

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament
and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste

REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 OF THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 14 June 2006

on shipments of waste

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁽¹⁾,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The main and predominant objective and component of this Regulation is the protection of the environment, its effects on international trade being only incidental.
- (2) 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⁽³⁾ has already been significantly amended on several occasions and requires further amendment. It is necessary, in particular, to incorporate in that Regulation the content of Commission Decision 94/774/EC of 24 November 1994 concerning the standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93⁽⁴⁾ and of Commission Decision 1999/412/EC of 3 June 1999 concerning a questionnaire for the reporting obligation of Member States pursuant to Article 41(2) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93⁽⁵⁾. Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 should therefore be replaced in the interests of clarity.
- (3) Council Decision 93/98/EEC⁽⁶⁾ concerned the conclusion, on behalf of the Community, of the Basel Convention of 22 March 1989 on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal⁽⁷⁾, to which the Community has been a Party since 1994. By adopting Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, the Council has established rules to curtail and to control such movements designed, *inter alia*, to make the existing Community system for the supervision and control of waste movements comply with the requirements of the Basel Convention.
- (4) Council Decision 97/640/EC⁽⁸⁾ concerned the approval, on behalf of the Community, of the amendment to the Basel Convention, as laid down in Decision III/1 of the Conference of the Parties. By that amendment, all exports of hazardous waste destined for disposal from countries listed in Annex VII to the Convention to countries not

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listed therein were prohibited, as were, with effect from 1 January 1998, all such exports of the hazardous waste referred to in Article 1(1)(a) of the Convention and destined for recovery. Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 was amended accordingly by Council Regulation (EC) No 120/97⁽⁹⁾.

- (5) In view of the fact that the Community has approved Decision C(2001)107/Final of the OECD Council concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/Final on the control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (OECD Decision), in order to harmonise waste lists with the Basel Convention and revise certain other requirements, it is necessary to incorporate the content of that Decision in Community legislation.
- (6) The Community has signed the Stockholm Convention of 22 May 2001 on persistent organic pollutants.
- (7) It is important to organise and regulate the supervision and control of shipments of waste in a way which takes account of the need to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and human health and which promotes a more uniform application of the Regulation throughout the Community.
- (8) It is also important to bear in mind the requirement laid down in Article 4(2)(d) of the Basel Convention that shipments of hazardous waste are to be reduced to a minimum, consistent with environmentally sound and efficient management of such waste.
- (9) Furthermore, it is important to bear in mind the right of each Party to the Basel Convention, pursuant to Article 4(1) thereof, to prohibit the import of hazardous waste or of waste listed in Annex II to that Convention.
- (10) Shipments of waste generated by armed forces or relief organisations should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation when imported into the Community in certain situations (including transit within the Community when the waste enters the Community). The requirements of international law and international agreements should be respected in relation to such shipments. In such cases, any competent authority of transit and the competent authority of destination in the Community should be informed in advance concerning the shipment and its destination.
- (11) It is necessary to avoid duplication with Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 October 2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption⁽¹⁰⁾, which already contains provisions covering the overall consignment, channelling and movement (collection, transport, handling, processing, use, recovery or disposal, record keeping, accompanying documents and traceability) of animal by-products within, into and out of the Community.
- (12) The Commission should report by the date of entry into force of this Regulation on the relationship between the existing sectoral legislation on animal and public health and the provisions of this Regulation, and should submit by that date any proposals needed to bring such legislation into line with this Regulation in order to achieve an equivalent level of control.

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- (13) Although the supervision and control of shipments of waste within a Member State is a matter for that Member State, national systems concerning shipments of waste should take account of the need for coherence with the Community system in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health.
- (14) In the case of shipments of waste destined for disposal operations and waste not listed in Annex III, IIIA or IIIB destined for recovery operations, it is appropriate to ensure optimum supervision and control by requiring prior written consent to such shipments. Such a procedure should in turn entail prior notification, which enables the competent authorities to be duly informed so that they can take all necessary measures for the protection of human health and the environment. It should also enable those authorities to raise reasoned objections to such a shipment.
- (15) In the case of shipments of waste listed in Annex III, IIIA or IIIB destined for recovery operations, it is appropriate to ensure a minimum level of supervision and control by requiring such shipments to be accompanied by certain information.
- (16) In view of the need for uniform application of this Regulation and for the proper functioning of the internal market, it is necessary in the interests of efficiency to require that notifications be processed through the competent authority of dispatch.
- (17) It is also important to clarify the system of financial guarantees or equivalent insurance.
- (18) Considering the responsibility of waste producers for the environmentally sound management of waste, the notification and movement documents for waste shipments should, where practicable, be filled in by the waste producers.
- (19) It is necessary to provide procedural safeguards for the notifier, both in the interests of legal certainty and to ensure uniform application of this Regulation and the proper functioning of the internal market.
- (20) In the case of shipments of waste for disposal, Member States should take into account the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels, in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste⁽¹¹⁾, by taking measures in accordance with the Treaty to prohibit generally or partially or to object systematically to such shipments. Account should also be taken of the requirement laid down in Directive 2006/12/EC, whereby Member States are to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations, in order to enable the Community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal and the Member States to move towards that aim individually, taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste. Member States should also be able to ensure that the waste management facilities covered by Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control⁽¹²⁾ apply best available techniques as defined in that Directive in compliance with the permit of the facility, and that the waste is treated in accordance with legally binding environmental protection standards in relation to disposal operations established in Community legislation.

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- (21) In the case of shipments of waste destined for recovery, Member States should be able to ensure that the waste management facilities covered by Directive 96/61/EC apply best available techniques as defined in that Directive in compliance with the permit of the facility. Member States should also be able to ensure that waste is treated in accordance with legally binding environmental protection standards in relation to recovery operations established in Community legislation and that, taking account of Article 7(4) of Directive 2006/12/EC, waste is treated in accordance with waste management plans established pursuant to that Directive with the purpose of ensuring the implementation of legally binding recovery or recycling obligations established in Community legislation.
- (22) The development of mandatory requirements for waste facilities and the treatment of specific waste materials at Community level, in addition to the existing provisions of Community law, can contribute to the creation of a high level of environmental protection across the Community, assist in the creation of a level playing field for recycling and help to ensure that the development of an economically viable internal market for recycling is not hindered. Therefore there is a need to develop a Community level playing field for recycling through the application of common standards in certain areas, as appropriate and including in relation to secondary materials, in order to increase the quality of recycling. The Commission should submit, as appropriate, proposals for such standards for certain wastes and certain recycling facilities as soon as practicable based on further examination in the context of the waste strategy and taking into account existing Community legislation and legislation in the Member States. In the interim, it should be possible, under certain conditions, to object to planned shipments where the related recovery would not be in accordance with national legislation in the country of dispatch relating to the recovery of waste. In the interim, the Commission should also keep under review the situation regarding possible undesired shipments of waste to the new Member States and, if necessary, submit appropriate proposals to deal with such situations.
- (23) Member States should be required to ensure that, in accordance with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters of 25 June 1998 (Aarhus Convention), the relevant competent authorities make publicly available by appropriate means information on notifications of shipments, where such information is not confidential under national or Community legislation.
- (24) An obligation should be laid down to the effect that waste from a shipment that cannot be completed as intended is to be taken back to the country of dispatch or recovered or disposed of in an alternative way.
- (25) It should also be made compulsory for the person whose action is the cause of an illegal shipment to take back the waste involved or make alternative arrangements for its recovery or disposal. Failing that, the competent authorities of dispatch or destination, as appropriate, should intervene themselves.
- (26) It is necessary, in order to protect the environment of the countries concerned, to clarify the scope of the prohibition laid down in accordance with the Basel Convention of

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exports from the Community of any waste destined for disposal in a third country other than an EFTA (European Free Trade Association) country.

- (27) Countries that are Parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area may adopt the control procedures provided for shipments within the Community.
- (28) It is also necessary, in order to protect the environment of the countries concerned, to clarify the scope of the prohibition of exports of hazardous waste destined for recovery in a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply, also laid down in accordance with the Basel Convention. In particular, it is necessary to clarify the list of waste to which that prohibition applies and to ensure that it also includes the waste listed in Annex II to the Basel Convention, namely waste collected from households and residues from the incineration of household waste.
- (29) Specific arrangements should be maintained for exports of non-hazardous waste destined for recovery in countries to which the OECD Decision does not apply and provision should be made for them to be further streamlined at a later date.
- (30) Imports into the Community of waste for disposal should be permitted where the exporting country is a Party to the Basel Convention. Imports into the Community of waste for recovery should be permitted where the exporting country is one to which the OECD Decision applies or is a Party to the Basel Convention. In other cases, however, imports should be allowed only if the exporting country is bound by a bilateral or multilateral agreement or arrangement compatible with Community legislation and in accordance with Article 11 of the Basel Convention, except when this is not possible during situations of crisis, peacemaking, peacekeeping or war.
- (31) This Regulation should be applied in accordance with international maritime law.
- (32) This Regulation should reflect the rules regarding exports and imports of waste to and from the overseas countries and territories laid down in Council Decision 2001/822/EC of 27 November 2001 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Community (Overseas Association Decision)⁽¹³⁾.
- (33) The necessary steps should be taken to ensure that, in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC and other Community legislation on waste, waste shipped within the Community and waste imported into the Community is managed, throughout the period of shipment and including recovery or disposal in the country of destination, without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment. As regards exports from the Community that are not prohibited, efforts should be made to ensure that the waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout the period of shipment and including recovery or disposal in the third country of destination. The facility which receives the waste should be operated in accordance with human health and environmental protection standards that are broadly equivalent to those established in Community legislation. A list of non-binding guidelines should be established in which guidance may be sought on environmentally sound management.

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- (34) Member States should provide the Commission with information concerning the implementation of this Regulation, both through the reports submitted to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and on the basis of a separate questionnaire.
- (35) It is necessary to ensure the safe and environmentally sound management of ship dismantling in order to protect human health and the environment. Furthermore, it should be noted that a ship may become waste as defined in Article 2 of the Basel Convention and that at the same time it may be defined as a ship under other international rules. It is important to recall that work is ongoing, involving inter-agency cooperation between International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, to establish mandatory requirements at the global level ensuring an efficient and effective solution to the problem of ship dismantling.
- (36) Efficient international cooperation regarding control of shipments of waste is instrumental in ensuring that shipments of hazardous waste are controlled. Information exchange, shared responsibility and cooperative efforts between the Community and its Member States and third countries should be promoted with a view to ensuring sound management of waste.
- (37) Certain Annexes to this Regulation should be adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 18(3) of Directive 2006/12/EC. This procedure should also apply to the amendment of the Annexes to take account of scientific and technical progress, of modifications in the relevant Community legislation or of events connected to the OECD Decision or to the Basel Convention and other related international conventions and agreements.
- (38) In preparing the instructions for completing the notification and movement documents to be set out in Annex IC, the Commission, taking into account the OECD Decision and the Basel Convention, should specify, *inter alia*, that the notification and movement documents should, as far as possible, be on two pages and what the precise timing is for completion of the notification and movement documents in Annex IA and IB, taking into account Annex II. In addition, where terminology and requirements differ between the OECD Decision or the Basel Convention and this Regulation, the specific requirements should be clarified.
- (39) In considering the mixtures of wastes to be added in Annex IIIA, the following information should be considered, *inter alia*: the properties of the waste, such as its possible hazardous characteristics, its potential for contamination and its physical state; the management aspects, such as the technological capacity to recover the waste, and the environmental benefits arising from the recovery operation, including whether the environmentally sound management of the waste may be impaired. The Commission should progress towards the completion of this Annex as far as possible before the date of entry into force of this Regulation and complete this task at the latest six months after that date.
- (40) Additional measures related to the implementation of this Regulation should also be adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article

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18(3) of Directive 2006/12/EC. These measures should include a method for calculating the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance to be completed by the Commission, if possible, before the date of application of this Regulation.

- (41) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission⁽¹⁴⁾.
- (42) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to ensure protection of the environment when waste is subject to shipment, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects thereof, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

TITLE I

SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

Scope

- 1 This Regulation establishes procedures and control regimes for the shipment of waste, depending on the origin, destination and route of the shipment, the type of waste shipped and the type of treatment to be applied to the waste at its destination.
- 2 This Regulation shall apply to shipments of waste:
- between Member States, within the Community or with transit through third countries;
 - imported into the Community from third countries;
 - exported from the Community to third countries;
 - in transit through the Community, on the way from and to third countries.
- 3 The following shall be excluded from the scope of this Regulation:
- the offloading to shore of waste, including waste water and residues, generated by the normal operation of ships and offshore platforms, provided that such waste is subject to the requirements of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (Marpol 73/78), or other binding international instruments;
 - waste generated on board vehicles, trains, aeroplanes and ships, until such waste is offloaded in order to be recovered or disposed of;
 - shipments of radioactive waste as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 92/3/Euratom of 3 February 1992 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste between Member States and into and out of the Community⁽¹⁵⁾;
 - shipments which are subject to the approval requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002;

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- e shipments of the waste referred to in point 1(b)(ii), (iv) and (v) of Article 2 of Directive 2006/12/EC, where such shipments are already covered by other Community legislation containing similar provisions;
 - f shipments of waste from the Antarctic into the Community which are in accordance with the requirements of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991);
 - g imports into the Community of waste generated by armed forces or relief organisations in situations of crisis, peacemaking or peacekeeping operations where such waste is shipped, by the armed forces or relief organisations concerned or on their behalf, directly or indirectly to the country of destination. In such cases, any competent authority of transit and the competent authority of destination in the Community shall be informed in advance concerning the shipment and its destination^{[F1];}
 - [F2]h shipments of CO₂ for the purposes of geological storage in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide⁽¹⁶⁾.]
- 4 Shipments of waste from the Antarctic to countries outside the Community, which transit through the Community, shall be subject to Articles 36 and 49.
- 5 Shipments of waste exclusively within a Member State shall be subject only to Article 33.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Substituted by [Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).
- F2** Inserted by [Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation:

1. 'waste' is as defined in Article 1(1)(a) of Directive 2006/12/EC;
2. 'hazardous waste' is as defined in Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste⁽¹⁷⁾;
3. 'mixture of wastes' means waste that results from an intentional or unintentional mixing of two or more different wastes and for which mixture no single entry exists in Annexes III, IIIB, IV and IVA. Waste shipped in a single shipment of wastes, consisting of two or more wastes, where each waste is separated, is not a mixture of wastes;
4. 'disposal' is as defined in Article 1(1)(e) of Directive 2006/12/EC;

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5. 'interim disposal' means disposal operations D 13 to D 15 as defined in Annex II A to Directive 2006/12/EC;
6. 'recovery' is as defined in Article 1(1)(f) of Directive 2006/12/EC;
7. 'interim recovery' means recovery operations R 12 and R 13 as defined in Annex II B to Directive 2006/12/EC;
8. 'environmentally sound management' means taking all practicable steps to ensure that waste is managed in a manner that will protect human health and the environment against adverse effects which may result from such waste;
9. 'producer' is anyone whose activities produce waste (original producer) and/or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste (new producer) (as defined in Article 1(1)(b) of Directive 2006/12/EC);
10. 'holder' is the producer of the waste or the natural or legal person who is in possession of it (and as defined in Article 1(1)(c) of Directive 2006/12/EC);
11. 'collector' is anyone carrying out waste collection as defined in Article 1(1)(g) of Directive 2006/12/EC;
12. 'dealer' is anyone who acts in the role of principal to purchase and subsequently sell waste, including such dealers who do not take physical possession of the waste, and as referred to in Article 12 of Directive 2006/12/EC;
13. 'broker' is anyone arranging the recovery or disposal of waste on behalf of others, including such brokers who do not take physical possession of the waste, as referred to in Article 12 of Directive 2006/12/EC;
14. 'consignee' means the person or undertaking under the jurisdiction of the country of destination to whom or to which the waste is shipped for recovery or disposal;
15. 'notifier' means:
 - (a) in the case of a shipment originating from a Member State, any natural or legal person under the jurisdiction of that Member State who intends to carry out a shipment of waste or intends to have a shipment of waste carried out and to whom the duty to notify is assigned. The notifier is one of the persons or bodies listed below, selected in accordance with the ranking established in this listing:
 - (i) the original producer, or
 - (ii) the licensed new producer who carries out operations prior to shipment, or
 - (iii) a licensed collector who, from various small quantities of the same type of waste collected from a variety of sources, has assembled the shipment which is to start from a single notified location, or
 - (iv) a registered dealer who has been authorised in writing by the original producer, new producer or licensed collector specified in (i), (ii) and (iii) to act on his/her behalf as notifier,

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- (v) a registered broker who has been authorised in writing by the original producer, new producer or licensed collector specified in (i), (ii) and (iii) to act on his/her behalf as notifier,
- (vi) where all of the persons specified in (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) if applicable, are unknown or insolvent, the holder.

Should a notifier specified in (iv) or (v) fail to fulfil any of the take-back obligations set out in Articles 22 to 25, the original producer, new producer or licensed collector specified in (i), (ii) or (iii) respectively who authorised that dealer or broker to act on his/her behalf shall be deemed to be the notifier for the purposes of the said take-back obligations. In circumstances of illegal shipment notified by a dealer or broker specified in (iv) or (v), the person specified in (i), (ii) or (iii) who authorised that dealer or broker to act on his/her behalf shall be deemed to be the notifier for the purposes of this Regulation;

- (b) [^{XI}in the case of import into, or transit through, the Community of waste that does not originate in a Member State, any of the following natural or legal persons under the jurisdiction of the country of dispatch who intends to carry out a shipment of waste or intends to have, or who has had, a shipment of waste carried out, being either:
 - (i) the person designated by the law of the country of dispatch; or, in the absence of any such designation,
 - (ii) the holder at the time the export took place;]

- 16. 'Basel Convention' means the Basel Convention of 22 March 1989 on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal;
- 17. 'OECD Decision' means Decision C(2001)107/Final of the OECD Council concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/Final on control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations;
- 18. 'competent authority' means:
 - (a) in the case of Member States, the body designated by the Member State concerned in accordance with Article 53; or
 - (b) in the case of a non-Member State that is a Party to the Basel Convention, the body designated by that country as the competent authority for the purposes of that Convention in accordance with Article 5 thereof; or
 - (c) in the case of any country not referred to in either (a) or (b), the body that has been designated as the competent authority by the country or region concerned or, in the absence of such designation, the regulatory authority for the country or region, as appropriate, which has jurisdiction over shipments of waste for recovery or disposal or transit, as the case may be;
- 19. '*competent authority of dispatch*' means the competent authority for the area from which the shipment is planned to be initiated or is initiated;
- 20. '*competent authority of destination*' means the competent authority for the area to which the shipment is planned or takes place, or in which waste is loaded prior to recovery or disposal in an area not under the national jurisdiction of any country;

21. 'competent authority of transit' means the competent authority for any country, other than that of the competent authority of dispatch or destination, through which the shipment is planned or takes place;
22. 'country of dispatch' means any country from which a shipment of waste is planned to be initiated or is initiated;
23. 'country of destination' means any country to which a shipment of waste is planned or takes place for recovery or disposal therein, or for the purpose of loading prior to recovery or disposal in an area not under the national jurisdiction of any country;
24. 'country of transit' means any country, other than the country of dispatch or destination, through which a shipment of waste is planned or takes place;
25. 'area under the national jurisdiction of a country' means any land or marine area within which a state exercises administrative and regulatory responsibility in accordance with international law as regards the protection of human health or the environment;
26. 'overseas countries and territories' means the overseas countries and territories as listed in Annex IA to Decision 2001/822/EC;
27. 'customs office of export from the Community' is the customs office as defined in Article 161(5) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code⁽¹⁸⁾;
28. 'customs office of exit from the Community' is the customs office as defined in Article 793(2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2454/93 of 2 July 1993 laying down provisions for the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92 establishing the Community Customs Code⁽¹⁹⁾;
29. 'customs office of entry into the Community' is the customs office where waste brought into the customs territory of the Community shall be conveyed to in accordance with Article 38(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2913/92;
30. 'import' means any entry of waste into the Community but excluding transit through the Community;
31. 'export' means the action of waste leaving the Community but excluding transit through the Community;
32. 'transit' means a shipment of waste or a planned shipment of waste through one or more countries other than the country of dispatch or destination;
33. 'transport' means the carriage of waste by road, rail, air, sea or inland waterways;
34. 'shipment' means the transport of waste destined for recovery or disposal which is planned or takes place:
 - (a) between a country and another country; or
 - (b) between a country and overseas countries and territories or other areas, under that country's protection; or
 - (c) between a country and any land area which is not part of any country under international law; or
 - (d) between a country and the Antarctic; or
 - (e) from one country through any of the areas referred to above; or

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- (f) within a country through any of the areas referred to above and which originates in and ends in the same country; or
 - (g) from a geographic area not under the jurisdiction of any country, to a country;
35. 'illegal shipment' means any shipment of waste effected:
- (a) without notification to all competent authorities concerned pursuant to this Regulation; or
 - (b) without the consent of the competent authorities concerned pursuant to this Regulation; or
 - (c) with consent obtained from the competent authorities concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or
 - (d) in a way which is not specified materially in the notification or movement documents; or
 - (e) in a way which results in recovery or disposal in contravention of Community or international rules; or
 - (f) contrary to Articles 34, 36, 39, 40, 41 and 43; or
 - (g) which, in relation to shipments of waste as referred to in Article 3(2) and (4), has resulted from:
 - (i) the waste being discovered not to be listed in Annexes III, IIIA or IIIB, or
 - (ii) non-compliance with Article 3(4),
 - (iii) the shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in Annex VII.

Editorial Information

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste \(Official Journal of the European Union L 190 of 12 July 2006\)](#).

TITLE II

SHIPMENTS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY WITH OR WITHOUT TRANSIT THROUGH THIRD COUNTRIES

Article 3

Overall procedural framework

1 Shipments of the following wastes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent as laid down in the provisions of this Title:

- a if destined for disposal operations:

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- all wastes;
- b if destined for recovery operations:
- (i) wastes listed in Annex IV, which include, *inter alia*, wastes listed in Annexes II and VIII to the Basel Convention,
 - (ii) wastes listed in Annex IVA,
 - (iii) wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III, IIIB, IV or IVA,
 - (iv) mixtures of wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III, IIIB, IV or IVA unless listed in Annex IIIA.
- 2 Shipments of the following wastes destined for recovery shall be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18, if the amount of waste shipped exceeds 20 kg:
- a waste listed in Annex III or IIIB;
 - b mixtures, not classified under one single entry in Annex III, of two or more wastes listed in Annex III, provided that the composition of these mixtures does not impair their environmentally sound recovery and provided that such mixtures are listed in Annex IIIA, in accordance with Article 58.
- 3 For wastes listed in Annex III, in exceptional cases, the relevant provisions shall apply as if they had been listed in Annex IV, if they display any of the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC. These cases shall be treated in accordance with Article 58.
- 4 Shipments of waste explicitly destined for laboratory analysis to assess either its physical or chemical characteristics or to determine its suitability for recovery or disposal operations shall not be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent as described in paragraph 1. Instead, the procedural requirements of Article 18 shall apply. The amount of such waste exempted when explicitly destined for laboratory analysis shall be determined by the minimum quantity reasonably needed to adequately perform the analysis in each particular case, and shall not exceed 25 kg.
- 5 Shipments of mixed municipal waste (waste entry 20 03 01) collected from private households, including where such collection also covers such waste from other producers, to recovery or disposal facilities shall, in accordance with this Regulation, be subject to the same provisions as shipments of waste destined for disposal.

CHAPTER 1

Prior written notification and consent

Article 4

Notification

Where the notifier intends to ship waste as referred to in Article 3(1)(a) or (b), he/she shall submit a prior written notification to and through the competent authority of dispatch and, if submitting a general notification, comply with Article 13.

When a notification is submitted, the following requirements shall be fulfilled:

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

1. notification and movement documents:

Notification shall be effected by means of the following documents:

- (a) the notification document set out in Annex IA; and
- (b) the movement document set out in Annex IB.

In submitting a notification, the notifier shall fill in the notification document and, where relevant, the movement document.

When the notifier is not the original producer in accordance with point 15(a)(i) of Article 2, the notifier shall ensure that this producer or one of the persons indicated in point 15(a)(ii) or (iii) of Article 2, where practicable, also signs the notification document set out in Annex IA.

The notification document and the movement document shall be issued to the notifier by the competent authority of dispatch;

2. information and documentation in the notification and movement documents:

The notifier shall supply on, or annex to, the notification document information and documentation as listed in Annex II, Part 1. The notifier shall supply on, or annex to, the movement document information and documentation referred to in Annex II, Part 2, to the extent possible at the time of notification.

A notification shall be considered properly carried out when the competent authority of dispatch is satisfied that the notification document and movement document have been completed in accordance with the first subparagraph;

3. additional information and documentation:

If requested by any of the competent authorities concerned, the notifier shall supply additional information and documentation. A list of additional information and documentation that may be requested is set out in Annex II, Part 3.

A notification shall be considered properly completed when the competent authority of destination is satisfied that the notification document and the movement document have been completed and that the information and documentation as listed in Annex II, Parts 1 and 2, as well as any additional information and documentation requested in accordance with this paragraph and as listed in Annex II, Part 3, have been supplied by the notifier;

4. conclusion of a contract between the notifier and the consignee:

The notifier shall conclude a contract as described in Article 5 with the consignee for the recovery or disposal of the notified waste.

