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PART 2/2

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying the document

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
THE COUNCIL**

on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste

**Generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste
in the Member States of the European Union, 2013-2015;
exercise of the power to adopt delegated acts**

{COM(2018) 762 final}

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Section B: Summary of the Data Supplied by Member States on the Basis of the Basel Convention Questionnaire; 2013-2015

1.1 Questionnaire on “Transmission of Information” (in accordance with Articles 13 & 16 of the Basel Convention)

1.1.1 Question 1(a): Designated Competent Authority to the Basel Convention

Article 13 (2) of the Basel Convention requires the Parties to inform each other, through the Secretariat, of changes regarding the designation of Competent Authorities and/or Focal Points, pursuant to Article 5. A list of Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention (as of 2015) can be found in Section C: Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention .¹

An up-to-date list of Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention can be found online.²

1.1.2 Question 1(b): Designated Focal Points to the Basel Convention

Member States have submitted information on designated focal points in their replies. An updated list of focal points can be found online.³

¹ United Nations (1989) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal of 22 March 1989

² <http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx>

³ *ibid*

1.1.3 Question 2(a): National Definition of Waste Used for the Purpose of Transboundary Movements of Waste

Member States were asked to provide details on their national definitions of waste.

The responses have been summarised below:

Austria (2013-2015): Definition of waste is in line with EU Regulation 2008/98/EC (Article 3(1)). For the purposes of the Directive: "waste" means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard; OJ L 312/9 22.11.2008. The national definition is laid down in Article 2 of the Act on sustainable Waste Management (Federal Waste Management Act 2002), Fed. Law. Gaz. I 2002/102 as amended.

Belgium (2013-2015): Definition of waste and hazardous waste is in accordance with the European Law. With regard to transboundary movements of wastes the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 is applied.

Bulgaria (2013-2015): Bulgaria referred to the Waste Management Act, promulgated in State Gazette No. 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012, transposing Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.

Croatia (2013-2015): The national definition of waste is in accordance with Article 4, Paragraph 1, point 35 of the Act on Sustainable Waste Management, Official Gazette, No. 94/13. Pursuant to it, "waste" means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. Any other object or substance whose collection, transport and treatment are necessary for the purpose of protecting public interests is also considered as waste.

Cyprus (2013-2015): The House of Representative passed the new Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (Law 185(I)/2011). Within the new Law there is a definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste and it is in accordance with the provisions of the EU Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic (2013-2015): Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., as amended. Waste means any movable thing, which a person discards or intends or is required to discard.

Denmark (2013-2015): According to EU directive 2008/98/EC Article 3 (1): "waste" means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. This is implemented in the Danish Statutory Order of Waste No. 1309/2012, § 2.

Estonia (2013-2015): Waste shall mean any movable property or registered ship, which the holder has discarded or intends or is required to discard.

Finland (2013-2015): According to Section 5 of the Finnish Waste Act (646/2011) "waste means any substance or object which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard." This definition is identical to the definition of waste in the Council Directive of the European Communities on waste (2008/98/EC).

France (2013-2015): Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3: "waste" shall mean "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard". The national legislation: the Code of the Environment, Article L 541-1-1, gives the same definition.

Germany (2013-2015): In Germany the provisions of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste apply (Waste Shipment Regulation). Concerning the definition of waste the Regulation refers to the Waste

Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). Article 3 (1) reads: "Waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."

Pursuant to Article 6 of this Directive, certain specified waste shall cease to be waste when it has undergone a recovery, including recycling, operation and complies with specific criteria to be developed in accordance with the following conditions:

- a) the substance or object is commonly used for specific purposes;
- b) a market or demand exists for such a substance or object;
- c) the substance or object fulfils the technical requirements for the specific purposes and meets the existing legislation and standards applicable to products; and
- d) the use of the substance or object will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

Such specific criteria have been developed for iron, steel and aluminium scrap, (Regulation (EU) No. 333/2011), copper scrap (Regulation (EU) No. 715/2013) and glass cullet (Regulation (EU) No. 117/2012).

Greece (2013-2015): In national legislation (Law 4042/2012, OJG 24 A) the definition of "waste", as stated in Directive 2008/98/EC, is used "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard".

Hungary (2013-2015): According to Paragraph 2, point 35 of the Act CLXXXV of 2012 on waste, waste shall mean any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to discard or is required to discard. (Act CLXXXV of 2012 is available in the Country Fact Sheet (Hungary) prepared by the Secretariat).

Ireland (2013-2015): Section 4 (1) (a) of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, defines waste to mean any substance or object belonging to a category of waste specified in the First Schedule (of the Act), or for the time being included in the European Waste Catalogue which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard, and anything which is discarded or otherwise dealt with as if it were waste shall be presumed to be waste until the contrary is proved.

New regulations to transpose the provisions of the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) were signed into Irish law on the 31 March 2011. The regulations amend the definition of waste to: "Waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."

Italy (2013-2015): The national definition of waste is in accordance with the Legislative Decree No. 152/2006, the Regulation (EC) N. 1013/2006 and as defined in Article 3(1)(a) of Directive 2008/98/EC.

Latvia (2013-2015): "Waste - any object or substance which holder disposes of, or intends to or is forced to dispose of." (Waste Management Law, Art.1.1)

Lithuania (2013-2014): According to the Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-1004, waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard. List of waste is determined in the Annex 1 "List of waste" of the Rules of Waste Management adopted by the Order No. 217 by the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania according to the EU Law.

Lithuania (2015): According to the Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Lithuania No. VIII-787 (with the latest amendments), waste means any substance or item which the holder

discards or intends or is required to discard. List of wastes according to the EU legislation is indicated in the Order of the Minister of the Environment No. 217 "Regarding the approval of the waste management rules".

Luxembourg (2013-2015): The national definition of waste is the definition of directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives and of the "Loi modifiée du 21 mars 2012 relative aux déchets ("the waste law of 2012").

Malta (2013-2015): "Waste" means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard; Source: The Waste Regulations, 2011 (Legal Notice 184 of 2011, as amended).

The **Netherlands (2013-2015):** The Netherlands uses the EC definition of waste as described in Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3.1). This article is implemented in national legislation: the Wet Milieubeheer, Article 1.1.

Poland (2013-2015): In the light of the Act on Waste of 14 December 2012 (Official Journal of 2013 item 21) "waste" shall mean any substance or object which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard.

Portugal (2013-2015): According to the Waste Act (Decree-Law 73/2011 of 17 of June of 2011) waste is any substance or object that the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard, in accordance with the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Romania (2013-2015): In Romania there is no national definition of waste used specially for the purposes of transboundary movements. The definition of waste from Law 211/2011 on waste regime is based on the relevant definitions of the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Slovakia (2013-2015): According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended a waste means a movable object, which the holder discards or intends to discard or is required to discard pursuant to the Act or special regulations (e.g. the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 272/1994 Coll. on Human Health Protection, as amended, Article 43 of the Act No. 140/1998 Coll. on Medicaments and Medical Aids, on Modification of the Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Trade Licensing (Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and on Modification and Amendment of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 220/1996 Coll. on Advertisement, as amended by the Act No. 119/2000 Coll., Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic No. 12/2001 Coll. on Requirements for the Provision of Radiation Protection).

The national waste definition refers to the waste definition of the Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives.

The Decree No. 284/2001 Coll. establishing Waste Catalogue as amended defines two categories of wastes: non-hazardous and hazardous.

Changes in **2015:**

The Act No. 223/2001 Coll. was replaced by Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended by Act No. 91/2016 Coll.

The Decree No. 284/2001 Coll. was replaced by Decree No. 365/2015 Coll.

Slovenia (2013-2015): Definition of waste is in line with the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). According Article 3 of Decree on Waste Management (2011) “waste” is defined as any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is requested to discard.

Spain (2013-2015): According to the Act 22/2011, of July the 28, on Wastes, Article 3, Definitions: “waste” means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

Sweden (2013-2015): Waste means any substance or object in the categories set out in a list of waste categories which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard. For the purpose of transboundary movements of waste EU regulation 1013/2006 on shipments of waste defines what waste should be controlled.

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** “Waste”, including wastes subject to transboundary movements, is defined in Article 3(1) of the EC Framework Directive on Waste (Council Directive 2008/98/EC). Article 3(1) provides that “waste” means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

1.1.4 Question 2(b): National Definition of Hazardous Waste Used for the Purpose of Transboundary Movements of Waste

The EU definition of hazardous waste differs from the definition of the Basel Convention. According to the Directive on Hazardous Waste (Council Directive 91/689/EEC as amended by Directive 2008/98/EC) "hazardous waste" is defined as follows:⁴

- *"Waste classified as hazardous waste featuring on the list established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC on the basis of Annexes I (Categories of hazardous waste listed according to their nature or the activity which generated them) and II (Constituent of the wastes in Annex I.B. which render them hazardous when they have the properties described in Annex III) to this Directive. This waste must have one or more of the properties listed in Annex III (Properties of waste which render them hazardous). The list shall take into account the origin and composition of the waste and, where necessary, limit values of concentration..."* and
- *"Any other waste which is considered by a Member State to display any of the properties listed in Annex III..."*

The properties which render waste hazardous are further specified by the Decision 2000/532/EC⁵ establishing a List of Wastes as last amended by Decision 2001/573/EC⁶.

The responses from Member States which include an alternate national definition of hazardous waste or submitted additional information to the above are outlined below.

Austria (2013-2015): The definition of hazardous waste is laid down in the Ordinance on a Waste Catalogue (Federal Law Gazette II 2003/570, as amended by Federal Law Gazette II 2008/498). The text can be obtained online.⁷ The Austrian Waste List can be downloaded online.⁸

Belgium (2013-2015): In Belgium the definition of waste and hazardous waste is in accordance with the European Law. With regard to transboundary movements of wastes the Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 is applied.

Bulgaria (2013-2015): "Hazardous waste" means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III (Properties of waste which render it hazardous). The Waste Management Act, promulgated in State Gazette No. 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012, transposing Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.

Croatia (2013-2015): The national definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with Article Paragraph 1, point 33 of the Act on Sustainable Waste Management. Pursuant to it, hazardous

⁴ Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (repealed) (OJ No. L 377/20 of 31.12.91)

⁵ Commission Decision 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 (notified under document number C(2000) 1147)

⁶ Commission Decision of 23 July 2001 amending Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as regards the list of wastes

⁷ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20003077>

⁸ https://secure.umweltbundesamt.at/edm_portal/cms.do?get=/portal/informationen/abfallverzeichnis.main

waste means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties set out in Annex III to the present Act. Annex III to the present Act is in line with Annex III of the Directive 2008/98/EC.

Cyprus (2013-2015): The House of Representative passed the new Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (Law 185(I)/2011). Within the new Law there is a definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste and it is in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic (2013-2015): Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., as amended, Decrees of the Ministry of the Environment No. 376/2001 Coll. and 381/2001 Coll., as amended.

The control procedures for other transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery are not based on the definition of hazardous waste, but on a specific listing system established by EU Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste. The listing system consists of two lists of waste. The first one (Annex III to the EU Regulation 1013/2006 - Green listed waste) containing wastes not requiring notification and prior consent consists of wastes listed in Annex IX to the Basel Convention supplemented by several other non-hazardous wastes. The second one (Annex IV to the EU Regulation 1013/2006 - Amber listed waste) containing wastes requiring notification and prior consent consists of wastes listed in Annex VIII and II to the Basel Convention supplemented by several other not necessarily hazardous wastes. Transboundary movements of all wastes (both hazardous and non-hazardous) destined for final disposal are prohibited or subject to notification and prior consent.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in:

2013 & 2014: Hazardous waste means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex 2 to the Act. Annex 2 to the Act is identical to Annex III of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste.

2015: Hazardous waste means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014.

Denmark (2013-2015): According to the Danish Statutory Order of Waste No. 1309/2012, § 3, No. 22, "hazardous waste" is waste which is listed on and marked as hazardous waste in the list of wastes contained in Annex 2, which exhibit one or more of the properties specified in Annex 4. Hazardous waste also includes any wastes which exhibit properties that are listed in Annex 4.

Estonia (2013-2014): Hazardous waste is defined by Section 6 and 8 of the Waste Act (2004).

Estonia (2015): Section 6: Hazardous waste are waste, which due to at least one of the hazardous properties set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014 may cause a hazard to health, property or the environment.

Finland (2013-2015): According to the Waste Act (646/2011; Section 6), "hazardous waste" is any waste with properties that render it flammable or explosive, infectious, or hazardous to human health or the environment in other ways, or with other corresponding properties (hazardous properties). The hazardous waste definition is further defined in the Waste Decree (179/2012; Sections 3 and 4). They refer to Annexes 3 and 4 of the Waste Decree. The list of hazardous characteristics and the limit values for the interpretation are presented in Annex 3. A list of the most common waste and hazardous wastes is presented in Annex 4. The annexes are based on the respective EC legislation.

France (2013-2015): The national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements is in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste.

Germany (2013-2015): The definition of hazardous waste of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) applies. Article 3 (2) reads: "Hazardous waste means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III". Annex III has been aligned to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 which is in line with the Global Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals of the United Nations. There is also a German Ordinance on a List of Waste with which the EU Waste List has been transposed. (2013 & 2014 list Annex III.)

Greece (2013-2015): In national legislation (Law 4042/2012, OJG 24 A) the definition of "hazardous waste", as stated in the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), is used: *"hazardous waste" means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III*".

Hungary (2014-2015): According to Paragraph 2, point 48 of Act CLXXXV of 2012, hazardous waste shall mean waste displaying one or more of the properties listed in Annex I of Act CLXXXV of 2012. Otherwise, European LoW codes have been adopted in the Rural Development Ministerial Decree No. 72/2013 (VIII.27) and hazardous wastes have been marked with * within this list of European LoW codes.

Ireland (2013-2015): Section 4(2)a of the Waste Management Act, 1996, as amended, defines hazardous waste to mean a waste specified in the European Waste Catalogue/Hazardous Waste List (EWC/HWL), which has one or more hazardous properties specified in the Second Schedule of the Act.

The Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government may prescribe a waste which is not specified in the HWL if it has one or more hazardous properties specified in the Second Schedule of the Act.

New regulations to transpose the provisions of the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) were signed into Irish law on the 31 March 2011. The regulations amend the definition of hazardous waste to: "Hazardous waste means waste (within the meaning of this section) which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in the Second Schedule".

Italy (2013-2015): The general definition of hazardous waste is set by Article 183(1)(b) of Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 and by the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) in accordance with the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Latvia (2013-2015): *"Hazardous waste - Waste which has one or more characteristics which makes it hazardous."* (Waste Management Law, Art.1.2)

Lithuania (2013): According to the Law on Waste Management adopted on 1 July 2002 No. IX-1004 (with last amendments on 1 June 2013), waste is indicated as hazardous in the list of waste, when having one or several hazardous properties listed in Annex 4 of this Law. Also any other waste in the list of waste in Annex 1 (of the Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Order No. 217 by the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on 3 May 2011 by the Order No. D1-368)) and stated, having one or several hazardous properties listed in Annex 2 "Properties of waste which render them hazardous", and waste with properties H3-H8, H10,H11 of Annex 2 and conforming to the criteria of hazardous waste in Annex 3 "Criteria of hazardous waste" are indicated as hazardous waste.

Added in **2014**: According to the Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-1004 (actual wording of the year 2015) hazardous waste is a waste exhibiting one or several hazardous properties indicated in the Annex of the Commission Regulation 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014, which amends Annex III of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.

Lithuania (2015): According to the Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Lithuania No. VIII-787 (with the latest amendments), hazardous waste means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1357/2014 of 18 December 2014 replacing Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ 2014 L 365, p. 89).

Luxembourg (2013-2015): The national definition of hazardous waste is the definition of directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives and of the "Loi du 21 Mars 2012 relative à la gestion des déchets ("the waste law of 2012").

Malta (2013-2015): "Hazardous wastes means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Schedule 3." (Source: The Waste Regulations, 2011 (Legal Notice 184 of 2011, as amended).)

The **Netherlands (2013-2015)**: The Netherlands uses the EC definition of hazardous waste as described in Directive 2008/98/EC, Article 3.2). This article is implemented in national legislation: the Wet Milieubeheer, Article 1.1.

Poland (2013-2015): In the light of the Act on Waste of 14 December 2012 (Official Journal of 2013 item 21) "hazardous waste" shall mean waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties. Properties that make the waste is hazardous are specified in Annex 3 to the Act on Waste. The waste classification is consistent with EU classification.

Portugal (2013-2015): According to the Waste Act (Decree-Law 73/2011 of 17 of June of 2011) hazardous waste" means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III of the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Romania (2013-2015): There is no national definition of hazardous waste used specially for the purposes of transboundary movements. The hazardous waste definition is from the Basel Convention as ratified by Romania by Law 6/1991.

