile materials	Products are considered ”sorted” when they graded to specific criteria
		GJ 132	Others	6310.90	Other used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn-out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile materials	
77.	**B3035**	**GJ140**	**Waste textile floor coverings, carpets**	ex57.00	Carpets and other waste textile coverings	Does not include the floor coverings

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78.	**B3040**		**Rubber waste**			
		GK030	The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes: Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g. ebonite)	4017.00	Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g. ebonite)	The heading covers hard rubber, cellular in all forms, including waste and scrap in all forms, including waste and scrap
		GK010	Other rubber waste (excluding such waste specified otherwise)	4004.00	Waste, parings and scrap (except hard rubber), powders and granules obtained therefrom	Excluding tyres suitable for retreading
79.	**B3050**	**GL010**	**Untreated cork and wood waste** Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms	4401.30	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms	Waste and scrap includes saw mill or planning mill rejects, manufacturing waste, broken planks, old crates unusable as such, etc.
		GL020	**Cork waste: crushed, granulated or ground cork**	4501.90	Waste cork: crushed, granulated or ground cork	Includes shavings, waste pieces and scrap, waste turnings, cork wool, etc.

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80.	**B3060**	**GM070**	**Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided it is not infectious:** **Wine lees**	2307.00	Wine lees	Dried wine lees may be in powder or granular form or in the form of irregular fragments. They are used in the preparation of animal foods
		GM080	**Dried and sterilized vegetable waste, residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, or a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included**	2308.00	Other – vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products , whether or not in form of pellets, of kind used for animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included	
		GM090	**Degras: residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes**	1522	Degras: residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes	The heading excludes greaves membranous residues obtained from rendering pig fat (heading No. 23.01) and oily cakes, resulting from extraction of vegetable oils

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		GM100	**Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised**	ex 05.06	Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or gelatinised	
		GM110	**Fish waste**	ex 05.11	Other – products of fish or crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates	The heading excludes edible fish, livers, shell of mollusks, crustaceans, or echinoderms
		GM120	**Cocoa shells, hushs, skins and other cocoa waste**	1802.00	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste	The heading excludes cocoa cake free from shells, husks and skins resulting from the extraction of cocoa butter from cocoa paste (heading No. 18.03)
		GM 130	**Other wastes from the agro-food industry excluding by-products which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption**			

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		GN010	**Waste of pigs, hogs or boars bristles and hair or of badger hair and other brushmaking hair**	0502.10	Wastes from domestic and wild pig and wastes from all hairs.	
		GN020	**Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material**	0503.00	Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material	Under the expression “horse hair” it is understood the hair from crest and tail of hoofs and kettle.

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		GN030	**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**	0505.10	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,powder and residues of feathers and parts of feathers	
81.	**B 3065**	**GM140**	Wastes from edible oils of animal and plant origin	ex15.00	Fats and oils of animal and plant origin and products of their decomposition; processed edible fats, vaxes of animal and plant origin	Excludes butter and other fats and oils extracted from milk; cacao butter (solid and oil consistency)
82.	**B3070**		**Other waste**			
		GO 010	Waste of human hair	0501.00	Waste of human hair	The heading excludes articles made from human hair

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		GO 020	Waste straw	ex 12.13	Cereal straw and husk, unprepared, whether or not chopped, ground, pressed or in the form of pellets	Excludes cleaned, whitened or dried straw
		GO 030	Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed	3825.61	Other waste from chemical or allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	
83.	**B3080**	**GK 010**	**Waste parings and scrap of rubber**	4004.00	Waste, parings and scrap of rubber (other than hard rubber), and powders and granules obtained therefrom	The heading excludes tyres suitable for retreading (heading 40.17).
84.	**B3090**	**GN 040**	**Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges, not containing hexavalent chromium compounds and biocides (List I, A3100)**	4115.20	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles; leather dust, powder and flour	

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85.	**B3100**	**AC 180**	**Leather dust, ash, sludges or fluors not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on List I, A3090)**	4115.20	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles; leather dust, powder and flour	
86.	**B3110**		**Fellmongery waste not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (List I, A3110)**	ex05.11	Animal products not otherwise specified or included	Heading includes parings and similar waste of raw hides or skins and waste of raw fur skins
87.	**B3120**		**Wastes consisting of food dyes**	ex32.03	Colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin	
88.	**B3130**		**Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous manomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides**	ex39.07	Polyacetals ,other polyethers and epoxide resins, in primary forms	
89.	**B3140**	**GK 020**	**Pneumatic tyres (excluding those destined for Annex IV.A operations of the Basel Convention**	4012.20	Used pneumatic outer tyres	Includes used pneumatic tires which have not researched the end of their useful life and those suitable for retreading
90.	**B3035**	**GJ140**	**Waste textile floor coverings, carpets**	ex57.00	Carpets and other waste textile coverings	Does not include the floor covering underlays

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B 4. WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN INORGANIC AND ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

No.	Basel code	EEC 259/93	Title of waste	H.S. code	Harmonized system classification	Explanatory notes reference
91.	**B4010**	AD070	Wastes consisting mainly of water-based/latex paints, inks and hardened varnishes not containing organic solvents, heavy metals or biocides to an extent to render them hazardous (note the related entry on List I, A4070)	3825.61	Other wastes from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The heading No.38.25 "other wastes" applies generally to: other wastes from chemical and allied industries, but exludes waste which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials
92.	**B4020**	AD090	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticisers, glues/adhesives, not listed on List A, free of solvents and other contaminants to an extent that they do not exhibit Annex III characteristics, e.g. water based, or glues based on casein starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols (note the related entry on List I, A3050)	3825.61	Waste products from chemical and allied industries mainly containing organic constituents	The heading No.38.25 "other wastes" applies generally to: other wastes from chemical and allied industries, but exludes waste which contain mainly petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials
93.	**B4030**	GO 050 AD130	Used single-use cameras, with batteries not included on List I	ex90.06	Photographic cameras	

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