Evidence of this contract or a declaration certifying its existence in accordance with Annex IA shall be supplied to the competent authorities involved at the time of notification. A copy of the contract or such evidence to the satisfaction of the competent authority concerned shall be provided by the notifier or consignee upon request by the competent authority;

5. establishment of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance:

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

A financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall be established as described in Article 6. A declaration to this effect shall be made by the notifier through completion of the appropriate part of the notification document set out in Annex IA.

The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance (or if the competent authority so allows, evidence of that guarantee or insurance or a declaration certifying its existence) shall be supplied as part of the notification document at the time of notification or, if the competent authority so allows, pursuant to national legislation, at such time before the shipment starts;

6. Coverage of the notification:

A notification shall cover the shipment of waste from its initial place of dispatch and including its interim and non-interim recovery or disposal.

If subsequent interim or non-interim operations take place in a country other than the first country of destination, the non-interim operation and its destination shall be indicated in the notification and Article 15(f) shall apply.

Only one waste identification code shall be covered for each notification, except for:

- (a) wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III, IIIB, IV or IVA. In this case, only one type of waste shall be specified;
- (b) mixtures of wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III, IIIB, IV or IVA unless listed in Annex IIIA. In this case, the code for each fraction of the waste shall be specified in order of importance.

Article 5

Contract

1 All shipments of waste for which notification is required shall be subject to the requirement of the conclusion of a contract between the notifier and the consignee for the recovery or disposal of the notified waste.

2 The contract shall be concluded and effective at the time of notification and for the duration of the shipment until a certificate is issued in accordance with Article 15(e), Article 16(e) or, where appropriate, Article 15(d).

3 The contract shall include obligations:

- a on the notifier to take the waste back if the shipment or the recovery or disposal has not been completed as intended or if it has been effected as an illegal shipment, in accordance with Article 22 and Article 24(2);
- b on the consignee to recover or dispose of the waste if it has been effected as an illegal shipment, in accordance with Article 24(3); and
- c on the facility to provide, in accordance with Article 16(e), a certificate that the waste has been recovered or disposed of, in accordance with the notification and the conditions specified therein and the requirements of this Regulation.

4 If the waste shipped is destined for interim recovery or disposal operations, the contract shall include the following additional obligations:

- a the obligation on the facility of destination to provide, in accordance with Article 15(d) and, where appropriate, Article 15(e), the certificates that the waste has been recovered

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

or disposed of in accordance with the notification and the conditions specified therein and the requirements of this Regulation; and

- b the obligation on the consignee to submit, where applicable, a notification to the initial competent authority of the initial country of dispatch in accordance with Article 15(f)(ii).

5 If the waste is shipped between two establishments under the control of the same legal entity, the contract may be replaced by a declaration by the entity in question undertaking to recover or dispose of the notified waste.

Article 6

Financial guarantee

1 All shipments of waste for which notification is required shall be subject to the requirement of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering:

- a costs of transport;
- b costs of recovery or disposal, including any necessary interim operation; and
- c costs of storage for 90 days.

2 The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance is intended to cover costs arising in the context of:

- a cases where a shipment or the recovery or disposal cannot be completed as intended, as referred to in Article 22; and
- b cases where a shipment or the recovery or disposal is illegal as referred to in Article 24.

3 The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall be established by the notifier or by another natural or legal person on its behalf and shall be effective at the time of the notification or, if the competent authority which approves the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance so allows, at the latest when the shipment starts, and shall apply to the notified shipment at the latest when the shipment starts.

4 The competent authority of dispatch shall approve the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance, including the form, wording and amount of the cover.

However, in cases of import into the Community, the competent authority of destination in the Community shall review the amount of cover and, if necessary, approve an additional financial guarantee or equivalent insurance.

5 The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall be valid for and cover a notified shipment and completion of recovery or disposal of the notified waste.

The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall be released when the competent authority concerned has received the certificate referred to in Article 16(e) or, where appropriate, in Article 15(e) as regards interim recovery or disposal operations.

6 By way of derogation from paragraph 5, if the waste shipped is destined for interim recovery or disposal operations and a further recovery or disposal operation takes place in the country of destination, the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance may be released when the waste leaves the interim facility and the competent authority concerned has received the certificate referred to in Article 15(d). In this case, any further shipment to a recovery or disposal facility shall be covered by a new financial guarantee or equivalent insurance unless the competent authority of destination is satisfied that such a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance is not required. In these circumstances, the competent authority of destination shall

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be responsible for obligations arising in the case of an illegal shipment or for take-back where the shipment or the further recovery or disposal operation cannot be completed as intended.

7 The competent authority within the Community which has approved the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall have access thereto and shall make use of the funding, including for the purpose of payments to other authorities concerned, in order to meet the obligations arising in accordance with Articles 23 and 25.

8 In the case of a general notification pursuant to Article 13, a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering parts of the general notification may be established, instead of one covering the entire general notification. In such cases, the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall apply to the shipment at the latest when the notified shipment it covers starts.

The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall be released when the competent authority concerned has received the certificate referred to in Article 16(e) or, where appropriate, in Article 15(e) as regards interim recovery or disposal operations for the relevant waste. Paragraph 6 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

9 Member States shall inform the Commission of provisions of national law adopted pursuant to this Article.

Article 7

Transmission of the notification by the competent authority of dispatch

1 Once the notification has been properly carried out, as described in the second subparagraph, point 2 of Article 4, the competent authority of dispatch shall retain a copy of the notification and transmit the notification to the competent authority of destination with copies to any competent authority(ies) of transit, and shall inform the notifier of the transmission. This shall be done within three working days of receipt of the notification.

2 If the notification is not properly carried out, the competent authority of dispatch shall request information and documentation from the notifier in accordance with the second subparagraph, point 2 of Article 4.

This shall be done within three working days of receipt of the notification.

In such cases the competent authority of dispatch shall have three working days following the receipt of the information and/or documentation requested in which to comply with paragraph 1.

3 Once the notification has been properly carried out, as described in the second subparagraph, point 2 of Article 4, the competent authority of dispatch may decide, within three working days, not to proceed with the notification, if it has objections to the shipment in accordance with Articles 11 and 12.

It shall immediately inform the notifier of its decision and of these objections.

4 If, within 30 days of receipt of the notification, the competent authority of dispatch has not transmitted the notification as required under paragraph 1, it shall provide the notifier with a reasoned explanation upon his/her request. This shall not apply when the request for information, referred to in paragraph 2, has not been complied with.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Article 8

Requests for information and documentation by the competent authorities concerned and acknowledgement by the competent authority of destination

1 Following the transmission of the notification by the competent authority of dispatch, if any of the competent authorities concerned considers that additional information and documentation is required as referred to in the second subparagraph, point 3 of Article 4, it shall request such information and documentation from the notifier and inform the other competent authorities of such request. This shall be done within three working days of receipt of the notification. In such cases the competent authorities concerned shall have three working days following the receipt of the information and documentation requested in which to inform the competent authority of destination.

2 When the competent authority of destination considers that the notification has been properly completed, as described in the second subparagraph, point 3 of Article 4, it shall send an acknowledgement to the notifier and copies to the other competent authorities concerned. This shall be done within three working days of receipt of the properly completed notification.

3 If, within 30 days of receipt of the notification, the competent authority of destination has not acknowledged the notification as required under paragraph 2, it shall provide the notifier, upon his/her request, with a reasoned explanation.

Article 9

Consents by the competent authorities of destination, dispatch and transit and time periods for transport, recovery or disposal

1 The competent authorities of destination, dispatch and transit shall have 30 days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement by the competent authority of destination in accordance with Article 8 in which to take one of the following duly reasoned decisions in writing as regards the notified shipment:

- a consent without conditions;
- b consent with conditions in accordance with Article 10; or
- c objections in accordance with Articles 11 and 12.

Tacit consent by the competent authority of transit may be assumed if no objection is lodged within the said 30-day time limit.

2 The competent authorities of destination, dispatch and, where appropriate, transit shall transmit their decision and the reasons therefor to the notifier in writing within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, with copies to the other competent authorities concerned.

3 The competent authorities of destination, dispatch and, where appropriate, transit shall signify their written consent by appropriately stamping, signing and dating the notification document or their copies thereof.

4 A written consent to a planned shipment shall expire one calendar year after it is issued or on such later date as is indicated in the notification document. However, this shall not apply if a shorter period is indicated by the competent authorities concerned.

5 Tacit consent to a planned shipment shall expire one calendar year after the expiry of the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1.

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6 The planned shipment may take place only after fulfilment of the requirements of Article 16(a) and (b) and during the period of validity of the tacit or written consents of all competent authorities.

7 The recovery or disposal of waste in relation to a planned shipment shall be completed no later than one calendar year from the receipt of the waste by the facility, unless a shorter period is indicated by the competent authorities concerned.

8 The competent authorities concerned shall withdraw their consent when they have knowledge that:

- a the composition of the waste is not as notified; or
- b the conditions imposed on the shipment are not respected; or
- c the waste is not recovered or disposed of in compliance with the permit of the facility that performs the said operation; or
- d the waste is to be, or has been, shipped, recovered or disposed of in a way that is not in accordance with the information supplied on, or annexed to, the notification and movement documents.

9 Any withdrawal of consent shall be transmitted by means of official notice to the notifier with copies to the other competent authorities concerned and to the consignee.

Article 10

Conditions for a shipment

1 The competent authorities of dispatch, destination and transit may, within 30 days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of destination in accordance with Article 8, lay down conditions in connection with their consent to a notified shipment. Such conditions may be based on one or more of the reasons specified in either Article 11 or Article 12.

2 The competent authorities of dispatch, destination and transit may also, within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, lay down conditions in respect of the transport of waste within their jurisdiction. Such transport conditions shall not be more stringent than those laid down in respect of similar shipments occurring wholly within their jurisdiction and shall take due account of existing agreements, in particular relevant international agreements.

3 The competent authorities of dispatch, destination and transit may also, within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, lay down a condition that their consent is to be considered withdrawn if the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance is not applicable at the latest when the notified shipment starts, as required by Article 6(3).

4 Conditions shall be transmitted to the notifier in writing by the competent authority that lays them down, with copies to the competent authorities concerned.

Conditions shall be supplied on, or annexed to, the notification document by the relevant competent authority.

5 The competent authority of destination may also, within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, lay down a condition that the facility which receives the waste shall keep a regular record of inputs, outputs and/or balances for wastes and the related recovery or disposal operations as contained in the notification, and for the period of validity of the notification. Such records shall be signed by a person legally responsible for the facility and be sent to the

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competent authority of destination within one month of completion of the notified recovery or disposal operation.

Article 11

Objections to shipments of waste destined for disposal

1 Where a notification is submitted regarding a planned shipment of waste destined for disposal, the competent authorities of destination and dispatch may, within 30 days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of destination in accordance with Article 8, raise reasoned objections based on one or more of the following grounds and in accordance with the Treaty:

- a that the planned shipment or disposal would not be in accordance with measures taken to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC, to prohibit generally or partially or to object systematically to shipments of waste; or
- b that the planned shipment or disposal would not be in accordance with national legislation relating to environmental protection, public order, public safety or health protection concerning actions taking place in the objecting country; or
- c that the notifier or the consignee has previously been convicted of illegal shipment or some other illegal act in relation to environmental protection. In this case, the competent authorities of dispatch and destination may refuse all shipments involving the person in question in accordance with national legislation; or
- d that the notifier or the facility has repeatedly failed to comply with Articles 15 and 16 in connection with past shipments; or
- e that the Member State wishes to exercise its right pursuant to Article 4(1) of the Basel Convention to prohibit the import of hazardous waste or of waste listed in Annex II to that Convention; or
- f that the planned shipment or disposal conflicts with obligations resulting from international conventions concluded by the Member State(s) concerned or the Community; or
- g that the planned shipment or disposal is not in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC, in particular Articles 5 and 7 thereof, while taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste:
 - (i) in order to implement the principle of self-sufficiency at Community and national levels, or
 - (ii) in cases where the specialised installation has to dispose of waste from a nearer source and the competent authority has given priority to this waste, or
 - (iii) in order to ensure that shipments are in accordance with waste management plans, or
- h that the waste will be treated in a facility which is covered by Directive 96/61/EC, but which does not apply best available techniques as defined in Article 9(4) of that Directive in compliance with the permit of the facility; or
- i that the waste is mixed municipal waste collected from private households (waste entry 20 03 01); or
- j that the waste concerned will not be treated in accordance with legally binding environmental protection standards in relation to disposal operations established in Community legislation (also in cases where temporary derogations are granted).

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

2 The competent authority(ies) of transit may, within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, raise reasoned objections based only on paragraph 1(b), (c), (d) and (f).

3 In the case of hazardous waste produced in a Member State of dispatch in such a small quantity overall per year that the provision of new specialised disposal installations within that Member State would be uneconomic, paragraph 1(a) shall not apply.

The competent authority of destination shall cooperate with the competent authority of dispatch which considers that this paragraph and not paragraph 1(a) should apply, with a view to resolving the issue bilaterally.

[^{F3}If there is no satisfactory solution, either Member State may refer the matter to the Commission. The issue shall then be determined in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 59a(2).]

4 If, within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities consider that the problems which gave rise to their objections have been resolved, they shall immediately inform the notifier in writing, with copies to the consignee and to the other competent authorities concerned.

5 If the problems giving rise to the objections have not been resolved within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, the notification shall cease to be valid. In cases where the notifier still intends to carry out the shipment, a new notification shall be submitted, unless all the competent authorities concerned and the notifier agree otherwise.

6 Measures taken by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1(a), to prohibit generally or partially or to object systematically to shipments of waste destined for disposal, or in accordance with paragraph 1(e), shall immediately be notified to the Commission which shall inform the other Member States.

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by [Regulation \(EC\) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part Two.](#)

Article 12

Objections to shipments of waste destined for recovery

1 Where a notification is submitted regarding a planned shipment of waste destined for recovery, the competent authorities of destination and dispatch may, within 30 days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of destination in accordance with Article 8, raise reasoned objections based on one or more of the following grounds and in accordance with the Treaty:

- a that the planned shipment or recovery would not be in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC, in particular Articles 3, 4, 7 and 10 thereof; or
- b that the planned shipment or recovery would not be in accordance with national legislation relating to environmental protection, public order, public safety or health protection concerning actions taking place in the objecting country; or
- c that the planned shipment or recovery would not be in accordance with national legislation in the country of dispatch relating to the recovery of waste, including where

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the planned shipment would concern waste destined for recovery in a facility which has lower treatment standards for the particular waste than those of the country of dispatch, respecting the need to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market;

This shall not apply if:

- (i) there is corresponding Community legislation, in particular related to waste, and if requirements that are at least as stringent as those laid down in the Community legislation have been introduced in national legislation transposing such Community legislation,
 - (ii) the recovery operation in the country of destination takes place under conditions that are broadly equivalent to those prescribed in the national legislation of the country of dispatch,
 - (iii) the national legislation in the country of dispatch, other than that covered by (i), has not been notified in accordance with Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services⁽²⁰⁾, where required by that Directive, or
- d that the notifier or the consignee has previously been convicted of illegal shipment or some other illegal act in relation to environmental protection. In this case, the competent authorities of dispatch and destination may refuse all shipments involving the person in question in accordance with national legislation; or
 - e that the notifier or the facility has repeatedly failed to comply with Articles 15 and 16 in connection with past shipments; or
 - f that the planned shipment or recovery conflicts with obligations resulting from international conventions concluded by the Member State(s) concerned or the Community; or
 - g that the ratio of the recoverable and non-recoverable waste, the estimated value of the materials to be finally recovered or the cost of the recovery and the cost of the disposal of the non-recoverable fraction do not justify the recovery, having regard to economic and/or environmental considerations; or
 - h that the waste shipped is destined for disposal and not for recovery; or
 - i that the waste will be treated in a facility which is covered by Directive 96/61/EC, but which does not apply best available techniques as defined in Article 9(4) of that Directive in compliance with the permit of the facility; or
 - j that the waste concerned will not be treated in accordance with legally binding environmental protection standards in relation to recovery operations, or legally binding recovery or recycling obligations established in Community legislation (also in cases where temporary derogations are granted); or
 - k that the waste concerned will not be treated in accordance with waste management plans drawn up pursuant to Article 7 of Directive 2006/12/EC with the purpose of ensuring the implementation of legally binding recovery or recycling obligations established in Community legislation.

2 The competent authority(ies) of transit may, within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, raise reasoned objections to the planned shipment based only on paragraph 1(b), (d), (e) and (f).

3 If, within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, the competent authorities consider that the problems which gave rise to their objections have been resolved, they shall

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immediately inform the notifier in writing, with copies to the consignee and to the other competent authorities concerned.

4 If the problems giving rise to the objections are not resolved within the 30-day time limit referred to in paragraph 1, the notification shall cease to be valid. In cases where the notifier still intends to carry out the shipment, a new notification shall be submitted, unless all the competent authorities concerned and the notifier agree otherwise.

5 Objections raised by competent authorities in accordance with paragraph 1(c) shall be reported by Member States to the Commission in accordance with Article 51.

6 The Member State of dispatch shall inform the Commission and the other Member States of the national legislation on which objections raised by competent authorities in accordance with paragraph 1(c) may be based, and shall state to which waste and waste recovery operations those objections apply, before such legislation is invoked in order to raise reasoned objections.

Article 13

General notification

1 The notifier may submit a general notification to cover several shipments if, in the case of each shipment:

- a the waste has essentially similar physical and chemical characteristics; and
- b the waste is shipped to the same consignee and the same facility; and
- c the route of the shipment as indicated in the notification document is the same.

2 If, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the same route cannot be followed, the notifier shall inform the competent authorities concerned as soon as possible and, if possible, before the shipment starts if the need for modification is already known.

Where the route modification is known before the shipment starts and involves competent authorities other than those concerned by the general notification, the general notification may not be used and a new notification shall be submitted.

3 The competent authorities concerned may make their agreement to the use of a general notification subject to the subsequent provision of additional information and documentation, in accordance with the second subparagraph, points 2 and 3 of Article 4.

Article 14

Pre-consented recovery facilities

1 The competent authorities of destination which have jurisdiction over specific recovery facilities may decide to issue pre-consents to such facilities.

Such decisions shall be limited to a specific period and may be revoked at any time.

2 In the case of a general notification submitted in accordance with Article 13, the period of validity of the consent referred to in Article 9(4) and (5) may be extended to up to three years by the competent authority of destination in agreement with the other competent authorities concerned.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

3 Competent authorities which decide to issue a pre-consent to a facility in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall inform the Commission and, where appropriate, the OECD Secretariat of:

- a the name, registration number and address of the recovery facility;
- b the description of technologies employed, including R-code(s);
- c the wastes as listed in Annexes IV and IVA or the wastes to which the decision applies;
- d the total pre-consented quantity;
- e the period of validity;
- f any change in the pre-consent;
- g any change in the information notified; and
- h any revocation of the pre-consent.

For this purpose the form set out in Annex VI shall be used.

4 By way of derogation from Articles 9, 10 and 12, the consent given in accordance with Article 9, conditions imposed in accordance with Article 10 or objections raised in accordance with Article 12 by the competent authorities concerned shall be subject to a time limit of seven working days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of destination in accordance with Article 8.

5 Notwithstanding paragraph 4, the competent authority of dispatch may decide that more time is needed in order to receive further information or documentation from the notifier.

In such cases, the competent authority shall, within seven working days, inform the notifier in writing with copies to the other competent authorities concerned.

The total time needed shall not exceed 30 days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of destination in accordance with Article 8.

Article 15

Additional provisions regarding interim recovery and disposal operations

Shipments of waste destined for interim recovery or disposal operations shall be subject to the following additional provisions:

- (a) Where a shipment of waste is destined for an interim recovery or disposal operation, all the facilities where subsequent interim as well as non-interim recovery and disposal operations are envisaged shall also be indicated in the notification document in addition to the initial interim recovery or disposal operation.
- (b) The competent authorities of dispatch and destination may give their consent to a shipment of waste destined for an interim recovery or disposal operation only if there are no grounds for objection, in accordance with Articles 11 or 12, to the shipment(s) of waste to the facilities performing any subsequent interim or non-interim recovery or disposal operations.
- (c) Within three days of the receipt of the waste by the facility which carries out this interim recovery or disposal operation, that facility shall provide confirmation in writing that the waste has been received.

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This confirmation shall be supplied on, or annexed to, the movement document. The said facility shall send signed copies of the movement document containing this confirmation to the notifier and to the competent authorities concerned.

- (d) As soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after completion of the interim recovery or disposal operation, and no later than one calendar year, or a shorter period in accordance with Article 9(7), following the receipt of the waste, the facility carrying out this operation shall, under its responsibility, certify that the interim recovery or disposal has been completed.

This certificate shall be contained in, or annexed to, the movement document.

The said facility shall send signed copies of the movement document containing this certificate to the notifier and to the competent authorities concerned.

- (e) When a recovery or disposal facility which carries out an interim recovery or disposal operation delivers the waste for any subsequent interim or non-interim recovery or disposal operation to a facility located in the country of destination, it shall obtain as soon as possible but no later than one calendar year following delivery of the waste, or a shorter period in accordance with Article 9(7), a certificate from that facility that the subsequent non-interim recovery or disposal operation has been completed.

The said facility that carries out an interim recovery or disposal operation shall promptly transmit the relevant certificate(s) to the notifier and the competent authorities concerned, identifying the shipment(s) to which the certificate(s) pertain.

- (f) When a delivery as described in subparagraph (e) is made to a facility respectively located:
- (i) in the initial country of dispatch or in another Member State, a new notification shall be required in accordance with the provisions of this Title, or
 - (ii) in a third country, a new notification shall be required in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, with the addition that the provisions concerning the competent authorities concerned shall also apply to the initial competent authority of the initial country of dispatch.

Article 16

Requirements following consent to a shipment

After consent has been given to a notified shipment by the competent authorities involved, all undertakings involved shall complete the movement document, or, in the case of a general notification, the movement documents at the points indicated, sign it or them and retain a copy or copies. The following requirements shall be fulfilled:

- (a) Completion of the movement document by the notifier: once the notifier has received consent from the competent authorities of dispatch, destination and transit or, in relation to the competent authority of transit, can assume tacit consent, he/she shall insert the actual date of shipment and otherwise complete the movement document to the extent possible.
- (b) Prior information regarding actual start of shipment: the notifier shall send signed copies of the then completed movement document, as described in point (a), to the

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competent authorities concerned and to the consignee at least three working days before the shipment starts.

- (c) Documents to accompany each transport: the notifier shall retain a copy of the movement document. The movement document and copies of the notification document containing the written consents and the conditions of the competent authorities concerned shall accompany each transport. The movement document shall be retained by the facility which receives the waste.
- (d) Written confirmation of receipt of the waste by the facility: within three days of receipt of the waste, the facility shall provide confirmation in writing that the waste has been received.

This confirmation shall be contained in, or annexed to, the movement document.

The facility shall send signed copies of the movement document containing this confirmation to the notifier and to the competent authorities concerned.

- (e) Certificate for non-interim recovery or disposal by the facility: as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after completion of the non-interim recovery or disposal operation, and no later than one calendar year, or a shorter period in accordance with Article 9(7), following receipt of the waste, the facility carrying out the operation shall, under its responsibility, certify that the non-interim recovery or disposal has been completed.

This certificate shall be contained in, or annexed to, the movement document.

The facility shall send signed copies of the movement document containing this certificate to the notifier and to the competent authorities concerned.

Article 17

Changes in the shipment after consent

1 If any essential change is made to the details and/or conditions of the consented shipment, including changes in the intended quantity, route, routing, date of shipment or carrier, the notifier shall inform the competent authorities concerned and the consignee immediately and, where possible, before the shipment starts.

2 In such cases a new notification shall be submitted, unless all the competent authorities concerned consider that the proposed changes do not require a new notification.

3 Where such changes involve competent authorities other than those concerned in the original notification, a new notification shall be submitted.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

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CHAPTER 2

General information requirements

Article 18

Waste to be accompanied by certain information

1 Waste as referred to in Article 3(2) and (4) that is intended to be shipped shall be subject to the following procedural requirements:

- a In order to assist the tracking of shipments of such waste, the person under the jurisdiction of the country of dispatch who arranges the shipment shall ensure that the waste is accompanied by the document contained in Annex VII.
- b The document contained in Annex VII shall be signed by the person who arranges the shipment before the shipment takes place and shall be signed by the recovery facility or the laboratory and the consignee when the waste in question is received.

2 The contract referred to in Annex VII between the person who arranges the shipment and the consignee for recovery of the waste shall be effective when the shipment starts and shall include an obligation, where the shipment of waste or its recovery cannot be completed as intended or where it has been effected as an illegal shipment, on the person who arranges the shipment or, where that person is not in a position to complete the shipment of waste or its recovery (for example, is insolvent), on the consignee, to:

- a take the waste back or ensure its recovery in an alternative way; and
- b provide, if necessary, for its storage in the meantime.

The person who arranges the shipment or the consignee shall provide a copy of the contract upon request by the competent authority concerned.

3 For inspection, enforcement, planning and statistical purposes, Member States may in accordance with national legislation require information as referred to in paragraph 1 on shipments covered by this Article.

4 The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be treated as confidential where this is required by Community and national legislation.

CHAPTER 3

General requirements

Article 19

Prohibition on mixing waste during shipment

From the start of the shipment to the receipt in a recovery or disposal facility, waste, as specified on the notification document or as referred to in Article 18, shall not be mixed with other waste.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

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Article 20

Keeping of documents and information

1 All documents sent to or by the competent authorities in relation to a notified shipment shall be kept in the Community for at least three years from the date when the shipment starts, by the competent authorities, the notifier, the consignee and the facility which receives the waste.