Slovakia (2013-2015): According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended - hazardous waste means waste which displays one or several of the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex 4 - Hazardous characteristics of wastes (H codes). The Annex 4 is equal to the Annex III of the Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives.

The Decree No. 284/2001 Coll. establishing Waste Catalogue as amended harmonized with European Waste Catalogue distinguishes two waste categories: - non-hazardous; - hazardous. The Annex 2 of this Decree refers to the Basel Convention list of hazardous waste characteristics (H codes) and the Annex 3 to categories of wastes to be controlled by Basel Convention (Y codes).

Hazardous wastes are wastes:

- a) Listed in Annex VIII to the Basel Convention;
- b) Designated as hazardous in the Waste Catalogue; or

c) Listed in Annex IX to the Basel Convention and containing substances listed in Annex I to the Basel Convention within a scope causing the occurrence of dangerous properties listed in Annex III to the Basel Convention.

Slovenia (2013-2015): Definition is in line with the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). According Article 3 of Decree on Waste Management (2011), hazardous waste means wastes which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III (hazardous properties).

Spain (2013-2015): According to Spanish legislation, “hazardous waste” means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III of the Act 22/2011, of 28 July, on Wastes; including packaging that has contained them.

Sweden (2013-2015): In the Waste Ordinance (SFS 2011:927) hazardous waste is waste that is marked with an asterisk in annex 2 of the Ordinance or any other waste that exhibits one or more of the characteristics that are mentioned in annex 3 of the Ordinance. Annex 2 is the List of Wastes and annex 3 is the List of characteristics that render wastes hazardous wastes.

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** In the UK, hazardous waste is defined on the basis of the definition given in EU Directive 2008/98/EC as waste displaying one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to the Directive.

For the purposes of transboundary movements, Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste applies (“the WSR”). The WSR does not include a definition of "hazardous waste", but wastes listed in Annex IV and certain ones in Annex V of the WSR, including those falling within the national definition, are controlled as hazardous. All shipments of hazardous and non-hazardous waste for disposal are subject to hazardous waste control procedures. Shipments outside the OECD are controlled subject to the rules in relation to Annex V of the WSR. In addition, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007, as amended, sets out the controls applicable to shipments of non-hazardous waste to non-OECD countries.

1.1.5 Question 2(c): Regulation/Control of Additional Wastes as Hazardous

The transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes is regulated with direct effect by the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). It provides the means for supervising and controlling shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Union. It also includes the provisions of the Basel Convention as well as the revision of the Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations, adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2001.

The EU list of hazardous wastes has been drawn up on the basis of the categories of generic types of hazardous waste and the constituents of wastes which render them hazardous (in Annex I and Annex II of Council Directive 91/689/EEC, as amended by Directive 2008/98/EC).⁹ Both the list of categories and the list of constituents are broader than Annex I to the Basel Convention.

The Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR) does not include a definition of hazardous waste. Wastes listed in Annex IV and certain ones in Annex V of the WSR are controlled as hazardous for the purpose of transboundary shipments. A number of the wastes listed in these Annexes are not included within the scope of Article 1 (1) (a) of the Basel Convention. Consequently, transboundary movements of additional wastes are regulated. Due to structural differences between the list of hazardous wastes and Annex I to the Basel Convention it is not always possible to specify the additional wastes in detail. Member States also submitted specific information relating to the additional wastes which are controlled and/or regulated as hazardous.

Member states which stated they do not regulate or control any additional wastes as hazardous were as follows: **Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg** (2015 only), and **Romania**.

Member States which stated they do regulate or control additional wastes as hazardous are listed below:

Austria (2013-2015): The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes others than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to Article 3 of the Basel Convention, available online.¹⁰ In the case of transboundary movements a notification procedure is required either in accordance with the Basel Convention (hazardous wastes and wastes Y46, Y47) or in the case of wastes destined for final disposal (all wastes, hazardous and non-hazardous) or in the case of wastes which are not hazardous and destined for recovery/recycling if the wastes are not listed in Annex 3 of the EU Waste Shipment Regulation (EU/1013/2006) or if the other country concerned requests a notification procedure.

Belgium (2013-2015): The provisions of the European Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 apply, especially referring to its Annex IV. There is also a list which specifies the wastes which are not controlled (Annex III of the EC Regulation = Green List). All wastes not included in the Annexes of the EC Regulation are controlled. All wastes destined for final disposal are also controlled.

⁹ Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (repealed) (OJ No. L 377/20 of 31.12.91)

¹⁰ <http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>

Bulgaria (2013-2015): Bulgaria controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Article 1 (1) of the Basel Convention. These wastes are wastes featuring on the list established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC and marked with an asterisk (*).

Croatia (2014-2015): B1090, B4030, all types of batteries are considered hazardous waste in Croatia according to Ordinance on the waste catalogue (Official Gazette No. 90/15). (2013: No regulations)

Czech Republic (2013-2015): Czech Republic regulates/controls for the purpose of transboundary movements additional wastes as hazardous pursuant to Article 1(1)b of the Basel Convention. Hazardous wastes in the EU are governed by Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste. The EU list of properties of wastes which render them hazardous is broader than the list of hazardous characteristics contained in Annex III to the Basel Convention. It contains, for example, irritant, harmful, teratogenic or mutagenic wastes. By the EU definition of hazardous waste more wastes is covered in comparison with wastes covered by Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention. Consequently transboundary movements of additional wastes are regulated. All the wastes subject to control under Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (applicable from 12 July 2007) are controlled.

Denmark (2013-2015): In Annex V in EU Regulation No. 1013/2006 on shipment of waste, Denmark – as the rest of EU- has listed hazardous waste which is subject to decision II/12 of the Convention.

Estonia (2013-2015): The list of hazardous waste is defined in the EU by the Revised Waste Framework (Directive 2008/98/EC) and Commission Decision 2000/532/EC. The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

Finland (2013-2015): The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

Additional wastes may contain, for example, the following constituents, which potentially render wastes hazardous: certain metal compounds (like cobalt, nickel, silver, vanadium, tin), certain alkaline or alkaline earth metals (lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form), aromatic compounds, polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds, inorganic sulphides, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorate, creosotes, isocyanates or thiocyanates.

Due to some structural differences between the hazardous waste list and the Basel Convention Annexes it is not always possible to specify in full detail which of these wastes are additional to the Annexes.

France (2014-2015): In the case of shipments of waste included in the Article 1(1)b, the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 require the prior written consent or require such shipments to be accompanied by certain information (“information procedure”), depending on the country of destination and the purpose of the shipment. The exportation of such waste under the Article 1(1)b can also be banned.

For those waste which are not included in art. 1(1)a or in art. 1(1)b, even if they’ve got an identification waste code in the EU legislation (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000 establishing a list of wastes as last amended by Decision 2014/955/UE of 18 December 2014), the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 requires the prior written consent.

Germany (2014-2015): The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. As there is no sharp boundary between the definitions of hazardous waste in the Basel Convention and in EU legislation, a complete list is not available. For examples see tables 6 and 7.

Greece (2013-2015): Hazardous waste is defined according to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Hungary (2014-2015): Hungary uses European LoW codes to identify wastes. In our understanding, the hazardous waste list contains 107 waste codes which are not compatible with Y codes of Basel Convention. As mentioned under question 2b of the Questionnaire on "Transmission of Information", hazardous waste definition was completed by adaptation of the European LoW codes with a marking that LoW is more or less different as former Hungarian Hazardous Waste list. These conditions need to be taken into account when looking at earlier data in Table 8A and Table 8B.

Ireland (2013): All shipments of waste are controlled in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

Italy (2013-2015): These wastes include all the wastes that are listed in Part II of the Annexes to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Latvia (2013-2015): Lists of regulated/controlled wastes are included in Annex V of the of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

Luxembourg (2013-2014): There is no domestic legislation regulating/controlling any waste as hazardous in addition to waste regulated/controlled as hazardous by EU legislation.

Malta (2013-2015): Malta regulates wastes as per Annex IV and those marked with an asterisk in Part 2 of Annex V of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

The **Netherlands (2013-2015):** Lists of amber and red wastes (OECD-decision) and hazardous wastes on the European Waste List are used.

Poland (2013-2015): The Polish national list of hazardous waste covers all types of hazardous waste stipulated in European Waste Catalogue. Additionally, the waste listed below are covered as hazardous under national legislation:

- 01 03 80* - Tailings from enrichment by flotation of non-ferrous metal ores that contain hazardous substances;
- 01 04 80* - Tailings from enrichment by flotation of coal that contain hazardous substances;
- 01 04 82* - Tailings from enrichment by flotation of sulfide ores that contain hazardous substances;
- 01 04 84* - Tailings from enrichment by flotation of phosphoric ores (phosphorites, apatites) that contain hazardous substances;
- 02 01 80* - Dead animals and animals slaughtered out of necessity as well as animal tissue waste, that exhibit hazardous properties;
- 02 02 80* - Animal tissue waste that exhibits hazardous properties;
- 03 01 80* - Waste from chemical processing of wood that contain hazardous substances;
- 05 06 80* - Liquid wastes that contain phenols;
- 07 04 80* - Expired plant protection agents, toxicity class I and II (highly toxic and toxic);

- 07 05 80* - Liquid wastes containing hazardous substances;
- 09 01 80* - Expired photography reagents;
- 10 11 81* - Asbestos-containing waste;
- 16 81 - Waste resulting from accidents and unplanned events;
- 16 81 01 * - Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties;
- 16 82 - Waste resulting from natural disasters;
- 16 82 01 * - Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties;
- 18 01 80* - Used therapeutic baths, biologically active, with infectious capability; and
- 18 01 82* - Food remains from feeding patients residing in infectious unit.

Portugal (2013-2015): The wastes subject to control procedure are defined by the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). Decree-Law No. 45/2008 of 11 March amended by the Decree-Law No. 23/2013 of 15 February ensure the implementation and application of obligations of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006, in Portuguese territory.

Slovakia (2013-2015): Slovakia has transposed the European Waste Catalogue into national legislation. The National Waste Catalogue covers all types of hazardous waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue. Additionally, it covers six types of hazardous waste which are considered non-hazardous under the European Waste Catalogue: 01 03 09, 03 03 05, 06 03 14, 08 01 16, 18 01 02, 18 01 07. The European Waste Catalogue is not compatible with the Annexes under the Basel Convention so it is difficult to classify the individual waste codes. Therefore, only the differences between the European and the National Waste Catalogue have been presented.

Waste classification is carried out by the waste holder. According to the first digits of the waste code, the source of generation can be identified to a relevant code as listed in Annexes I, II, and VIII. In some cases it is not easy to address relevant Y code to a specific code considering the range of Y codes listed in the Annex 1. On the other hand, sometimes it is possible to address one or more Y codes according to the Annex 1 of the Basel Convention to one code of hazardous waste listed in the EU-waste list. Wastes code ending in "99" (wastes not otherwise specified) have no category - their classification depends on their composition. These types of waste are problematic and difficult to classify according to Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

Since 12 July 2007 the transboundary movements of waste has been regulated by the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Slovenia (2013-2015): With regard to the transboundary movements of wastes applies the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). The subject of control is:

- waste destined for final disposal;
- in the case of movements, waste destined for recycling;
- waste listed in Annex IV;
- any waste not listed in Annex III, IIIA, IIIB, IV, IVA and V of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006;
- in the case of export from EU to OECD: waste listed in Annex IIIB;
- in the case of export out of EU to non-OECD: waste listed in Annex IIIA or IIIB and waste listed in Annex III; and
- waste which is normally not subject of control but in country of import is controlled pursuant to Article 1 (1) (b).

Wastes listed on Annex III, IIIA, IIIB (green list of wastes) of the WSR may as well be a subject to hazardous waste controls if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which

increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the "red list", or which prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Spain (2013-2015): Spain refers to information submitted under Questions 2(a), 2(b) and 2(d) in this Questionnaire.

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** Wastes listed in Annex IV and certain ones in Annex V of the WSR are controlled as hazardous for the purpose of transboundary movements. A number of the wastes listed in these Annexes are not included within the scope of Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention.

1.1.6 Question 2(d)(i): Other Wastes that Require Special Consideration when Subjected to Transboundary Movement

Wastes subject to control for transboundary movements are listed in Annex IV while wastes subject only to information requirements, if the waste is destined for recovery, are set out in Annex III of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Annex IV also contains wastes which do not exhibit intrinsic hazardous properties established in Annex III of the Basel Convention. The control of the transboundary movement of these wastes is considered necessary for the environmentally sound management of waste.

Wastes listed in Annex III "Green list of wastes" of the Waste Shipment Regulation may also be subject to hazardous waste controls if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the red list or prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner. Mixtures of waste and other wastes that do not have one single entry in Annex III of the Waste Shipment Regulation have to be notified before shipment.

Shipments of non-hazardous wastes for recovery to non-OECD countries may also be subject to hazardous waste control procedures according to the wishes of the importing country. A separate Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 and amendment (EC) No. 740/2008 set out the applicable control procedures for such shipments.^{11,12}

Member States that did *not* identify wastes other than those mentioned in questions 2b and 2c were as follows: **Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia (2013 only), France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.**

The responses of those Member State that did identify wastes other than those mentioned in questions 2b and 2c are listed below:

Austria (2013-2015): The shipment of any waste not listed in Annex III, III (a) or III (b) of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) is subject to a notification procedure. Additional information on Annex III (a) is provided in 2014-2015.

Cyprus (2013-2015): All "Green" listed wastes exported or imported to EU have to be accompanied by Annex VII of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and a contract must be drawn up between the exporter and importer according to Article 18 (2) of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Further requirements for export to third countries outside EU are defined in Commission Regulation 1418/2007/EC.

Czech Republic (2013-2015): Wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III to the EU Regulation 1013/2006 (Green listed waste) or Annex IV to the EU Regulation 1013/2006 (Amber listed waste). Transboundary movement of those wastes is subject to notification and prior consent.

¹¹ 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 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply

¹² Commission Regulation (EC) No. 740/2008 of 29 July 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 as regards the procedures to be followed for export of waste to certain countries

Estonia (2014-2015): According to Waste Shipment Regulation 1013/2006 Article 3 there is a need for procedure for prior written notification and consent when:

(a) all waste are destined for disposal; or

(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.

Finland (2013-2015): The wastes subject to control procedures when moved transboundary are defined by Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, and the regulations issued on the basis of the said regulation.

Finland (2013): Export: Construction and demolition waste, Aluminium slag, Unclassified; polystyrene fraction from shredding of cooling appliances, Unclassified, mixed packaging waste, Unclassified, exhausted slicing slurry, silicon carbide waste, Unclassified, non-ferrous metal concentrate, Waste water treatment sludge, Electronic and electric devices without hazardous parts.

Import: Treated wood wastes, Battery waste, RDF Refuse derived fuel, Unclassified, plastic paper pellets, Waste water treatment sludge, NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation.

Finland (2014): Export: Unclassified, recoverable waste fractions, Unclassified, plastic packaging waste, Unclassified; polystyrene fraction from shredding of cooling appliances, Aluminium slag, Construction and demolition waste, Unclassified, Exhausted slicing slurry, Unclassified, non-ferrous metal concentrate, Electronic and electric devices without hazardous parts, Furniture waste, plastic and wood waste from construction, Wood waste from municipals and construction.

Import: Treated wood wastes, NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation, Waste water treatment sludge, Waste plastic from electrical and electronical equipment.

Finland (2015): Export: Recoverable waste fractions, Polystyrene fraction from shredding of cooling appliances, Non-ferrous metal mixes from shredding process, PDF , Aluminium slag, Electronic and electric devices without hazardous parts, Construction and demolition waste, Exhausted slicing Slurry, Non-ferrous metal concentrate, Furniture waste, plastic and wood waste from construction, Wood waste from municipals and construction.

Import: Treated wood wastes, NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation, Waste water treatment sludge.

Germany (2013-2015): In Germany the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation apply, especially referring to Annexes III, IIIA, IIIB, IV and V. Wastes destined for disposal are always controlled. Wastes subject to control for transboundary movements are listed in Annex IV. Wastes not subject to control, if the waste is destined for recovery, are listed in Annex III, IIIA and IIIB. Non-listed wastes are controlled pursuant to Article 3(1)(b)(iii). For the export prohibition Annex V applies, which contains all wastes listed in Annexes VIII of the Basel Convention and additional wastes.

Annex IV contains all the wastes mentioned under question 2b and 2c, but also wastes which do not exhibit intrinsic hazardous properties established in Annex III of the Basel Convention. The control of the transboundary movement of these wastes is considered as necessary for an environmentally sound waste management. Pursuant to Annex V Part 3 of the Waste Shipment Regulation these wastes are exempted from the export prohibition.

