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MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

First Meeting of the Mediterranean Experts on
the preparation of a Protocol on the prevention
of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea resulting
from the transboundary movements of hazardous
wastes and their disposal

Cervia, Italy 23-25 April 1993

DRAFT PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Introduction

The Seventh Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, October 1991) and the meeting of the Bureau of the Contracting Parties (Cairo, November 1992) requested the Secretariat to convene a meeting of a working group of technical and legal experts, during 1993, for the preparation of a draft protocol for the prevention of pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal (Hazardous Waste Protocol).

Moreover, the Bureau instructed the Secretariat to ensure co-ordination with existing Conventions, especially the Basel Convention while preparing the draft protocol. Consequently the present draft was prepared by the Secretariat after taking into due consideration the existing Conventions (the Basel Convention and the Bamako Convention), other relevant proposals on this issue (Greenpeace Draft Protocol and the Basel Secretariat Draft Protocol), as well as current international practice.

**DRAFT PROTOCOL FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION
OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA BY TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS
OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL**

The Contracting Parties to the present Protocol,

Being Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976,

Conscious of the danger threatening the environment of the Mediterranean Sea area as a whole, caused by the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes,

Convinced that the most effective way of protecting human health and the marine environment from the dangers posed by hazardous wastes is the reduction and elimination of their generation through, e.g. substitution and other clean production methods,

Recognizing the increased desire for the prohibition of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal in other States, especially to developing countries,

Taking into account the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and especially Principle 14 which declares that states "should effectively co-operate to discourage or prevent the relocation and transfer to other states of any activity or substances that cause severe environmental degradation or are found to be harmful to human health",

Aware that the growing international concern about the need to ensure that pollution originating in one State is not transferred to other States, and consistent with this objective, of the need as far as possible to reduce transboundary movements of hazardous wastes to a minimum, with the ultimate aim of phasing out such movements,

Further recognizing that any State has the sovereign right to ban the entry or disposal of foreign hazardous wastes in its territory,

Taking into account the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted March 1989, in particular Article 11,

Further taking into account that many States, among them Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, have taken legal measures and entered into international agreements, consistent with the Basel Convention, to ban transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, such as the Fourth ACP.EEC Convention signed in Lomé on 15 December 1989 by the European Economic Community and the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, and the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movements and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, adopted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity in January 1991,

Recognizing the differences in levels of economic and legislative development between the various Mediterranean coastal States, and realizing that hazardous waste should not be allowed to be transported to take advantage of such economic or legislative disparities to the detriment of the environment and social well being of developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of the Protocol:

- (a) "The Convention" means the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976;
- (b) "Wastes" are substances or material which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of, or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law;
- (c) "Hazardous wastes" means wastes as specified in Article 3 of this protocol;
- (d) "Disposal" means any operation specified in Annex III to this Protocol;
- (e) "Transboundary movement" means any movement of hazardous wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of any 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 another State, provided at least two States are involved in the movement;
- (f) "Clean Production Methods" means production or industrial systems which avoid, or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and hazardous products in conformity with Article 5 of the Protocol;
- (g) "Environmentally sound management" of hazardous wastes or other wastes means taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are collected, transported and disposed of (including after-care of disposal site) in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes;
- (h) "Area under the national jurisdiction of a state" means any land, marine area or airspace within which a state exercises administrative and regulatory responsibilities in accordance with international law in regard to the protection of human health or the environment;
- (i) "State of export" means a Party from the area under the national jurisdiction of which a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned to be initiated or is initiated;