2 Information given pursuant to Article 18(1) shall be kept in the Community for at least three years from the date when the shipment starts, by the person who arranges for the shipment, the consignee and the facility which receives the waste.

Article 21

Public access to notifications

The competent authorities of dispatch or destination may make publicly available by appropriate means, such as the Internet, information on notifications of shipments they have consented to, where such information is not confidential under national or Community legislation.

CHAPTER 4

Take-back obligations

Article 22

Take-back when a shipment cannot be completed as intended

1 Where any of the competent authorities concerned becomes aware that a shipment of waste, including its recovery or disposal, cannot be completed as intended in accordance with the terms of the notification and movement documents and/or contract referred to in the second subparagraph, point 4 of Article 4 and in Article 5, it shall immediately inform the competent authority of dispatch. Where a recovery or disposal facility rejects a shipment received, it shall immediately inform the competent authority of destination.

2 The competent authority of dispatch shall ensure that, except in cases referred to in paragraph 3, the waste in question is taken back to its area of jurisdiction or elsewhere within the country of dispatch by the notifier as identified in accordance with the ranking established in point 15 of Article 2, or, if impracticable, by that competent authority itself or by a natural or legal person on its behalf.

This shall take place within 90 days, or such other period as may be agreed between the competent authorities concerned, after the competent authority of dispatch becomes aware or has been advised in writing by the competent authorities of destination or transit that the consented shipment of waste or its recovery or disposal cannot be completed and has been informed of the reason(s) therefor. Such advice may result from information submitted to the competent authorities of destination or transit, *inter alia*, by other competent authorities.

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3 The take-back obligation in paragraph 2 shall not apply if the competent authorities of dispatch, transit and destination involved in disposing of or recovering the waste are satisfied that the waste can be recovered or disposed of in an alternative way in the country of destination or elsewhere by the notifier or, if impracticable, by the competent authority of dispatch or by a natural or legal person on its behalf.

The take-back obligation in paragraph 2 shall not apply if the waste shipped has, in the course of the operation at the facility concerned, been irreversibly mixed with other waste before a competent authority concerned has become aware of the fact that the notified shipment cannot be completed as referred to in paragraph 1. Such mixture shall be recovered or disposed of in an alternative way in accordance with the first subparagraph.

4 In cases of take-back as referred to in paragraph 2, a new notification shall be submitted, unless the competent authorities concerned agree that a duly reasoned request by the initial competent authority of dispatch is sufficient.

A new notification, where appropriate, shall be submitted by the initial notifier or, if impracticable, by any other natural or legal persons identified in accordance with point 15 of Article 2, or, if impracticable, by the initial competent authority of dispatch or by a natural or legal person on its behalf.

No competent authority shall oppose or object to the return of waste from a shipment that cannot be completed or to the related recovery and disposal operation.

5 In cases of alternative arrangements outside the initial country of destination as referred to in paragraph 3, a new notification, where appropriate, shall be submitted by the initial notifier or, if impracticable, by any other natural or legal persons identified in accordance with point 15 of Article 2, or, if impracticable, by the initial competent authority of dispatch or by a natural or legal person on its behalf.

When such a new notification is submitted by the notifier, this notification shall also be submitted to the competent authority of the initial country of dispatch.

6 In cases of alternative arrangements in the initial country of destination as referred to in paragraph 3, a new notification shall not be required and a duly reasoned request shall suffice. Such a duly reasoned request, seeking agreement to the alternative arrangement, shall be transmitted to the competent authority of destination and dispatch by the initial notifier or, if impracticable, to the competent authority of destination by the initial competent authority of dispatch.

7 If no new notification is to be submitted in accordance with paragraphs 4 or 6, a new movement document shall be completed in accordance with Article 15 or Article 16 by the initial notifier or, if impracticable, by any other natural or legal persons identified in accordance with point 15 of Article 2, or, if impracticable, by the initial competent authority of dispatch or by a natural or legal person on its behalf.

If a new notification is submitted by the initial competent authority of dispatch in accordance with paragraphs 4 or 5, a new financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall not be required.

8 The obligation of the notifier and the subsidiary obligation of the country of dispatch to take the waste back or arrange for alternative recovery or disposal shall end when the facility issues the certificate of non-interim recovery or disposal as referred to in Article 16(e) or, where appropriate, in Article 15(e). In the cases of interim recovery or disposal referred to in Article

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6(6), the subsidiary obligation of the country of dispatch shall end when the facility issues the certificate referred to in Article 15(d).

If a facility issues a certificate of recovery or disposal in such a way as to result in an illegal shipment, with the consequence that the financial guarantee is released, Article 24(3) and Article 25(2) shall apply.

9 Where waste from a shipment which cannot be completed, including its recovery or disposal, is discovered within a Member State, the competent authority with jurisdiction over the area where the waste was discovered shall be responsible for ensuring that arrangements are made for the safe storage of the waste pending its return or non-interim recovery or disposal in an alternative way.

Article 23

Costs for take-back when a shipment cannot be completed

1 Costs arising from the return of waste from a shipment that cannot be completed, including costs of its transport, recovery or disposal pursuant to Article 22(2) or (3) and, from the date on which the competent authority of dispatch becomes aware that a shipment of waste or its recovery or disposal cannot be completed, storage costs pursuant to Article 22(9) shall be charged:

- a to the notifier as identified in accordance with the ranking established in point 15 of Article 2; or, if impracticable;
- b to other natural or legal persons as appropriate; or, if impracticable;
- c to the competent authority of dispatch; or, if impracticable;
- d as otherwise agreed between the competent authorities concerned.

2 This Article shall be without prejudice to Community and national provisions concerning liability.

Article 24

Take-back when a shipment is illegal

1 Where a competent authority discovers a shipment that it considers to be an illegal shipment, it shall immediately inform the other competent authorities concerned.

2 If an illegal shipment is the responsibility of the notifier, the competent authority of dispatch shall ensure that the waste in question is:

- a taken back by the notifier de facto; or, if no notification has been submitted;
- b taken back by the notifier de jure; or, if impracticable;
- c taken back by the competent authority of dispatch itself or by a natural or legal person on its behalf; or, if impracticable;
- d alternatively recovered or disposed of in the country of destination or dispatch by the competent authority of dispatch itself or by a natural or legal person on its behalf; or, if impracticable;
- e alternatively recovered or disposed of in another country by the competent authority of dispatch itself or by a natural or legal person on its behalf if all the competent authorities concerned agree.

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This take-back, recovery or disposal shall take place within 30 days, or such other period as may be agreed between the competent authorities concerned after the competent authority of dispatch becomes aware of or has been advised in writing by the competent authorities of destination or transit of the illegal shipment and informed of the reason(s) therefor. Such advice may result from information submitted to the competent authorities of destination or transit, *inter alia*, by other competent authorities.

In cases of take-back as referred to in (a), (b) and (c), a new notification shall be submitted, unless the competent authorities concerned agree that a duly reasoned request by the initial competent authority of dispatch is sufficient.

The new notification shall be submitted by the person or authority listed in (a), (b) or (c) and in accordance with that order.

No competent authority shall oppose or object to the return of waste of an illegal shipment. In the case of alternative arrangements as referred to in (d) and (e) by the competent authority of dispatch, a new notification shall be submitted by the initial competent authority of dispatch or by a natural or legal person on its behalf unless the competent authorities concerned agree that a duly reasoned request by that authority is sufficient.

3 If an illegal shipment is the responsibility of the consignee the competent authority of destination shall ensure that the waste in question is recovered or disposed of in an environmentally sound manner:

- a by the consignee; or, if impracticable,
- b by the competent authority itself or by a natural or legal person on its behalf.

This recovery or disposal shall take place within 30 days, or such other period as may be agreed between the competent authorities concerned after the competent authority of destination becomes aware of or has been advised in writing by the competent authorities of dispatch or transit of the illegal shipment and informed of the reason(s) therefor. Such advice may result from information submitted to the competent authorities of dispatch and transit, *inter alia*, by other competent authorities.

To this end, the competent authorities concerned shall cooperate, as necessary, in the recovery or disposal of the waste.

4 If no new notification is to be submitted, a new movement document shall be completed in accordance with Article 15 or 16 by the person responsible for take-back or, if impracticable, by the initial competent authority of dispatch.

If a new notification is submitted by the initial competent authority of dispatch, a new financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall not be required.

5 In particular in cases where responsibility for the illegal shipment cannot be imputed to either the notifier or the consignee, the competent authorities concerned shall cooperate to ensure that the waste in question is recovered or disposed of.

6 In the cases of interim recovery or disposal referred to in Article 6(6) where an illegal shipment is discovered after completion of the interim recovery or disposal operation, the subsidiary obligation of the country of dispatch to take the waste back or arrange for alternative recovery or disposal shall end when the facility has issued the certificate referred to in Article 15(d).

If a facility issues a certificate of recovery or disposal in such a way as to result in an illegal shipment, with the consequence that the financial guarantee is released, paragraph 3 and Article 25(2) shall apply.

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7 Where the waste of an illegal shipment is discovered within a Member State, the competent authority with jurisdiction over the area where the waste was discovered shall be responsible for ensuring that arrangements are made for the safe storage of the waste pending its return or non-interim recovery or disposal in an alternative way.

8 Articles 34 and 36 shall not apply in cases where illegal shipments are returned to the country of dispatch and that country of dispatch is a country covered by the prohibitions set out in those Articles.

9 In the case of an illegal shipment as defined in point 35(g) of Article 2, the person who arranges the shipment shall be subject to the same obligations established in this Article as the notifier.

10 This Article shall be without prejudice to Community and national provisions concerning liability.

Article 25

Costs for take-back when a shipment is illegal

1 Costs arising from the take-back of waste of an illegal shipment, including costs of its transport, recovery or disposal pursuant to Article 24(2) and, from the date on which the competent authority of dispatch becomes aware that a shipment is illegal, storage costs pursuant to Article 24(7), shall be charged to:

- a the notifier de facto, as identified in accordance with the ranking established in point 15 of Article 2; or, if no notification has been submitted;
- b the notifier de jure or other natural or legal persons as appropriate; or, if impracticable;
- c the competent authority of dispatch.

2 Costs arising from recovery or disposal pursuant to Article 24(3), including possible transport and storage costs pursuant to Article 24(7), shall be charged to:

- a the consignee; or, if impracticable;
- b the competent authority of destination.

3 Costs arising from recovery or disposal pursuant to Article 24(5), including possible transport and storage costs pursuant to Article 24(7), shall be charged to:

- a the notifier, as identified in accordance with the ranking established in point 15 of Article 2, and/or the consignee, depending upon the decision by the competent authorities involved; or, if impracticable,
- b other natural or legal persons as appropriate; or, if impracticable,
- c the competent authorities of dispatch and destination.

4 In the case of an illegal shipment as defined in point 35(g) of Article 2, the person who arranges the shipment shall be subject to the same obligations established in this Article as the notifier.

5 This Article shall be without prejudice to Community and national provisions concerning liability.

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CHAPTER 5

General administrative provisions

Article 26

Format of the communications

- 1 The information and documents listed below may be submitted by post:
 - a notification of a planned shipment pursuant to Articles 4 and 13;
 - b request for information and documentation pursuant to Articles 4, 7 and 8;
 - c submission of information and documentation pursuant to Articles 4, 7 and 8;
 - d written consent to a notified shipment pursuant to Article 9;
 - e conditions for a shipment pursuant to Article 10;
 - f objections to a shipment pursuant to Articles 11 and 12;
 - g information on decisions to issue pre-consents to specific recovery facilities pursuant to Article 14(3);
 - h written confirmation of receipt of the waste pursuant to Articles 15 and 16;
 - i certificate for recovery or disposal of the waste pursuant to Articles 15 and 16;
 - j prior information regarding actual start of the shipment pursuant to Article 16;
 - k information on changes in the shipment after consent pursuant to Article 17; and
 - l written consents and movement documents to be sent pursuant to Titles IV, V and VI.
- 2 Subject to the agreement of the competent authorities concerned and the notifier, the documents referred to in paragraph 1 may alternatively be submitted using any of the following methods of communication:
 - a by fax; or
 - b by fax followed by post; or
 - c by e-mail with digital signature. In this case, any stamp or signature required shall be replaced by the digital signature; or
 - d by e-mail without digital signature followed by post.
- 3 The documents to accompany each transport in accordance with Article 16(c) and Article 18 may be in an electronic form with digital signatures if they can be made readable at any time during the transport and if this is acceptable to the competent authorities concerned.
- 4 Subject to the agreement of the competent authorities concerned and of the notifier, the information and documents listed in paragraph 1 may be submitted and exchanged by means of electronic data interchange with electronic signature or electronic authentication in accordance with Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures⁽²¹⁾, or a comparable electronic authentication system which provides the same level of security. In such cases, organisational arrangements concerning the flow of electronic data interchange may be made.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Article 27

Language

1 Any notification, information, documentation or other communication submitted pursuant to the provisions of this Title shall be supplied in a language acceptable to the competent authorities concerned.

2 The notifier shall provide the competent authorities concerned with authorised translation(s) into a language which is acceptable to them, should they so request.

Article 28

Disagreement on classification issues

1 If the competent authorities of dispatch and of destination cannot agree on the classification as regards the distinction between waste and non-waste, the subject matter shall be treated as if it were waste. This shall be without prejudice to the right of the country of destination to deal with the shipped material in accordance with its national legislation, following arrival of the shipped material and where such legislation is in accordance with Community or international law.

2 If the competent authorities of dispatch and of destination cannot agree on the classification of the notified waste as being listed in Annex III, IIIA, IIIB or IV, the waste shall be regarded as listed in Annex IV.

3 If the competent authorities of dispatch and destination cannot agree on the classification of the waste treatment operation notified as being recovery or disposal, the provisions regarding disposal shall apply.

4 Paragraphs 1 to 3 shall apply only for the purposes of this Regulation, and shall be without prejudice to rights of interested parties to resolve any dispute related to these questions before a court of law or tribunal.

Article 29

Administrative costs

Appropriate and proportionate administrative costs of implementing the notification and supervision procedures and usual costs of appropriate analyses and inspections may be charged to the notifier.

Article 30

Border-area agreements

1 In exceptional cases, and if the specific geographical or demographical situation warrants such a step, Member States may conclude bilateral agreements making the notification procedure for shipments of specific flows of waste less stringent in respect of cross-border shipments to the nearest suitable facility located in the border area between the two Member States concerned.

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2 Such bilateral agreements may also be concluded where waste is shipped from and treated in the country of dispatch but transits another Member State.

3 Member States may also conclude such agreements with countries that are Parties to the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

4 Such agreements shall be notified to the Commission before they take effect.

CHAPTER 6

Shipments within the Community with transit via third countries

Article 31

Shipments of waste destined for disposal

Where a shipment of waste takes place within the Community with transit via one or more third countries, and the waste is destined for disposal, the competent authority of dispatch shall, in addition to the provisions of this Title, ask the competent authority in the third countries whether it wishes to send its written consent to the planned shipment:

- (a) in the case of Parties to the Basel Convention, within 60 days, unless it has waived this right in accordance with the terms of that Convention; or
- (b) in the case of countries not Parties to the Basel Convention, within a period agreed between the competent authorities.

Article 32

Shipments of waste destined for recovery

1 When a shipment of waste takes place within the Community with transit via one or more third countries to which the OECD Decision does not apply, and the waste is destined for recovery, Article 31 shall apply.

2 When a shipment of waste takes place within the Community, including shipments between localities in the same Member State, with transit via one or more third countries to which the OECD Decision applies, and the waste is destined for recovery, the consent referred to in Article 9 may be provided tacitly, and if no objection has been lodged or no conditions have been specified, the shipment may start 30 days after the date of transmission of the acknowledgement by the competent authority of destination in accordance with Article 8.

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TITLE III

SHIPMENTS EXCLUSIVELY WITHIN MEMBER STATES

Article 33

Application of this Regulation to shipments exclusively within Member States

- 1 Member States shall establish an appropriate system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste exclusively within their jurisdiction. This system shall take account of the need for coherence with the Community system established by Titles II and VII.
- 2 Member States shall inform the Commission of their system for supervision and control of shipments of waste. The Commission shall inform the other Member States thereof.
- 3 Member States may apply the system provided for in Titles II and VII within their jurisdiction.

TITLE IV

EXPORTS FROM THE COMMUNITY TO THIRD COUNTRIES

CHAPTER 1

Exports of waste for disposal

Article 34

Export prohibited except to EFTA countries

- 1 All exports of waste from the Community destined for disposal shall be prohibited.
- 2 The prohibition in paragraph 1 shall not apply to exports of waste destined for disposal in EFTA countries which are also Parties to the Basel Convention.
- 3 However, exports of waste for disposal to an EFTA country Party to the Basel Convention shall also be prohibited:
 - a where the EFTA country prohibits imports of such waste; or
 - b if the competent authority of dispatch has reason to believe that the waste will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner, as referred to in Article 49, in the country of destination concerned.
- 4 This provision shall be without prejudice to the take-back obligations as laid down in Articles 22 and 24.

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Article 35

Procedures when exporting to EFTA countries

1 Where waste is exported from the Community and destined for disposal in EFTA countries Parties to the Basel Convention, the provisions of Title II shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with the adaptations and additions listed in paragraphs 2 and 3.

2 The following adaptations shall apply:

- a the competent authority of transit outside the Community shall have 60 days following the date of transmission of its acknowledgement of receipt of the notification in which to request additional information on the notified shipment, to provide, if the country concerned has decided not to require prior written consent and has informed the other Parties thereof in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Basel Convention, tacit consent or to give a written consent with or without conditions; and
- b the competent authority of dispatch in the Community shall take the decision to consent to the shipment as referred to in Article 9 only after having received written consent from the competent authority of destination and, where appropriate, the tacit or written consent of the competent authority of transit outside the Community, and not earlier than 61 days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement by the competent authority of transit. The competent authority of dispatch may take the decision before the conclusion of the 61-day time limit if it has the written consent of the other competent authorities concerned.

3 The following additional provisions shall apply:

- a the competent authority of transit in the Community shall acknowledge the receipt of the notification to the notifier;
- b the competent authorities of dispatch and, where appropriate, transit in the Community shall send a stamped copy of their decisions to consent to the shipment to the customs office of export and to the customs office of exit from the Community;
- c a copy of the movement document shall be delivered by the carrier to the customs office of export and the customs office of exit from the Community;
- d as soon as the waste has left the Community, the customs office of exit from the Community shall send a stamped copy of the movement document to the competent authority of dispatch in the Community stating that the waste has left the Community;
- e if, 42 days after the waste has left the Community, the competent authority of dispatch in the Community has received no information from the facility about receipt of the waste, it shall without delay inform the competent authority of destination; and
- f the contract referred to in the second subparagraph, point 4 of Article 4 and in Article 5 shall stipulate that:
 - (i) if a facility issues an incorrect certificate of disposal with the consequence that the financial guarantee is released, the consignee shall bear the costs arising from the duty to return the waste to the area of jurisdiction of the competent authority of dispatch and from its recovery or disposal in an alternative and environmentally sound manner,
 - (ii) within three days of receipt of the waste for disposal, the facility shall send signed copies of the completed movement document, except for the certificate of disposal referred to in subpoint iii, to the notifier and the competent authorities concerned, and

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- (iii) as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after completion of disposal, and no later than one calendar year following the receipt of the waste the facility shall, under its responsibility, certify that the disposal has been completed and shall send signed copies of the movement document containing this certification to the notifier and to the competent authorities concerned.
- 4 The shipment may take place only if:
- a the notifier has received written consent from the competent authorities of dispatch, destination and, where appropriate, transit outside the Community and if the conditions laid down are met;
 - b a contract between the notifier and consignee has been concluded and is effective, as required in the second subparagraph, point 4 of Article 4 and in Article 5;
 - c a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has been established and is effective, as required in the second subparagraph, point 5 of Article 4 and in Article 6; and
 - d environmentally sound management, as referred to in Article 49, is ensured.
- 5 Where waste is exported, it shall be destined for disposal operations within a facility which, under applicable national law, is operating or is authorised to operate in the country of destination.
- 6 If a customs office of export or a customs office of exit from the Community discovers an illegal shipment, it shall without delay inform the competent authority in the country of the customs office which shall:
- a without delay inform the competent authority of dispatch in the Community; and
 - b ensure detention of the waste until the competent authority of dispatch has decided otherwise and has communicated that decision in writing to the competent authority in the country of the customs office in which the waste is detained.

CHAPTER 2

Exports of waste for recovery

Section 1

Exports to non-OECD Decision countries

Article 36

Exports prohibition

- 1 Exports from the Community of the following wastes destined for recovery in countries to which the OECD Decision does not apply are prohibited:
- a wastes listed as hazardous in Annex V;
 - b wastes listed in Annex V, Part 3;
 - c hazardous wastes not classified under one single entry in Annex V;
 - d mixtures of hazardous wastes and mixtures of hazardous wastes with non-hazardous wastes not classified under one single entry in Annex V;
 - e wastes that the country of destination has notified to be hazardous under Article 3 of the Basel Convention;

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- f wastes the import of which has been prohibited by the country of destination; or
- g wastes which the competent authority of dispatch has reason to believe will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner, as referred to in Article 49, in the country of destination concerned.

2 This provision shall be without prejudice to the take-back obligations as set out in Articles 22 and 24.

3 Member States may, in exceptional cases, adopt provisions to determine, on the basis of documentary evidence provided in an appropriate way by the notifier, that a specific hazardous waste listed in Annex V is excluded from the export prohibition if it does not display any of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC, taking into account, as regards the properties H3 to H8, H10 and H11 defined in that Annex, the limit values laid down in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 replacing Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste⁽²²⁾.

4 The fact that waste is not listed as hazardous in Annex V, or that it is listed in Annex V, Part 1, List B, shall not preclude, in exceptional cases, characterisation of such waste as hazardous and therefore subject to the export prohibition if it displays any of the properties listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC, taking into account, as regards the properties H3 to H8, H10 and H11 defined in that Annex, the limit values laid down in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC, as provided for in Article 1(4), second indent, of Directive 91/689/EEC and in the introductory paragraph of Annex III to this Regulation.

5 In the cases referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4, the Member State concerned shall inform the envisaged country of destination prior to taking a decision. Member States shall notify such cases to the Commission before the end of each calendar year. The Commission shall forward the information to all Member States and to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. On the basis of the information provided, the Commission may make comments and, where appropriate, adapt Annex V in accordance with Article 58.

Article 37

Procedures when exporting waste listed in Annex III or IIIA

1 In the case of waste which is listed in Annex III or IIIA and the export of which is not prohibited under Article 36, the Commission shall, within 20 days of the entry into force of this Regulation, send a written request to each country to which the OECD Decision does not apply, seeking:

- (i) confirmation in writing that the waste may be exported from the Community for recovery in that country, and
- (ii) an indication as to which control procedure, if any, would be followed in the country of destination.

Each country to which the OECD Decision does not apply shall be given the following options:

- (a) a prohibition; or
- (b) a procedure of prior written notification and consent as described in Article 35; or

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

(c) no control in the country of destination.

2 Before the date of application of this Regulation, the Commission shall adopt a Regulation taking into account all replies received pursuant to paragraph 1 and shall inform the Committee established pursuant to Article 18 of Directive 2006/12/EC.

If a country has not issued a confirmation as referred to in paragraph 1 or if a country for any reason has not been contacted, paragraph 1(b) shall apply.

The Commission shall periodically update the Regulation adopted.

3 If a country indicates in its reply that certain shipments of waste are not subject to any control, Article 18 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such shipments.

4 Where waste is exported, it shall be destined for recovery operations within a facility which, under applicable national law, is operating or is authorised to operate in the country of destination.

5 In the case of a shipment of waste not classified under one single entry in Annex III or a shipment of mixtures of wastes not classified under one single entry in Annex III or IIIA or a shipment of waste classified in Annex IIIB, and provided that the export is not prohibited pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 1(b) of this Article shall apply.

Section 2

Exports to OECD-Decision countries

Article 38

Exports of waste listed in Annexes III, IIIA, IIIB, IV and IVA

1 Where waste listed in Annexes III, IIIA, IIIB, IV and IVA, waste not classified or mixtures of wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III, IV or IVA are exported from the Community and destined for recovery in countries to which the OECD Decision applies, with or without transit through countries to which the OECD Decision applies, the provisions of Title II shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with the adaptations and additions listed in paragraphs 2, 3 and 5.

2 The following adaptations shall apply:

- a mixtures of wastes listed in Annex IIIA destined for an interim operation shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent if any subsequent interim or non-interim recovery or disposal operation is to take place in a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply;
- b waste listed in Annex IIIB shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent;
- c the consent as required in accordance with Article 9 may be provided in the form of tacit consent from the competent authority of destination outside the Community.