Latvia (2013-2015): It is prohibited to bring in the territory of Latvia any waste for disposal, also incineration, if the referred to activity is to be classified as disposal of waste, or for long-term storage (Art.42, para 2, Waste Management Law).

Portugal (2013-2015): Wastes that are not listed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 are subject to control procedures when subjected to transboundary movement.

Spain (2013-2015): The transboundary movement of wastes in Spain, is regulated by the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007.

Provisions in these regulations and their annexes define the wastes to be controlled and how the control applies. Since there is no definition of hazardous wastes in these regulations, it is not possible to concisely list those wastes which, even though not included under Article 1 (1) of the Basel Convention, will be subject to the control of shipments. It has to be determined in each case whether the waste is listed under the previous Regulations, and then check which, if any, control of shipment applies.

Sweden (2013-2015): Wastes that are not listed in the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and mixtures of waste that do not have one single entry in the Waste Shipment Regulation have to be pre-notified before shipment.

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** Wastes destined for recovery operations that are not listed in the WSR are subject to hazardous waste controls.

Wastes listed on Annex III “green list of wastes” of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) may be subject to hazardous waste controls if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the red list, or prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Shipments of non-hazardous wastes (green list) for recovery to non-OECD countries may also be subject to hazardous waste control procedures according to the wishes of the importing country. A separate Commission Regulation 1418/2007 and amendment No. 740/2008 set out the applicable control procedures for such shipments (the “green list regulations”).

1.1.7 Question 2(d)(ii): Significant Changes to the National Definition of Hazardous Waste

Member States are required to inform the Secretariat of the Convention of any changes to national definitions of hazardous wastes so that the Secretariat can inform all parties of the information it has received, pursuant to Article 3 Paragraph 3 of the Convention.

Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, and Spain did not have this question in their questionnaire (due to old formatting).

The following Member States stated that there had been a significant change to the national definition of hazardous waste: **Estonia, Finland, Germany and Slovenia** (2013).

The following Member States stated that there hadn't been a significant change to the national definition of hazardous waste: **Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal** (2014-2015), **Slovakia, Slovenia** (2015), **Sweden** and the **United Kingdom**.

1.1.8 Question 2(e): The Source or Basis of the Definition of Hazardous Waste

This question asks Member States for the origin of their definition of hazardous waste. It is only asked of the 20 Member States that have used the new format of Implementation Questionnaire.¹³

Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, and Spain did not have this question in their questionnaire (due to old formatting).

The following Member States based their definition of hazardous waste on EU waste law alone: **Croatia (2014-2015), Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (2014-2015), Slovakia, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom.**

Austria and Sweden based their definition of hazardous waste on EU waste law and national sources.

Croatia (2013) stated that there were no additional wastes in the remarks section of this question and, therefore, did not select any of the sources listed.

¹³ These are: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (2014-2015), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

1.1.9 Question 2(f): The Coverage of the National Definition of Hazardous Waste

Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention define which wastes are hazardous under the Convention. This question seeks to determine whether Member States classify any other waste types as hazardous.

This question is only asked of the 20 Member States that have used the new format of Implementation Questionnaire.¹⁴

The following Member States stated that their national definition of hazardous waste does *not* cover wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention: **Croatia** (2013), **Ireland**, and **Luxembourg**.

Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, and Spain did not have this question in their questionnaire (due to old formatting).

Below, the additional waste list(s) and other general remarks provided by Member States which responded 'Yes', in regards to their national definition of hazardous waste, have been summarised.

The Member States which only specified *the EU Waste List* as the additional waste list covered under their national definition were as follows: **Czech Republic, Denmark** (2013), **Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal** (2014-2015), and **Sweden**.

Austria (2013-2015): EU Waste List and Austrian Waste List.

Croatia (2014-2015): EU Waste List and National.

- B1090 - Waste batteries conforming to a specification
- B4030 - Used single-use cameras, with batteries: All types of batteries are considered hazardous waste in Croatia according to Ordinance on the waste catalogue (Official Gazette No. 90/15)

Cyprus (2013-2015): EU Waste List and OECD.

Denmark (2014-2015): EU Waste List and National.

Three entries of the Danish waste list according to the Danish Statutory Order of Waste No. 1309/2012 list the specified waste as hazardous, while the same wastes are not listed as hazardous in the European Waste List.

These entries are:

- 18 01 09 - medicines other than those mentioned in 18 01 08
- 18 02 08 - medicines other than those mentioned in 18 02 07
- 20 01 32 - medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31

¹⁴ These are: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (2014-2015), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Greece (2013-2015): EU Waste List.

EU-Waste List, stated as "European Waste Catalogue", (Decision 2001/118/EC) is annexed in national Common Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006(Article 19, Annex I). OECD waste list is also used in transboundary waste shipment under European Regulation 1013/2006. No additional national hazardous waste list is used.

Ireland (2014-2015): EU Waste List. (Still states the national definition of hazardous waste doesn't cover wastes other than those listed in annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.)

Italy (2013-2015): EU Waste List and OECD.

The **Netherlands (2013-2015):** EU Waste List and OECD.

Listing the individual wastes from the OECD and the EU-Waste List that are hazardous and not in annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention is not done, because this has never been done and would take too much time without specific advantage.

Slovakia (2013-2015): EU Waste List.

- 01 03 09* - red mud from alumina production other than the wastes mentioned in 01 03 07
- 03 03 05* - de-inking sludges from paper recycling
- 06 03 14* - solid salts and solutions other than those mentioned in 06 03 11 and 06 03 13
- 08 01 16* - aqueous sludges containing paint or varnish other than those mentioned in 08 01 15
- 18 01 02* - body parts and organs including blood bags and blood preserves (except 18 01 03)
- 18 01 07* - chemicals other than those mentioned in 18 01 06

Slovenia (2013-2015): EU Waste List, OECD, and National. In accordance to Regulation (EC) 1013/2006.

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** EU Waste List and OECD.

1.1.10 Question 2(g)(i) Requirements (procedures) Concerning Transboundary Movements that are Applicable to the Wastes Listed under Question 2(f)

This question relates to whether or not Member States employ the same requirements regarding the shipment of waste for waste types identified under Question 2(f) that are not included under Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

This question is only asked of the 20 Member States that have used the new format of Implementation Questionnaire.¹⁵

Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, and Spain did not have this question in their questionnaire (due to old formatting).

The following Member States used the same requirements (procedures) as wastes included under Annex I, II or VIII of the Convention: **Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal (2014-2015), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden** and the **United Kingdom**.

The following Member States had other requirements:

Cyprus (2013-2015): Further to the Prior Notification Procedure required by the Basel Convention and the Waste Shipment Regulation, sets down limitations where hazardous wastes can be exported depending whether they are destined for recovery (only Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries) or disposal (only European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries).

Luxembourg (2013-2015): This specification does not apply.

¹⁵ These are: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal (2014-2015), Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

1.1.11 Question 2(g)(ii) Other Wastes that Require Special Consideration when Subjected to Transboundary Movement

The question asking about “Other Wastes that Require Special Consideration when Subjected to Transboundary Movement” is Question 2(d)(i) under the old format questionnaire, but Question 2(g)(ii) in the new format questionnaire. All of the replies about this question have been included earlier in the report (see section 2.6.6).

1.1.12 Question 3(a): Implementation of the Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1)

Decision III/1¹⁶ of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention - which added a new Annex VII to the Convention prohibiting (as of 1 January 1998) all exports of hazardous waste for recovery to non-OECD countries ("Basel ban") - has been implemented in EU legislation by the Waste Shipment Regulation. As the Regulation has direct effect, the Basel ban amendment is thereby implemented in all EU Member States.

All Member States said they have implemented the Amendment. Member States that gave no additional information to the EU legislation above were as follows: **Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden** and the **United Kingdom**.

Additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force is provided below.

Austria (2013-2015): The ban is implemented via EU-Legislation (Shipment Regulation 1013/2006/EC (OJ L 190/1 12.07.2006) and two pieces of national legislation: Fed. Law Gaz.III 2000/6 and Fed. Law Gaz III 2010/46.

Bulgaria (2013-2015): Bulgaria ratified the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) "Ban amendment" on 15.02.2000. Bulgaria is implementing the ban according to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (OJ L 190/1 12.07. 2006).

Croatia (2013-2015): The Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/I) has been implemented through the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste. The Republic of Croatia hasn't ratified Ban Amendment yet.

Cyprus (2013-2015): A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.04.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Finland (2013-2015): The Decision has been in force since 01.10.1995.

Germany (2013-2015): The export prohibition has been implemented through Article 36 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Germany ratified Decision III/1 in 2002.

Greece (2013-2015): As part of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste. Moreover the amendment of Basel Convention has been ratified by the Law No. 3835/2010 (FEK 43 A) (ratification act).

Ireland (2013-2015): Ireland formally ratified the Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) on 13.11.2009.

Lithuania (2013-2014): The Law on the Ratification of Decision III/1 (Amendment to the Basel Convention) of the Conference of the Parties to the 1989 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal was adopted on 18 September 2003, No. IX-1739.

¹⁶ The Basel Ban Amendment,
<http://www.basel.int/Implementation/LegalMatters/BanAmendment/Overview/tabid/1484/Default.aspx>

Lithuania (2015): Lithuania approved the Ban Amendment (Decision III/1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention) on 18 September, 2003, Ban Amendment entered into force for Lithuania on 15 October, 2003

Luxembourg (2013-2015): Implementation of the Basel Convention by law of 9.12.1993. The amendments were introduced by Law 29.06.1997.

Malta (2013-2015): On 12.12.2011, Malta accepted the amendment to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

Poland (2013-2015): The Act of 5 July 2002 on Ratification of Amendment to Basel Convention about Control of Transboundary Movement and disposal of Hazardous Waste (Official Journal of 2002) came into force in September 2002.

Portugal (2013-2015): Through the Council Regulation (EC) No. 120/97 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 that implements the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) and subsequently by Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. Portugal ratified Decision III/1 on 30 November 2000 (Notice No. 229/99, of 7 December 1999).

Romania (2013-2015): Romania accepted the Amendment and the Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention through Law No. 265/2002.

1.1.13 Question 3(b): Restrictions on the Export of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes for Final Disposal (Annex IVA)

- In accordance with provisions of Article 34 of the Waste Shipment Regulation:
- All exports of waste from the Community destined for disposal shall be prohibited, with the exception of European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries which are also Parties to the Basel Convention.
- However, exports of waste for disposal to an EFTA country Party to the Basel Convention shall also be prohibited:
 - where the EFTA country prohibits imports of such waste; or
 - if the Competent Authority of dispatch has reason to believe that the waste will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner in the country of destination concerned.

Shipments of waste destined for disposal operations between Member States of the EU are subject to notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3 to 11 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. In case of export of waste for disposal to EFTA countries, the notification procedure stipulated in Article 35 of the Waste Shipment Regulation should be applied.

Most Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. Member States which gave no additional information were as follows: **Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden.**

Romania does not have restrictions on the export of hazardous waste or other wastes for final disposal.

Below summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force as well as other remarks.

Note: Question 3(b) also asks Member States about the specific countries/regions and/or wastes which would be covered by this restriction and for any other relevant remarks. These replies have not been included below, which focuses on the relevant legislation and its entry into force.

Austria (2013-2015): Federal Waste Management Plan 2011, which statutes the principle of self-sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria. In line with the EU Regulation 1013/2006/EC final disposal is allowed only within the European Economic Area (EEA) (Note: A new Federal Waste Management Plan containing the same restrictions will be published in 2017)

Cyprus (2013-2015): Relevant pieces of legislation: Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011); and a Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Denmark (2013-2015): Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order No. 132/2014 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal. This prohibition is in accordance with EU Shipment Regulation 1013/2006 Article 11.1 (a)

Finland (2013-2015): Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste. The regulation came into force in Finland on 12 July 2007. The Waste Act (646/2011) came into force on 1 May 2012.

Germany (2013-2015): In Germany the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation apply since May 1994, especially referring to Article 34.

Greece (2013-2015): Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste. In addition, according to Law 4042/2012, transposing Directive 2008/98/EC, the export of waste oils to incineration or co-incineration facilities is prohibited, if the regeneration (R9 operation) within the country is technically feasible.

Luxembourg (2013-2015): In the waste law of 21 March 2012, there is a prohibition to export any waste destined for final disposal to non-European Union countries. The prohibition applies unless the carrier has a special permit for such an export. Such waste exports were prohibited already under the waste law of 17 June 1994, which was applicable before the law of 21 March 2012.

The restrictions and notification procedures for waste transports of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) are applicable in addition to the export prohibition of the waste law of 21 March 2012.

Malta (2013-2015): The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (LN285 of 2011, as amended) which entered into force on 4 November 2011, include provisions on the applicability of the aforementioned (1013/2006/EC) regulation within Malta.

The **Netherlands (2013-2015):** Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on the shipment of waste (since 12 July 2007) gives restrictions to the export of waste to non-EU countries. There is an export ban for all hazardous waste despite of disposal or recovery operations to non-EU and non-EFTA countries. Furthermore, exports of waste for disposal operations in non-EU and non-EFTA countries are always forbidden. Exports of waste for recovery operations of non-listed waste always require a notification procedure with written consent of all competent authorities involved before any shipment may advance.

For shipments of hazardous waste within the EU the Netherlands only has restrictions for both import and export for operation D1. Furthermore, the Wet Milieubeheer obliges to follow the procedures of the regulation when waste is shipped.

When the competent authority of destination indicates a ban on the import of (certain) non-hazardous waste for recovery operations, the shipment of this waste is forbidden.

See: Regulation (EC) 1418/2007; Regulation (EC) 740/2008; Regulation (EC) 967/2009; Regulation (EC) 837/2010; Regulation (EC) 661/2011; Regulation (EC) 674/2012; Regulation (EC) 57/2013; and Regulation (EC) 733/2014.

Slovakia (2013-2015): Since 12 July 2007, the transboundary movements of wastes have been regulated by the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. According to the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006, Article 3 (1), shipments of all wastes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent if destined for disposal operations. Objections to shipments of waste destined for disposal can be raised in compliance with an Article 11 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.

According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll., Article 23 (4), if the Ministry raises objections (Articles 11 and 12 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006) it shall start from the binding part of the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic.

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** Article 34 of the WSR prohibits the export of wastes for disposal, except to other EU and EFTA countries which are part to the Basel Convention.

However, the UK prohibits the export of all wastes for disposal as set out in the UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2012).

1.1.14 Questions 3(c): Restrictions on the Export of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes for Recovery (Annex IVB)

Provisions regarding prohibition of export of waste for recovery have been provided for in Article 36 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Article 36 of the Regulation prohibits the shipment of certain wastes that are destined for recovery from EU Member States to countries which the OECD Decision does not apply:

- 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;
- 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.

Shipments of waste listed in Annex IV of the Waste Shipment Regulation destined for recovery operations between Member States of the EU are subject to notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3 - 12 of the Regulation. Also mixtures of waste and other unlisted wastes have to be notified before shipment for recovery. In case of export of waste for recovery to OECD countries, control procedures stipulated in Article 38 of the Regulation should be applied.

Shipments of non-hazardous wastes for recovery to non-OECD countries may also be subject to hazardous waste control procedures according to the wishes of the importing country. A separate Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 and amendment (EC) No. 740/2008 set out the applicable control procedures for such shipments.

Most Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. Member States that give no additional information to the legislation mentioned above were as follows: **Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.**

Romania has not introduced restrictions.

Below summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force as well as other remarks.

Note: Question 3(c) also asks Member States about the specific countries/regions and/or wastes which would be covered by this restriction and for any other relevant remarks. These replies have not been included below, which focuses on the relevant legislation and its entry into force.

Austria (2013-2015): The export of hazardous wastes in accordance with Commission Decision 2000/532/EC and of wastes listed in Annex V of the Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) for

recycling is allowed only to Countries applying OECD Council Decision C(2001)107 FINAL.¹⁷ In accordance with Article 69 (7) (a) of the Federal Waste Management Act the principle of self-sufficiency and the proximity principle is applied in the case of exports for recovery operations R1 in a municipal waste incinerator and in the case of export for recycling of specific wastes Austrian Standards (laid down in national regulations) have to be complied with.

Belgium (2013-2015): All exports of hazardous and other waste for recovery listed in Annex V are prohibited from EU countries to non-OECD countries. For the Walloon Region, there can be restrictions on some wastes destined for recovery (R1) if it exists a demand for local similar plants.