- (j) "State of Import" means a Party to the area under the national jurisdiction of which a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned or takes place for the purpose of disposal therein or for the purpose of loading prior to disposal in an area not under the national jurisdiction of any state;
- (k) "State of transit" means a Party, other than the state of export or import, through the area under the national jurisdiction of which a movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned or takes place;
- (l) "Exporter" means any person under the jurisdiction of the state of export who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported;
- (m) "Importer" means any person under the jurisdiction of the state of import who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be imported;
- (n) "Generator" means any person whose activity produces hazardous wastes or other wastes or, if that person is not known, the person who is in possession and/or control of those wastes;
- (o) "Illegal traffic" means any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes as specified in Article 9.
- (p) "Person" means any natural or legal person;
- (q) "Developing countries" means those countries which are not Member States of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- (r) "Developed countries" means those countries which are Member States of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD);
- (s) "Organization" means the body referred to in Article 13 of the Convention;

Article 2

The area to which this Protocol applies (hereinafter referred to as the "Protocol Area") shall be:

- (a) The Mediterranean Sea Area as defined in Article 1 of the Convention;
- (b) The territories of coastal states which are Parties to the Protocol which can potentially be affected by transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and/or their disposal.

Article 3

1. The following substances shall be hazardous wastes for the purposes of this Protocol:
 - (a) Wastes that belong to any category in Annex I of this Protocol;
 - (b) Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) above but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the State of export, import or transit;
 - (c) Wastes that possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex II of this Protocol;
 - (d) Hazardous substances that have been banned, canceled or refused registration by government regulatory action in the country of manufacture for human health or environmental reasons, or voluntarily withdrawn or omitted from government registration required for the use in the country of manufacture;
 - (e) Wastes which derive from the normal operations of ships, the discharge of which is covered by another international instrument, are excluded from the scope of this Protocol.
2. The generator or the disposer, depending on the circumstances, shall bear the responsibility for establishing that a particular waste is not subject to this Protocol.

Article 4

1. Each State shall, within six months of becoming a Party to this Protocol, inform the Organization of the wastes, other than those listed in Annex I of this Protocol, considered or defined as hazardous wastes under its national legislation, and of any requirements concerning transboundary movement procedures applicable to such wastes.
2. Each Party shall subsequently inform the Organization of any significant changes in information it has provided pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. The Organization shall inform all Parties of this Protocol of the information it has received pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.
4. Parties shall be responsible for making the information transmitted to them by the Organization under paragraph 3 of this Article, available to their exporters and other appropriate bodies.

Article 5

1. The Contracting Parties to this Protocol (hereafter referred to as "the Parties") shall take all appropriate measures to prevent and eliminate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area which can be caused by transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes.
2. The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to reduce to a minimum, and where possible eliminate, the generation of hazardous wastes.
3. The Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to reduce to a minimum the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, and if possible to eliminate totally such movement in the Mediterranean.

To achieve this goal, Parties have the right individually or collectively to ban the import of hazardous wastes, other Parties shall respect this sovereign decision and not permit the export of hazardous wastes to the State or group of States which have prohibited their import.

4. All Parties shall take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures within the area under their jurisdiction to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes from Non-Contracting Parties or their export to Non-Contracting Parties.
5. The Parties cooperate with other UN agencies, relevant international and regional organizations in order to achieve the prevention of illegal traffic, and take appropriate measures to prevent and punish the occurrence of such traffic.

Article 6

In exceptional cases and when hazardous wastes cannot be recycled or disposed of in the country in which it originated, transboundary movements of such wastes can be allowed taking into consideration:

1. The special and precarious situation of the Mediterranean developing countries which have not the technical capabilities as well as the disposal facilities for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes.
2. That the State of export shall ensure that the State of import has the technical capacity, necessary facilities and suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner.
3. That transboundary movement of hazardous wastes shall take place only with the prior written notification of the State of export as specified in Annex IV of this Protocol, and the prior written consent of the State(s) of import and the State(s) of transit.

4. That every State involved in the transboundary movement shall take the appropriate steps necessary to ensure that such movement is undertaken in a manner at least consistent with international safety standards in particular the procedures and standards set out in the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

Article 7

1. The State of export shall have the duty to reimport the wastes in question if the transboundary movement cannot be completed by reason of impossibility of performance of the contract. To this end, any State of transit shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the State of export after being properly informed by the State of export.