3 As regards exports of waste listed in Annexes IV and IVA, the following additional provisions shall apply:

- a the competent authorities of dispatch and, where appropriate, transit in the Community shall send a stamped copy of their decisions to consent to the shipment to the customs office of export and to the customs office of exit from the Community;

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- b a copy of the movement document shall be delivered by the carrier to the customs office of export and customs office of exit from the Community;
 - c as soon as the waste has left the Community, the customs office of exit from the Community shall send a stamped copy of the movement document to the competent authority of dispatch in the Community stating that the waste has left the Community;
 - d if, 42 days after the waste has left the Community, the competent authority of dispatch in the Community has received no information from the facility about receipt of the waste, it shall without delay inform the competent authority of destination; and
 - e the contract referred to in the second subparagraph, point 4 of Article 4 and in Article 5 shall stipulate that:
 - (i) if a facility issues an incorrect certificate of recovery with the consequence that the financial guarantee is released, the consignee shall bear the costs arising from the duty to return the waste to the area of jurisdiction of the competent authority of dispatch and from its recovery or disposal in an alternative and environmentally sound manner,
 - (ii) within three days of receipt of the waste for recovery, the facility shall send signed copies of the completed movement document, except for the certificate of recovery referred to in subpoint iii, to the notifier and the competent authorities concerned, and
 - (iii) as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after completion of recovery, and no later than one calendar year following the receipt of the waste the facility shall, under its responsibility, certify that the recovery has been completed and shall send signed copies of the movement document containing this certification to the notifier and to the competent authorities concerned.
- 4 The shipment may take place only if:
- a the notifier has received written consent from the competent authorities of dispatch, destination and, where appropriate, transit or, if tacit consent from the competent authorities of destination and transit outside the Community is provided or can be assumed and if the conditions laid down are met;
 - b Article 35(4)(b), (c) and (d) is complied with.
- 5 If an export as described in paragraph 1 of waste listed in Annexes IV and IVA is in transit through a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply, the following adaptations shall apply:
- a the competent authority of transit to which the OECD Decision does not apply shall have 60 days following the date of transmission of its acknowledgement of receipt of the notification in which to request additional information on the notified shipment, to provide, if the country concerned has decided not to require prior written consent and has informed the other Parties thereof in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Basel Convention, tacit consent or to give a written consent with or without conditions; and
 - b the competent authority of dispatch in the Community shall take the decision to consent to the shipment as referred to in Article 9 only after having received tacit or written consent from that competent authority of transit to which the OECD Decision does not apply, and not earlier than 61 days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement of the competent authority of transit. The competent authority of dispatch may take the decision before the conclusion of the 61-day time limit if it has the written consent of the other competent authorities concerned.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

6 Where waste is exported, it shall be destined for recovery operations within a facility which, under applicable national law, is operating or is authorised to operate in the country of destination.

7 If a customs office of export or a customs office of exit from the Community discovers an illegal shipment, it shall without delay inform the competent authority in the country of the customs office which shall:

- a without delay inform the competent authority of dispatch in the Community; and
- b ensure detention of the waste until the competent authority of dispatch has decided otherwise and has communicated that decision in writing to the competent authority in the country of the customs office in which the waste is detained.

CHAPTER 3

General provisions

Article 39

Exports to the Antarctic

Exports of waste from the Community to the Antarctic shall be prohibited.

Article 40

Exports to overseas countries or territories

1 Exports from the Community of waste destined for disposal in overseas countries or territories shall be prohibited.

2 As regards exports of waste destined for recovery in overseas countries or territories, the prohibition set out in Article 36 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

3 As regards exports of waste destined for recovery in overseas countries or territories not covered by the prohibition set out in paragraph 2, the provisions of Title II shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

TITLE V

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMUNITY FROM THIRD COUNTRIES

CHAPTER 1

Imports of waste for disposal

Article 41

Imports prohibited except from a country Party to the Basel Convention or with an agreement in place or from other areas during situations of crisis or war

1 Imports into the Community of waste destined for disposal shall be prohibited except those from:

- a countries which are Parties to the Basel Convention; or
- b other countries with which the Community, or the Community and its Member States, have concluded bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements compatible with Community legislation and in accordance with Article 11 of the Basel Convention; or
- c other countries with which individual Member States have concluded bilateral agreements or arrangements in accordance with paragraph 2; or
- d other areas in cases where, on exceptional grounds during situations of crisis, peacemaking, peacekeeping or war, no bilateral agreements or arrangements pursuant to points (b) or (c) can be concluded or where a competent authority in the country of dispatch has either not been designated or is unable to act.

2 In exceptional cases, individual Member States may conclude bilateral agreements and arrangements for the disposal of specific waste in those Member States, where such waste will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner, as referred to in Article 49, in the country of dispatch.

These agreements and arrangements shall be compatible with Community legislation and in accordance with Article 11 of the Basel Convention.

These agreements and arrangements shall guarantee that the disposal operations will be carried out in an authorised facility and will comply with the requirements for environmentally sound management.

These agreements and arrangements shall also guarantee that the waste is produced in the country of dispatch and that disposal will be carried out exclusively in the Member State which has concluded the agreement or arrangement.

These agreements or arrangements shall be notified to the Commission prior to their conclusion. However, in emergency situations they may be notified up to one month after conclusion.

3 Bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements entered into in accordance with paragraph 1(b) and (c) shall be based upon the procedural requirements of Article 42.

4 The countries referred to in paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c) shall be required to present a prior duly reasoned request to the competent authority of the Member State of destination on the basis that they do not have and cannot reasonably acquire the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Article 42

Procedural requirements for imports from a country Party to the Basel Convention or from other areas during situations of crisis or war

1 Where waste is imported into the Community and destined for disposal from countries Parties to the Basel Convention, the provisions of Title II shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with the adaptations and additions listed in paragraphs 2 and 3.

2 The following adaptations shall apply:

- a the competent authority of transit outside the Community shall have 60 days following the date of transmission of its acknowledgement of receipt of the notification in which to request additional information on the notified shipment, to provide, if the country concerned has decided not to require prior written consent and has informed the other Parties thereof in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Basel Convention, tacit consent or to give a written consent with or without conditions; and
- b in the cases referred to in Article 41(1)(d) involving situations of crisis, peacemaking, peacekeeping or war, the consent of the competent authorities of dispatch shall not be required.

3 The following additional provisions shall apply:

- a the competent authority of transit in the Community shall acknowledge the receipt of the notification to the notifier, with copies to the competent authorities concerned;
- b the competent authorities of destination and, where appropriate, transit in the Community shall send a stamped copy of their decisions to consent to the shipment to the customs office of entry into the Community;
- c a copy of the movement document shall be delivered by the carrier to the customs office of entry into the Community; and
- d having carried out the necessary customs formalities, the customs office of entry into the Community shall send a stamped copy of the movement document to the competent authorities of destination and transit in the Community, stating that the waste has entered the Community.

4 The shipment may take place only if:

- a the notifier has received written consent from the competent authorities of dispatch, destination and, where appropriate, transit and if the conditions laid down are met;
- b a contract between the notifier and consignee has been concluded and is effective, as required in the second subparagraph, point 4 of Article 4 and in Article 5;
- c a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has been established and is effective, as required in the second subparagraph, point 5 of Article 4 and in Article 6; and
- d environmentally sound management, as referred to in Article 49, is ensured.

5 If a customs office of entry into the Community discovers an illegal shipment, it shall without delay inform the competent authority in the country of the customs office which shall:

- a without delay inform the competent authority of destination in the Community which shall inform the competent authority of dispatch outside the Community; and
- b ensure detention of the waste until the competent authority of dispatch outside the Community has decided otherwise and has communicated that decision in writing to the competent authority in the country of the customs office in which the waste is detained.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

CHAPTER 2

Imports of waste for recovery

Article 43

Imports prohibited except from an OECD Decision country or a country Party to the Basel Convention or with an agreement in place or from other areas during situations of crisis or war

1 All imports into the Community of waste destined for recovery shall be prohibited except those from:

- a countries to which the OECD Decision applies; or
- b other countries which are Parties to the Basel Convention; or
- c other countries with which the Community, or the Community and its Member States, have concluded bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements compatible with Community legislation and in accordance with Article 11 of the Basel Convention; or
- d other countries with which individual Member States have concluded bilateral agreements or arrangements in accordance with paragraph 2; or
- e other areas in cases where, on exceptional grounds during situations of crisis, peacemaking, peacekeeping or war, no bilateral agreements or arrangements pursuant to points (b) or (c) can be concluded or where a competent authority in the country of dispatch has either not been designated or is unable to act.

2 In exceptional cases, individual Member States may conclude bilateral agreements and arrangements for the recovery of specific waste in those Member States, where such waste will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner, as referred to in Article 49, in the country of dispatch.

In such cases Article 41(2) shall apply.

3 Bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements entered into in accordance with paragraph 1(c) and (d) shall be based upon the procedural requirements of Article 42 in so far as may be relevant.

Article 44

Procedural requirements for imports from an OECD Decision country or from other areas during situations of crisis or war

1 Where waste destined for recovery is imported into the Community from countries and through countries to which the OECD Decision applies, the provisions of Title II shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with the adaptations and additions listed in paragraphs 2 and 3.

2 The following adaptations shall apply:

- a the consent as required in accordance with Article 9 may be provided in the form of tacit consent from the competent authority of dispatch outside the Community;
- b prior written notification in accordance with Article 4 may be submitted by the notifier; and
- c in the cases referred to in Article 43(1)(e) involving situations of crisis, peacemaking, peacekeeping or war, the consent of the competent authorities of dispatch shall not be required.

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Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

- 3 In addition, Article 42(3)(b), (c) and (d) shall be complied with.
- 4 The shipment may take place only if:
- a the notifier has received written consent from the competent authorities of dispatch, destination and, where appropriate, transit or if tacit consent from the competent authority of dispatch outside the Community is provided or can be assumed and if the conditions laid down are met;
 - b a contract between the notifier and consignee has been concluded and is effective, as required in the second subparagraph, point 4 of Article 4 and in Article 5;
 - c a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has been established and is effective, as required in the second subparagraph, point 5 of Article 4 and in Article 6; and
 - d environmentally sound management, as referred to in Article 49, is ensured.
- 5 If a customs office of entry into the Community discovers an illegal shipment, it shall without delay inform the competent authority in the country of the customs office which shall:
- a without delay inform the competent authority of destination in the Community which shall inform the competent authority of dispatch outside the Community; and
 - b ensure detention of the waste until the competent authority of dispatch outside the Community has decided otherwise and has communicated that decision in writing to the competent authority in the country of the customs office in which the waste is detained.

Article 45

Procedural requirements for imports from a non-OECD Decision country Party to the Basel Convention or from other areas during situations of crisis or war

Where waste destined for recovery is imported into the Community:

- (a) from a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply; or
- (b) through any country to which the OECD Decision does not apply and which is also Party to the Basel Convention,

Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

CHAPTER 3

General provisions

Article 46

Imports from overseas countries or territories

- 1 Where waste is imported into the Community from overseas countries or territories, Title II shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.
- 2 One or more overseas countries and territories and the Member State to which they are linked may apply national procedures to shipments from the overseas country or territory to that Member State.
- 3 Member States which apply paragraph 2 shall notify the Commission of the national procedures applied.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

TITLE VI

TRANSIT THROUGH THE COMMUNITY FROM AND TO THIRD COUNTRIES

CHAPTER 1

Transit of waste for disposal

Article 47

Transit through the Community of waste destined for disposal

Where waste destined for disposal is shipped through Member States from and to third countries, Article 42 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with the adaptations and additions listed below:

- (a) the first and last competent authority of transit in the Community shall, where appropriate, send a stamped copy of the decisions to consent to the shipment or, if they have provided tacit consent, a copy of the acknowledgement in accordance with Article 42(3)(a) to the customs offices of entry into and exit from the Community respectively; and
- (b) as soon as the waste has left the Community, the customs office of exit from the Community shall send a stamped copy of the movement document to the competent authority(ies) of transit in the Community, stating that the waste has left the Community.

CHAPTER 2

Transit of waste for recovery

Article 48

Transit through the Community of waste destined for recovery

1 Where waste destined for recovery is shipped through Member States from and to a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply, Article 47 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

2 Where waste destined for recovery is shipped through Member States from and to a country to which the OECD Decision applies, Article 44 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, with the adaptations and additions listed below:

- a the first and last competent authority of transit in the Community shall, where appropriate, send a stamped copy of the decisions to consent to the shipment or, if they have provided tacit consent, a copy of the acknowledgement in accordance with Article 42(3)(a) to the customs offices of entry into and exit from the Community respectively; and
- b as soon as the waste has left the Community, the customs office of exit from the Community shall send a stamped copy of the movement document to the competent authority(ies) of transit in the Community, stating that the waste has left the Community.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

3 Where waste destined for recovery is shipped through Member States from a country to which the OECD Decision does not apply to a country to which the OECD Decision applies or vice versa, paragraph 1 shall apply as regards the country to which the OECD Decision does not apply and paragraph 2 shall apply as regards the country to which the OECD Decision applies.

TITLE VII

OTHER PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1

Additional obligations

Article 49

Protection of the environment

1 The producer, the notifier and other undertakings involved in a shipment of waste and/or its recovery or disposal shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any waste they ship is managed without endangering human health and in an environmentally sound manner throughout the period of shipment and during its recovery and disposal. In particular, when the shipment takes place in the Community, the requirements of Article 4 of Directive 2006/12/EC and other Community legislation on waste shall be respected.

2 In the case of exports from the Community, the competent authority of dispatch in the Community shall:

- a require and endeavour to secure that any waste exported is managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout the period of shipment, including recovery as referred to in Articles 36 and 38 or disposal as referred to in Article 34, in the third country of destination;
- b prohibit an export of waste to third countries if it has reason to believe that the waste will not be managed in accordance with the requirements of point (a).

Environmentally sound management may, *inter alia*, be assumed as regards the waste recovery or disposal operation concerned, if the notifier or the competent authority in the country of destination can demonstrate that the facility which receives the waste will be operated in accordance with human health and environmental protection standards that are broadly equivalent to standards established in Community legislation.

This assumption shall, however, be without prejudice to the overall assessment of environmentally sound management throughout the period of shipment and including recovery or disposal in the third country of destination.

For the purposes of seeking guidance on environmentally sound management, the guidelines listed in Annex VIII may be considered.

3 In the case of imports into the Community, the competent authority of destination in the Community shall:

- a require and take the necessary steps to ensure that any waste shipped into its area of jurisdiction is managed without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2006/12/EC and other Community legislation on waste throughout the period of shipment, including recovery or disposal in the country of destination;

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- b prohibit an import of waste from third countries if it has reason to believe that the waste will not be managed in accordance with the requirements of point (a).

Article 50

Enforcement in Member States

1 Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable for infringement of the provisions of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall notify the Commission of their national legislation relating to prevention and detection of illegal shipments and penalties for such shipments.

2 Member States shall, by way of measures for the enforcement of this Regulation, provide, *inter alia*, for inspections of establishments and undertakings in accordance with Article 13 of Directive 2006/12/EC, and for spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal.

3 Checks on shipments may take place in particular:

- a at the point of origin, carried out with the producer, holder or notifier;
- b at the destination, carried out with the consignee or the facility;
- c at the frontiers of the Community; and/or
- d during the shipment within the Community.

4 Checks on shipments shall include the inspection of documents, the confirmation of identity and, where appropriate, physical checking of the waste.

5 Member States shall cooperate, bilaterally or multilaterally, with one another in order to facilitate the prevention and detection of illegal shipments.

6 Member States shall identify those members of their permanent staff responsible for the cooperation referred to in paragraph 5 and identify the focal point(s) for the physical checks referred to in paragraph 4. The information shall be sent to the Commission which shall distribute a compiled list to the correspondents referred to in Article 54.

7 At the request of another Member State, a Member State may take enforcement action against persons suspected of being engaged in the illegal shipment of waste who are present in that Member State.

Article 51

Reports by Member States

1 Before the end of each calendar year, each Member State shall send the Commission a copy of the report for the previous calendar year which, in accordance with Article 13(3) of the Basel Convention, it has drawn up and submitted to the Secretariat of that Convention.

2 Before the end of each calendar year, Member States shall also draw up a report for the previous year based on the additional reporting questionnaire in Annex IX, and shall send it to the Commission.

3 The reports drawn up by Member States in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be submitted to the Commission in an electronic version.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

4 The Commission shall establish every three years a report, based on these reports, on the implementation of this Regulation by the Community and its Member States.

Article 52

International cooperation

Member States, where appropriate and necessary in liaison with the Commission, shall cooperate with other Parties to the Basel Convention and inter-State organisations, *inter alia*, via the exchange and/or sharing of information, the promotion of environmentally sound technologies and the development of appropriate codes of good practice.

Article 53

Designation of competent authorities

Member States shall designate the competent authority or authorities responsible for the implementation of this Regulation. Each Member State shall designate only one single competent authority of transit.

Article 54

Designation of correspondents

Member States and the Commission shall each designate one or more correspondents responsible for informing or advising persons or undertakings making enquiries. The Commission correspondent shall forward to the correspondents of the Member States any questions put to him/her which concern the latter, and vice versa.

Article 55

Designation of customs offices of entry into and exit from the Community

Member States may designate specific customs offices of entry into and exit from the Community for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community. If Member States decide to designate such customs offices, no shipment of waste shall be allowed to use any other frontier crossing points within a Member State for the purposes of entering or leaving the Community.

Article 56

Notification of, and information regarding, designations

- 1 Member States shall notify the Commission of designations of:
 - a competent authorities, pursuant to Article 53;
 - b correspondents, pursuant to Article 54; and,
 - c where appropriate, customs offices of entry into and exit from the Community, pursuant to Article 55.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

2 In relation to those designations, Member States shall notify the Commission of the following information:

- a name(s);
- b postal address(es);
- c e-mail address(es);
- d telephone number(s);
- e fax number(s); and
- f languages acceptable to the competent authorities.

3 Member States shall immediately notify the Commission of any changes in this information.

4 This information as well as any changes in the information shall be submitted to the Commission in an electronic as well as a paper version if so required.

5 The Commission shall publish on its web-site lists of the designated competent authorities, correspondents and customs offices of entry into and exit from the Community, and shall update these lists as appropriate.

CHAPTER 2

Other provisions

Article 57

Meeting of the correspondents

The Commission shall, if requested by Member States or if otherwise appropriate, periodically hold a meeting of the correspondents to examine the questions raised by the implementation of this Regulation. Relevant stakeholders shall be invited to such meetings, or parts of meetings, where all Member States and the Commission are in agreement that this is appropriate.

[^{F3}Article 58

Amendment of Annexes

1 The Commission may amend the Annexes to take account of scientific and technical progress. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 59a(3). In addition:

- a Annexes I, II, III, IIIA, IV and V shall be amended to take account of changes agreed under the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision;
- b unclassified wastes may be added to Annex IIIB, IV or V on a provisional basis pending a decision on their inclusion in the relevant Annexes to the Basel Convention or to the OECD Decision;
- c following the submission of a request by a Member State, mixtures of two or more wastes listed in Annex III may be considered for inclusion in Annex IIIA in the cases referred to in Article 3(2) on a provisional basis pending a decision on their inclusion in the relevant Annexes to the Basel Convention or to the OECD Decision. Annex IIIA

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- may contain the proviso that one or more of the entries therein shall not apply for exports to countries to which the OECD Decision does not apply;
- d the exceptional cases referred to in Article 3(3) shall be determined and, where necessary, such waste shall be added to Annexes IVA and V and deleted from Annex III;
 - e Annex V shall be amended to reflect agreed changes to the list of hazardous waste adopted in accordance with Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC;
 - f Annex VIII shall be amended to reflect relevant international conventions and agreements.
- 2 When amending Annex IX, the Committee established by Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardising and rationalising reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment⁽²³⁾ shall be fully associated with the deliberations.]

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by [Regulation \(EC\) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009](#) adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny
Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part Two.

[^{F3}Article 59

Additional measures

- 1 The Commission may adopt, in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 59a(2), the following additional measures related to the implementation of this Regulation:
- a guidelines for the application of Article 12(1)(g);
 - b guidelines on the application of Article 15 in relation to the identification and tracking of waste undergoing substantial changes in the interim recovery or disposal operation;
 - c guidelines for the cooperation of competent authorities with regard to illegal shipments as referred to in Article 24;
 - d technical and organisational requirements for the practical implementation of electronic data interchange for the submission of documents and information in accordance with Article 26(4);
 - e further guidance concerning the use of languages referred to in Article 27;
 - f further clarification of the procedural requirements of Title II as regards their application to exports, imports and transit of waste from, to, and through the Community;
 - g further recommendations concerning undefined legal terms.
- 2 The Commission may adopt implementing measures concerning the following:
- a a method for calculating the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance as set out in Article 6;
 - b further conditions and requirements in relation to pre-consented recovery facilities as referred to in Article 14.

Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 59a(3).]

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part Two.

F⁴ Article 59a

Committee procedure

1 The Commission shall be assisted by the committee set up by Article 18(1) of Directive 2006/12/EC.

2 Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

3 Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4) and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.]

Textual Amendments

- F4** Inserted by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part Two.

Article 60

Review

1 By 15 July 2006, the Commission shall complete its review of the relationship between existing sectoral legislation on animal and public health, including shipments of waste covered by Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002, and the provisions of this Regulation. If necessary, this review shall be accompanied by appropriate proposals with a view to achieving an equivalent level of procedures and control regime for the shipment of such waste.

2 Within five years from 12 July 2007, the Commission shall review the implementation of Article 12(1)(c), including its effect on environment protection and the functioning of the internal market. If necessary, this review shall be accompanied by appropriate proposals to amend this provision.

Article 61

Repeals

1 Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 and Decision 94/774/EC are hereby repealed with effect from 12 July 2007.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

2 References made to the repealed Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 shall be construed as being made to this Regulation.

3 Decision 1999/412/EC is hereby repealed with effect from 1 January 2008.

Article 62

Transition rules

1 Any shipment that has been notified and for which the competent authority of destination has given acknowledgement before 12 July 2007 shall be subject to the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 259/93.

2 Any shipment for which the competent authorities concerned have given their consent pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 shall be completed not later than one year from 12 July 2007.

3 Reporting pursuant to Article 41(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 and Article 51 of this Regulation for the year 2007 shall be based on the questionnaire contained in Decision 1999/412/EC.

Article 63

Transitional arrangements for certain Member States

1 Until 31 December 2010, all shipments to Latvia of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II.

By way of derogation from Article 12, the competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.

2 Until 31 December 2012, all shipments to Poland of waste for recovery listed in Annex III shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II.

By way of derogation from Article 12, until 31 December 2007, the competent authorities may raise objections to shipments to Poland for recovery of the following waste listed in Annexes III and IV in conformity with the grounds for objection laid down in Article 11:

- B2020 and GE020 (glass waste)
- B2070
- B2080
- B2100
- B2120
- B3010 and GH013 (solid plastic waste)
- B3020 (paper waste)
- B3140 (waste pneumatic tyres)
- Y46

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Y47

A1010 and A1030 (only the indents referring to arsenic and mercury)

A1060

A1140

A2010

A2020

A2030

A2040

A3030

A3040

A3070

A3120

A3130

A3160

A3170

A3180 (applies only in respect of polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN))

A4010

A4050

A4060

A4070

A4090

AB030

AB070

AB120

AB130

AB150

AC060

AC070

AC080

AC150

AC160

AC260

AD150

[^{F3}With the exception of glass waste, paper waste and waste pneumatic tyres, this period may be extended until no later than 31 December 2012 in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 59a(2).]

By way of derogation from Article 12, until 31 December 2012, the competent authorities may raise objections in conformity with the grounds for objection laid down in Article 11 to shipments to Poland of:

- (a) the following waste for recovery listed in Annex IV:
- A2050
 - A3030
 - A3180, except polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN)
 - A3190
 - A4110

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

A4120

RB020

and of

(b) waste for recovery not listed in the Annexes.

By way of derogation from Article 12, competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.

3 Until 31 December 2011, all shipments to Slovakia of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II.

By way of derogation from Article 12, the competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directives 94/67/EC⁽²⁴⁾ and 96/61/EC, Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste⁽²⁵⁾, and Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2001 on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants⁽²⁶⁾ during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.

4 Until 31 December 2014, all shipments to Bulgaria of waste for recovery listed in Annex III shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II.

By way of derogation from Article 12, until 31 December 2009, the Bulgarian competent authorities may raise objections to shipments to Bulgaria for recovery of the following waste listed in Annexes III and IV in conformity with the grounds for objection laid down in Article 11:

B2070

B2080

B2100

B2120

Y46

Y47

A1010 and A1030 (only the indents referring to arsenic and mercury)

A1060

A1140

A2010

A2020

A2030

A2040

A3030

A3040

A3070

A3120

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

A3130
A3160
A3170
A3180 (applies only in respect of polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN))
A4010
A4050
A4060
A4070
A4090
AB030
AB070
AB120
AB130
AB150
AC060
AC070
AC080
AC150
AC160
AC260
AD150

[^{F3}This period may be extended until no later than 31 December 2012 in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 59a(2).]

By way of derogation from Article 12, until 31 December 2009, the Bulgarian competent authorities may raise objections in conformity with the grounds for objection laid down in Article 11 to shipments to Bulgaria of:

- (a) the following waste for recovery listed in Annex IV:
- A2050
 - A3030
 - A3180, except polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN)
 - A3190
 - A4110
 - A4120
 - RB020

and of

- (b) waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes.

By way of derogation from Article 12, the Bulgarian competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC or Directive 2001/80/EC during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

5 Until 31 December 2015, all shipments to Romania of waste for recovery listed in Annex III shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II.