Cyprus (2013-2015): Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011. A law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention was passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Denmark (2013-2015): EU Regulation 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006. Export of waste for recovery between OECD countries has to be notified. Export of waste on annex V (hazardous according to BC and EU regulation) for recovery to Basel non-Annex VII countries is banned.

Luxembourg (2014-2015): In the waste law of 21 March 2012, there is an export prohibition for any waste destined for recovery to non-European Union countries. The prohibition applies unless the carrier has a special permit for such an export. Such waste exports were prohibited already under the modified waste management law of 17 June 1994, which was applicable before the law of 21 March 2012. The restrictions and notification procedures for waste transports of regulation (EC) 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council are applicable in addition to that export prohibition.

Malta (2013-2015): The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (LN285 of 2011, as amended) which entered into force on 4 November 2011, includes provisions on the applicability of the aforementioned (1013/2006/EC) regulation within Malta.

The **Netherlands (2013-2015):** Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on the shipment of waste (in force since 12 July 2007) gives a ban for the export of hazardous waste for recovery to non-EU, non-OECD and non-EFTA countries. This ban is respected. For the export of hazardous waste for recovery to EU, EFTA and OECD countries no restrictions apply.

Based on the Regulation, the EU asks the competent authority of a non-EU and non-OECD country, which wants to receive non-hazardous waste destined for recovery, to indicate the procedure followed. When the competent authority of destination indicates a ban on the import of (certain) non-hazardous waste for recovery operations, the shipment of this waste is forbidden.

See: Regulation (EC) 1418/2007 entry into force 13-12-2007; Regulation (EC) 740/2008 entry into force 12-08-2008; Regulation (EC) 967/2009 entry into force 4-11-2009; Regulation (EC) 837/2010 entry into force 8-10-2010; Regulation (EC) 661/2011 entry into force 23-7-2011; Regulation (EC) 674/2012; Regulation (EC) 57/2013; and Regulation (EC) 733/2014.

¹⁷ Decision of the Council C(2001)107/Final Concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Waste Destined for Recovery Operations

The latter Regulations are an update of Regulation (EC) 1418/2007 and in the consolidated version they provide the procedure to be followed for certain non-hazardous waste destined for recovery to non-EU and non-OECD countries.

1.1.15 Question 3(d): Restrictions on the Import of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes for Final Disposal (Annex IVA)

In accordance with Article 41 of the Waste Shipment Regulation, imports into the Community of waste destined for final disposal are 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, peace-making, 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.

Shipment of waste destined for disposal operations between Member States of the EU is subject to notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3-12 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. In case of import of waste for disposal from a country party to the Basel Convention, control procedures stipulated in Article 42 of the Waste Shipment Regulation should be applied.

Most Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. Member States which provided no additional information were as follows: **Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, and Slovenia.**

France has not introduced restrictions on the import of hazardous waste.

Below summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force as well as other remarks.

Note: Question 3(d) also asks Member States about the specific countries/regions and/or wastes which would be covered by this restriction and for any other relevant remarks. These replies have not been included below, which focuses on the relevant legislation and its entry into force.

Austria (2013-2015): Austria references the Federal Waste Management Plan 2011, which statutes the principle of self-sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections can be raised in case of imports for final disposal provided there is no sufficient capacity for domestic wastes in Austria.

The import of hazardous wastes is allowed only from Countries party to the Basel Convention or applying the OECD Decision C(2001)107 or having concluded an Article 11 agreement of the Basel Convention). Pursuant to Article 69/7 of the Federal Waste Management Act there is a ban on the import of asbestos wastes for final disposal.

Bulgaria (2013-2015): Waste Management Act, promulgated in State Gazette No. 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012 and Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste in force since July 13, 2007.

Croatia (2013-2015): Act on sustainable waste management (Official Gazette No. 94/13).

Cyprus (2013-2015): lists the following relevant pieces of legislation: Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011); and a Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Czech Republic (2013-2015): Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll.

Denmark (2013-2015): Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order No. 132/2014 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal. This prohibition is in accordance with EU Shipment Regulation 1013/2006 Article 11.1 (a).

Finland (2013-2015): Waste Act (646/2011) came into force on 1 May 2012.

Hungary (2014-2015): Import of hazardous wastes into Hungary for final disposal is banned.

- Paragraph 19, Section 2 of the Act CLXXXV of 2012 which came into force on 1 January 2013;

- Paragraph 1, Section 3 of the Governmental Decree No. 180/2007 (VII. 3.) on the transboundary waste shipment which came into force on 12 July 2007.

Latvia (2013-2015): Waste Management Law, which entered into force on 18 November 2010.

Luxembourg (2013-2015): In the waste law of 21 March 2012 there is an export prohibition for any waste destined for recovery to non-European Union countries. The prohibition applies unless the carrier has a special permit for such an export. Such waste exports were prohibited already under the modified waste management law of 17 June 1994, which was applicable before the law of 21 March 2012. The restrictions and notification procedures for waste transports of regulation (EC) 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council are applicable in addition to that export prohibition.

Malta (2013-2015): The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (LN285 of 2011, as amended) which entered into force on 4 November 2011.

The **Netherlands (2013-2015):** Specific restrictions are given in the Waste policy plan 2009-2021, which entered into force on 11 November 2009. Only a restriction for the disposal operation D1 is in place.

Poland (2013-2015): Poland references the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and the Ordinance of the Minister of Environment of 24.06.2008 on the type of waste banned for import for disposal operations (Polish national legislation).

Romania (2013-2015): In accordance with the Article 32 (1) from the Government Ordinance No. 195/2005 on Environmental Protection approved by Law 265/2006, the import of any kind of wastes for final disposal is prohibited.

Slovakia (2013-2015): Transboundary shipments of waste from other Member States to the Slovak Republic and the import of waste which is destined for disposal from states other than Member States to the Slovak Republic are prohibited, unless an international agreement by which the Slovak Republic is bound otherwise pursuant to Article 23 (3) of the national Act No. 223/2001 Coll.

The Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic can object to shipments of waste destined for disposal pursuant to Article 11 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.

According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll., Article 23 (4), if the Ministry raises objections (Articles 11 and 12 of the Regulation (ES) No. 1013/2006) it shall start from the binding part of the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic.

Spain (2013-2015): Article 26.2 of Act 22/2011, of July the 28, on Wastes and Contaminated Soils, allows Competent Authorities in Spain to restrict the import of wastes when they believe they will not be treated in an ESM.

Sweden (2013-2015): Sweden references the Swedish Ordinance on Waste (SFS 2011:927).

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015)**: The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2012) sets out Government policy on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the United Kingdom.

1.1.16 Questions 3(e): Restrictions on the Import of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes for Recovery (Annex IVB)

In accordance with Article 43 of the Waste Shipment Regulation, imports into the Community of waste destined for recovery are 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, peace-making, 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.

Shipments of waste listed in Annex IV of the Waste Shipment Regulation destined for recovery operations between Member States of the EU are subject to notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3 - 12 of the Regulation. Also mixtures of waste and other unlisted wastes have to be notified before shipment for recovery. In case of import of waste for disposal from an OECD Decision country or from a non-OECD Decision country Party to the Basel Convention, control procedures stipulated in Articles 44 and 45 of the Regulation should be applied.

Most Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions. Member States to only reference the Waste Shipment Regulations were as follows: **Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia** (2013), and **Slovenia**.

Finland, France, and the **United Kingdom** have not introduced restrictions.

Below summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force as well as other remarks.

***Note:** Question 3(e) also asks Member States about the specific countries/regions and/or wastes which would be covered by this restriction and for any other relevant remarks. These replies have not been included below, which focuses on the relevant legislation and its entry into force.*

Bulgaria (2013-2015): Waste Management Act, promulgated in State Gazette No. 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012 and The Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Croatia (2013-2015): Act on sustainable waste management (Official Gazette No. 94/13).

Cyprus (2013-2015): Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011). A law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention was passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Hungary (2013-2015): The waste import is restricted if processing/recycling capacity is lacking. (Other Remarks: The consent from National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature (NIEN) is necessary for the import. The notification (request for consent) shall be submitted by the importer to NIEN with notification form. In accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, the competent authority of dispatch sends the movement document of shipments of waste destined for recovery to NIEN.)

Latvia (2013-2015): Waste Management Law, 18.11.2010. Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste

Luxembourg (2013-2015): In the waste law of 21 March 2012 there is an export prohibition for any waste destined for recovery to non-European Union countries. The prohibition applies unless the carrier has a special permit for such an export. Such waste exports were prohibited already under the modified waste management law of 17 June 1994, which was applicable before the law of 21 March 2012. The restrictions and notification procedures for waste transports of regulation (EC) 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council are applicable in addition to that export prohibition.

Malta (2013-2015): The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (LN285 of 2011, as amended) which entered into force on 4 November 2011, include provisions on the applicability of the aforementioned (1013/2006/EC) regulation within Malta.

Romania (2013-2015): According to Article 32 (2) from the Government Ordinance No. 195/2005 on Environmental Protection approved by Law No. 265/2006, the import of waste for recovery shall be realized by respecting the specific legal acts approved by the Government, in compliance with the Romania's Accession Treaty.

Slovakia (2015): According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste, Article 23 (5) anyone who carries out transboundary movements of waste from another Member State to the Slovak Republic or imports waste from states other than the Member States to the Slovak Republic for the purpose of recovery (by the operation R1 according the Annex 2 in the waste incinerator 35a) [Act No. 137/2010 Coll. on air, Article 2 (h)] designated as recovery facility for mixed municipal waste) shall submit the notification according to Article 24.

According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended, Article 23 (4), if the Ministry raises objections (Articles 11 and 12 of the Regulation (ES) No. 1013/2006) it shall start from the binding part of the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic.

Spain (2013-2015): Article 26 (2) of Act 22/2011, of July 28, on Wastes and Contaminates Soils, allows Competent Authorities in Spain to restrict the import of wastes when they believe they will not be treated in an ESM. Additionally, Article 26 (3) allows Competent Authorities in Spain to limit the imports of waste for energy recovery when it would result in their own wastes being sent for disposal or being unable to be treated in line with their waste treatment plans.

Sweden (2013-2015): References the Swedish Ordinance on Waste (SFS 2011:927).

1.1.17 Questions 3(f): Restrictions of the Transit of Hazardous Waste and Other Wastes

The transit of waste through the European Community from and to third countries is regulated by Articles 47 and 48 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. The transit of wastes has to be notified and is allowed only with a permit of the Competent Authorities.

Member States which do not have any restrictions on the transit of hazardous waste were as follows: **Austria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.**

Other Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions. Member States to only reference the Waste Shipment Regulations were as follows: **Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, and Spain.**

Below summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force, as well as other remarks.

Note: Question 3(f) also asks Member States about the specific countries/regions and/or wastes which would be covered by this restriction and for any other relevant remarks. These replies have not been included below, which focuses on the relevant legislation and its entry into force.

Cyprus (2013-2015): Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011) and a Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

France (2013-2015): As transit country, France applies the principle of the tacit consent according to the Article 9 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 (30 days).

Hungary (2013-2015): Hungary does not apply tacit consents on the transit of hazardous and other wastes. There is also an obligation of administration fee payment according to the Paragraph 2, Section 1 of the Ministry for Environment and Water Decree No. 33/2005. (XII. 27) on the administrative service fees of authorities for environment, nature and water.

Malta (2013-2015): The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (LN285 of 2011, as amended) which entered into force on 4 November 2011, include provisions on the applicability of the aforementioned (1013/2006/EC) regulation within Malta.

Romania (2013-2015): According to Article 32 (4) of the Government Ordinance No. 195/2005 on Environmental Protection approved by Law 265/2006, the export and transit of any wastes may take place in accordance with agreements to which Romania is a party and with specific legislation in the area. In case of export, the responsible operator must ensure that international obligations are observed and the consent by the Competent Authority of destination has been obtained.

1.1.18 Question 4(a): Use and Acceptance of the Document Forms of the Basel Convention in the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Other Wastes

In most cases notification and movement/accompanying documents referred to in the Waste Shipment Regulation Annex IA and IB (as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No. 1379/2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of the Waste Shipment Regulation, for the purposes of taking account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention) are used in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes. These are largely based on, and in accordance with, the forms of the Basel Convention, with minor alterations specific to the European Union regulation. Basel Convention Notification and Movement document forms are also accepted by all countries, at least for Basel Parties outside the European Union.

No Member States have had problems with using the forms.

Member States that provided no additional information were as follows: **Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain** (2013-2014).

Below, information submitted by Member States on the use of other document forms than those of the Basel Convention have been summarised.

Austria (2013-2015): In general the EU Notification and Movement document forms are used. For non-EU Countries the Basel Convention Notification and Movements document forms are accepted.

Finland (2013-2015): European Community notification forms (Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1379/2007) are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Corrigendum to the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1379/2007 was published on 8 November 2008. It includes the updated model forms to be used by the notifier. Annex VII of the Regulation No. 1013/2006 defines the document to be used for shipments of the waste that are not controlled according to the said regulation. A valid contract according to the Article 18 must be concluded by the parties of the shipment.

Spain (2015): Spain changed their response to indicate that Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention were no longer used or accepted. However, they also provided the information as follows:

"Notification and movement document forms (Annex IA and Annex IB) included in the Council regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 are used and /or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes."

Sweden (2013-2015): EU Forms are used in most cases. Almost all shipments are between Sweden and other EU Member States or EES/EFTA countries.

The United Kingdom (2013-2015): EC Notification and Movement/Tracking Forms used are those approved in the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). These are largely based on the forms of the Basel Convention, with minor alterations specific to the EU. Basel Convention forms are accepted for movements of waste from Basel Parties outside the EU.

1.1.19 Question 4(b): Acceptable Language(s) to receive the Notification and Movement Document Forms

Austria (2013-2015): English, French, German

Belgium (2013-2015): Dutch, English, French, German

Bulgaria (2013-2015): English, Bulgarian

Croatia (2013-2015): Croatian, English

Cyprus (2013-2015): Greek, English

Czech Republic (2013-2015): Czech, English, Slovak

Denmark (2013-2015): Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English

Estonia (2013-2015): English

Finland (2013-2015): English, Finnish, Swedish

France (2013-2015): French, English

Germany (2013-2015): English (transit), German (import and transit)

Greece (2013-2015): English, Greek

Hungary (2013-2015): English, Hungarian

Ireland (2013-2015): English

Italy (2013-2014): English, French, Italian; **(2015):** English, Italian

Latvia (2013-2015): English, German, Russian

Lithuania (2013-2015): Lithuanian, English

Luxembourg (2013-2015): English, French, German, Luxembourgish

Malta (2013-2015): English

The Netherlands (2013-2015): Dutch, English, German

Poland (2013-2015): Notification and movement forms are acceptable in the language of the country of dispatch. Any accompanying documentation should be in Polish or include a translation into Polish.

Portugal (2013-2015): Portuguese, Spanish, English

Romania (2013-2015): English, Romanian

Slovakia (2013-2015): All languages

Slovenia (2013-2015): English, Slovene

Spain (2013-2014): English, Spanish; **(2015):** Spanish as a working language, although the documentation that is received may be in English or French.

Sweden (2013-2015): English, Swedish

The United Kingdom (2013-2015): English

1.1.20 Question 4(c): Additional Information Requirements in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention

Additional Information and documentation related to notification are described in Annex II the Waste Shipment Regulation. These include, inter-alia:

- If the waste is destined for an interim recovery or disposal operation, information regarding all facilities where subsequent interim and non-interim recovery or disposal operations are envisaged shall be indicated (Annex II Part 1 No. 5 of the Waste Shipment Regulation);
- Evidence of registration of the carrier(s) regarding waste transports (Annex II Part 1, No. 15 of the Waste Shipment Regulation); and
- If the waste is destined for recovery: (Annex II Part 1 No. 20 of the Waste Shipment Regulation):
 - 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 recovered material; and
 - The cost of recovery and the cost of disposal of the non-recoverable fraction.

According to Annex II Part 3 of the Waste Shipment Regulation, any other pertinent information may be requested by the Competent Authorities.

Member States to not provide additional information, potentially due to lack of any additional requirements, were as follows: **Croatia, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, and Romania.**

Below, the information submitted by the other Member States has been summarised.

Austria (2013-2015): In specific cases additional information (e.g. chemical analysis, technical description of the treatment plant, information on further treatment in case of notification for disposal operations D13, D14, D15, R12 and R13) are required.

Belgium (2013-2015): Information requirements in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention are those reflected in the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Bulgaria (2013-2015): The requirements on the information, to be provided on notification, are laid down in Article 4 of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Cyprus (2013-2015): In the case of transit, further information is needed whether there will be a need for change of ships in the port, whether the wastes will be unloaded and stored and the time between arrival and departure of the wastes in the port of transit.