Article 8

1. In conformity with Article 11 of the Convention, the Parties shall cooperate as far as possible in scientific and technological fields related to pollution from hazardous wastes, particularly on the implementation and development of new methods for reducing and eliminating hazardous waste generated through clean production methods.

2. To this end, the Parties shall ensure that hazardous waste generators within the area under their jurisdiction submit reports regarding the hazardous wastes they generate in order to enable the organization to produce a hazardous waste audit.

3. The Parties shall co-operate in taking appropriate measures to implement the precautionary approach based on prevention to pollution problems arising from hazardous wastes and their transboundary movement and disposal. To this end, the Parties shall employ clean production methods applicable to the entire product life cycles.

Article 9

1. For the purpose of this Protocol, any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in contravention of this Protocol shall be deemed to be an illegal traffic.

2. Each Party shall introduce appropriate national legislation for imposing criminal penalties on all persons who have planned, carried out, or assisted in such illegal activities. Such penalties shall be sufficiently high to both punish and deter such conduct.

3. In the case if illegal traffic due to the conduct of the exporter or the generator, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are taken back by the exporter or the generator or, if necessary, by itself, into the State of export and that appropriate legal action shall be taken against the contravenor(s).

4. In case of illegal traffic due to the conduct of the importer or disposer, the State of import shall ensure that the wastes in question are returned to the exporter by the importer and that legal proceedings according to this Protocol are taken against the contravenor(s).
5. The Parties shall forward, as soon as possible, all information relating to illegal traffic to the organization who shall distribute the information to all Contracting Parties.
6. The Parties shall co-operate to ensure that no illegal traffic takes place. Upon request, the Organization shall assist Parties in their identification of cases of illegal traffic and to circulate immediately to the Parties concerned any information it has received regarding illegal traffic.

Article 10

1. The Parties shall, directly or with the assistance of competent or other international organizations or bilaterally, co-operate with a view to formulating and implementing programmes of financial and technical assistance to developing countries.
2. To that purpose, the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol should consider the establishment of a regional centre for training and technical assistance in the field of hazardous wastes.

Article 11

The Parties shall inform one another through the Organization of measures taken, of results achieved and, if the case arises, of difficulties encountered in the application of this Protocol. Procedures for the collection and distribution of such information shall be determined at the meetings of the Parties.

Article 12

1. In the exceptional cases that transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is permitted under Article 6 of this Protocol, the Parties shall ensure that adequate information is given to the public transmitted through such channels as the Parties deem appropriate.
2. The State of export and the State of import shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol and whenever possible and appropriate, give the public an opportunity to participate in relevant procedures with the aim of making known its views and concerns.

Article 13

1. Any Party which has reason to believe that another Party is acting or has acted in breach of its obligations under this Protocol must inform the Organization thereof, and, in such an event, shall simultaneously and immediately inform, directly or through the Organization, the Party against whom the allegations are made.
2. The Organization shall carry out a verification of the substance of the allegation and submit a report thereof to all the Parties to this Protocol.

Article 14

The Parties shall co-operate with a view to setting out, as soon as possible, appropriate rules and procedures in the field of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Article 15

1. Ordinary meetings of the Parties shall take place in conjunction with ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention held pursuant to Article 14 of the Convention. The Parties to this Protocol may also hold extraordinary meetings in conformity with Article 14 of the Convention.
2. The functions of the meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall be, inter alia:
 - (a) To keep under review the implementation of this Protocol, and consider any additional measures, in particular in the form of annexes;
 - (b) To revise and amend any annex to this Protocol, as appropriate;
 - (c) To formulate and adopt programmes and measures in accordance with Articles 7, 8 and 9 of this Protocol;
 - (d) To consider the information submitted by the Parties under Article 7, 8 and 10 of this Protocol;
 - (e) To discharge such other functions as may be appropriate for the application of this Protocol.