By way of derogation from Article 12, until 31 December 2011, the Romanian competent authorities may raise objections to shipments to Romania for recovery of the following waste listed in Annexes III and IV in conformity with the grounds for objection laid down in Article 11:

B2070

B2100, except waste alumina

B2120

B4030

Y46

Y47

A1010 and A1030 (only the indents referring to arsenic, mercury and thallium)

A1060

A1140

A2010

A2020

A2030

A3030

A3040

A3050

A3060

A3070

A3120

A3130

A3140

A3150

A3160

A3170

A3180 (applies only in respect of polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN))

A4010

A4030

A4040

A4050

A4080

A4090

A4100

A4160

AA060

AB030

AB120

AC060

AC070

AC080

AC150

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

AC160
AC260
AC270
AD120
AD150

[^{F3}This period may be extended until no later than 31 December 2015 in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 59a(2).]

By way of derogation from Article 12, until 31 December 2011, the Romanian competent authorities may raise objections in conformity with the grounds for objection laid down in Article 11 to shipments to Romania of:

- (a) the following waste for recovery listed in Annex IV:
- A2050
 - A3030
 - A3180, except polychlorinated naphthalenes (PCN)
 - A3190
 - A4110
 - A4120
 - RB020

and of

- (b) waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes.

[^{F3}This period may be extended until no later than 31 December 2015 in accordance with the regulatory procedure referred to in Article 59a(2).]

By way of derogation from Article 12, the Romanian competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC, Directive 2000/76/EC or Directive 2001/80/EC during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.

6 When reference is made in this Article to Title II in relation to waste listed in Annex III, Article 3(2), Article 4, second subparagraph, point 5, and Articles 6, 11, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 31 shall not apply.

Textual Amendments

- F3** Substituted by [Regulation \(EC\) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009](#) adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty to [Council Decision 1999/468/EC](#) with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny
Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part Two.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Article 64

Entry into force and application

1 This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 12 July 2007.

2 Should the date of accession of Bulgaria or Romania be later than the date of application specified in paragraph 1, Article 63(4) and (5) shall, by way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, apply from the date of accession.

3 Subject to the agreement of the Member States concerned, Article 26(4) may be applied before 12 July 2007.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

[^{F5}ANNEX IA

[^{X2}Notification document for transboundary movements/shipments of waste]]

Editorial Information

- X2** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1379/2007 of 26 November 2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, for the purposes of taking into account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention \(Official Journal of the European Union L 309 of 27 November 2007\)](#).

Textual Amendments

- F5** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 1379/2007 of 26 November 2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, for the purposes of taking account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

1. Exporter — notifier Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: E-mail:		Registration No: Fax:	3. Notification No: Notification concerning A. (i) Individual shipment: <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Multiple shipments: <input type="checkbox"/> B. (i) Disposal ⁽¹⁾ : <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Recovery: <input type="checkbox"/> C. Pre-consented recovery facility ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ : Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Importer — consignee Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: E-mail:		Registration No: Fax:	4. Total intended number of shipments: 5. Total intended quantity ⁽⁴⁾: Tonnes (Mg): m ³ : 6. Intended period of time for shipment(s) ⁽⁴⁾: First departure: Last departure:
8. Intended carrier(s) Name ⁽⁷⁾ : Address: Contact person: Tel.: E-mail: Means of transport ⁽⁵⁾ :		Registration No: Fax:	7. Packaging type(s) ⁽⁶⁾: Special handling requirements ⁽⁶⁾: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Disposal/recovery operation(s) ⁽²⁾ D-code/R-code ⁽⁵⁾ : Technology employed ⁽⁶⁾ : Reason for export ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ :
9. Waste generator(s) — producer(s) ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: E-mail: Site and process of generation ⁽⁶⁾		Registration No: Fax:	12. Designation and composition of the waste ⁽⁶⁾: 13. Physical characteristics ⁽⁶⁾:
10. Disposal facility ⁽²⁾: <input type="checkbox"/> or recovery facility ⁽²⁾: <input type="checkbox"/> Registration No: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: E-mail: Actual site of disposal/recovery:		Registration No: Fax:	14. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes) (i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if applicable): (ii) OECD code (if different from (i)): (iii) EC list of wastes: (iv) National code in country of export: (v) National code in country of import: (vi) Other (specify): (vii) Y-code: (viii) H-code ⁽⁵⁾ : (ix) UN class ⁽⁶⁾ : (x) UN number: (xi) UN shipping name: (xii) Customs code(s) (HS):
15. (a) Countries/States concerned, (b) code No of competent authorities where applicable, (c) specific points of exit or entry (border crossing or port)			
State of export — dispatch		State(s) of transit (entry and exit)	
State of import — destination			
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
16. Customs offices of entry and/or exit and/or export (European Community): Entry: Exit: Export:			
17. Exporter's — notifier's/generator's — producer's ⁽¹⁾ declaration: I certify that the information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into and that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is or shall be in force covering the transboundary movement. Exporter's — notifier's name: Date: Signature: Generator's — producer's name: Date: Signature:			18. Number of annexes attached
FOR USE BY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES			
19. Acknowledgement from the relevant competent authority of countries of import — destination/transit ⁽¹⁾/export — dispatch ⁽²⁾: Country: Notification received on: Acknowledgement sent on: Name of competent authority: Stamp and/or signature:		20. Written consent ⁽¹⁾ ⁽⁸⁾ to the movement provided by the competent authority of (country): Consent given on: until: Consent valid from: No: <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, see block 21 ⁽⁶⁾ : <input type="checkbox"/> Specific conditions: Name of competent authority: Stamp and/or signature:	
21. Specific conditions on consenting to the movement or reasons for objecting			
⁽¹⁾ Required by the Basel Convention. ⁽²⁾ In the case of an R12/R13 or D13-D15 operation, also attach corresponding information on any subsequent R12/R13 or D13-D15 facilities and on the subsequent R1-R11 or D1-D12 facilities when required.		⁽³⁾ To be completed for movements within the OECD area and only if B(ii) applies. ⁽⁴⁾ Attach detailed list if multiple shipments. ⁽⁵⁾ See list of abbreviations and codes on the next page.	
		⁽⁶⁾ Attach details if necessary. ⁽⁷⁾ Attach list if more than one. ⁽⁸⁾ If required by national legislation. ⁽⁹⁾ If applicable under the OECD Decision.	

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

List of abbreviations and codes used in the notification document

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (block 11)																																																
D1 Deposit into or onto land (e.g. landfill, etc.) D2 Land treatment (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.) D3 Deep injection (e.g. injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.) D4 Surface impoundment (e.g. placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.) D5 Specially engineered landfill (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.) D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.) D10 Incineration on land D11 Incineration at sea D12 Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.) D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in this list D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in this list D15 Storage pending any of the operations in this list																																																
RECOVERY OPERATIONS (block 11)																																																
R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy (Basel/OECD) — Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy (EU) R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials R6 Regeneration of acids or bases R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement R8 Recovery of components from catalysts R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10 R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11 R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in this list.																																																
PACKAGING TYPES (block 7)		H-CODE AND UN CLASS (block 14)																																														
1. Drum 2. Wooden barrel 3. Jerrican 4. Box 5. Bag 6. Composite packaging 7. Pressure receptacle 8. Bulk 9. Other (specify)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>UN Class</th> <th>H-code</th> <th>Characteristics</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>H1</td> <td>Explosive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>H3</td> <td>Flammable liquids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.1</td> <td>H4.1</td> <td>Flammable solids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.2</td> <td>H4.2</td> <td>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.3</td> <td>H4.3</td> <td>Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.1</td> <td>H5.1</td> <td>Oxidising</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.2</td> <td>H5.2</td> <td>Organic peroxides</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td> <td>H6.1</td> <td>Poisonous (acute)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2</td> <td>H6.2</td> <td>Infectious substances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>H8</td> <td>Corrosives</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H10</td> <td>Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H11</td> <td>Toxic (delayed or chronic)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H12</td> <td>Ecotoxic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H13</td> <td>Capable, by any means, after disposal of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		UN Class	H-code	Characteristics	1	H1	Explosive	3	H3	Flammable liquids	4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids	4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	5.1	H5.1	Oxidising	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
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MEANS OF TRANSPORT (block 8)																																																
R = Road T = Train/rail S = Sea A = Air W = Inland waterways																																																
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (block 13)																																																
1. Powdery/powder 2. Solid 3. Viscous/paste 4. Sludgy 5. Liquid 6. Gaseous 7. Other (specify)																																																

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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)[^{F5} ANNEX IB[^{X2} Movement document for transboundary movements/shipments of waste]]

1. Corresponding to notification No:		2. Serial/total number of shipments /	
3. Exporter — notifier Registration No: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:		4. Importer — consignee Registration No: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
5. Actual quantity: Tonnes (Mg): m ³ :		6. Actual date of shipment:	
7. Packaging Type(s) ⁽¹⁾ : Number of packages: Special handling requirements: ⁽²⁾ Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>			
8.(a) 1st carrier ⁽³⁾ : Registration No: Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	8.(b) 2nd carrier ⁽³⁾ : Registration No: Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	8.(c) Last carrier ⁽³⁾ : Registration No: Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
----- To be completed by carrier's representative -----			
Means of transport ⁽¹⁾ : Date of transfer: Signature:		Means of transport ⁽¹⁾ : Date of transfer: Signature:	
9. Waste generator(s) — producer(s) ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾ : Registration No: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail: Site of generation ⁽²⁾ :		12. Designation and composition of the waste ⁽²⁾ :	
10. Disposal facility <input type="checkbox"/> or recovery facility <input type="checkbox"/> Registration No: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel.: Fax: E-mail: Actual site of disposal/recovery ⁽²⁾ :		13. Physical characteristics ⁽¹⁾ :	
11. Disposal/recovery operation(s) D-code/R-code ⁽¹⁾ :		14. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes) (i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if applicable): (ii) OECD code (if different from (i)): (iii) EC list of wastes: (iv) National code in country of export (v) National code in country of import: (vi) Other (specify): (vii) Y-code: (viii) H-code ⁽¹⁾ : (ix) UN class ⁽¹⁾ : (x) UN number: (xi) UN shipping name: (xii) Customs code(s) (HS):	
15. Exporter's — notifier's/generator's — producer's ⁽⁴⁾ declaration: I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that legally enforceable written contractual obligations have been entered into, that any applicable insurance or other financial guarantee is in force covering the transboundary movement and that all necessary consents have been received from the competent authorities of the countries concerned. Name: Date: Signature:			
16. For use by any person involved in the transboundary movement in case additional information is required			
17. Shipment received by importer — consignee (if not facility): Name: Date: Signature:			
TO BE COMPLETED BY DISPOSAL/RECOVERY FACILITY			
18. Shipment received at disposal facility <input type="checkbox"/> or recovery facility <input type="checkbox"/> Date of reception: Accepted: <input type="checkbox"/> Rejected ^(*) : <input type="checkbox"/> Quantity received: Tonnes (Mg): m ³ : Approximate date of disposal/recovery: Disposal/recovery operation ⁽¹⁾ : Name: Date: Signature:		19. I certify that the disposal/recovery of the waste described above has been completed Name: Date: Signature and stamp:	

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

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FOR USE BY CUSTOMS OFFICES (if required by national legislation)			
20. Country of export — dispatch or customs office of exit The waste described in this movement document left the country on: Signature: Stamp:		21. Country of import — destination or customs office of entry The waste described in this movement document entered the country on: Signature: Stamp:	
22. Stamps of customs offices of transit countries			
Name of country: Entry:		Name of country: Entry:	
Exit:		Exit:	
Name of country: Entry:		Name of country: Entry:	
Exit:		Exit:	

List of abbreviations and codes used in the movement document

DISPOSAL OPERATIONS (block 11) D1 Deposit into or onto land (e.g. landfill, etc.) D2 Land treatment (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.) D3 Deep injection (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.) D4 Surface impoundment (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.) D5 Specially engineered landfill (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.) D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list D9 Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this list which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in this list (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.) D10 Incineration on land D11 Incineration at sea D12 Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.) D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in this list D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in this list D15 Storage pending any of the operations in this list	RECOVERY OPERATIONS (block 11) R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy (Basel/OECD) — Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy (EU) R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials R6 Regeneration of acids or bases R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement R8 Recovery of components from catalysts R9 Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1 to R10 R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11 R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in this list																																													
PACKAGING TYPES (block 7) 1. Drum 2. Wooden barrel 3. Jerrican 4. Box 5. Bag 6. Composite packaging 7. Pressure receptacle 8. Bulk 9. Other (specify)	H-CODE AND UN CLASS (block 14) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>UN Class</th> <th>H-code</th> <th>Characteristics</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>H1</td> <td>Explosive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>H3</td> <td>Flammable liquids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.1</td> <td>H4.1</td> <td>Flammable solids</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.2</td> <td>H4.2</td> <td>Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.3</td> <td>H4.3</td> <td>Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.1</td> <td>H5.1</td> <td>Oxidising</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.2</td> <td>H5.2</td> <td>Organic peroxides</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.1</td> <td>H6.1</td> <td>Poisonous (acute)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6.2</td> <td>H6.2</td> <td>Infectious substances</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>H8</td> <td>Corrosives</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H10</td> <td>Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H11</td> <td>Toxic (delayed or chronic)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H12</td> <td>Ecotoxic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>H13</td> <td>Capable, by any means, after disposal of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	UN Class	H-code	Characteristics	1	H1	Explosive	3	H3	Flammable liquids	4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids	4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	5.1	H5.1	Oxidising	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
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MEANS OF TRANSPORT (block 8) R = Road T = Train/rail S = Sea A = Air W = Inland waterways																																														
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (block 13) 1. Powdery/powder 2. Solid 3. Viscous/paste 4. Sludgy 5. Liquid 6. Gaseous 7. Other (specify)																																														

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

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[^{F6} ANNEX IC

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT DOCUMENTS

Textual Amendments

- F6** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EC\) No 669/2008 of 15 July 2008 on completing Annex IC of Regulation \(EC\) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

I. Introduction

1. The present instructions provide the necessary explanations for completing the notification and movement documents. Both documents are compatible with the Basel Convention⁽²⁷⁾, the OECD Decision⁽²⁸⁾ (which only covers shipments of wastes destined for recovery operations within the OECD area) and this Regulation, since they take into account the specific requirements set out in these three instruments. Because the documents have been made broad enough to cover all three instruments, however, not all blocks in the document will be applicable to all of the instruments and it therefore may not be necessary to complete all of the blocks in a given case. Any specific requirements relating to only one control system have been indicated with the use of footnotes. It is also possible that national implementing legislation may use terminology that differs from that adopted in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision. For example, the term ‘shipment’ is used in this Regulation instead of ‘movement’ and the titles of the notification and movement documents therefore reflect this variation by employing the term ‘movement/shipment’.
2. The documents include both the term ‘disposal’ and ‘recovery’, because the terms are defined differently in the three instruments. The European Community Regulation and the OECD Decision use the term ‘disposal’ to refer to disposal operations listed in Annex IV.A of the Basel Convention and Appendix 5.A of the OECD Decision and ‘recovery’ for recovery operations listed in Annex IV.B of the Basel Convention and Appendix 5.B of the OECD Decision. In the Basel Convention itself, however, the term ‘disposal’ is used to refer to both disposal and recovery operations.
3. The competent authorities of dispatch are responsible for providing and issuing the notification and movement documents (in both paper and electronic versions). When doing so, they will use a numbering system, which allows a particular consignment of waste to be traced. The numbering system should be prefixed with the country code of the country of dispatch that can be found in the ISO standard 3166 abbreviation list. Within the EU, the two-digits country code must be followed by a space. This may be followed by an optional code of up to four digits specified by the competent authority of dispatch followed by a space. The numbering system must end with a six-digit number. For illustration, if the country code is XY and the six-digit number 123456, the notification number would be XY 123456 if no optional code were specified. Where an optional code, for example 12, is specified, the notification number would be XY 12 123456. However, in case a notification or movement document is transmitted electronically and no optional code is specified, ‘0000’ should be inserted instead of the optional code (e.g. XY 0000 123456); in case an optional code of less than four digits is specified, for example 12, the notification number would be XY 0012 123456.
4. Countries may wish to issue the documents in a paper size format that conforms to their national standards (normally ISO A4, as recommended by the United Nations).

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In order to facilitate their use internationally, however, and to take into account the difference between ISO A4 and the paper size used in North America, the frame size of the forms should not be greater than 183 × 262 mm with margins aligned at the top and the left side of the paper. The notification document (block 1-block 21 including footnotes) should be on one page and the list of abbreviations and codes used in the notification document should be on a second page. With regard to the movement document, block 1-block 19 including footnotes should be on one page and block 20-22 and the list of abbreviations and codes used in the movement document should be on a second page.

II. Purpose of the notification and movement documents

5. The notification document is intended to provide the competent authorities concerned with the information they need to assess the acceptability of proposed waste shipments. It also provides space for them to acknowledge receipt of the notification and, where required, to consent in writing to a proposed shipment.
6. The movement document is intended to travel with a consignment of waste at all times from the moment it leaves the waste producer to its arrival at a disposal or recovery facility in another country. Each person who takes charge of a shipment (carriers and possibly consignee⁽²⁹⁾) is to sign the movement document either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question. There are also spaces in the movement document for recording passage of the consignment through the customs offices of all countries concerned (required by this Regulation). Finally, the document is to be used by the relevant disposal or recovery facility to certify that the waste has been received and that the recovery or disposal operation has been completed.

III. General requirements

7. A planned shipment subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent may take place only after the notification and movement documents have been completed pursuant to this Regulation, taking into account Articles 16(a) and 16(b), and during the period of validity of the written or tacit consents of all competent authorities concerned.
8. Those filling out printed copies of the documents should use typescript or block capitals in permanent ink throughout. Signatures should always be written in permanent ink and the name of the authorised representative should accompany the signature in capital letters. In the event of a minor mistake, for example the use of the wrong code for a waste, a correction can be made with the approval of the competent authorities. The new text must be marked and signed or stamped, and the date of the modification must be noted. For major changes or corrections, a new form must be completed.
9. The forms have also been designed to be easily completed electronically. Where this is done, appropriate security measures should be taken against any misuse of the forms. Any changes made to a completed form with the approval of the competent authorities should be visible. When using electronic forms transmitted by e-mail, a digital signature is necessary.
10. To simplify translation, the documents require a code, rather than text, for the completion of several blocks. Where text is required, however, it must be in a language acceptable to the competent authorities in the country of destination and, where required, to the other concerned authorities.

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11. A six-digit format should be used to indicate the date. For example, 29 January 2006 should be shown as 29.01.06 (Day.Month.Year).
12. Where it is necessary to add annexes to the documents providing additional information, each annex should include the reference number of the relevant document and cite the block to which it relates.
- IV. Specific instructions for completing the notification document
13. The notifier⁽³⁰⁾ is to complete blocks 1–18 (except the notification number in block 3) at the time of notification. In some third countries which are not OECD member countries, the competent authority of dispatch may complete these blocks. When the notifier is not the same person as the original producer, this producer or one of the persons indicated in point 15(a)(ii) or (iii) of Article 2 is, where practicable, also to sign in block 17 as specified in the second subparagraph, point 1 of Article 4, and Annex II, Part 1, point 26.
14. **Blocks 1** (See Annex II, Part 1, points 2 and 4) **and 2** (Annex II, Part 1, point 6): Provide the required information (give registration number only where applicable, address including the name of the country and telephone and fax numbers including the country code; contact person should be responsible for the shipment including if incidents during shipment occur). In some third countries, information relating to the competent authority of dispatch may be given instead. The notifier may be a dealer or broker in accordance with point 15 of Article 2 of this Regulation. In this case, provide a copy of the contract or evidence of the contract (or a declaration certifying its existence) between the producer, new producer or collector and the broker or dealer in an annex (see Annex II, Part 1, point 23). The phone and fax numbers and the e-mail address should facilitate contact of all relevant persons at any time regarding an incident during shipment.
15. Normally, the consignee would be the disposal or recovery facility given in block 10. In some cases, however, the consignee may be another person, for example a dealer, a broker⁽³¹⁾, or a corporate body, such as the headquarters or mailing address of the receiving disposal or recovery facility in block 10. In order to act as a consignee, a dealer, broker or corporate body must be under the jurisdiction of the country of destination and possess or have some other form of legal control over the waste at the moment the shipment arrives in the country of destination. In such cases, information relating to the dealer, broker or corporate body should be completed in block 2.
16. **Block 3** (See Annex II, Part 1, points 1, 5, 11 and 19): When issuing a notification document, a competent authority will, according to its own system, provide an identification number which will be printed in this block (see paragraph 3 above). Under A, ‘individual shipment’ refers to a single notification and ‘multiple shipments’ to a general notification. Under B, give the type of operation the waste being shipped is destined for. Under C, pre-consent refers to Article 14 of this Regulation.
17. **Blocks 4** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 1), **5** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 17) **and 6** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 12): Give the number of shipments in block 4 and the intended date of a single shipment or, for multiple shipments, the dates of the first and last shipments, in block 6. In block 5, give the estimated minimum and maximum weight in tonnes (1 tonne equals 1 megagram (Mg) or 1 000 kg) of the waste. In some third countries, giving the volume in cubic metres (1 cubic metre equals 1 000 litres) or other metric units, such as kilograms or litres, may also be acceptable. When other metric units are used, the unit of measure may be indicated and the unit in the document

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may be crossed out. The total quantity shipped must not exceed the maximum quantity declared in block 5. The intended period of time for shipments in block 6 may not exceed one year, with the exception of multiple shipments to pre-consented recovery facilities according to Article 14 of this Regulation (see paragraph 16), for which the intended period of time may not exceed three years. All shipments must take place within the validity period of the written or tacit consents of all competent authorities concerned issued by the competent authorities according to Article 9(6) of this Regulation. In the case of multiple shipments, some third countries may, based on the Basel Convention, require the expected dates or the expected frequency and the estimated quantity of each shipment to be quoted in blocks 5 and 6 or attached in an annex. Where a competent authority issues a written consent to the shipment and the validity period of that consent in block 20 differs from the period indicated in block 6, the decision of the competent authority overrides the information in block 6.

18. **Block 7** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 18): Types of packaging should be indicated using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document. If special handling precautions are required, such as those required by producers' handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including information on dealing with spillage, and instructions in writing for the transport of dangerous goods, tick the appropriate box and attach the information in an annex.
19. **Block 8** (See Annex II, Part 1, points 7 and 13): Provide the required information (give registration number only where applicable, address including the name of the country and telephone and fax numbers including the country code; contact person should be responsible for the shipment). If more than one carrier is involved, append to the notification document a complete list giving the required information for each carrier. Where the transport is organised by a forwarding agent, the agent's details and the respective information on actual carriers should be provided in an annex. Provide evidence of registration of the carrier(s) regarding waste transports (e.g. a declaration certifying its existence) in an annex (see Annex II, Part 1, point 15). Means of transport should be indicated using the abbreviations provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document.
20. **Block 9** (See Annex II, Part 1, points 3 and 16): Provide the required information on the producer of the waste⁽³²⁾. The registration number of the producer should be given where applicable. If the notifier is the producer of the waste then write 'Same as block 1'. If the waste has been produced by more than one producer, write 'See attached list' and append a list providing the requested information for each producer. Where the producer is not known, give the name of the person in possession or control of such waste (holder). Also provide information on the process by which the waste was produced and the site of production.
21. **Block 10** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 5): Provide the required information (give destination of the shipment by ticking either disposal or recovery facility, registration number only where applicable and actual site of disposal or recovery if it is different from the address of the facility). If the disposer or recoverer is also the consignee, state here 'Same as block 2'. If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation (according to Annexes IIA or IIB of Directive 2006/12/EC on waste), the facility performing the operation should be mentioned in block 10, as well as the location where the operation will be performed. In such a case, corresponding information on the subsequent facility or facilities, where any subsequent R12/R13 or D13–D15 operation and the D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation or operations takes or take place or may take place should be provided in an annex. If the recovery or disposal

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facility is listed in Annex I, Category 5 of Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 on integrated pollution and prevention control, evidence (e.g. a declaration certifying its existence) of a valid permit issued in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of that Directive must be provided in an annex in case a facility is located in the European Community.

22. **Block 11** (See Annex II, Part 1, points 5, 19 and 20): Indicate the type of recovery or disposal operation by using R-codes or D-codes of Annexes IIA or IIB of Directive 2006/12/EC on waste (see also the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document)⁽³³⁾. If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation, corresponding information on the subsequent operations (any R12/R13 or D13–D15 as well as D1–D12 or R1–R11) should be provided in an annex. Also indicate the technology to be employed. If the waste is destined for recovery, provide the planned method of disposal for the non-recoverable fraction after recovery, the amount of recovered material in relation to non-recoverable waste, the estimated value of the recovered material and the cost of recovery and the cost of disposal of the non-recoverable fraction in an annex. In addition, in cases of imports into the Community of wastes destined for disposal, indicate a prior duly motivated request from the country of dispatch according to Article 41(4) of this Regulation under ‘reason for export’ and attach this request in an annex. Some third countries outside the OECD may, based on the Basel Convention, also require that the reason for export is specified.
23. **Block 12** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 16): Give the name or names by which the material is commonly known or the commercial name and the names of its major constituents (in terms of quantity and/or hazard) and their relative concentrations (expressed as a percentage), if known. In the case of a mixture of wastes, provide the same information for the different fractions and indicate which fractions are destined for recovery. A chemical analysis of the composition of the waste may be requested in accordance with Annex II Part 3 point 7 of this Regulation. Attach further information in an annex if necessary.
24. **Block 13** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 16). Indicate physical characteristics of the waste at normal temperatures and pressures.
25. **Block 14** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 16): State the code that identifies the waste according to Annexes III, IIIA, IIIB, IV or IVA of this Regulation. Give the code according to the system adopted under the Basel Convention (under subheading (i) in block 14) and, where applicable, the systems adopted in the OECD Decision (under subheading (ii)) and other accepted classification systems (under subheadings (iii) to (xii)). According to the second subparagraph, point 6 of Article 4 of this Regulation, give only one waste code (from Annexes III, IIIA, IIIB, IV or IVA of this Regulation) with the following two exceptions: In the case of wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III, IIIB, IV or IVA, give only one type of waste. In the case of mixtures of wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III, IIIB, IV or IVA, unless listed in Annex IIIA, provide the code of each fraction of the waste in order of importance (in an annex if necessary).
- (a) *Subheading (i)*: Basel Convention Annex VIII codes should be used for wastes that are subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent (see Part I of Annex IV of this Regulation); Basel Annex IX codes should be used for wastes that are not usually subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent but which, for a specific reason such as contamination by hazardous substances (cf. paragraph 1 of Annex III of this Regulation) or different classification according to Article 63 of this Regulation or national regulations⁽³⁴⁾, are subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent (see Part I of Annex III of this Regulation). Basel

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Annexes VIII and IX can be found in Annex V of this Regulation, in the text of the Basel Convention as well as in the Instruction Manual available from the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. If a waste is not listed in Annexes VIII or IX of the Basel Convention, insert 'not listed'.