Czech Republic (2013-2015): Additional information is required, in particular: waste classification in accordance with relevant EU and OECD legislation, contract between notifier and consignee, financial guarantee, information on insurance against damage to third parties, etc. These requirements are specified in the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and Government Decree No. 374/2008.

Estonia (2013-2015): A financial guarantee or equivalent insurance in favour of the competent authority of dispatch according to art 6 of the Regulation No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste; A contract between the exporter and the consignor in accordance with Regulation No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Finland (2013-2015): Waste classification in accordance with the European Community legislation, copy of the contract between notifier and consignee; the contract must fulfil the obligations of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Information on the financial guarantee to be lodged in favour of the competent authority; When waste is imported for final disposal from countries that are not Members of the European Union an official request is required from the country of export, stating that it does not have or cannot reasonably acquire the necessary technical capacity to dispose of the waste in an environmentally sound manner; and When waste is imported or exported to disposal operations D13, D 14 or D15 or to recovery operations R12 or R13 the information provided by the notifier shall also include information on the actual facility performing the final disposal operations D1-12 or recovery operations R1-R11.

Germany (2013-2015): If the waste is destined for an interim recovery or disposal operation, information regarding all facilities where subsequent interim and non-interim recovery or disposal operations are envisaged shall be indicated (Annex II Part 1 No. 5 of the Waste Shipment Regulation):

- Evidence of registration of the carrier(s) regarding waste transports (Annex II Part 1, No. 15 of the Waste Shipment Regulation);
- If the waste is destined for recovery: (Annex II Part 1 No. 20 of the Waste Shipment Regulation);
- 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 recovered material; and
- The cost of recovery and the cost of disposal of the non-recoverable fraction.

Evidence of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance for the costs of repatriation (Annex II Part 1 No. 24 of the Waste Shipment Regulation) and any other pertinent information may be requested by the Competent Authorities according to Annex II Part 3 of the Waste Shipment Regulation.

Greece (2013-2015): Insurance and/or financial guarantee covering third parties and the restoration of the environment in its former state.

Hungary (2013): Certificate of good conduct for the managing director(s) of the notifier and the consignee, as it is stipulated in Article 20, paragraph 2 of Act CLXXXV of 2012 (which came into force on 1 January 2013).

Hungary (2015): Certificate of good conduct for the managing director(s) of the notifier and the consignee, in case of the consignee or the notifier is Hungarian: Paragraph 20, Section 2 of Act CLXXXV of 2012 which came into force on 1 January 2013.

Latvia (2013-2015): Information requirements for transboundary movements of waste are set in Annex II of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

Malta (2013-2015): The additional information requirements which were asked for in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention were:

- A copy of the relevant authorisation (license certificates) as well as type and duration of the authorization of the disposal/recovery facility under which the latter operates according to import state law pursuant to Articles 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing

certain Directives, as amended. The facility must have adequate technical capacity for the disposal/recovery of the waste in question under conditions presenting no danger to human health or to the environment;

- Relevant license certificates (and/or authorisation/registration numbers) of all transport companies for the transport of hazardous waste according to export/transit/import state law to be provided for each of them, where applicable;
- A financial guarantee or equivalent insurance in favour of the Competent Authority of dispatch covering the costs for shipment, including cases referred to in Regulation (EEC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste; and
- A contract between the exporter and the consignor (if different to exporter) in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

Portugal (2013-2015): Those reflected in the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 also require a copy of the insurance or other form of financial security on environmental liability that covers environmental damages in Portuguese territory, according to Directive 2004/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 (in national law Decree-Law No. 147/2008 of 29 July 2008).

Slovakia (2013-2015): Since 12 July 2007 the transboundary movements of wastes is covered by the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. Additional information that may be requested by the competent authority is given in Annex II, part 3 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.

Slovenia (2013-2015): Those reflected in provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), especially:

- contract between notifier and consignee; it must fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006; and
- financial guarantee or equivalent insurance according to Article 6 of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Spain (2013-2015): Spain applies additional information requirements reflected in the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Sweden (2013-2015): Financial guarantee according to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), Article 6.

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** Notification form and some additional information are required. These include: registration numbers of exporter (notifier), consignee, disposal facility and carriers where applicable, the waste identification code (EWC or IWIC), the OECD classification (where applicable), technology employed by recovery/disposal facility, total number of shipments, single or general notification, Customs Office of entry/exit into/out of the EU, number of annexes attached, and whether site is pre-authorised or not.

Movement tracking form: additional information requirements include: code number of recovery/disposal operation and technology employed, waste identification code, and the OECD classification (where applicable). In addition details of the financial guarantee are required although these are not required for the Environment Agency to make its decision whether to authorise the shipments under the notification.

1.1.21 Question 4(d): Border Control of Export/Import/Transit of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes is Established

Border controls for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes is established for the following Member States: **Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy (2014-2015), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (2013-2014), Sweden and the United Kingdom.**

The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used for the following Member States: **Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.**

Additional remarks were as follows:

Austria (2013-2015): Within the EU area there is no border control anymore. There are controls within the country and to the neighbouring non-EU Countries (i.e. Switzerland and Lichtenstein). Controls are performed by police and customs on a regular basis. Additionally controls are performed by the Federal Ministry of Environment as part of the TFS-Project of the EU.

Czech Republic (2013-2015): After accession of the Czech Republic to the EU no regular border controls take place. Only spot checks are carried out.

Denmark (2013-2015): The Harmonized System is in preparation. Simultaneous controls are arranged in co-operation with other EU countries.

Finland (2013-2015): Border control on transboundary movements of wastes is performed by the Customs authorities. Due to the Common Market regulations in the European Community, regular border controls are performed only at the external borders of the European Community. Within the European Community shipments of waste are controlled with random checks and checks based on risk analysis by the customs authorities and the police. Environment authorities work in co-operation with the customs, take occasionally part in checks and give necessary expert advice.

Greece (2013-2015): Border control for imports/exports between countries of the EU does not exist. In these cases only the relevant documentation (notification document and movement document) are checked.

Hungary (2013-2015): Governmental Decree No. 180/2007. (VII. 3.) designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the Community for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community.

The border station, the customs agencies shall check the undamaged condition of the identification marks and the customs seal on the means of transportation, as well as the existence and contents of the required certificates. In the case of any irregularity in transportation or the suspicion thereof, the designated competent authority shall be notified. The Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard shall provide for the holding up of the consignment until the competent authority takes the necessary measures.

Poland (2013-2015): Pursuant to Article 55 of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), Poland has designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the European Union territory.

Portugal (2013-2015): The custom authorities make regular checks (random and risk based) on shipments of waste, but only at the external borders of the European Community (seaports only, in Portugal's case).

There are regular (2 to 4 times a year), national-wide waste shipment controls by the environmental authorities, customs and police that check (almost) all the national borders (land and sea).

Romania (2013-2015): Article 4 from Government Decision No. 788/2007 which sets some measures for implementation of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), specify the authorities responsible with over border control.

Slovakia (2013-2015): Whenever possible, the code number of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System established by the Brussels Convention of 14 June 1983 under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System) is listed. Border controls are concentrated at outer borders of the EU and other border controls are reduced.

Spain (2015): The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous waste s and other wastes is in preparation of being established. (It had been established in previous years.)

The **United Kingdom (2013-2015):** The use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is optional for exports and imports from and to the United Kingdom.

1.1.22 Question 5: Measures Taken for the Reduction and/or Elimination of the Amount of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes Generated

The description of measures taken on reducing hazardous waste amounts is split into 5 sections:

- i. National strategies/policies;
- ii. Legislation, regulations and guidelines;
- iii. Economic instruments/initiatives;
- iv. Measures taken by industries/waste generators; and
- v. Others.

Some of the above categories are missing from the response summaries below. This is due to a lack of response by the Member State in the original questionnaires.

Austria (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Waste avoidance was already a basic principle of the Austrian Waste Management Act 1990. New legislation including the principles of sustainable development was prepared in 2001 and enforced in 2002 (Act on sustainable Waste Management; Fed. Law Gaz. I 2002/102). The national strategy is laid down in the Federal Waste Management Plan (latest edition 2011). In 2017 a new edition of the Federal Waste Management Plan will be published.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Branch specific concepts for hazardous waste management (including waste avoidance) (based on the Federal Waste Management Act and the Act on Chemical Substances (Fed. Law Gaz. I Nr. 53/1997 as amended) were drafted by the Federal Ministry.¹⁸

A specific Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations was published (Fed. Law. Gaz. II 2004/459) and enacted 13 August 2005 which defines minimum requirements for the collection, storage and treatment of the certain waste streams.¹⁹

Procedures are in accordance with § 1 Par. 3 and § 15 Par. 5 Waste Management Act 2002.

Quality criteria for RDF are laid down in the Ordinance on Waste Incineration (BGBl. II idF. 127/2013). Quality criteria for the use of wood waste in chip board production are laid down in the Ordinance on Recycling of Wood (BGBl. II 160/2012).

In 2012 a National Resource Efficiency Plan (REAP) was published.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Federal Act on the Financing and Implementation of the Remediation of Contaminated Sites (ALSAG, Fed. Law Gaz. 289/1989 as amended). The charge is donated for clean-up procedures. Several funds for subsidies for environmentally sound treatment/production exist.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Waste management concepts provided by each company with more than 20 employees.

Belgium (2013-2015):

¹⁸Federal Ministry Home page: www.lebensministerium.at

¹⁹Text of the Ordinance: <http://www.lebensministerium.at/umwelt/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-altlastenrecht/awg-verordnungen.html>

(i) National strategies/policies:

Prevention of waste is very important in the European and the Belgian waste policy. Also the use of certain dangerous products is forbidden by European legislation. (Additional strategies, particularly for households, small and medium enterprises, and schools, in the Brussels capitol region was provided in 2015 based on the “4th Waste Prevention and Management Plan” and the “Regional Circular Economy Program”.)

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Flanders Region: Detailed guidelines, including a list of initiatives and processes such as Ecodesign and Ecolizer, aim to protect public and environmental health against damaging influences of wastes and to prevent squandering of raw materials and energy by (in the following order of priority): Preventing and reducing waste production and preventing or reducing the damaging features of wastes; Promotion of waste recycling; and Organising the disposal of all the wastes which cannot be prevented or recycled.²⁰

Brussels Capitol Region: The Ordinance of the Brussels Government on Waste of June 2012 (and a list of implementing orders, first mentioned in 2015,) foresee the respect of the waste hierarchy which applies by priority prevention, preparation for re-use, recycling, other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and disposal. It aims also to reduce elimination and increase prevention, recycling and recovery. The Ordinance allows the Government to take appropriate measures to prevent waste production, reduce their toxicity or facilitate their management. Thirteen measures are foreseen (waste prevention indicators, promotion of research on resource efficiency techniques, prevention measures in environment permit...). Sixteen other prevention measures are also described in the Ordinance. The fourth waste prevention and management plan was adopted in May 2010. The plan had already introduced the waste management hierarchy. More information is detailed.

Walloon Region: The Walloon Government’s action plan reflects the wish to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste and the degree of hazard represented by waste that are produced. The Government is introducing a new waste reduction target. Objectives were translated into Government Action Plan and into a decree on waste on 27 June 1996.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Also split into two regions: Flanders and Brussels. Flanders Region uses “polluter pays” principle, ‘smart’ taxes, extended producer responsibility and Environmental Policy Agreements. Brussels uses producer liability and the Ordinance on Waste of June 2012 for taxing incineration. EPR regional legislation and the collective systems implementing them promote qualitative and quantitative prevention measures.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Packaging prevention plans by packaging companies. (All regions)

Brussels Region also has “Eco-dynamic Business” label for enterprises. (Extended Producer Responsibility schemes added in 2015.)

(v) Other:

Wallonia: Development of production technology to minimize the production of hazardous waste and development of technology to neutralize hazardous waste.

Bulgaria:

²⁰ <http://www.ecodesignlink.be/en>; <http://www.ovam.be/jahia/Jahia/pid/975?lang=null>

(i) National strategies/policies:

2013: Measures regarding reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated are described in the National Waste Management Programme 2009-2013 (NWMP).

As laid down in the NWMP the following measures are taken on national level towards reduction of the amounts of hazardous and other wastes generated:

1. Implementation of requirements for environmental control such as:

- a. implementation of the requirements for integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) by the large industrial enterprises;
- b. encouragement of the application of “cleaner” technologies;
- c. introduction of eco-management and audit schemes;

2. Implementation of “producer responsibility” principle:

- d. encouraging of “life cycle” analysis during the stage of design of the products according to ISO 14 040;
- e. introduction of eco-label award scheme

2014 & 2015: Measures regarding reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated are described in the National Waste Prevention Programme, which is developed as a separate programme, but is part of the National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) for the period 2014-2020, established September 2014.

The National Waste Prevention Programme was developed in fulfilment of Art. 29 point 1 of the Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives.

Waste prevention measures should be understood as any measure that is taken before a substance, material or product becomes waste and which contributes to reduce the amount of waste and its harmful effects on humans and nature or content of harmful substances in the waste.

As laid down in the NWMP the main objectives of waste prevention are:

- f. to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste;
- g. to reduce the amount of waste;
- h. to reduce harmful effect of waste; and
- i. to reduce the content of harmful substances in materials and products.

Examples of specific waste prevention measures are listed in Annex 4 to the Waste Management Act and are elaborated in the NWMP. (2014 ends here; Last section only in 2015 questionnaire.)

Some of the key drivers for hazardous waste prevention are listed below:

- j. The implementation of the European legislation on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and on the bans and restrictions as regards the placing on the market and use, import and export of POPs substances in mixtures and products;
- k. The existing legal obligation for all waste producers to apply the waste management hierarchy, incl. where possible to prevent waste generation; and
- l. The implementation of the Industrial Emissions Directive which includes elements encouraging businesses to minimize waste, including hazardous waste. Operators of industrial installations, including many waste management installations, are required to obtain a permit containing environmental requirements, from the

authorities. These requirements must be based on the principle of the use of best available techniques (BAT)

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Environmental Protection Act (No. 91/25 Sep 2002); Waste Management Act (promulgated in State Gazette No. 53, effective 13/07/2012); Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste in force since July 13, 2007; and National Waste Management Programme (**2013**: NWMP 2009-2013; **2014 & 2015**: NWMP 2014-2020).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

2013: Product charge for putting on the market of packaging products, electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, oils, tires and vehicles.

2014: Introduction of payments (eco tax, taxes, concession fees, etc.) for use of natural resources aimed reducing the amount of resources used in production and thus reduce the amount of waste that would occur.

2015: Imposition of a landfill tax to hazardous waste that is disposed to landfill (the landfill tax currently imposes a cost on hazardous waste producers.)

Establishment of producer responsibility obligations for certain hazardous wastes, for example waste lead-acid accumulators, end-of-life vehicles and waste electrical and electronic equipment, including product take back schemes whereby products are returned for reuse and preparation for reuse.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

2013-2015: Application of “cleaner” technologies; introduction of environmental management systems; participation in eco-label award scheme; playing a more important role in the waste management planning on municipal, regional and national level through industry branch chambers and associations; promotion of environment-friendly design (or encouraging “life cycle” analysis during design stage); and promotion of research and development in the area of achieving cleaner products and technologies.

(v) Others (**2015** only):

Some specific measures aimed at improving the hazardous waste management, which are foreseen in the National Waste Management Plan 2014-2020, are:

- a. increasing the capacity of the competent authorities by providing appropriate training including presentation of good practices of other EU member-states in issuing permits for production target groups for Bulgaria in terms of the hierarchy of waste management;
- b. financial and technical support of periodic controls on individuals generating HW, and companies engaged in activities with HW must also be supported by the MOEW;
- c. projects of scientific-research teams and businesses for studying and solving specific problems on hazardous waste should be supported under Priority Axis "Technology Development and Innovation" of Operational Programme "Competitiveness and Innovation 2014-2020"; and
- d. building sites for free delivery of separately collected household waste, including bulky waste, household hazardous waste and repair household and other waste in all urban settlements in municipalities with a population greater than 10,000 inhabitants.

The below mentioned measures are envisaged in the Action Plan to improve the management hierarchy of other waste streams and to reduce the risk to the environment from landfills:

- a. drafting rules and announcement of the invitation including the possibility of funding for research and development of proposals for reducing the amount of disposed waste generated from production, including hazardous waste, responsible Ministry of Education and Science;
- b. drafting rules on and calling for funding for construction / reconstruction of special facilities for the temporary storage of hazardous waste pesticides (municipal projects or groups of farmers); responsible Ministry of Agriculture
- c. several projects on environmentally sound collection and temporary storage of hazardous household waste" funded under the Bulgarian-Swiss Cooperation Programme;
- d. construction of hazardous waste treatment facilities, if necessary
- e. training of the Ministry of Health staff in relation to control activities in hazardous waste treatment in medical and health establishments, including study of the experience of Member States with good practices; and
- f. the purchase of modern laboratory equipment for analysis of POPs and other hazardous chemicals in plastic and other waste.