Article 16

1. The meeting of the Parties shall adopt, by a two-thirds (2/3) majority, any additional programmes and measures for the prevention and elimination of pollution from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.
2. The Parties which are not able to accept a programme or measures shall inform the meeting of the Parties of the action they intend to take regarding the programme or measures concerned, it being understood that these Parties may, at any time, give their consent to the programme or measures that have been adopted.

Article 17

1. The provisions of the Convention relating to any Protocol shall apply with respect to this Protocol.
2. The rules of procedure and the financial rules adopted pursuant to Article 18 of the Convention shall apply with respect to this Protocol, unless the Parties to this Protocol agree otherwise.
3. This Protocol shall be open for signature at _____, from _____ to _____, and at Madrid from _____ to _____, by any State invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal held at _____ from _____ to _____. It shall also be open until the same dates for signature by the European Economic Community and by any similar regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Mediterranean Sea Area and which exercises competence in the fields covered by this Protocol.
4. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of Spain, which will assume the functions of Depositary.
5. As from _____, this Protocol shall open for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 3 above, by the European Economic Community and by any grouping referred to in that paragraph.
6. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth (30) day following the deposit of at least six (6) instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Protocol by the Parties referred to in paragraph 3 of the Article.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

Done at _____ on this _____ day of _____ in a single copy in the Arabic, English, French, and Spanish languages, the four texts being equally authoritative.

ANNEX	I	The same as in the Greenpeace or the Bamako Convention proposals.
ANNEX	II	Annex III of the Basel Convention or Annex II of the Greenpeace proposal.
ANNEX	III	Annex IV of the Basel Convention.
ANNEX	IV	Information to be provided on notification (Annex V of Basel Convention). Information to be provided on the movement document.

CATEGORIES OF WASTES WHICH ARE HAZARDOUS WASTES

Waste Streams:

- Y0 All wastes containing or contaminated by radionuclides, the concentration or properties of which result from human activity
- Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics
- Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
- Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
- Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
- Y5 Wastes from manufacturing, 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
- Y46 Wastes collected from households, including sewage and sewage sludges
- Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

Wastes having as constituents:

- Y19 Metal carbonyls
- Y20 Beryllium; beryllium compounds
- Y21 Hexavalent chromium compounds
- Y22 Copper compounds
- Y23 Zinc compounds
- Y24 Arsenic; arsenic compounds
- Y25 Selenium; selenium compounds
- Y26 Cadmium; cadmium compounds
- Y27 Antimony; antimony compounds
- Y28 Tellurium; tellurium compounds
- Y29 Mercury; mercury compounds
- Y30 Thallium; thallium compounds
- Y31 Lead; lead compounds
- Y32 Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
- Y33 Inorganic cyanides
- Y34 Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
- Y35 Basic solutions or bases in solid form
- Y36 Asbestos (dust and fibres)
- Y37 Organic phosphorous compounds
- Y38 Organic cyanides
- Y39 Phenols; phenolic compounds including chlorophenols
- Y40 Ethers
- Y41 Halogenated organic solvents
- Y42 Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents
- Y43 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
- Y44 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin

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

ANNEX II

LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS

<u>UN Class*</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>
1	H1	<p>Explosive</p> <p>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 or producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.</p>
3	H3	<p>Flammable liquids</p> <p>The word "flammable" has the same meaning as "inflammable". Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5 degrees C, closed-cup tests, or not more than 65.6 degrees C, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-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 difference would be within the spirit of this definition).</p>
4.1	H4.1	<p>Flammable solids</p> <p>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.</p>
4.2	H4.2	<p>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</p> <p>Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or in heating up on contact with air, and being liable to catch fire.</p>
4.3	H4.3	<p>Substances or wastes which, in contact with water emit flammable gases</p> <p>Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.</p>
5.1	H5.1	<p>Oxidizing</p> <p>Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.</p>

* Corresponds to the hazardous classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.5, United Nations, New York, 1988)

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 human 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.	