- (b) *Subheading (ii):* OECD member countries should use OECD codes for wastes listed in Part II of Annexes III and IV of this Regulation, i.e. wastes that have no equivalent listing in the Annexes of the Basel Convention or that have a different level of control under this Regulation from the one required by the Basel Convention. If a waste is not listed in Part II of Annexes III and IV of this Regulation, insert 'not listed'.
- (c) *Subheading (iii):* European Union Member States should use the codes included in the European Community list of wastes (see Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended)⁽³⁵⁾. Such codes may also be included in Annex IIIB of this Regulation.
- (d) *Subheadings (iv) and (v):* Where applicable, national identification codes other than the EC list of wastes used in the country of dispatch and, if known, in the country of destination should be used. Such codes may be included in Annexes IIIA, IIIB or IVA of this Regulation.
- (e) *Subheading (vi):* If useful or required by the relevant competent authorities, add here any other code or additional information that would facilitate the identification of the waste.
- (f) *Subheading (vii):* State the appropriate Y-code or Y-codes according to the 'Categories of wastes to be controlled' (see Annex I of the Basel Convention and Appendix 1 of the OECD Decision), or according to the 'Categories of wastes requiring special consideration' given in Annex II of the Basel Convention (see Annex IV Part I of this Regulation or Appendix 2 of the Basel Instruction Manual), if it or they exist(s). Y-codes are not required by this Regulation and the OECD Decision except where the waste shipment falls under one of the two 'Categories requiring special consideration' under the Basel Convention (Y46 and Y47 or Annex II wastes), in which case the Basel Y-code should be indicated. Nevertheless, indicate the Y-code or Y-codes for wastes defined as hazardous according Article 1(1)(a) of the Basel Convention in order to fulfil the reporting requirements under the Basel Convention.
- (g) *Subheading (viii):* If applicable, state here the appropriate H-code or H-codes, i.e. the codes indicating the hazardous characteristics exhibited by the waste (see the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document). If there is no hazardous characteristics covered by the Basel Convention, but the waste is hazardous according to Annex III of Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, state the H-code or H-codes according to this Annex III and insert 'EC' after the H code (e.g. H14 EC).
- (h) *Subheading (ix):* If applicable, state here the United Nations class or classes which indicate the hazardous characteristics of the waste according to the United Nations classification (see the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document) and are required to comply with international rules for the transport of dangerous goods (see the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Model Regulations (Orange Book), latest edition)⁽³⁶⁾.
- (i) *Subheadings (x and xi):* If applicable, state here the appropriate United Nations number or numbers and United Nations shipping name or names. These are used to identify the waste according to the United Nations classification system and are required to comply with international rules for transport of dangerous goods (see

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the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Model Regulations (Orange Book), latest edition).

- (j) *Subheading (xii)*: If applicable, state here customs code or codes, which allow identification of the waste by customs offices (see the list of codes and commodities in the 'Harmonised commodity description and coding system' produced by the World Customs Organisation).
26. **Block 15** (See Annex II, Part 1, points 8-10, 14): On line (a) of block 15, provide the name of the countries⁽³⁷⁾ of dispatch, transit and destination or the codes for each country by using the ISO standard 3166 abbreviations⁽³⁸⁾. On line (b), provide, where applicable, the code number of the respective competent authority for each country and on line (c) insert the name of the border crossing or port and, where applicable, the customs office code number as the point of entry to or exit from a particular country. For transit countries give the information in line (c) for points of entry and exit. If more than three transit countries are involved in a particular shipment, attach the appropriate information in an annex. Provide the intended route between points of exit and entry, including possible alternatives, also in cases of unforeseen circumstances, in an annex.
27. **Block 16** (See Annex II, Part 1, point 14): Provide the required information in case shipments enter, pass through or leave the European Union.
28. **Block 17** (See Annex II, Part 1, points 21-22 and 24-26): Each copy of the notification document is to be signed and dated by the notifier (or by dealer or broker if acting as a notifier) before being forwarded to the competent authorities of the countries concerned. In some third countries, the competent authority of dispatch may sign and date. When the notifier is not the same person as the original producer, this producer, the new producer or the collector is, where practicable, also to sign and date; it is noted that this may not be practicable in cases where there are several producers (definitions regarding practicability may be contained in national legislation). Further, where the producer is not known, the person in possession or control of the waste (holder) should sign. This declaration should also certify the existence of insurance against liability for damage to third parties. Some third countries may require proof of insurance or other financial guarantees and a contract to accompany the notification document.
29. **Block 18**: Indicate the number of annexes containing any additional information supplied with the notification document⁽³⁹⁾. Each annex must include a reference to the notification number to which it relates, which is indicated in the corner of block 3.
30. **Block 19**: Under the Basel Convention, the competent authority or authorities of the country or countries of destination (where applicable) and transit issue such an acknowledgement. Under the OECD Decision, the competent authority of the country of destination issues the acknowledgement. Some third countries may, according to their national legislation, require that the competent authority of dispatch also issues an acknowledgement.
31. **Blocks 20 and 21**: Block 20 is for use by competent authorities of any country concerned when providing a written consent. The Basel Convention (except if a country has decided not to require written consent with regard to transit and has informed the other Parties thereof in accordance with Article 6(4) of the Basel Convention) and certain countries always require a written consent (according Article 9(1) of this Regulation, a competent authority of transit may provide a tacit consent) whereas the OECD Decision does not require a written consent. Indicate the name of the country (or its code by using the ISO standard 3166 abbreviations). If the shipment is subject to specific conditions, the competent authority in question should tick the

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appropriate box and specify the conditions in block 21 or in an annex to the notification document. If a competent authority wishes to object to the shipment it should do so by writing 'OBJECTION' in block 20. Block 21, or a separate letter, may then be used to explain the reasons for the objection.

V. Specific instructions for completing the movement document

32. At the time of notification, the notifier is to complete blocks 3, 4 and 9–14. After receipt of the consents from the competent authorities of dispatch, destination and transit or, in relation to the competent authority of transit, tacit consent can be assumed, and before the actual start of the shipment, the notifier is to complete blocks 2, 5–8 (except the means of transport, the date of transfer and the signature), 15 and, if appropriate, 16. In some third countries which are not OECD member countries, the competent authority of dispatch may complete these blocks instead of the notifier. At the time of taking possession of the consignment, the carrier or its representative is to complete the means of transport, the date of transfer and the signature, which appear in blocks 8(a) to 8(c) and, if appropriate, 16. The consignee is to complete block 17 in the event that it is not the disposer or recoverer and when it takes charge of a shipment of waste after it arrives in the country of destination and, if appropriate, 16.
33. **Block 1:** The competent authority of dispatch is to enter the notification number (this is to be copied from block 3 in the notification document).
34. **Block 2** (See Annex II, Part 2, point 1): For a general notification for multiple shipments, enter the serial number of the shipment and the total intended number of shipments indicated in block 4 in the notification document (for example, enter '4/11' for the fourth shipment out of eleven intended shipments under the general notification in question). In the case of a single notification, enter '1/1'.
35. **Blocks 3 and 4:** Reproduce the same information on the notifier⁽⁴⁰⁾ and consignee as given in blocks 1 and 2 in the notification document.
36. **Block 5** (See Annex II, Part 2, point 6): Give the actual weight in tonnes (1 tonne equals 1 megagram (Mg) or 1 000 kg of the waste. In some third countries, giving the volume in cubic metres (1 cubic metre equals 1 000 litres) or other metric units, such as kilograms or litres, may be acceptable. When other metric units are used, the unit of measure may be indicated and the unit in the form may be crossed out. Attach, wherever possible, copies of weighbridge tickets.
37. **Block 6** (See Annex II, Part 2, point 2): Enter the date when the shipment actually starts (see also instructions on block 6 of the notification document).
38. **Block 7** (See Annex II, Part 2, points 7 and 8): Types of packaging should be indicated using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the movement document. If special handling precautions are required, such as those prescribed by producers' handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including information on dealing with spillage, and transport emergency cards, tick the appropriate box and attach the information in an annex. Also enter the number of packages making up the consignment.
39. **Blocks 8 (a), (b) and (c)** (See Annex II, Part 2, points 3 and 4): Provide the required information (give registration number only where applicable, address including the name of the country and telephone and fax numbers including the country code). When more than three carriers are involved, appropriate information on each carrier should be attached to the movement document. The means of transport, the date of transfer and a signature should be provided by the carrier or carrier's representative

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taking possession of the consignment. A copy of the signed movement document is to be retained by the notifier. Upon each successive transfer of the consignment, the new carrier or carrier's representative taking possession of the consignment will have to comply with the same request and also sign the document. A copy of the signed document is to be retained by the previous carrier.

40. **Block 9:** Reproduce the information given in block 9 of the notification document.
41. **Blocks 10 and 11:** Reproduce the information given in blocks 10 and 11 in the notification document. If the disposer or recoverer is also the consignee, write in block 10: 'Same as block 4'. If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation (according to Annexes IIA or IIB of Directive 2006/12/EC on waste), the information on the facility performing the operation provided in block 10 is sufficient. No further information on any subsequent facilities performing R12/R13 or D13–D15 operations and the subsequent facility(ies) performing the D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation(s) needs to be included in the movement document.
42. **Blocks 12, 13 and 14:** Reproduce the information given in blocks 12, 13 and 14 in the notification document.
43. **Block 15** (See Annex II, Part 2, point 9): At the time of shipment, the notifier (or the dealer or broker if acting as a notifier) shall sign and date the movement document. In some third countries, the competent authority of dispatch, or the generator of the waste according to the Basel Convention, may sign and date the movement document. According to Article 16(c) of this Regulation, enclose copies of the notification document containing the written consent, including any conditions, of the competent authorities concerned with the movement document. Some third countries may require originals to be enclosed.
44. **Block 16** (See Annex II, Part 2, point 5): This block can be used by any person involved in a shipment (notifier or the competent authority of dispatch, as appropriate, consignee, any competent authority, carrier) in specific cases where more detailed information is required by national legislation concerning a particular item (for example, information on the port where a transfer to another transport mode occurs, the number of containers and their identification number, or additional proof or stamps indicating that the shipment has been consented by the competent authorities). Give the routing (point of exit from and entry into each country concerned, including customs offices of entry into and/or exit from and/or export from the Community) and route (route between points of exit and entry), including possible alternatives, also in case of unforeseen circumstances either in block 16 or attach it in an annex.
45. **Block 17:** This block is to be completed by the consignee in the event that it is not the disposer or recoverer (cf. paragraph 15 above) and in case the consignee takes charge of the waste after the shipment arrives in the country of destination.
46. **Block 18:** This block is to be completed by the authorised representative of the disposal or recovery facility upon receipt of the waste consignment. Tick the box of the appropriate type of facility. With regard to the quantity received, please refer to the specific instructions on block 5 (paragraph 36). A signed copy of the movement document is given to the last carrier. If the shipment is rejected for any reason, the representative of the disposal or recovery facility must immediately contact his or her competent authority. According to Article 16(d) or, if appropriate, 15(c) of this Regulation and the OECD Decision, signed copies of the movement document must be sent within three days to the notifier and the competent authorities in the countries concerned (with the exception of those OECD transit countries which have informed

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- the OECD Secretariat that they do not wish to receive such copies of the movement document). The original movement document shall be retained by the disposal or recovery facility.
47. Receipt of the waste consignment must be certified by any facility performing any disposal or recovery operation, including any D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation. A facility performing any D13–D15 or R12/R13 operation or a D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation subsequent to a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation in the same country, is not, however, required to certify receipt of the consignment from the D13–D15 or R12 or R13 facility. Thus, block 18 does not need to be used for the final receipt of the consignment in such a case. Indicate also the type of disposal or recovery operation by using R-codes or D codes of Annexes IIA or IIB of Directive 2006/12/EC on waste and the approximate date by which the disposal or recovery of waste will be completed.
48. **Block 19:** This block is to be completed by the disposer or recoverer to certify the completion of the disposal or recovery of the waste. According to Article 16(e) or, if appropriate, 15(d) of this Regulation and the OECD Decision, signed copies of the movement document with block 19 completed should be sent to the notifier and competent authorities of dispatch, transit (not required by the OECD Decision) and destination as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the completion of the recovery or disposal and no later than one calendar year following the receipt of the waste. Some third countries which are not OECD member countries may require in accordance with the Basel Convention that signed copies of the document with block 19 completed must be sent to the notifier and the competent authority of dispatch. For disposal or recovery operations D13–D15 or R12 or R13, the information on the facility performing such an operation provided in block 10 is sufficient, and no further information on any subsequent facilities performing R12/R13 or D13–D15 operations and the subsequent facility(ies) performing the D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation(s) need be included in the movement document.
49. The disposal or recovery of waste must be certified by any facility performing any disposal or recovery operation, including a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation. Therefore, a facility performing any D13–D15 or R12/R13 operation or a D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation, subsequent to a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation in the same country, should not use block 19 to certify the recovery or disposal of the waste, since this block will already have been completed by the D13–D15 or R12 or R13 facility. The means of certifying disposal or recovery in this particular case must be ascertained by each country.
50. **Blocks 20, 21 and 22:** The blocks must be used for control by customs offices at the borders of the Community.]

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX II

INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION RELATED TO NOTIFICATION

Part 1:

Information to be supplied on, or annexed to, the notification document:

1. Serial number or other accepted identifier of the notification document and intended total number of shipments.
2. Notifier's name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, registration number and contact person.
3. If the notifier is not the producer: producer's (producers') name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address and contact person.
4. Dealer's (dealers') or broker's (brokers') name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address and contact person, where the notifier has authorised him in accordance with point 15 of Article 2.
5. Recovery or disposal facility's name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, registration number, contact person, technologies employed and possible status as pre-consented in accordance with Article 14.

If the waste is destined for an interim recovery or disposal operation, similar information regarding all facilities where subsequent interim and non-interim recovery or disposal operations are envisaged shall be indicated.

If the recovery or disposal facility is listed in Annex I, Category 5 of Directive 96/61/EC, evidence (e.g. a declaration certifying its existence) of a valid permit issued in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of that Directive shall be provided.

6. Consignee's name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, registration number and contact person.
7. Intended carrier's (carriers') and/or their agent's (agents') name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, registration number and contact person.
8. Country of dispatch and relevant competent authority.
9. Countries of transit and relevant competent authorities.
10. Country of destination and relevant competent authority.
11. Single notification or general notification. If general notification, period of validity requested.
12. Date(s) envisaged for start of the shipment(s).
13. Means of transport envisaged.
14. Intended routing (point of exit from and entry into each country concerned, including customs offices of entry into and/or exit from and/or export from the Community) and intended route (route between points of exit and entry), including possible alternatives, also in case of unforeseen circumstances.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

15. Evidence of registration of the carrier(s) regarding waste transports (e.g. a declaration certifying its existence).
16. Designation of the waste on the appropriate list, the source(s), description, composition and any hazardous characteristics. In the case of waste from various sources, also a detailed inventory of the waste.
17. Estimated maximum and minimum quantities.
18. Type of packaging envisaged.
19. Specification of the recovery or disposal operation(s) as referred to in Annexes II A and II B to Directive 2006/12/EC.
20. If the waste is destined for recovery:
 - (a) the planned method of disposal for the non-recoverable fraction after recovery;
 - (b) the amount of recovered material in relation to non-recoverable waste;
 - (c) the estimated value of the recovered material;
 - (d) the cost of recovery and the cost of disposal of the non-recoverable fraction.
21. Evidence of insurance against liability for damage to third parties (e.g. a declaration certifying its existence).
22. Evidence of a contract (or a declaration certifying its existence) between the notifier and consignee for the recovery or disposal of the waste that has been concluded and is effective at the time of the notification, as required in the second subparagraph, point 4 of Article 4 and in Article 5.
23. A copy of the contract or evidence of the contract (or a declaration certifying its existence) between the producer, new producer or collector and the broker or dealer, in the event that the broker or dealer acts as notifier.
24. Evidence of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance (or a declaration certifying its existence if the competent authority so allows) that has been established and is effective at the time of the notification or, if the competent authority which approves the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance so allows, at the latest when the shipment starts, as required in the second subparagraph, point 5 of Article 4 and in Article 6.
25. Certification by the notifier that the information is complete and correct to the best of his/her knowledge.
26. When the notifier is not the producer in accordance with point 15(a)(i) of Article 2, the notifier shall ensure that the producer or one of the persons indicated in point 15(a)(ii) or (iii) of Article 2, where practicable, also signs the notification document provided for in Annex IA.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Part 2:

Information to be supplied on, or annexed to, the movement document:

Supply all information listed in Part 1, updated in accordance with the points set out below, and the other additional information specified:

1. Serial and total number of shipments.
2. Date shipment started.
3. Means of transport.
4. Carrier's (carriers') name, address, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address.
5. Routing (point of exit from and entry into each country concerned, including customs offices of entry into and/or exit from and/or export from the Community) and route (route between points of exit and entry), including possible alternatives, also in case of unforeseen circumstances.
6. Quantities.
7. Type of packaging.
8. Any special precautions to be taken by the carrier(s).
9. Declaration by the notifier that all necessary consents have been received from the competent authorities of the countries concerned. This declaration must be signed by the notifier.
10. Appropriate signatures for each custody transfer.

Part 3:

Additional information and documentation that may be requested by the competent authorities:

1. The type and duration of the authorisation pursuant to which the recovery or disposal facility operates.
2. Copy of the permit issued in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of Directive 96/61/EC.
3. Information concerning the measures to be taken to ensure transport safety.
4. The transport distance(s) between the notifier and the facility, including possible alternative routes, also in case of unforeseen circumstances and, in the event of intermodal transport, the place where the transfer will take place.
5. Information about costs of transport between the notifier and the facility.
6. Copy of the registration of the carrier(s) regarding the waste transport.
7. Chemical analysis of the composition of the waste.
8. Description of the production process of the waste.
9. Description of the treatment process of the facility which receives the waste.
10. The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance or a copy thereof.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

11. Information concerning the calculation of the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance as required in the second subparagraph, point 5 of Article 4 and in Article 6.
12. Copy of the contracts referred to in Part 1, points 22 and 23.
13. Copy of the policy of insurance against liability for damage to third parties.
14. Any other information which is pertinent to the assessment of the notification in accordance with this Regulation and national legislation.

ANNEX III

LIST OF WASTES SUBJECT TO THE GENERAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS LAID DOWN IN ARTICLE 18 (‘GREEN’ LISTED WASTE)⁽⁴¹⁾

Regardless of whether or not wastes are included on this list, they may not be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18 if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which

- (a) increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the procedure of prior written notification and consent, when taking into account the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC; or
- (b) prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.

Part I

The following wastes will be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18:

Wastes listed in Annex IX to the Basel Convention⁽⁴²⁾.

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) any reference to list A in Annex IX to the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Annex IV to this Regulation;
- (b) in Basel entry B1020, the term ‘bulk finished form’ includes all metallic non-dispersible⁽⁴³⁾ forms of the scrap listed therein.
- (c) the part of Basel entry B1100 that refers to ‘Slags from copper processing’ etc., does not apply and (OECD) entry GB040 in Part II applies instead;
- (d) Basel entry B1110 does not apply and (OECD) entries GC010 and GC020 in Part II apply instead.
- (e) Basel entry B2050 does not apply and (OECD) entry GG040 in Part II applies instead;
- (f) the reference in Basel entry B3010 to fluorinated polymer wastes shall be deemed to include polymers and co-polymers of fluorinated ethylene (PTFE).

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Part II

The following wastes will also be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18:

Metal bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals

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

GC010		Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
GC020		Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery
GC030	ex 890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up, properly emptied of any cargo and other materials arising from the operation of the vessel which may have been classified as a dangerous substance or waste
GC050		Spent fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) catalysts (e.g. aluminium oxide, zeolites)

Glass waste in non-dispersible form

GE020	ex 7001 ex 701939	Glass fibre waste
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Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form

GF010		Ceramic wastes which have been fired after shaping, including ceramic vessels (before and/or after use)
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Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

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

Solid plastic wastes

GH013	391530 ex 390410—40	Polymers of vinyl chloride
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Wastes arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use

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

[^{F7}ANNEX IIIA

Textual Amendments

F7 Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 308/2009 of 15 April 2009 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IIIA and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste (Text with EEA relevance).

MIXTURES OF TWO OR MORE WASTES LISTED IN ANNEX III AND NOT CLASSIFIED UNDER ONE SINGLE ENTRY AS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3(2)

1. Regardless of whether or not mixtures are included on this list, they may not be subject to the general information requirements laid down in Article 18 if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which:
 - (a) increases the risks associated with the wastes sufficiently to render them appropriate for submission to the procedure of prior written notification and consent, when taking into account the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC; or

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- (b) prevents the recovery of the wastes in an environmentally sound manner.
2. The following mixtures of waste are included in this Annex:
- (a) mixtures of waste classified under Basel entries B1010 and B1050;
- (b) mixtures of waste classified under Basel entries B1010 and B1070;
- (c) mixtures of waste classified under (OECD) entry GB040 and under Basel entry B1100 restricted to hard zinc spelter, zinc-containing drosses, aluminium skimmings (or skims) excluding salt slag and wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting;
- (d) mixtures of waste classified under (OECD) entry GB040, under Basel entry B1070 and under Basel entry B1100 restricted to wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting.

The entries referred to in points (c) and (d) shall not apply for exports to countries to which the OECD Decision does not apply.]

ANNEX IIIB

ANNEX IV

LIST OF WASTES SUBJECT TO THE PROCEDURE OF PRIOR WRITTEN NOTIFICATION AND CONSENT ('AMBER' LISTED WASTE)⁽⁴⁴⁾

Part I

The following wastes will be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent:

Wastes listed in Annexes II and VIII to the Basel Convention⁽⁴⁵⁾.

For the purposes of this Regulation:

- (a) Any reference to list B in Annex VIII to the Basel Convention shall be understood as a reference to Annex III to this Regulation.
- (b) In Basel entry A1010, the term 'excluding such wastes specifically listed on List B (Annex IX)' is a reference both to Basel entry B1020 and the note on B1020 in Annex III to this Regulation, Part I(b).
- (c) Basel entries A1180 and A2060 do not apply and OECD entries GC010, GC020 and GG040 in Annex III, Part II apply instead when appropriate.
- (d) Basel entry A4050 includes spent potlinings from aluminium smelting because they contain Y33 inorganic cyanides. If the cyanides have been destroyed, spent potlinings are assigned to Part II entry AB120 because they contain Y32, inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Part II

The following wastes will also be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent:

Metal bearing wastes

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

a 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.

Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

AB030		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of metals
AB070		Sands used in foundry operations
AB120	ex 281290ex 3824	Inorganic halide compounds, not elsewhere specified or included
AB130		Used blasting grit
AB150	ex 382490	Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)

Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

AC060	ex 381900	Hydraulic fluids
AC070	ex 381900	Brake fluids
AC080	ex 382000	Antifreeze fluids
AC150		Chlorofluorocarbons
AC160		Halons

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AC170	ex 440310	Treated cork and wood wastes
AC250		Surface active agents (surfactants)
AC260	ex 3101	Liquid pig manure; faeces
AC270		Sewage sludge

Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents

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

Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

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

ANNEX V

WASTE SUBJECT TO THE EXPORT PROHIBITION IN ARTICLE 36

Introductory notes

1. This Annex applies without prejudice to Directives 91/689/EEC and 2006/12/EC.
2. This Annex consists of three parts, Parts 2 and 3 of which apply only when Part 1 is not applicable. Consequently, to determine whether a specific waste is listed in this Annex, an initial check must be made to ascertain whether the waste is listed in Part

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1 of this Annex, and, if it does not, whether it is listed in Part 2, and, if it does not, whether it is listed in Part 3.

Part 1 is divided into two sub-sections: List A lists wastes which are classified as hazardous by Article 1(1)(a) of the Basel Convention, and therefore covered by the export prohibition, and List B lists wastes which are not covered by Article 1(1)(a) of the Basel Convention, and therefore not covered by the export prohibition.

Thus, if a waste is listed in Part 1, a check must be made to ascertain whether it is listed in List A or in List B. Only if a waste is not listed in either List A or List B of Part 1, must a check be made to ascertain whether it is listed either among the hazardous waste listed in Part 2 (i.e. types of waste marked with an asterisk) or in Part 3, and if this is the case, it is covered by the export prohibition.