Croatia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The National strategy on waste (OG No. 130/05), contains instruments for:

- a. avoiding and reducing the generation of waste and reducing the hazardous properties of waste at source (cleaner production);
- b. developing and establishing programmes of systematic education on waste; and
- c. recovering the valuable properties of waste for material or energy purposes.

The National Plan on waste (OG No. 85/07, 126/10, 31/11) on the basis of National Strategy on waste. It contains instruments for:

- a. avoiding the generation of waste (apply measures which aim is to decrease amount of waste);
- b. education and communication with administrative structures, experts and public;
- c. separate collection of waste at the source of production; and
- d. avoiding and reduce of waste which is generated in production processes (develop different technological and logistical solutions in production processes; systematic control of all phases in processes where waste is produced; apply technological processes which produce the smallest amount of waste - cleaner production).

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Act on sustainable waste management (OG No. 94/13)

Article 7. Waste management hierarchy:

The following waste hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy:

1. waste prevention;
2. preparing for re-use;
3. recycling;
4. other recovery operations, e.g. energy recovery; and
5. disposal.

Article 17. Waste management plan of the Republic of Croatia

Article 18. Waste prevention plan

Article 21. Waste management plans of local self-government units

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives (**2014-2015**):

1. Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (EPEEF) established by a decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia is State Non-Budget Fund in charge for financing and co-financing projects, programmers and investments related to improvement environment and energy efficiency.

2. The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund in 2004 started to collect the charges on burdening the environment with hazardous waste from companies producing hazardous waste. This charges are defined according to the Article 15 of the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund Act (Official Gazette, No. 107/03). This Article sets the obligation to companies to pay the charge on the basis of quantities of hazardous waste produced but untreated and not exported, and on the basis of hazardous waste characteristics.

3. After adopting the act on Sustainable Waste Management, several ordinances and regulations on different waste streams (special categories of waste) were adopted:

- a. Ordinance on the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment(OG No. 42/14, 48/14, 107/14, 139/14)
- b. Ordinance on the management of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (OG No. 103/14)
- c. Ordinance on management of waste from the titanium dioxide industry
- d. (OG No. 117/14)
- e. Ordinance on medical waste management (OG No. 50/15)
- f. Ordinance on packaging and waste packaging (OG No. 88/15)
- g. Regulation on the management of waste packaging (OG No. 97/15)
- h. Ordinance on the management of waste textiles and waste footwear
- i. (OG No. 99/15)
- j. Regulation on waste batteries and accumulators management
- k. (OG No. 105/15)
- l. Ordinance on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (OG No. 111/15)
- m. Regulation on the management of end-of-life vehicles (OG No. 112/15)
- n. Ordinance on the management of end-of-life vehicles (OG No. 125/15)

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Certain facilities have established ISO 14001 Environmental Management System.

Some of the companies have taken part in cleaner production programmes initiated by the Croatian Cleaner Production Centre.

Companies are preparing waste management plans.

Cyprus (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

A National Strategy for the Management of Wastes and a Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes have been prepared (October 2002), taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the generation of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes, as requested in the relevant EU legislation.

The National Strategy for the Management sets the basic principle of the waste hierarchy "Generation of waste shall be avoided whenever possible, wastes shall be recovered/ recycled whenever possible and wastes shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible way".

An update of the National Strategy for the Management of Wastes was done in 2009 with the preparation of studies for integrated management of several priority waste streams (used oils, used tyres, agriculture waste, and customs waste).

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in:

2013: A Study for Household and similar type Wastes Management and Minimization was conducted in 2012.

2014: A Study for Household and similar type Wastes Management and Minimization was conducted in 2012. Also in 2014, a Municipal Solid Waste Plan started that was expected to finish late 2015/early 2016.

2015: A Study for Household and similar type Wastes Management and Minimization was conducted in 2012; in November 2015, a National Prevention Program for Waste for the period 2015-21, was approved; in November 2015, a National Plan for the Management of Municipal Wastes for the period 2015-21, was approved; and a National Project for the Promotion of Separate Collection of Municipal Wastes from Hotels and Similar Places at the Coastal Area of Famagusta and Larnaca District was initiated. It is expected to finish during 2017.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Legislation, listed below, allow the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of hazardous waste and others wastes by encouraging of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources and developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.

In accordance with the EU and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce and eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.

The Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011).

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in:

2013 & 2014: the Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control Law of 2003 (No. 56(I)/2003).

2015: the Industrial Emissions Law of 2013 (No. 184(I)/2013).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Actions have been made to the Ministry of Finance using economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities.

Every year the Department of Environment gives prizes to the companies introducing the best environment sound technologies.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in:

2013: No companies were subsidized due to Economic Crisis

2014: No companies were subsidized due to Economic Crisis from the Department of Environment; €8,159.46 was given to NGOs.

2015: No companies were subsidized due to Economic Crisis from the Department of Environment in 2015. €12,111.58 was given to NGOs.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Economic and consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives that are in place include: Environment Management Systems such as ISO 14001 standards as well as changes in the products used in the production. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts; a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

Czech Republic (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

State Environmental Policy 2012-2020; National Environmental Management Programme; National Eco-labelling Programme; and National Programme of Cleaner Production; Green public procurement; the Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as amended.

Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 352/2014 Coll. as amended).

Regional Waste Management Plans for all 14 regions of the Czech Republic.

National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Support of waste management projects from the public budget within various programmes.

Support from the funds of the European Union within various programmes of the European Commission.

Fee for landfill of waste (basic component of fee – for depositing of waste, risk component of fee – for depositing of hazardous waste).

Financial reserve for reclamation of landfills.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Implementation of cleaner production projects.

Implementation of environmental management systems (EMS/EMAS).

Implementation of the National Eco-labelling Programme.

(v) Others:

Voluntary agreements between Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the following partners:

Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic and Czech Business Council for Sustainable Development

Association of Entrepreneurs in Building Industries and Association for Eco-building

Economic Chamber (common section for the environment at the economic chamber)

Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic.

Denmark (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The Government's resource strategy from 2013 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste.

The reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste is not only based on a separate strategy but is also based on bans and phasing out of chemicals which is implemented through the national strategy of chemicals.²¹

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Government's resource strategy from 2013 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste.

The reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste is not only based on a separate strategy but is also based on bans and phasing out of chemicals which is implemented through the national strategy of chemicals.

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The Government's resource strategy from 2013 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste.

The reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste is not only based on a separate strategy but is also based on bans and phasing out of chemicals which is implemented through the national strategy of chemicals.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Environmentally sound management, ISO- and EMAS- systems are widespread in industries. New initiatives are set out in the coming strategy for waste prevention.

Estonia:

(i) National strategies/policies:

2013-2015: The environmental policy of the Estonian government has been provided by the National Environmental Strategy until 2030 (published 2007). The waste management plan 2014-2020 covers the entire development of the key principles and measures for waste development with foreseeable activities for the next seven years.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

2013-2015: Waste Act, Packaging Act, etc.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

2014-2015: We have Environmental Charges Act which provides the grounds for determining the natural resource charges, the rates of the pollution charge, the procedure for calculation and payment thereof, and the grounds and specific purposes for using state budget revenue obtained from environmental use.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

2014-2015: We have implemented the Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control). This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities.

It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole

²¹ http://eng.mim.dk/media/mim/67848/Ressourcestrategi_UK_web.pdf

Finland (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

In 2008 the Government approved a new National Waste Plan until 2016. This strategic plan determines the principles and the objectives of the waste management and the waste prevention. For each goal and objective, a policy instrument has been proposed and a responsible body for the implementation has been identified. Finland's waste policy is aimed at the waste prevention and decreasing the negative effects of waste on human health and the environment.

The waste management goals, and the policy instruments that are required for reaching the goals set, are described by eight main themes:

- a. Improving the materials efficiency of production and consumption;
- b. Promoting recycling;
- c. Decreasing hazardous chemicals in waste;
- d. Reducing harmful effects on the climate from waste management;
- e. Reducing risks to health and the environment from waste management;
- f. Developing and clarifying the organization of waste management;
- g. Improving waste management know-how; and
- h. Managing waste shipments safely.

The plan also suggests that industrial sectors should negotiate sector-specific agreements for promoting materials efficiency and, in these agreements, set targets for waste prevention and recycling. The national waste plan includes a separate national waste prevention program. A special follow-up program was developed during year 2010. The effectiveness of the plan was estimated in 2010 and 2013.

New regional waste plans are completed by Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment either separately covering their own area or in co-operation with other centres covering larger areas. Five regional waste plans cover the whole continental Finland. The plans specify measures to be taken in the regions in order to carry out and develop the tasks provided for or regulated in or under the Waste Act. Plans present data on wastes and the current status of waste management, the developing targets set and measures necessary to achieve them. The Province of Åland prepares its own regional waste plan.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Waste Act (646/2011), which entered into force on 1 May 2012, introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation, the Government may issue general regulations concerning the production and marketing of products. Such regulations have so far been issued for example on batteries and accumulators, ozone depleting substances, asbestos and impregnated wood.

The new Environment Protection Act (527/2014) sets general regulations on the licensing of industrial facilities including waste disposal and recovery plants and major waste-generating industries. The Act aims at the reduction of the burden to the environment caused by various industrial operations as well as at the prevention of waste generation and reduction of their harmful effects. The Act replaced several previous regulations on facility licensing. According to the Act, the environment permit shall contain necessary regulations, among other things, in order to minimize the waste generated and diminish the harmful properties of wastes. The Act came into force on 1 September 2014.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

The Waste Tax Act (1126/2010) came into force in 2010. According to the Act, a State tax of 55 euros per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills in 2015. Some waste types are exempt from waste tax.

Some subsidies are awarded by the government to projects aiming at environmental protection. Among waste management projects, in general, the priority is given to those projects which aim at the prevention of waste generation and the recycling of materials.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes. In recent years a number of industrial establishments have also created their own environmental management systems on voluntary basis, for example, in accordance with the European Community Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), ISO 14001 or branch-specific programmes such as "Responsible Care" by the chemical industry. (In December 2013 there were 9 EMAS-registered sites in Finland. / In December 2015 there were 10 EMAS-registered sites in Finland.)

(v) Others: **(2014 & 2015)**

Waste and hazardous waste minimisation are also promoted by:

Education and advisory services: it is a legal obligation for the Finnish Environmental administration (especially the Finnish Environment Institute and regional Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment) and local authorities to provide advisory services on wastes to all interested parties (industry, commerce, households etc.). Advisory services include preparation and dissemination of information material (brochures, guidebooks, websites etc.), information campaigns, on-line advice, and training courses. Advice is given on all necessary issues related to wastes and their management but the main focus nowadays is on preventive measures. Advisory services are also provided by regional waste management organisations, private companies, producer corporations and environmental NGOs; and ecolabelling, such as Nordic Swan Label and European Union Ecolabel.

Research programmes and R & D projects has also been established. For example Green Growth Programme (financed by the National Technology Agency TEKES (www.tekes.fi/eng/)). The aim of the programme is to support the generation of innovations enabling significant leaps in energy and material efficiency and to create foundation for the development of new value networks based on green growth.

Motiva Group (Finnish state owned company) promotes material and energy efficiency on national level. Their key services include Material Efficiency Audit Tools for Companies. The company's services are utilised by the public administration, businesses, communities, and consumers.

France (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Measures related to EU policies

Waste framework directive (2008/98/EC) transposed in French law by the Ordinance of 17 December 2010 and the Decree of 11 July 2011.

Local waste prevention programs

All local authorities responsible for collecting and processing household or similar waste should define a local waste prevention program by 1 January 2012. This program will set targets for reducing waste and will contain measures that have to be implemented to achieve them.

Classified installations for the protection of environment regulation (code de l'environnement)

Nomenclature imposing a permit or declaration system depending on the significance of the risks or inconvenience which may be caused.

The classified installations for the protection of the environment regulation is a way of applying the waste prevention principle.

Measures related to national policies

The Environment Round Table ("Grenelle de l'environnement") objectives on waste minimization and recycling: after the Grenelle I Law (2009), the Grenelle II Law No. 2010-788 from July 12 2010 introduces non-hazardous waste prevention plans that replace household and assimilated waste management plan. The objectives are:

- a. Develop the re-using;
- b. Encourage waste recovery focusing on re-use, recycling and other recoveries; and
- c. Limit incineration and landfilling to waste that cannot be treated differently

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in 2014 & 2015:

The Energy Transition for Green Growth Law was adopted on 17 August 2015, a few months before the COP 21 Climate Conference held in Paris. This legislative Act addresses a number of issues -sustainable buildings, clean transport, renewable energy, nuclear safety. An entire chapter is devoted to waste and the circular economy: title IV (Articles 69 – 103) of the law, entitled "Fighting wastage and promoting the circular economy, from product design to recycling".

The Energy Transition for Green Growth Law promotes the circular economy, with the goal of limiting the consumption of raw materials, water and energy. It provides for the implementation of a national strategy of transition towards the circular economy, with the development of recycling, ecodesign, industrial ecology, repair and reuse.

The Energy Transition for Green Growth Act has set the following targets:

- a. reduce household waste by 10 % by 2020;
- b. recycle 65 % of non-hazardous waste by 2025;
- c. recycle 70 % of construction waste by 2020; and
- d. halve the amount of landfilled waste by 2025.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Transboundary movements of waste

Decree No. 2010 577 from 31 May 2010 completes the ordinance No. 2009-894 from July 2009 on administrative fines and criminal penalties with penalties for summary offenses (code de l'environnement Articles R 541-83 and following).

Decree No. 2011-828 of 11 July 2011 contains a section 5 entitled 'special provisions for transboundary movements of waste' which completes the Environment Code, particularly concerning the requirement to provide a financial guarantee. This Decree aims to ensure full traceability in the case of collection of waste, by imposing to the notifier the obligation to indicate in the notification document or the information document the list of all producers whose waste were collected. This is in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. Decree No. 2011-828 specifies what should be the nature and the form of the financial guarantee required by Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. Decree No. 2011-828 was completed by the "Arrêté" of 13 July 2011 which states modalities of forming financial guarantees in the field of

shipments of waste. This “Arrêté” of 13 July 2011 sets out the method of calculating the amount of the financial guarantee.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in 2014 & 2015:

Decree No. 2015-1396 of 3 November 2015 on the powers of the minister in charge of the Environment in the field of waste shipments: this text states that in France, the competent authority of dispatch, of destination and for transit is the minister in charge of the environment.

Arrêté of 3 November 2015 which modifies the Arrêté of 9 July 2008 on the organization of the central administration of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning : this text creates a single and centralized entity : the national office for transfrontier shipments of waste (in French, “le Pôle National des Transferts Transfrontaliers de Déchets (PNTTD)” which is the national competent authority and is part of the General Directorate for Risk Prevention of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy. Its main missions are: to process notification files (export, import, transit); to meet requests submitted by the economic operators.

Waste management

Grenelle II Law (loi portant engagement national pour l’environnement No. 2010-788 du 17 Juillet 2010) Ordinance of 17 December 2010 and Decree of 11 July 2011 (transposed WFD) Code de l’environnement.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in 2014 & 2015:

Ordinance of 17 December 2010 and Decree of 11 July 2011 (transposed WFD) Code de l’environnement. The legislative Act No. 2015-991 of 7 August 2015 on the new organization of the territories of “la République” (in French « Loi No. 2015-991 du 7 août 2015 portant nouvelle organisation territoriale de la République » or “ la Loi Notre”). The Energy Transition for Green Growth law adopted in August 2015 : Title IV related to waste and circular economy (in French, la “loi No. 2015-992 du 17 août 2015 relative à la transition énergétique pour la croissance verte” or “LTECV”).

Waste prevention

A new scheme which extends producer responsibility for the collection and the treatment of medical waste has been established with Decree from July 2011. It aims to define the modalities of the collection process and to precise the obligations of the collectors. The cost of this sector is the responsibility of the health industry and it is free for the patient.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Taxes (General tax on polluting activities) on the disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Incentive pricing: Article 46 of « Grenelle I » Law states that local authorities have to put in place an incentive pricing system of their waste management service by 2014. A variable part will be introduced, it may take into account the nature, weight, volume or frequency of collection of waste. Since 2009, ADEME has supported some local authorities on the implementation of the incentive fee. Feedback of the trial phase could be used in the future to facilitate the roll-out of the system. Article 195 of « Grenelle II » Law introduces the possibility of extending the duration of the trial phase.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Agreement on the phasing out of the lamp bulb and the promotion of low-energy light bulb, from 23 October 2008.²²

Agreement with the food industry on the reduction and the recycling of packaging waste.²³

Following the Grenelle Environment and the waste action plan 2009-2012: Agreement on the development of biodegradable waste plastic bag (waste plastic bag composed of organic material and destined to compostable waste collect).