ANNEX III

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS

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

Section A encompasses all such disposal operations which occur in practice.

- 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, 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 in Section A
- D9 Physico 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 in Section A (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination, neutralisation, precipitation, etc.)
- D10 Incineration on land
- D11 Incineration at sea
- D12 Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in mines, etc.)
- D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in Section A
- D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in Section A
- D15 Storage pending any of the operations in Section A

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

Section B encompasses all such 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 Section A.

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

ANNEX IV A

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED ON NOTIFICATION

1. Reason for waste export;
2. Exporter of the waste 1/;
3. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation 1/;
4. Importer and disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal 1/;
5. Intended carrier(s) of the waste or their agents, if known 1/;
6. Country of export of the waste
Competent authority 2/;
7. Expected countries of transit
Competent authority 2/;
8. Country of import of the waste
Competent authority 2/;
9. Projected date(s) of shipment(s) and period of time over which waste is to be exported and proposed itinerary (including point of entry and exit) 3/;
10. Means of transport envisaged (road, rail, sea, air, inland waters);
11. Information relating to insurance 4/;
12. Designated and physical description of the waste including Y number and UN number and its composition 5/ and information on any special handling requirements including emergency provisions in case of accidents;
13. Type of packaging envisaged (e.g. bulk, drummed, tanker);
14. Estimated quantity in weight/volume 6/;
15. Process by which the waste is generated 7/;
16. For wastes listed in Annex I, classifications from Annex II: hazardous characteristic, H number, and UN class;
17. Method of disposal as per Annex III;
18. Declaration by the generator and exporter that the information is correct;
19. Information transmitted (including technical description of the plant) to the exporter or generator from the disposer of the waste upon which the latter has based his assessment that there is no reason to believe that the waste will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country of import;
20. Information concerning the contract between the exporter and the disposer.

NOTES

- 1/ Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person to be contacted.
- 2/ Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number.
- 3/ In the case of a general notification covering several shipments, either the expected dates of each shipment or, if this is not known, the expected frequency of the shipments will be required.
- 4/ Information to be provided on relevant insurance requirements and how they are met by exporter, carrier and disposer.
- 5/ The nature and the concentration of the most hazardous components, in terms of toxicity and other dangers presented by the waste both in handling and in relation to the proposed disposal method.
- 6/ In the case of a general notification covering several shipments, both the estimated total quantity and the estimated quantities for each individual shipment will be required.
- 7/ Insofar as this is necessary to assess the hazard and determine the appropriateness of the proposed disposal operation.

ANNEX IV B

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED ON THE MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

1. Exporter of the waste 1/;
2. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation 1/;
3. Disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal 1/;
4. Carrier(s) of the waste 1/ or his agent(s);
5. The date the transboundary movement started and date(s) and signature on receipt by each person who takes charge of the waste;
6. Means of transport (road, rail, inland waterway, sea, air) including countries of export, transit and import, also point of entry and exit where these have been designated;
7. General description of the waste (physical state, proper UN shipping name and class, UN number, Y number and H number as applicable);
8. Information on special handling requirements including emergency provision in case of accidents;
9. Type and number of packages;
10. Quantity in weight/volume;
11. Declaration by the generator or exporter that the information is correct;
12. Declaration by the generator or exporter indicating no objection from the competent authorities of all States concerned which are Parties;
13. Certification by disposer of receipt at designated disposal facility and indication of method of disposal and of the approximate date of disposal.

NOTES

The information required on the movement document shall where possible be integrated in one document with that required under transport rules. Where this is not possible the information should complement rather than duplicate that required under the transport rules. The movement document shall carry instructions as to who is to provide information and fill-out any form.

- 1/ Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person to be contacted in case of emergency.