3. Wastes listed in List B of Part 1 or which are among the non-hazardous waste listed in Part 2 (i.e. wastes not marked with an asterisk) are covered by the export prohibition 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 submission to the procedure of prior written notification and consent, when taking into account the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III to Directive 91/689/EEC; or
 - (b) prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Part 1⁽⁴⁶⁾

List A (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 B.

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:

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- 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 B, 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 electrorefining and electrowinning operations
- A1120 Waste sludges, excluding anode slimes, from electrolyte purification systems in copper electrorefining and electrowinning 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 B⁽⁴⁷⁾
- A1160 Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
- A1170 Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous
- A1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap⁽⁴⁸⁾ containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, 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 B, B1110)⁽⁴⁹⁾
- A1190 Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB⁽⁵⁰⁾, lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents, to the extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics
- 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 list B

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- A2030 Waste catalysts but excluding such wastes specified on list B
- 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 B, 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 B, 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 contaminated 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 B (note the related entry on list B, 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 B
- A3090 Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B, 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 (note the related entry on list B, B3090)
- A3110 Fellmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list B, 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 B
- 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, dichloro-ethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- A3180 Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more⁽⁵¹⁾
- A3190 Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment of organic materials
- A3200 Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, containing tar (note the related entry on list B 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 B
- 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⁽⁵²⁾, or unfit for their originally intended use
- A4040 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals⁽⁵³⁾
- 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 B (note the related entry on list B, B4010)
- A4080 Wastes of an explosive nature (but excluding such wastes specified on list B)
- A4090 Waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those specified in the corresponding entry on list B (note the related entry on list B, B2120)
- A4100 Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases but excluding such wastes specified on list B
- A4110 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:
— any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
— any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-dioxin
- A4120 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides
- A4130 Waste 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⁽⁵²⁾ chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex III hazard characteristics

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

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 B (note the related entry on list B, B2060)
List B (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)
- Selenium 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 A 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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- B1050 Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics⁽⁵⁴⁾
- 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⁽⁵⁵⁾
- 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:
 - Galvanising slab zinc top dross (>90 % Zn)
 - Galvanising 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⁽⁵⁶⁾ (including printed circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, 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 A, A1180)
 - Electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires) destined for direct re-use⁽⁵⁷⁾ and not for recycling or final disposal⁽⁵⁸⁾
- B1115 Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning
- B1120 Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of:

—	Transition Metals, excluding waste	Scandium Vanadium	Titanium Chromium
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Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

	catalysts (spent catalysts, liquid used catalysts or other catalysts) on list A	Manganese Cobalt Copper Yttrium Niobium Hafnium Tungsten	Iron Nickel Zinc Zirconium Molybdenum Tantalum Rhenium
—	Lanthanides (rare earth metals):	Lanthanum Praseodymium Samarium Gadolinium Dysprosium Erbium Ytterbium	Cerium Neodym 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 A, 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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- 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
 - Lithium-Tantalum and Lithium-Niobium containing glass scraps
- B2050 Coal-fired power plant fly-ash, not included on list A (note the related entry on list A, A2060)
- B2060 Spent activated carbon not containing any Annex I constituents to an extent they exhibit Annex III characteristics, for example, carbon resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production (note the related entry on list A A4160)
- B2070 Calcium fluoride sludge
- B2080 Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included on list A (note the related entry on list A, 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 a pH greater than 2 and less than 11,5, which are not corrosive or otherwise hazardous (note the related entry on list A, A4090)
- B2130 Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar⁽⁵⁹⁾(note the related entry on list A A3200)

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

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:

- Scrap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and copolymers, including but not limited to the following⁽⁶⁰⁾:
 - 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⁽⁶¹⁾:
 - Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
 - Perfluoro alkoxy alkane
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro vinyl ether (PFA)
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methylvinyl ether (MFA)
 - Polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
 - Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)

B3020 Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes:

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

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 and 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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

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:

- Wine lees
- Dried and sterilised vegetable waste, residues and byproducts, 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, husks, 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 characteristic

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 A, A3100)

B3100 Leather dust, ash, sludges or flours not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list A, A3090)

B3110 Fellmongery wastes not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list A, A3110)

B3120 Wastes consisting of food dyes

B3130 Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous monomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides

B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations

B4 WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- 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 A, A4070)
- B4020 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 A, A3050)
- B4030 Used single use cameras, with batteries not included on list A

Part 2

Wastes listed in the Annex to Decision 2000/532/EC⁽⁶²⁾

01 WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS

01 01	wastes from mineral excavation
01 01 01	wastes from mineral metalliferous excavation
01 01 02	wastes from mineral non-metalliferous excavation
01 03	wastes from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 04*	acid-generating tailings from processing of sulphide ore
01 03 05*	other tailings containing dangerous substances
01 03 06	tailings other than those mentioned in 01 03 04 and 01 03 05
01 03 07*	other wastes containing dangerous substances from physical and chemical processing of metalliferous minerals
01 03 08	dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 03 07
01 03 09	red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07
01 03 99	wastes not otherwise specified
01 04	wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals
01 04 07*	wastes containing dangerous substances from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 09	waste sand and clays
01 04 10	dusty and powdery wastes other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 11	wastes from potash and rock-salt processing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 12	tailings and other wastes from washing and cleaning of minerals other than those mentioned in 01 04 07 and 01 04 11
01 04 13	wastes from stone cutting and sawing other than those mentioned in 01 04 07
01 04 99	wastes not otherwise specified
01 05	drilling muds and other drilling wastes
01 05 04	fresh-water drilling muds and wastes
01 05 05*	oil-containing drilling muds and wastes
01 05 06*	drilling muds and other drilling wastes containing dangerous substances
01 05 07	barite-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06
01 05 08	chloride-containing drilling muds and wastes other than those mentioned in 01 05 05 and 01 05 06
01 05 99	wastes not otherwise specified

02 WASTES FROM AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION AND PROCESSING

02 01	wastes from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing
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 06	animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site
02 01 07	wastes from forestry

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

02 01 08*	agrochemical waste containing dangerous substances
02 01 09	agrochemical waste other than those mentioned in 02 01 08
02 01 10	waste metal
02 01 99	wastes 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	materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 02 04	sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 02 99	wastes not otherwise specified
02 03	wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and fermentation
02 03 01	sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation
02 03 02	wastes from preserving agents
02 03 03	wastes 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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

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	wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	wastes from spirits distillation
02 07 03	wastes 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 PANELS AND FURNITURE, PULP, PAPER AND CARDBOARD
03 01	wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture
03 01 01	waste bark and cork
03 01 04*	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer containing dangerous substances
03 01 05	sawdust, shavings, cuttings, wood, particle board and veneer other than those mentioned in 03 01 04
03 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
03 02	wastes from wood preservation
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 02 05*	other wood preservatives containing dangerous substances

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

03 02 99	wood preservatives not otherwise specified
03 03	wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing
03 03 01	waste bark and wood
03 03 02	green liquor sludge (from recovery of cooking liquor)
03 03 05	de-inking sludges from paper recycling
03 03 07	mechanically separated rejects from pulping of waste paper and cardboard
03 03 08	wastes from sorting of paper and cardboard destined for recycling
03 03 09	lime mud waste
03 03 10	fibre rejects, fibre-, filler- and coating sludges from mechanical separation
03 03 11	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10
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 wastes
04 01 02	liming waste
04 01 03*	degreasing wastes 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	wastes from dressing and finishing
04 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
04 02	wastes from the textile industry
04 02 09	wastes from composite materials (impregnated textile, elastomer, plastomer)

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

04 02 10	organic matter from natural products (e.g. grease, wax)
04 02 14*	wastes from finishing containing organic solvents
04 02 15	wastes from finishing other than those mentioned in 04 02 14
04 02 16*	dye-stuffs and pigments containing dangerous substances
04 02 17	dye-stuffs and pigments other than those mentioned in 04 02 16
04 02 19*	sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
04 02 20	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 04 02 19
04 02 21	wastes from unprocessed textile fibres
04 02 22	wastes from processed textile fibres
04 02 99	wastes not otherwise specified

05 WASTES FROM PETROLEUM REFINING, NATURAL GAS PURIFICATION AND PYROLYTIC TREATMENT OF COAL

05 01	wastes from petroleum refining
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*	oily sludges from maintenance operations of the plant or equipment
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 11*	wastes from cleaning of fuels with bases
05 01 12*	oil containing acids
05 01 13	boiler feedwater sludges
05 01 14	wastes from cooling columns
05 01 15*	spent filter clays

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

05 01 16	sulphur-containing wastes from petroleum desulphurisation
05 01 17	bitumen
05 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
05 06	wastes from the pyrolytic treatment of coal
05 06 01*	acid tars
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 and transportation
05 07 01*	wastes containing mercury
05 07 02	wastes containing sulphur
05 07 99	wastes not otherwise specified

06 WASTES FROM INORGANIC CHEMICAL PROCESSES

06 01	wastes from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use (MFSU) of acids
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 06*	other acids
06 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 02	wastes from the MFSU of bases
06 02 01*	calcium hydroxide
06 02 03*	ammonium hydroxide
06 02 04*	sodium and potassium hydroxide
06 02 05*	other bases
06 02 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 03	wastes from the MFSU of salts and their solutions and metallic oxides
06 03 11*	solid salts and solutions containing cyanides

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

06 03 13*	solid salts and solutions containing heavy metals
06 03 14	solid salts and solutions other than those mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13
06 03 15*	metallic oxides containing heavy metals
06 03 16	metallic oxides other than those mentioned in 06 03 15
06 03 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 04	metal-containing wastes other than those mentioned in 06 03
06 04 03*	wastes containing arsenic
06 04 04*	wastes containing mercury
06 04 05*	wastes 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 the MFSU of sulphur chemicals, sulphur chemical processes and desulphurisation processes
06 06 02*	wastes containing dangerous sulphides
06 06 03	wastes containing sulphides other than those mentioned in 06 06 02
06 06 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 07	wastes from the MFSU of halogens and halogen chemical processes
06 07 01*	wastes containing asbestos from electrolysis
06 07 02*	activated carbon from chlorine production
06 07 03*	barium sulphate sludge containing mercury
06 07 04*	solutions and acids, e.g. contact acid
06 07 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 08	wastes from the MFSU of silicon and silicon derivatives
06 08 02*	wastes containing dangerous chlorosilanes
06 08 99	wastes not otherwise specified

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

06 09	wastes from the MSFU of phosphorous chemicals and phosphorous chemical processes
06 09 02	phosphorous slag
06 09 03*	calcium-based reaction wastes containing or contaminated with dangerous substances
06 09 04	calcium-based reaction wastes other than those mentioned in 06 09 03
06 09 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 10	wastes from the MFSU of nitrogen chemicals, nitrogen chemical processes and fertiliser manufacture
06 10 02*	wastes containing dangerous substances
06 10 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 11	wastes from the manufacture of inorganic pigments and opacifiers
06 11 01	calcium-based reaction wastes from titanium dioxide production
06 11 99	wastes not otherwise specified
06 13	wastes from inorganic chemical processes not otherwise specified
06 13 01*	inorganic plant protection products, wood-preserving agents and other biocides.
06 13 02*	spent activated carbon (except 06 07 02)
06 13 03	carbon black
06 13 04*	wastes from asbestos processing
06 13 05*	soot
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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

07 01 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 01 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 01 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 01 10*	other filter cakes and 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 and spent absorbents
07 02 10*	other filter cakes and 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 14*	wastes from additives containing dangerous substances
07 02 15	wastes from additives other than those mentioned in 07 02 14
07 02 16*	wastes containing dangerous silicones
07 02 17	waste containing silicones other than those mentioned in 07 02 16
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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

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 and spent absorbents
07 03 10*	other filter cakes and 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 plant protection products (except 02 01 08 and 02 01 09), wood preserving agents (except 03 02) and other biocides
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 and spent absorbents
07 04 10*	other filter cakes and 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 13*	solid wastes containing dangerous substances
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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

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 and spent absorbents
07 05 10*	other filter cakes and 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 13*	solid wastes containing dangerous substances
07 05 14	solid wastes other than those mentioned in 07 05 13
07 05 99	wastes not otherwise specified
07 06	wastes from the MFSU of fats, grease, soaps, detergents, disinfectants and cosmetics
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 and spent absorbents
07 06 10*	other filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 06 11*	sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
07 06 12	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 07 06 11
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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

07 07 07*	halogenated still bottoms and reaction residues
07 07 08*	other still bottoms and reaction residues
07 07 09*	halogenated filter cakes and spent absorbents
07 07 10*	other filter cakes and 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*	waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
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	aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15
08 01 17*	wastes from paint or varnish removal containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances
08 01 18	wastes 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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

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 07	aqueous sludges containing ink
08 03 08	aqueous liquid waste containing ink
08 03 12*	waste ink containing dangerous substances
08 03 13	waste ink other than those mentioned in 08 03 12
08 03 14*	ink sludges containing dangerous substances
08 03 15	ink sludges other than those mentioned in 08 03 14
08 03 16*	waste etching solutions
08 03 17*	waste printing toner containing dangerous substances
08 03 18	waste printing toner other than those mentioned in 08 03 17
08 03 19*	disperse oil
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

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

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 containing 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 17*	rosin oil
08 04 99	wastes not otherwise specified
08 05	wastes not otherwise specified in 08
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*	wastes containing silver from on-site treatment of photographic wastes
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 13*	aqueous liquid waste from on-site reclamation of silver other than those mentioned in 09 01 06

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

09 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
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10 WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES

10 01	wastes from power stations and other combustion plants (except 19)
10 01 01	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust (excluding boiler dust mentioned in 10 01 04)
10 01 02	coal fly ash
10 01 03	fly ash from peat and untreated wood
10 01 04*	oil fly ash and boiler dust
10 01 05	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in solid form
10 01 07	calcium-based reaction wastes from flue-gas desulphurisation in sludge form
10 01 09*	sulphuric acid
10 01 13*	fly ash from emulsified hydrocarbons used as fuel
10 01 14*	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration containing dangerous substances
10 01 15	bottom ash, slag and boiler dust from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 14
10 01 16*	fly ash from co-incineration containing dangerous substances
10 01 17	fly ash from co-incineration other than those mentioned in 10 01 16
10 01 18*	wastes from gas cleaning containing dangerous substances
10 01 19	wastes from gas cleaning other than those mentioned in 10 01 05, 10 01 07 and 10 01 18
10 01 20*	sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
10 01 21	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 01 20
10 01 22*	aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing containing dangerous substances
10 01 23	aqueous sludges from boiler cleansing other than those mentioned in 10 01 22

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 01 24	sands from fluidised beds
10 01 25	wastes from fuel storage and preparation of coal-fired power plants
10 01 26	wastes from cooling-water treatment
10 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
[^{XI} 10 02	wastes from the iron and steel industry
10 02 02	unprocessed slag
10 02 07*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 02 08	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 07
10 02 10	mill scales
10 02 11*	wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil
10 02 12	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 11
10 02 13*	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 02 14	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 02 13
10 02 15	other sludges and filter cakes]
10 01 15	other sludges and filter cakes
10 02 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 03	wastes from aluminium thermal metallurgy
10 03 02	anode scraps
10 03 04	primary production slags
10 03 05	waste alumina
10 03 08*	salt slags from secondary production
10 03 09*	black drosses from secondary production
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 17*	tar-containing wastes from anode manufacture
10 03 18	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 03 17

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 03 19*	flue-gas dust containing dangerous substances
10 03 20	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 03 19
10 03 21*	other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) containing dangerous substances
10 03 22	other particulates and dust (including ball-mill dust) other than those mentioned in 10 03 21
10 03 23*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 03 24	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 23
10 03 25*	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 03 26	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 25
10 03 27*	wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil
10 03 28	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 03 27
10 03 29*	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses containing dangerous substances
10 03 30	wastes from treatment of salt slags and black drosses other than those mentioned in 10 03 29
10 03 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 04	wastes from lead thermal metallurgy
10 04 01*	slags from primary and secondary production
10 04 02*	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 04 03*	calcium arsenate
10 04 04*	flue-gas dust
10 04 05*	other particulates and dust
10 04 06*	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 04 07*	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 04 09*	wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil
10 04 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 04 09

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 04 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 05	wastes from zinc thermal metallurgy
10 05 01	slags from primary and secondary production
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 and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 05 08*	wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil
10 05 09	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 05 08
10 05 10*	dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities
10 05 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 05 10
10 05 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 06	wastes from copper thermal metallurgy
10 06 01	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 06 02	slags from primary and secondary production
10 06 03*	flue-gas dust
10 06 04	other particulates and dust
10 06 06*	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 06 07*	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 06 09*	wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil
10 06 10	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 06 09
10 06 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 07	wastes from silver, gold and platinum thermal metallurgy
10 07 01	slags from primary and secondary production
10 07 02	dross and skimmings from primary and secondary production
10 07 03	solid wastes from gas treatment
10 07 04	other particulates and dust
10 07 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 07 07*	wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil
10 07 08	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 07 07
10 07 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 08	wastes from other non-ferrous thermal metallurgy
10 08 04*	particulates and dust
10 08 08*	salt slag from primary and secondary production
10 08 09*	other slags
10 08 10*	dross and skimmings that are flammable or emit, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities
10 08 11	dross and skimmings other than those mentioned in 10 08 10
10 08 12*	tar-containing wastes from anode manufacture
10 08 13	carbon-containing wastes from anode manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 08 12
10 08 14	anode scrap
10 08 15*	flue-gas dust containing dangerous substances
10 08 16	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 08 15
10 08 17*	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 08 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 17
10 08 19*	wastes from cooling-water treatment containing oil
10 08 20	wastes from cooling-water treatment other than those mentioned in 10 08 19
10 08 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 09	wastes from casting of ferrous pieces
10 09 03	furnace slag
10 09 05*	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring containing dangerous substances

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 09 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 05
10 09 07*	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring containing dangerous substances
10 09 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 09 07
10 09 09*	flue-gas dust containing dangerous substances
10 09 10	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 09 09
10 09 11*	other particulates containing dangerous substances
10 09 12	other particulates other than those mentioned in 10 09 11
10 09 13*	waste binders containing dangerous substances
10 09 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 09 13
10 09 15*	waste crack-indicating agent containing dangerous substances
10 09 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 09 15
10 09 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 10	wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces
10 10 03	furnace slag
10 10 05*	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring containing dangerous substances
10 10 06	casting cores and moulds which have not undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 10 05
10 10 07*	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring containing dangerous substances
10 10 08	casting cores and moulds which have undergone pouring other than those mentioned in 10 10 07
10 10 09*	flue-gas dust containing dangerous substances

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 10 10	flue-gas dust other than those mentioned in 10 10 09
10 10 11*	other particulates containing dangerous substances
10 10 12	other particulates other than those mentioned in 10 10 11
10 10 13*	waste binders containing dangerous substances
10 10 14	waste binders other than those mentioned in 10 10 13
10 10 15*	waste crack-indicating agent containing dangerous substances
10 10 16	waste crack-indicating agent other than those mentioned in 10 10 15
10 10 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 11	wastes from manufacture of glass and glass products
10 11 03	waste glass-based fibrous materials
10 11 05	particulates and dust
10 11 09*	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing containing dangerous substances
10 11 10	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing other than those mentioned in 10 11 09
10 11 11*	waste glass in small particles and glass powder containing heavy metals (e.g. from cathode ray tubes)
10 11 12	waste glass other than those mentioned in 10 11 11
10 11 13*	glass-polishing and -grinding sludge containing dangerous substances
10 11 14	glass-polishing and -grinding sludge other than those mentioned in 10 11 13
10 11 15*	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 11 16	solid wastes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 15
10 11 17*	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment containing dangerous substances

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 11 18	sludges and filter cakes from flue-gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 17
10 11 19*	solid wastes from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
10 11 20	solid wastes from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 10 11 19
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 03	particulates and dust
10 12 05	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 12 06	discarded molds
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)
10 12 09*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 12 10	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 12 09
10 12 11*	wastes from glazing containing heavy metals
10 12 12	wastes from glazing other than those mentioned in 10 12 11
10 12 13	sludge from on-site effluent treatment
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 04	wastes from calcination and hydration of lime
10 13 06	particulates and dust (except 10 13 12 and 10 13 13)
10 13 07	sludges and filter cakes from gas treatment
10 13 09*	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture containing asbestos
10 13 10	wastes from asbestos-cement manufacture other than those mentioned in 10 13 09

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10
10 13 12*	solid wastes from gas treatment containing dangerous substances
10 13 13	solid wastes from gas treatment other than those mentioned in 10 13 12
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge
10 13 99	wastes not otherwise specified
10 14	waste from crematoria
10 14 01*	waste from gas cleaning containing mercury

11 WASTES FROM CHEMICAL SURFACE TREATMENT AND COATING OF METALS AND OTHER MATERIALS; NON-FERROUS HYDRO# METALLURGY

11 01	wastes from chemical surface treatment and coating of metals and other materials (e.g. galvanic processes, zinc coating processes, pickling processes, etching, phosphatising, alkaline degreasing, anodising)
11 01 05*	pickling acids
11 01 06*	acids not otherwise specified
11 01 07*	pickling bases
11 01 08*	phosphatising sludges
11 01 09*	sludges and filter cakes containing dangerous substances
11 01 10	sludges and filter cakes other than those mentioned in 11 01 09
11 01 11*	aqueous rinsing liquids containing dangerous substances
11 01 12	aqueous rinsing liquids other than those mentioned in 11 01 11
11 01 13*	degreasing wastes containing dangerous substances
11 01 14	degreasing wastes other than those mentioned in 11 01 13
11 01 15*	eluate and sludges from membrane systems or ion exchange systems containing dangerous substances
11 01 16*	saturated or spent ion exchange resins

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

11 01 98*	other wastes containing dangerous substances
11 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
11 02	wastes from non-ferrous hydrometallurgical processes
11 02 02*	sludges from zinc hydrometallurgy (including Jarosite, goethite)
11 02 03	wastes from the production of anodes for aqueous electrolytical processes
11 02 05*	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes containing dangerous substances
11 02 06	wastes from copper hydrometallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 11 02 05
11 02 07*	other wastes containing dangerous substances
11 02 99	wastes not otherwise specified
11 03	sludges and solids from tempering processes
11 03 01*	wastes containing cyanide
11 03 02*	other wastes
11 05	wastes from hot galvanising processes
11 05 01	hard zinc
11 05 02	zinc ash
11 05 03*	solid wastes from gas treatment
11 05 04*	spent flux
11 05 99	wastes not otherwise specified

12 WASTES FROM SHAPING AND PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS AND PLASTICS

12 01	wastes from shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics
12 01 01	ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 02	ferrous metal dust and particles
12 01 03	non-ferrous metal filings and turnings
12 01 04	non-ferrous metal dust and particles
12 01 05	plastics shavings and turnings

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

12 01 06*	mineral-based machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions)
12 01 07*	mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions)
12 01 08*	machining emulsions and solutions containing halogens
12 01 09*	machining emulsions and solutions free of halogens
12 01 10*	synthetic machining oils
12 01 12*	spent waxes and fats
12 01 13	welding wastes
12 01 14*	machining sludges containing dangerous substances
12 01 15	machining sludges other than those mentioned in 12 01 14
12 01 16*	waste blasting material containing dangerous substances
12 01 17	waste blasting material other than those mentioned in 12 01 16
12 01 18*	metal sludge (grinding, honing and lapping sludge) containing oil
12 01 19*	readily biodegradable machining oil
12 01 20*	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials containing dangerous substances
12 01 21	spent grinding bodies and grinding materials other than those mentioned in 12 01 20
12 01 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 wastes

13 OIL WASTES AND WASTES OF LIQUID FUELS (EXCEPT EDIBLE OILS, AND THOSE IN CHAPTERS 05, 12 AND 19)

13 01	waste hydraulic oils
13 01 01*	hydraulic oils, containing PCBs ^a
13 01 04*	chlorinated emulsions

^a For the purpose of this list of wastes, PCBs will be defined as in Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT) (OJ L 243, 24.9.1996, p. 31).

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

13 01 05*	non-chlorinated emulsions
13 01 09*	mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 10*	mineral based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils
13 01 11*	synthetic hydraulic oils
13 01 12*	readily biodegradable hydraulic oils
13 01 13*	other hydraulic oils
13 02	waste engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 04*	mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 05*	mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 06*	synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 07*	readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 02 08*	other engine, gear and lubricating oils
13 03	waste insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 01*	insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs
13 03 06*	mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01
13 03 07*	mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 08*	synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 09*	readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils
13 03 10*	other 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*	solids from grit chambers and oil/water separators
13 05 02*	sludges from oil/water separators

a For the purpose of this list of wastes, PCBs will be defined as in Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT) (OJ L 243, 24.9.1996, p. 31).

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

13 05 03*	interceptor sludges
13 05 06*	oil from oil/water separators
13 05 07*	oily water from oil/water separators
13 05 08*	mixtures of wastes from grit chambers and oil/water separators
13 07	wastes of liquid fuels
13 07 01*	fuel oil and diesel
13 07 02*	petrol
13 07 03*	other fuels (including mixtures)
13 08	oil wastes not otherwise specified
13 08 01*	desalter sludges or emulsions
13 08 02*	other emulsions
13 08 99*	wastes not otherwise specified

a For the purpose of this list of wastes, PCBs will be defined as in Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT) (OJ L 243, 24.9.1996, p. 31).