Agreement on reuse and disposal of wood creosote.

(v) Others:

Waste minimization week, prevention campaign:

2009-2012 prevention campaign: focused on simple prevention messages and a TV campaign; Waste minimisation week: created in France in 2006. Thanks to a French leadership, this became a European event since 2009.

Launch in July 2014 of the first call for projects "territories zero waste" in an exemplary and participatory approach of reducing, reusing and recycling waste. 58 candidates have been selected on the basis of a comprehensive project that includes actions on prevention and on recycling for households waste but also companies waste.

Combating Food Waste:

In France, more than 7 million tonnes of food waste is thrown throughout the food chain: the national day of the fight against food waste, held 16 October 2014 was an opportunity to gather and mobilize all actors and initiatives to achieve the target set: halving waste by 2025.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in:

2014: The Minister for Ecology has concluded an agreement with large retail professionals who have pledged:

- a. not to destroy unsold food and drink which is still fit for consumption; and
- b. to always offer such items to charities, in the case of stores larger than 400 m².

A plan to combat food waste has been set up in catering services (including school canteens) which are managed by the State and local government.

2015: The Energy Transition for Green Growth law adopted in August 2015 reaffirmed that combating food waste is a national priority. This law was completed by the law of 11 February 2016 on the fight against food waste.

The fight against plastic waste and marine pollution:

The fight against plastic waste begins with the reduction of plastic bag consumption. The use of products based on hydrocarbons which are used only once generates greenhouse gases as well as polluting land, rivers and seas. They have become the symbol of an unsustainable production and consumption model. Launch by France (and Morocco/Monaco) of an international coalition to reduce plastic waste and marine pollution in Marrakech during the COP22 (November 2016). Through the commitments made, the countries and all the partners who have already launched initiatives to draw attention to this scourge and to reduce plastic waste, share their experiences and suggest practical solutions.

²² <http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/Convention-sur-le-retrait-de-la.html>.

²³ <http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/Convention-avec-eco-emballage-les.html>).

Germany (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Waste Prevention Programme.²⁴ (Since 2014)

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Recycling Management Act (1994, amended in 2013) with supplementary regulations, in particular:

Sewage Sludge Ordinance (1992, amended in 2012); Waste Oil Ordinance (1987, amended in 2012); Chemicals – Ozone Layer Ordinance (2006, amended in 2013); Ordinance on Bio wastes (1998; renewed in 2013); Packaging Ordinance (1998, amended in 2010); Ordinance on the management of waste wood (2003, amended in 2015); PCB-waste Ordinance (2000, amended in 2012); Ordinance on Underground Waste Stowage (2002, amended in 2012); Commercial Wastes Ordinance (2002, amended in 2012); Waste Management Plans issued by the Federal States; Landfill Ordinance (2009, amended in 2013); and Federal Immission Control Act (1974, amended in 2015) with supplementary regulations; in particular: Ordinance on Waste Incineration Plants (1990, renewed in 2013).

End-of-Life-Vehicle Act (2002) and End-of-Life-Vehicle Ordinance (1997, amended in 2015).

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (2005, amended in 2015). Ordinance on Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2013)

Batteries Act (2009, amended in 2015)

Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EEC) No. 761/2001 of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Environmental Innovation Programme²⁵ (since 2014)

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Environmental aspects are implemented in many German Industrial Standards. There is a “Manual on the Consideration of Environmental Aspects in Standardization and Development of New Products” (2003; DIN-Fachbericht 108) and a Guide for Addressing Environmental Issues in Product Standards (ISO Guide 64:2008).

Many enterprises from different branches of industry and administration participate in the eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) or have achieved an ISO 14001 certification. More information is available from the Focal Point.²⁶

The German Environment Label comprises more than 100 different product criteria (e.g. tires, copiers, paper) and several thousand labelled products.²⁷

(v) Others:

²⁴ www.bmub.bund.de/N50260-1

²⁵ <http://www.umweltinnovationsprogramm.de/englisch>

²⁶ Or see: <http://www.emas-register.de>.

²⁷ For further information see <http://www.blauer-engel.de>.

The German Federal Government adopted the National Sustainability Strategy on 17 April 2002. With its guiding principle as well as 21 goals and indicators for sustainable development it points out paths and prospects for a viable Germany in the 21st century.

The German government established a Council for Sustainable Development in April 2001. The Council consists of 15 public figures.²⁸ There is also a Framework Programme of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) on research for sustainable Development.²⁹

Greece (2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Based on EU legislation. Care is taken for the prevention and reduction of production of hazardous wastes by use of clean technologies and minimization of hazardous characteristics of the waste. In addition, according to national legislation on environmental permitting, terms, conditions and preventive measures relating to the applied technology and techniques, shall be included in the environmental permit, aiming at the prevention and reduction of environmental impacts.

National Law 4042/2012, transposing Directive 2008/98/EC, introduces the obligation to establish a waste prevention programme, setting out specific objectives, measures and indicators, aiming to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste. The waste prevention programme has been approved and published on 15-12-2015 with the Act No. 49 of Ministerial Council "Amendment and approval of the National Waste Management Plan and the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, ratified according to the 51373/4684/25-11-2015 Joint Ministerial Decision"

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

National Law 4014/2011 (OJG 209 A) concerning environmental permitting

- a. Joint Ministerial Decision 36060/1155/E.103/2013 (OJG 1450 B), implementing Directive 2010/75/EE concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC).
- b. Act No. 49 of Ministerial Council on 15-12-2016 "Amendment and approval of the National Waste Management Plan and the National Strategic Plan for Waste Prevention, ratified according to the 51373/4684/25-11-2015 Joint Ministerial Decision" (OJG 174 A)

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Measures taken according to the legislation and the environmental permits issued.

Hungary:

(i) National strategies/policies:

2015: The National Environmental Program (NEP) contains 19 measures for waste reduction and recycling/reuse measures, including hazardous wastes. Based on the regulations and objectives of NEP, the National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian

²⁸ <http://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/en/the-council/?size=jekmzekggi>

²⁹ http://www.fona.de/pdf/publikationen/research_for_sustainable_development.pdf For further information:
<http://www.fona.de/en/index.php>

Parliament on 31 December 2013. The National Prevention Program (NPP) as the part of NWMP contains the legislative, financial and technical measures from 2014 to 2020 to prevent the generation of different waste streams (e.g. municipal, organic, batteries, WEEE, plastic packages, etc.).

General directions of the intended measures are prevention, reuse, recovery and reducing the disposal rate. (There were only minor changes in the responses for 2013 and 2014.)

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

2013-2015: Act CLXXXV of 2012 which came into force on 1 January 2013.

Regional and local waste management plans

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

2014-2015: Polluter pays principle resulted the payment obligation for waste disposal:

- a. Act CLXXXV of 2012 which came into force on 1 January 2013
- b. Governmental Decree No. 318/2013. (VIII. 28) on the detailed rules of the payment of waste disposal fee

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

2013-2015: Due to the extended producer responsibility waste producers are obliged to adopt measures in accordance with national strategies and policies (NEP, NWMP, NPP and Act CLXXXV of 2012).

Ireland (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Local Authority Waste Management Plans (since 1998)

Responsible: Local authorities

Under the Waste Management Act, 1996 (as amended) all local authorities are required to prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan. These plans include objectives in relation to prevention and minimization of wastes. They also include objectives in relation to the recovery of waste.

Among the measures contained in "A Resource Opportunity – Waste Management Policy In Ireland" which will play an important role in the provision of effective and efficient delivery of waste management services is the reduction in the number of waste management planning regions from 10 to 3. The County and City Managers Association confirmed the composition of the three new Waste Management Planning Regions – which correspond with the regional structures set out in the Government's Action Programme for Effective Local Government – and ratified the Lead Authorities tasked with developing new plans for the three Waste Management Planning Regions.

In accordance with Section 22 of the Waste Management Act, 1996 and the Waste Management (Planning) Regulations, 1997, the Lead Authorities, as set out above, gave notice of the intention to commence the preparation of New Regional Waste Management Plans on 10 October, 2013. The next stage of the process will see the publication of Draft Plans in Quarter 4 2014 with Final Plans in Quarter 1 2015.

National Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, the EPA is required to prepare a Hazardous Waste Management Plan for the country. This plan, has regard to the prevention and

minimization of hazardous waste and sets objectives and, where appropriate, targets in relation to the prevention and the minimization of hazardous waste, the minimization of the harmful nature of such waste and the recovery of hazardous waste. The Environmental Protection Agency has prepared a revised National Hazardous Waste Management Plan for the Republic of Ireland covering a six-year period from the date of publication (2014-2020). This third Plan is a revision of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2008 - 2012 and sets out the priorities to be pursued over the next six years and beyond to improve the management of hazardous waste, taking into account the progress made since the previous plan and the waste policy and legislative changes that have occurred since the previous plan was published.

National Waste Prevention Programme

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency

The National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP) has been running since 2004 and has developed a wide range of prevention initiatives. The National Waste Report provides statistics on all waste streams (including hazardous wastes) to guide policy and target prevention efforts. The latest National Waste Prevention Programme was published in 2014. This document provides a strategy from EPA around the vision: "Living Better, Using Less". Incorporating Ireland's National Waste Prevention Programme, it sets out priorities for preventing wastage and unnecessary consumption of materials, energy & water.

Significant NWPP prevention projects include a Green Business Programme (www.greenbusiness.ie), a Green Hospitality Programme (www.greenhospitality.ie), a Local Authority Prevention Network (www.localprevention.ie), a Green Healthcare Programme (www.greenhealthcare.ie in development), a Packaging Waste Prevention Programme (www.preventandsave.ie), a Food Waste Prevention/Home Composting Programme (www.stopfoodwaste.ie) and a Green Home Programme (www.greenhome.ie).

All of these programmes have particular regard to hazardous and biodegradable wastes during waste auditing and characterisation exercises. Specific projects are underway also to implement aspects of the NHWMP including prevention in the pharmachem and health service sectors, collection at civic amenity sites, management of garage and farm HW, producer responsibility and identification of barriers to self-sufficiency in HW treatment.

The EPA enforces the limits on hazardous substances in packaging, electrical equipment (RoHS), batteries, Deco-paints (solvents) and vehicles (ELV) through implementation of statutory Producer Responsibility Initiatives. Implementation of the requirements in relation to PCBs, POPs, ODS and F-gases are also underway.

Striving for more self-sufficiency nationally in the management of Ireland's hazardous waste, where technically and economically feasible, is a guiding principle behind many of the NHWMP's recommendations. Projects pursued in this regard by the EPA include completing the study on a National Difficult Waste Facility (incorporating hazardous waste landfill) and the Economic Study of Solvent Recycling and Treatment in the Pharmachem sector in Ireland.

The EPA published annual reports on the NHWMP, the most recently published is for 2008-2012 and is attached.

National policy on waste management is set out in A Resource Opportunity, published in July 2012, and which sets out the measures through which Ireland will make the further progress necessary to become a recycling society, with a clear focus on resource efficiency and the virtual elimination of landfilling of municipal waste. A copy of the strategy is attached.

"National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste"

The National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste was published in April 2006 and provides the blueprint to achieve Ireland's targets for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in accordance with the requirements of Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste. The Strategy sets out a wide range of integrated measures designed in accordance with the waste hierarchy to support biodegradable waste minimisation and diversion from landfill. Prevention targets have been established while ambitious targets for the recycling of waste paper/cardboard and the biological treatment of food and garden wastes have been put in place for both the domestic and commercial sectors over the timeframe of the Strategy. The prevention of biodegradable waste has been integrated into the different projects within the National Waste Prevention Programme including Green Hospitality, Green healthcare and Stopfoodwaste.ie. A range of treatment technologies are also proposed to facilitate the diversion of the organic fraction of residual waste from landfill. The EPA has reviewed all waste licences for landfills mandating them to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste that they are permitted to landfill. The Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 require the commercial sector, with effect from 1 July 2010, to segregate their food waste and have it transferred for recovery. Household food waste Regulations were introduced in 2013, obliging householders to source segregate or compost their bio-waste.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Examples include:

- a. Waste Management Act 1996, as amended;
- b. Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Licensing (since 1994);
- c. Waste Licensing (since 1997);
- d. Packaging Regulations (Since 1997);
- e. End-of-Life Vehicle Regulations (Since 2006);
- f. Plastic Bag Regulations (Since 2001);
- g. The Waste Management (Farm Plastics) Regulations 2001;
- h. The European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2011 (WEEE Regulations);
- i. Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2012;
- j. The European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 since 2008
- k. Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects; and
- l. Tyre Regulations (since 2008).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

A range of green support mechanisms have been developed for Irish businesses to deliver resource efficiencies, cost savings and the reduction of waste generated; these include:

Green Business- a free and confidential resource efficiency service for all types of SMEs in Ireland. The service is funded by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the National Waste Prevention Programme with the objective of delivering substantive resource efficiency improvements and cost savings, through waste prevention and reductions in water and energy consumption. Businesses can request a free site visit carried out by Green Business advisors. Assessments are undertaken by professional environmental consultants. A report is then produced which provides recommendations for resource efficiency savings. All information is treated as confidential and is not passed to any other party.

Smart Farming is a collaborative initiative aimed at expanding the green business initiative into the farming sector. Smart Farming highlights ways that farmers can reduce their farm bills and maximise outputs through better resource management.

The Green Hospitality Programme is the Irish developed environmental certification standard for the hospitality sector. The Green Hospitality Eco-label and Awards are recognised both nationally and internationally as standards that allow members achieve good environmental performance and allow visitors to choose "Greener" hospitality businesses knowing that defined criteria are being implemented and monitored.

The potential of waste as a resource is reflected in Irish national waste policy, which dictates that where waste cannot be prevented it should be used as a resource.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Individual measures taken by industries and waste generators in accordance with Environmental Management Systems established under IPC and waste licenses issued by the EPA. These measures are overseen by the EPA and are reported to public file in annual environmental reports submitted by IPPC and Waste Facility licence holders.

(v) Others:

Producer responsibility is a key principle in the concept of waste reduction. A review of the Producer Responsibility Initiative Model in Ireland was completed and published in July 2014; the purpose of this review was to examine ways to make the PRIs more efficient and effective and produce the dual benefits of lowering costs of compliance for business while increasing compliance levels. The lower compliance costs should also assist in the broader circular economy aims of securing existing jobs and growing new employment opportunities.

A number of recommendations are made in the report which could assist the transition to a circular economy; these include:

- a. A mandate for the Producer Responsibility Organisations (PRO's) to collaborate with one another with a view to launching cross stream education and awareness initiatives;
- b. Producer Responsibility Organisations to develop proposals for encouraging waste prevention and reuse in line with EU, national and regional policies and programmes;
- c. Reducing administrative costs by limiting duplication in terms of systems and data, and facilitating data sharing; and
- d. Other waste streams which might be suitable for voluntary agreements or development as PRI's.

Italy (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Adoption of national prevention programme.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Legislative Decree No. 152/06, Artt.179, 180 and 181; Legislative Decree No. 151/2005 (Directives 2002/95/EC, 2002/96/EC, 2003/108/EC).

Latvia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

National Waste Management Plan, 2013-2020, including National Waste Prevention Programme.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Waste Management Law, Law on Natural Resource tax.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Natural resource tax for disposal of hazardous waste, natural resource tax exemption for collection and for recovery of wastes from environmentally harmful goods (used oils, oil filters, tyres, batteries and accumulators, waste electric and electronical equipment).

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Setting up a system for collection and recovery of wastes from environmentally harmful goods (used oils, oil filters, tyres, batteries and accumulators, waste electric and electronical equipment or joining such system, if it has been recognized by Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.

Lithuania:

(i) National strategies/policies:

2015: The National Plan for Waste Management for 2014-2020 (approved by Resolution No. 519 of the Government on 12.4.2002) as a strategic document, sets or provides:

- a. strategic goals;
- b. tasks of waste management and targets to implement them;
- c. evaluation of the management of particular waste streams;
- d. analysis of waste management capacity;
- e. identification of needs;
- f. installed and planned capacity of waste management; and
- g. other information for the development of efficient infrastructure for environmentally sound management of waste in the territory of Lithuania.