14 WASTE ORGANIC SOLVENTS, REFRIGERANTS AND PROPELLANTS (EXCEPT 07 AND 08)

14 06	waste organic solvents, refrigerants and foam/aerosol propellants
14 06 01*	chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
14 06 02*	other halogenated solvents and solvent mixtures
14 06 03*	other solvents and solvent mixtures
14 06 04*	sludges or solid wastes containing halogenated solvents
14 06 05*	sludges or solid wastes containing other solvents

15 WASTE PACKAGING; ABSORBENTS, WIPING CLOTHS, FILTER MATERIALS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

15 01	packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
15 01 01	paper and cardboard packaging
15 01 02	plastic packaging
15 01 03	wooden packaging
15 01 04	metallic packaging

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

15 01 05	composite packaging
15 01 06	mixed packaging
15 01 07	glass packaging
15 01 09	textile packaging
15 01 10*	packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances
15 01 11*	metallic packaging containing a dangerous solid porous matrix (e.g. asbestos), including empty pressure containers
15 02	absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing
15 02 02*	absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), 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 from different means of transport (including off-road machinery) and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles and vehicle maintenance (except 13, 14, 16 06 and 16 08)
16 01 03	end-of-life tyres
16 01 04*	end-of-life vehicles
16 01 06	end-of-life vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components
16 01 07*	oil filters
16 01 08*	components containing mercury
16 01 09*	components containing PCBs
16 01 10*	explosive components (e.g. air bags)
16 01 11*	brake pads containing asbestos

a Hazardous components from electrical and electronic equipment may include accumulators and batteries mentioned in 16 06 and marked as hazardous, mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass etc.

b For the purpose of this entry, transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum. These metals or their compounds are dangerous if they are classified as dangerous substances. The classification of dangerous substances shall determine which among those transition metals and which transition metal compounds are hazardous.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

16 01 12	brake pads other than those mentioned in 16 01 11
16 01 13*	brake fluids
16 01 14*	antifreeze fluids containing dangerous substances
16 01 15	antifreeze fluids other than those mentioned in 16 01 14
16 01 16	tanks for liquefied gas
16 01 17	ferrous metal
16 01 18	non-ferrous metal
16 01 19	plastic
16 01 20	glass
16 01 21*	hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 and 16 01 13 and 16 01 14
16 01 22	components not otherwise specified
16 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
16 02	wastes from electrical and electronic equipment
16 02 09*	transformers and capacitors containing PCBs
16 02 10*	discarded equipment containing or contaminated by PCBs other than those mentioned in 16 02 09
16 02 11*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC
16 02 12*	discarded equipment containing free asbestos
16 02 13*	discarded equipment containing hazardous components ^a 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	components removed from discarded equipment other than those mentioned in 16 02 15

a Hazardous components from electrical and electronic equipment may include accumulators and batteries mentioned in 16 06 and marked as hazardous, mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass etc.

b For the purpose of this entry, transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum. These metals or their compounds are dangerous if they are classified as dangerous substances. The classification of dangerous substances shall determine which among those transition metals and which transition metal compounds are hazardous.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

16 03	off-specification batches and unused products
16 03 03*	inorganic wastes containing dangerous substances
16 03 04	inorganic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 03
16 03 05*	organic wastes containing dangerous substances
16 03 06	organic wastes other than those mentioned in 16 03 05
16 04	waste explosives
16 04 01*	waste ammunition
16 04 02*	fireworks wastes
16 04 03*	other waste explosives
16 05	gases in pressure containers and discarded chemicals
16 05 04*	gases in pressure containers (including halons) containing dangerous substances
16 05 05	gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04
16 05 06*	laboratory chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances including mixtures of laboratory chemicals
16 05 07*	discarded inorganic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
16 05 08*	discarded organic chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances
16 05 09	discarded chemicals other than those mentioned in 16 05 06, 16 05 07 or 16 05 08
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

a Hazardous components from electrical and electronic equipment may include accumulators and batteries mentioned in 16 06 and marked as hazardous, mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass etc.

b For the purpose of this entry, transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum. These metals or their compounds are dangerous if they are classified as dangerous substances. The classification of dangerous substances shall determine which among those transition metals and which transition metal compounds are hazardous.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

16 06 06*	separately collected electrolyte from batteries and accumulators
16 07	wastes from transport tank, storage tank and barrel cleaning (except 05 and 13)
16 07 08*	wastes containing oil
16 07 09*	wastes containing other dangerous substances
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 ^b or dangerous transition metal compounds
16 08 03	spent catalysts containing transition metals or transition metal compounds not otherwise specified
16 08 04	spent fluid catalytic cracking catalysts (except 16 08 07)
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
16 09	oxidising substances
16 09 01*	permanganates, e.g. potassium permanganate
16 09 02*	chromates, e.g. potassium chromate, potassium or sodium dichromate
16 09 03*	peroxides, e.g. hydrogen peroxide
16 09 04*	oxidising substances, not otherwise specified
16 10	aqueous liquid wastes destined for off-site treatment
16 10 01*	aqueous liquid wastes containing dangerous substances
16 10 02	aqueous liquid wastes other than those mentioned in 16 10 01

a Hazardous components from electrical and electronic equipment may include accumulators and batteries mentioned in 16 06 and marked as hazardous, mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass etc.

b For the purpose of this entry, transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum. These metals or their compounds are dangerous if they are classified as dangerous substances. The classification of dangerous substances shall determine which among those transition metals and which transition metal compounds are hazardous.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

16 10 03*	aqueous concentrates containing dangerous substances
16 10 04	aqueous concentrates other than those mentioned in 16 10 03
16 11	waste linings and refractories
16 11 01*	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes containing dangerous substances
16 11 02	carbon-based linings and refractories from metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 01
16 11 03*	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes containing dangerous substances
16 11 04	other linings and refractories from metallurgical processes other than those mentioned in 16 11 03
16 11 05*	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes containing dangerous substances
16 11 06	linings and refractories from non-metallurgical processes others than those mentioned in 16 11 05
a	Hazardous components from electrical and electronic equipment may include accumulators and batteries mentioned in 16 06 and marked as hazardous, mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass etc.
b	For the purpose of this entry, transition metals are: scandium, vanadium, manganese, cobalt, copper, yttrium, niobium, hafnium, tungsten, titanium, chromium, iron, nickel, zinc, zirconium, molybdenum and tantalum. These metals or their compounds are dangerous if they are classified as dangerous substances. The classification of dangerous substances shall determine which among those transition metals and which transition metal compounds are hazardous.

17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)

17 01	concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics
17 01 01	concrete
17 01 02	bricks
17 01 03	tiles and ceramics
17 01 06*	mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06
17 02	wood, glass and plastic

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

17 02 01	wood
17 02 02	glass
17 02 03	plastic
17 02 04*	glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances
17 03	bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products
17 03 01*	bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 03 02	bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01
17 03 03*	coal tar and tarred 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 09*	metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances
17 04 10*	cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances
17 04 11	cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10
17 05	soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones 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 05 07*	track ballast containing dangerous substances
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

17 06	insulation materials and asbestos-containing construction materials
17 06 01*	insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 03*	other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances
17 06 04	insulation materials other than those mentioned in 17 06 01 and 17 06 03
17 06 05*	construction materials containing asbestos
17 08	gypsum-based construction material
17 08 01*	gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances
17 08 02	gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01
17 09	other construction and demolition wastes
17 09 01*	construction and demolition wastes containing mercury
17 09 02*	construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (e.g. PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors)
17 09 03*	other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03
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*	wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 01 04	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

	prevent 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*	wastes whose collection and disposal is subject to special requirements in order to prevent infection
18 02 03	wastes whose collection and disposal is not subject to special requirements in order to prevent 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 MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

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
a	Stabilisation 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 (e.g. liquid into solid) by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.
b	A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

19 01 06*	aqueous liquid wastes from gas treatment and other aqueous liquid wastes
19 01 07*	solid wastes 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 wastes containing dangerous substances
19 01 18	pyrolysis wastes other than those mentioned in 19 01 17
19 01 19	sands from fluidised beds
19 01 99	wastes not otherwise specified
19 02	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
19 02 03	premixed wastes composed only of non hazardous wastes
19 02 04*	premixed wastes composed of at least one hazardous waste
19 02 05*	sludges from physico/chemical treatment containing dangerous substances
19 02 06	sludges from physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05
19 02 07*	oil and concentrates from separation
19 02 08*	liquid combustible wastes containing dangerous substances

a Stabilisation 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 (e.g. liquid into solid) by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.

b A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

19 02 09*	solid combustible wastes containing dangerous substances
19 02 10	combustible wastes other than those mentioned in 19 02 08 and 19 02 09
19 02 11*	other wastes containing dangerous substances
19 02 99	wastes not otherwise specified
19 03	stabilised/solidified wastes ^a
19 03 04*	wastes marked as hazardous, partly ^b stabilised
19 03 05	stabilised wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 04
19 03 06*	wastes marked as hazardous, solidified
19 03 07	solidified wastes other than those mentioned in 19 03 06
19 04	vitriified waste and wastes from vitrification
19 04 01	vitriified waste
19 04 02*	fly ash and other flue-gas treatment wastes
19 04 03*	non-vitriified solid phase
19 04 04	aqueous liquid wastes from vitriified waste tempering
19 05	wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01	non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
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 03	liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 04	digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 05	liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste

a Stabilisation 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 (e.g. liquid into solid) by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.

b A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

19 06 06	digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 06 99	wastes not otherwise specified
19 07	landfill leachate
19 07 02*	landfill leachate containing dangerous substances
19 07 03	landfill leachate other than those mentioned in 19 07 02
19 08	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
19 08 01	screenings
19 08 02	waste from desanding
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 08*	membrane system waste containing heavy metals
19 08 09	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation containing only edible oil and fats
19 08 10*	grease and oil mixture from oil/water separation other than those mentioned in 19 08 09
19 08 11*	sludges containing dangerous substances from biological treatment of industrial waste water
19 08 12	sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11
19 08 13*	sludges containing dangerous substances from other treatment of industrial waste water
19 08 14	sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13
19 08 99	wastes not otherwise specified

a Stabilisation 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 (e.g. liquid into solid) by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.

b A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

19 09	wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption 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 wastes
19 10 01	iron and steel waste
19 10 02	non-ferrous waste
19 10 03*	fluff — light fraction and dust containing dangerous substances
19 10 04	fluff — light fraction and dust other than those mentioned in 19 10 03
19 10 05*	other fractions containing dangerous substances
19 10 06	other fractions other than those mentioned in 19 10 05
19 11	wastes from oil regeneration
19 11 01*	spent filter clays
19 11 02*	acid tars
19 11 03*	aqueous liquid wastes
19 11 04*	wastes from cleaning of fuel with bases
19 11 05*	sludges from on-site effluent treatment containing dangerous substances
19 11 06	sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 19 11 05
19 11 07*	wastes from flue-gas cleaning
a	Stabilisation 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 (e.g. liquid into solid) by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.
b	A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

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Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

19 11 99	wastes not otherwise specified
19 12	wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (e.g. sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified
19 12 01	paper and cardboard
19 12 02	ferrous metal
19 12 03	non-ferrous metal
19 12 04	plastic and rubber
19 12 05	glass
19 12 06*	wood containing dangerous substances
19 12 07	wood other than that mentioned in 19 12 06
19 12 08	textiles
19 12 09	minerals (e.g. sand, stones)
19 12 10	combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)
19 12 11*	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of waste containing dangerous substances
19 12 12	other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	wastes from soil and groundwater remediation
19 13 01*	solid wastes from soil remediation containing dangerous substances
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01
19 13 03*	sludges from soil remediation containing dangerous substances
19 13 04	sludges from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 03
19 13 05*	sludges from groundwater remediation containing dangerous substances
19 13 06	sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05
a	Stabilisation 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 (e.g. liquid into solid) by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.
b	A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

19 13 07*	aqueous liquid wastes and aqueous concentrates from groundwater remediation containing dangerous substances
19 13 08	aqueous liquid wastes and aqueous concentrates from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 07
a	Stabilisation 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 (e.g. liquid into solid) by using additives without changing the chemical properties of the waste.
b	A waste is considered as partly stabilised if after the stabilisation process dangerous constituents which have not been changed completely into non-dangerous constituents could be released into the environment in the short, middle or long term.

20 MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS

20 01	separately collected fractions (except 15 01)
20 01 01	paper and cardboard
20 01 02	glass
20 01 08	biodegradable kitchen and canteen 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 23*	discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons
20 01 25	edible oil and fat
20 01 26*	oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 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
a	Hazardous components from electrical and electronic equipment may include accumulators and batteries mentioned in 16 06 and marked as hazardous, mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass, etc.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

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*	batteries and accumulators included in 16 06 01, 16 06 02 or 16 06 03 and unsorted batteries and accumulators containing these batteries
20 01 34	batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33
20 01 35*	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components ^a
20 01 36	discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35
20 01 37*	wood containing dangerous substances
20 01 38	wood other than that mentioned in 20 01 37
20 01 39	plastics
20 01 40	metals
20 01 41	wastes from chimney sweeping
20 01 99	other fractions not otherwise specified
20 02	garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)
20 02 01	biodegradable waste
20 02 02	soil and stones
20 02 03	other non-biodegradable 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
20 03 06	waste from sewage cleaning
20 03 07	bulky waste
20 03 99	municipal wastes not otherwise specified

^a Hazardous components from electrical and electronic equipment may include accumulators and batteries mentioned in 16 06 and marked as hazardous, mercury switches, glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass, etc.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

Part 3

List A (Annex II to the Basel Convention)⁽⁶³⁾

Y46 Waste collected from households⁽⁶⁴⁾

Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

List B (Waste from Appendix 4, Part II of the OECD Decision)⁽⁶⁵⁾

Metal bearing wastes

AA 010	261900	Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel ^a
AA 060	262050	Vanadium ashes and residues ^a
AA 190	810420 ex 810430	Magnesium waste and scrap that is flammable, pyrophoric or emits, upon contact with water, flammable gases in dangerous quantities

a 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.

Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

AB 030		Wastes from non-cyanide based systems which arise from surface treatment of metals
AB 070		Sands used in foundry operations
AB 120	ex 281290 ex 3824	Inorganic halide compounds, not elsewhere specified or included
AB150	ex 382490	Unrefined calcium sulphite and calcium sulphate from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD)

Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

AC060	ex 381900	Hydraulic fluids
AC070	ex 382000	Antifreeze fluids
AC080	ex 381900	Brake fluids
AC150		Chlorofluorocarbons
AC160		Halons

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F5} ANNEX VIII

GUIDELINES ON ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND MANAGEMENT (ARTICLE 49)

I.

Guidelines adopted under the Basel Convention:

1. Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management of Biomedical and Health Care Wastes (Y1; Y3)⁽⁶⁶⁾;
2. Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Lead Acid Batteries⁽⁶⁶⁾;
3. Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Management of the Full and Partial Dismantling of Ships⁽⁶⁶⁾;
4. Technical Guidelines on the Environmentally Sound Recycling/Reclamation of Metals and Metal Compounds (R4)⁽⁶⁷⁾;
5. Updated General Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)⁽⁶⁸⁾;
6. Updated Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs) or Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)⁽⁶⁸⁾;
7. Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with the Pesticides Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Mirex or Toxaphene or with HCB as an Industrial Chemical⁽⁶⁸⁾;
8. Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Consisting of, Containing or Contaminated with 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis (4 chlorophenyl)ethane (DDT)⁽⁶⁸⁾;
9. Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes Containing or Contaminated with Unintentionally Produced Polychlorinated Dibenzop-dioxins (PCDDs), Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans (PCDFs), Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) or Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)⁽⁶⁸⁾.

II. Guidelines adopted by the OECD:

Technical guidance for the environmentally sound management of specific waste streams:

Used and scrap personal computers⁽⁶⁹⁾.

III. Guidelines adopted by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO):

Guidelines on ship recycling⁽⁷⁰⁾.

IV. Guidelines adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO):

Safety and health in shipbreaking: guidelines for Asian countries and Turkey⁽⁷¹⁾.]

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

ANNEX IX

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR REPORTS BY
 MEMBER STATES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 51(2)

<p>Article 11(1)(a)</p>	<p>Information on the measures taken to prohibit generally or partially shipments of waste between Member States In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied? Yes No <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please provide details of the measures taken: </p> <p>Additional remarks: </p> <p>Information on the measures taken to object systematically to shipments of waste between Member States In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied? Yes No <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please provide details of the measures taken: </p> <p>Additional remarks: </p>
<p>Article 11(1)(e)</p>	<p>Information on the prohibition of the import of waste</p> <p>Has this provision been applied? Yes No <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please provide details of the measures taken: </p>

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

<p>Article 33</p>	<p>Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste exclusively within their jurisdiction</p> <p>Is there a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within the jurisdiction?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>(please tick ✓ as appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If there is such a system, do you apply the system provided for in Titles II and VII of the Regulation?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>(please tick ✓ as appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If you apply a different system from that provided for in Titles II and VII of the Regulation, please give details of the system applied:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Article 24 and Article 50(1)</p>	<p>Information on illegal shipments of waste</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>(please tick ✓ as appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete Table 5.</p> <p>Please provide information on how illegal shipments of waste are prevented, detected and penalised under national legislation:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Article 50(2)</p>	<p>Information on spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal</p> <p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</p> <p>Additional remarks:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Article 6</p>	<p>Information on a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste, including cases referred to in Articles 22 and 24</p> <p>Please provide details on the provisions of national law adopted pursuant to this Article:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Article 55</p>	<p>Information on any customs offices designated by Member States for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community</p> <p>Has there been any designation?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes No</p> <p>(please tick ✓ as appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete Table 6.</p>

Note for completion of the tables:

D codes and R codes are those referred to in Annexes IIA and IIB to Directive 2006/12/EC.

Waste identification codes are those referred to in Annexes III, IIIA, IIIB, IV and IVA to this Regulation.

Table 1 Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency (Article 11(3))

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)*

- (1) [OJ C 108, 30.4.2004, p. 58.](#)
- (2) Opinion of the European Parliament of 19 November 2003 ([OJ C 87 E, 7.4.2004, p. 281](#)), Council Common Position of 24 June 2005 ([OJ C 206 E, 23.8.2005, p. 1](#)) and position of the European Parliament of 25 October 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Council Decision of 29 May 2006.
- (3) [OJ L 30, 6.2.1993, p. 1.](#) Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2557/2001 ([OJ L 349, 31.12.2001, p. 1](#)).
- (4) [OJ L 310, 3.12.1994, p. 70.](#)
- (5) [OJ L 156, 23.6.1999, p. 37.](#)
- (6) [OJ L 39, 16.2.1993, p. 1.](#)
- (7) [OJ L 39, 16.2.1993, p. 3.](#)
- (8) [OJ L 272, 4.10.1997, p. 45.](#)
- (9) [OJ L 22, 24.1.1997, p. 14.](#)
- (10) [OJ L 273, 10.10.2002, p. 1.](#) Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 416/2005 ([OJ L 66, 12.3.2005, p. 10](#)).
- (11) [OJ L 114, 27.4.2006, p. 9.](#)
- (12) [OJ L 257, 10.10.1996, p. 26.](#) Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 166/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 33, 4.2.2006, p. 1](#)).
- (13) [OJ L 314, 30.11.2001, p. 1.](#)
- (14) [OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.](#)
- (15) [OJ L 35, 12.2.1992, p. 24.](#)
- (16) [^{F2}[OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 114.](#)]
- (17) [OJ L 377, 31.12.1991, p. 20.](#) Directive as amended by Directive 94/31/EC ([OJ L 168, 2.7.1994, p. 28](#)).
- (18) [OJ L 302, 19.10.1992, p. 1.](#) Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 648/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 117, 4.5.2005, p. 13](#)).
- (19) [OJ L 253, 11.10.1993, p. 1.](#) Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 215/2006 ([OJ L 38, 9.2.2006, p. 11](#)).
- (20) [OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 37.](#) Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.
- (21) [OJ L 13, 19.1.2000, p. 12.](#)
- (22) [OJ L 226, 6.9.2000, p. 3.](#) Decision as last amended by Council Decision 2001/573/EC ([OJ L 203, 28.7.2001, p. 18](#)).
- (23) [^{F3}[OJ L 377, 31.12.1991, p. 48.](#)]
- (24) [OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 34.](#)
- (25) [OJ L 332, 28.12.2000, p. 91.](#)
- (26) [OJ L 309, 27.11.2001, p. 1.](#) Directive as amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.
- (27) [^{F6}Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 22 March 1989. See www.basel.int]
- (28) [^{F6}Decision C(2001)107/FINAL of the OECD Council, concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the control of transboundary movements of waste destined for recovery operations; the former Decision is a consolidation of texts adopted by the Council on 14 June 2001 and on 28 February 2002 (with amendments). See http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,2688,en_2649_34397_1_1_1_1_1_1,00.html]
- (29) [^{F6}Outside the European Community, the term ‘importer’ may be used instead of ‘consignee’.]
- (30) [^{F6}Outside the European Community, the term ‘exporter’ may be used instead of ‘notifier’.]

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- (31) [^{F6}In some third countries which are OECD member countries, the term recognised trader may be used according to the OECD Decision.]
- (32) [^{F6}Outside the European Community, the term ‘generator’ may be used instead of ‘producer’.]
- (33) [^{F6}In the European Community, the definition of operation R1 in the list of abbreviations is different from that used in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision; both wordings are therefore provided. There are other differences between the terminology used in the European Community and that used in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision, which are not contained in the list of abbreviations.]
- (34) [^{F6}Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 of 29 November 2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply, *OJ L 316*, 4.12.2007, p. 6.]
- (35) [^{F6}See http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/2000/en_2000D0532_index.html]
- (36) [^{F6}See <http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm>]
- (37) [^{F6}In the Basel Convention, the term ‘State’ is used instead of ‘country’.]
- (38) [^{F6}Outside the European Community, the terms ‘export’ and ‘import’ may be used instead of ‘dispatch’ and ‘destination’.]
- (39) [^{F6}See blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20 or 21 and, if additional information and documentation is requested by the competent authorities, see points in Annex II Part 3 of this Regulation which are not covered by any block.]
- (40) [^{F6}In some third countries, information relating to the competent authority of dispatch may be given instead.]
- (41) This list originates from the OECD Decision, Appendix 3.
- (42) Annex IX to the Basel Convention is listed in this Regulation in Annex V, Part 1, List B.
- (43) ‘Non-dispersible’ does not include any wastes in the form of powder, sludge, dust or solid items containing encased hazardous waste liquids.
- (44) This list originates from the OECD Decision, Appendix 4.
- (45) Annex VIII to the Basel Convention is listed in this Regulation in Annex V, Part 1, List A. Annex II to the Basel Convention contains the following entries: Y46 Waste collected from households unless appropriately classified under a single entry in Annex III. Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes.
- (46) References in Lists A and B to Annexes I, III and IV refer to Annexes of the Basel Convention.
- (47) Note that mirror entry on list B (B1160) does not specify exceptions.
- (48) This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.
- (49) PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.
- (50) PCBs at a concentration level of 50mg/kg or more.
- (51) 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.
- (52) ‘Out-dated’ means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.
- (53) This entry does not include wood treated with wood-preserving chemicals.
- (54) 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.
- (55) 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.
- (56) This entry does not include scrap from electrical power generation.

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- (57) Re-use can include repair, refurbishment or upgrading, but not major reassembly.
- (58) In some countries these materials destined for direct re-use are not considered wastes.
- (59) The concentration level of Benzol[a]pyrene should not be 50mg/kg or more.
- (60) It is understood that such scraps are completely polymerised.
- (61) — Post-consumer wastes are excluded from this entry.
— Wastes shall not be mixed.
— Problems arising from open-burning practices to be considered.
- (62) Wastes marked with an asterisk are considered to be hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 91/689/EEC. When identifying a waste in the list below, the introduction to the Annex of Decision 2000/532/EC is relevant.
- (63) This list originates from Appendix 4, Part I of the OECD Decision.
- (64) Unless appropriately classified under a single entry in Annex III.
- (65) The wastes numbered AB130, AC250, AC260 and AC270 have been deleted since they have been considered, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18 of Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste (OJ L 194, 25.7.1975, p. 39. Directive as repealed by Directive 2006/12/EC), to be non-hazardous and therefore not subject to the export prohibition laid down in Article 35 of this Regulation.
- (66) [^{F5}Adopted by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal, 913 December 2002.]
- (67) [^{F5}Adopted by the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 2529 October 2004.]
- (68) [^{F5}Adopted by the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 27 November 1 December 2006.]
- (69) [^{F5}Adopted by the Environment Policy Committee of the OECD in February 2003 (document ENV/EPOC/WGWPR(2001)3/FINAL).]
- (70) [^{F5}Resolution A.962 adopted by the Assembly of the IMO at its 23rd Regular session, 24 November to 5 December 2003.]
- (71) [^{F5}Approved for publication by the Governing Body of the ILO at its 289th session, 1126 March 2004.]
- (72) Information on cases which have been closed during the reporting period.

Textual Amendments

- F2** Inserted by Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (Text with EEA relevance).
- F3** Substituted by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 adapting a number of instruments subject to the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty to Council Decision 1999/468/EC with regard to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny Adaptation to the regulatory procedure with scrutiny — Part Two.
- F5** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1379/2007 of 26 November 2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, for the purposes of taking account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention (Text with EEA relevance).

Status: Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council. (See end of Document for details)

- F6** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2008 of 15 July 2008 on completing Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste (Text with EEA relevance).

Status:

Point in time view as at 25/06/2009.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.