The National Waste Prevention Programme (approved by Order of the Minister of Environment No. D1-782, adopted on 22.10.2013, as last amended on 1.1.2016) indicates tasks for waste prevention. Among them is the task to increase the efficient use of materials and resources with measures, including:

- h. integrated pollution prevention and control;
- i. promotion and financial assistance of cleaner production and waste prevention projects;
- j. eco-design;
- k. application of environmental management systems; green public procurement; and
- l. awareness raising to prevent the generation of waste.

Law on Waste Management sets the requirement that in the area of waste prevention and management, the following priority order shall apply:

- m. prevention;
- n. preparing for re-use upon prior separation of products or their components which are unsuitable for re-use;
- o. recycling upon prior separation of wastes which are unsuitable for recycling;
- p. other recovery, e.g. energy recover, upon prior separation of wastes which are unsuitable for recycling or other recovery; and
- q. disposal upon prior separation of wastes which are suitable for recycling or other recovery.

The priority order in waste prevention and management shall take into account the general environmental protection principles of precaution and sustainability, technical feasibility and economic viability, protection of resources as well as the overall environmental, public health, economic and social impacts

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

2014-2015: Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management No. VIII-787

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Pollution Charges No. VIII 1183.

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection No. IX-1005

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Packaging and management of packaging waste No. IX-517

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "For the recovery and (or) recycling targets of taxable goods waste and packaging waste" No. 1168

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "Regarding the approval of the list of packaging compulsory for the deposit, the amount of deposit and the order of deposit system" of September 25 2002 No. 1506

Order No. D1-528 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania "For the rules on granting, updating and cancelation of the IPPC permits"

Order No. D1-259 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania "For the rules on granting, updating and cancelation of the Pollution permits"

Rules of Waste Management adopted by the Order No. 217 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania

Order No. 348 of the Minister of Environment on Rules of Packaging and Packaging Waste Management.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

2013-2014: According to the Law on Waste Management, the taxation system is applied based on the principle of "producers and importer responsibility". This principle means that producers and importers are responsible for the environmental impact of the products and packaging supplied to the internal market. This system has a tax deduction if specific waste management and processing tasks are performed.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

2015: Law on waste management indicates that waste managers and waste producers must take all possible and economically justifiable measures to reduce the quantity of waste and its adverse impact on public health and environment, to develop and to implement low-waste technologies, and to sparingly use natural resources. Such undertakings must comply with the priority order in prevention and management referred to in the Law of Waste management. Producers of products must manufacture and make available to the market the products that could be long-lasting or re-usable and, having reached the end of their useful life and having become waste, could be available for recycling or other recovery, thus reducing the quantity of waste and the risk to public health and the environment.

Law on Waste management also indicates that the holder of waste has to sort waste at the place of its generation and the sorted waste has to be collected accordingly (sorted collection) by facilities responsible for the collection of waste.

The prevention is implemented in the following ways:

- a. enterprises and facilities have to establish plans for the environmental actions (in order to obtain permits to conduct particular activities as set in national law) and indicate measures for saving environmental resources, waste reduction and other measures for pollution control;

- b. enterprises and facilities are encouraged to promote cleaner productions (including “low waste production” systems), ecological designs, and strategies for production of easily recyclable products with long life cycles,
- c. the production of goods has to comply with prohibitions to use particular hazardous materials;
- d. the harmonized European standards on core requirements applicable to packaging production have to be applied in production process;
- e. by applying environmental management systems and the order of waste prevention and management;
- f. by taking other measures and steps to promote waste prevention by sharing best practices, promoting best available techniques, green public purchasing; and
- g. by taking part in raising of public awareness, developing of environmental projects.

It should be mentioned that waste management facilities (collectors, waste shipment facilities, waste treatment facilities, waste brokers and dealers), which store hazardous waste for longer than 6 months and non-hazardous waste for longer than 1 year, as well as waste producers (taking into account amount and kind of the generated waste, activity and other aspects according to the cases indicated by Ministry of Environment) are obliged to submit annual reports on waste management data (indicating amounts of particular waste streams, destinations, waste management activities and other information). The collected data is used for the purposes of the analysis of waste generation and waste management (including transboundary movements of waste) status, control of waste management tasks, providing of public information and other purposes.

Luxembourg (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The National Waste Management Plan was adopted by the Government on 29 January 2010.³⁰ There is an obligation for industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of waste.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Waste law of 21 March 2012; Modified law of 10 June 1999 on classified establishments.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

‘superDrecksKëscht fir Betriber”, Initiative, in force since 1992 by the former Ministry of the Environment and the Chamber of Handicraft, was recently supported by the Chambre of Commerce of Luxembourg and aims to:

- a. advise industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in good ecological practice of internal waste management (waste prevention, separate collection for recycling, transparency of waste streams, training of staff in waste management); and
- b. give a quality label to the companies with a good waste management practice (quality label certified by ISO 14024).

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

³⁰ see <http://www.environnement.public.lu/dechets/pggd/index.html>

Waste management specific to each industry/waste generator and in accordance with the internal Waste Management Plan, and/or waste management practice in accordance with the 'superDrecksKëscht fir Betriber'-concept.

(v) Others:

National waste management plan³¹

Modified law of 10 June 1999 on classified establishments³²

Malta (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Malta adopted "A Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands" in October 2001. This document which was prepared with the assistance of European Commission-appointed consultants set out the goals, targets and time frames to be achieved over the coming years in waste handling and the provision of waste treatment facilities. This strategy was updated and published in 2008 as "The Waste Management Plan 2008-2012". In addition to the waste management plan, "The National Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands" was published in 2010. The latter strategy outlined Government's waste management policies.

In addition to the above documents, Malta had also prepared a Biodegradable waste strategy in accordance with Article 5 (1) of Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste. This strategy outlines Malta's plans on how to divert biodegradable municipal solid waste from landfills towards recycling and recovery.

During the reporting period in question, Malta was reviewing and updating its national waste management plan and strategy, which also included a specific chapter on waste prevention and Malta's plan on Biodegradable Waste. The draft plan was issued for public consultation and the review of the plan and prevention programme followed the Commission's guidance on how to prepare a waste management plan and waste prevention programme. The "Waste Management Plan for the Maltese Islands: A Resource Management Approach" was subsequently published in January 2014.

In addition, a Twinning Light Project MT04EN08TL entitled "Hazardous waste inventory and technical assistance in regulatory aspects of hazardous waste management" was implemented.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

In view of the fact that Malta does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities, capacity or suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the waste in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner, the Competent Authority has requested most generators to store their hazardous waste while seeking exportation for recovery or disposal in an environmentally sound manner.

(iii) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Most generators of waste store their hazardous waste while seeking exportation for recovery or disposal in an environmentally sound manner.

The Netherlands (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

³¹ http://www.environnement.public.lu/dechets/dossiers/pggd/pggd_plan_general.pdf

³² http://www.environnement.public.lu/etablissements_classes/legislation/loi_modif_10_06_1999_f.pdf

The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) 2009-2021 contains a chapter on prevention (waste reduction). The Netherlands has developed and started up many waste prevention activities in recent years. Due in part to this, economic growth has become decoupled from the increase in the amount of waste. A number of these activities will continue during the coming years, and their effects will therefore continue to be felt. In the NWMP 2009-2021 a summary of the activities and instruments is given that will be applied in this field during the coming years (Chain-orientated waste policy, eco design, sustainable procurement, etc.).

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Eco design, sustainable procurement, producer responsibility, green deals, policy programme VANG (Van Afval Naar Grondstof - from waste to base-material). See also NWMP 2009-2021.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Waste disposal tax, packaging tax, Diftar (differentiated tariffs for household waste: households pay in accordance with the quantity of waste they produce or for the number of times waste is offered for collection). See also NWMP 2009-2021.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Appendix IV of the new Framework Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) includes 16 examples of waste prevention measures. In the NWMP is stated which Dutch activities are related to the various examples.

It is important to realize that a number of the examples contained in the new Framework Directive were already included in activities that were carried out or started up prior to the second NWMP and have already provided actual results.

Poland (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The reduction of hazards posed by hazardous waste is one of the priorities of the National Environmental Policy and waste management plans. The Polish Act of 14 December 2012 on waste (Official Journal of 2013, item 21) introduced obligation to prepare waste management plans. The Council of Ministers establishes the National Waste Management Plan to be developed by the Minister pertinent to environmental matters in agreement with the Minister pertinent to water management. The waste management plans shall be updated at least every 4 years.

The first such National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was approved by resolution No. 219 of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Poland, of 29 October 2002 (Monitor Polski - Governmental Official Journal of 2003, No.11, item 159).

The second "National Waste Management Plan 2010" (NWMP 2010) was approved by resolution No. 233 of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Poland, of 29 December 2006 (Monitor Polski - Governmental Official Journal of 2006, No. 90, item 946). The NWMP 2010 covers waste generated domestically, particularly municipal waste, hazardous waste, packaging waste and municipal sewage sludge, as well as waste imported into the national territory.

The objectives and tasks presented in the NWMP 2010 relate to the period 2007 – 2010 and in the 2011-2018 perspective.

The new National Waste Management Plan 2014 was approved by resolution of No. 217 of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Poland, of 24 December 2010. This new NWMP 2014 updates the provisions of the NWMP 2010. The objectives and tasks relate to the period 2011 – 2014 and in the 2015 – 2022 perspective.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

2014-2015: The Polish Act of 14 December 2012 on waste regulates the issues related to waste management including reduction and elimination of generation of hazardous waste and other waste. The Act imposes standards for recovery and disposal of waste (in line with the EU requirements) and defines system of permits for the generation and further handling of hazardous waste.

The following (up-to-date) national legislation also regulates the issues related to specific waste streams, including hazardous waste:

- a. The Act of 11 May 2001 on Economic Operators' Obligations in the Scope of Managing Certain Types of waste and on the Product Charges (Official Journal of 2014 item 1413),
- b. The Act of 13 June 2013 on packaging and packaging waste (Official Journal 2013, item 888),
- c. The Act of 20 January 2005 on recycling of End-of Life Vehicles (Official Journal 2015, item 140),
- d. The Act of 29 July 2005 of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Official Journal of 2013, item 1155 as amended),
- e. The Act of 24 April 2009 on batteries and accumulators (Official Journal of 2015, Item 687).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

2014-2015: The Act of 11 May 2001 on Economic Operators' Obligations in the Scope of Managing Certain Types of Waste and on the Product Charges (Official Journal of 2014, item 1413), came into force on 1 January 2002. It contains legal and economic instruments (the obligation to recover waste - or pay product charges) promoting the establishment of a system for collection and recovery of certain types of hazardous waste (waste oils, discharge lamps, batteries and accumulators). The Act of 24 April 2009 on batteries and accumulators introduces the economic instrument like the product fee levied on the operators who could not afford the obligation to achieve the collection rate of portable waste batteries and accumulators. Moreover in case of automotive waste and industrial acid – lead accumulators, collection system of this accumulators is regulated by the deposit fee.

Portugal (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

2014-2015: According to Articles 13 and 14 of the national framework law on waste management, Decree-Law No. 178/2006, of 5 September 2006, republish on Decree-Law No. 73/2011, of 17 June 2011, the strategic guidelines for national policy on waste management are established on the "National Waste Management Plan" in combination with sector-specific plans for waste management. In this context, the following plans have been prepared, approved and/or published:

- a. National Waste Management Plan (PNGR), concerning the period 2014-2020, (published in March 2015 (RCM 11-C/2015) which includes the prevention programme);
- b. Strategic Plan for Municipal Waste (PERSU 2020), concerning the period 2014-2020, published in September 2014 (Ordinance No. 187/2014), which includes the Municipal Waste Prevention Programme;
- c. Strategic Plan for Industrial Waste Management (PESGRI), concerning the period 2000-2015, published in December 1999, revised in April 2002 (Decree-Law No. 89/2002) and rectified in April 2002 (*Declaração de retificação* 23-A);

- d. National Plan for Industrial Waste Prevention (PNAPRI), concerning the period 2000–2015, approved in September 2000;
- e. Strategic Plan for Healthcare Waste, published in January 2011 (Ordinance No. 43/2011);
- f. Portuguese Norm NP 4486 - Refuse derived fuels, framework for the production, classification and quality management, published in September of 2009 and Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) Strategy.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Waste Act (Decree-Law No. 178/2006 of 5 September, republished by Decree-Law No. 73/2011 of 17 June) introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and hazard potential. There is also specific legislation regarding the environmental sound management of special waste streams.

In order to accomplish the rules that were established in the national framework and specific laws on waste management, the extended producer responsibility principle is being implemented by the creation of integrated management systems for specific waste streams, ensuring the proper intervention of the stakeholders which are involved during the life cycle of the product.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in 2015:

Law No. 82-D/2014, of December 31, amending the environmental tax rules in the energy and emissions, transport, water, waste, spatial planning, forests and biodiversity sectors, introducing a taxation scheme for plastic bags and an incentive scheme for the slaughter of end-of-life vehicles, as part of a reform of environmental taxation

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Waste management tax and The European Union Funds, such as LIFE+ program.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Voluntary agreement with several industry sectors on environmental improvement, namely on waste management; Constitution of entities responsible for the integrated management of special waste flows, as indicated in 5(ii); and Several enterprises adopted their own management systems, in accordance with ISO 14001 and the European Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and Eco-label.

Romania (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The Waste Management National Plan was adopted through the Government Decision No. 1470/2004, which is in a revision procedure and contains a hazardous waste chapter.

The National Waste Management Strategy was revised and adopted by the Government Decision No. 870/2013. It promotes the principle of waste prevention, which is at the top of the waste hierarchy according to the Directive 2008/98/CE. This principle aims to reduce the amounts of waste generated, including hazardous waste.

According to the Law 211/2011 on Waste Regime (which transposes the Directive No. 2008/98/EC on waste and repealing certain other Directives), the central authority on environmental protection shall outline waste management plans and the waste prevention programme.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Governmental Decision No. 173 / 2000 for the management and control of polychlorinated biphenyls and other similar compounds.

The Governmental Decision No. 235/2007 which repealed the Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils.

The Governmental Decision No. 1132/2008 on used batteries and accumulators which repealed the Governmental Decision No. 1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contain hazardous substances.

The Governmental Decision No. 349/2005 on the landfill of waste modified by Governmental Decision No. 210/2007.

The Governmental Decision No. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the European Waste Catalogue). (Addition in **2015**: From the 15 June 2015 entry in force the Commission Decision of the 18 December 2014 (European Waste Catalogue).)

The Emergency Governmental No. 5/2015 regarding WEEE. (Replacing No. 1037/2010)

The Governmental Decision No. 2406/2004 regarding ELV with all further updates.

The Law No. 278/2013 on industrial emission.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Presently the National Waste Management Plan is in the revision procedure and contains a hazardous waste chapter. The Environment Fund Administration finances environmental projects, including the projects for hazardous waste management. These economic instruments are in accordance with provisions laid out in the Emergency Governmental Ordinance No. 196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law No. 105/2006 with all further updates.

Slovakia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Article 3 (1), (2) of the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended transposed the waste hierarchy defined in Article 4 Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste and repealing certain Directives. Article 2 (27) of the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended defines waste prevention as measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste and that reduce:

- a. quantity of waste also including through the re-use of products or the extension of lifetime of products;
- b. adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- c. content of harmful substances in materials and products.

The Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for 2011-2015 (WMP 2011-2015) provides specific goals, which are in accordance with the requirements of EU legislation for the following waste streams: municipal waste and bio-waste, WEEE, packaging waste, waste batteries and accumulators, end-of life vehicles, used tires, construction and demolition waste, waste containing PCB and equipment contaminated with PCB and waste oils. WMP 2011-2015 contains 100 measures, which should lead to the implementation of the objectives of waste management. (The Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for 2016-2020 was approved by the Slovak Government in the year 2015.)

The Waste Prevention Programme of the Slovak Republic for 2014-2018 (WPP 2014-2018) was approved by the Slovak Government on 18 December 2013 in accordance with the provisions of the Directive 2008/98/EC. The main objective of the program is to shift from material recovery,

as the only declared priorities in the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic to 2010, to the prevention of waste.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Act of the National Council of SR No. Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended;

Act of the National Council of SR No. 17/2004 Coll. on charges for waste landfilling as amended;

Act of the National Council of SR No. 127/2006 Coll. on persistent organic pollutants and amending the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended;

Act of the National Council of SR No. 119/2010 Coll. on packages and amending the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended;

Act of the National Council of SR No. 514/2008 Coll. on management of waste from extractive industries on amendments to certain acts;

Act of the National Council of SR No. 137/2010 Coll. on air;

Government Order of the SR No. 153/2004 Coll. setting binding limits and dead-lines for the scope of reuse of parts of the end of life vehicles, for recovery of the wastes coming from processing of end of life vehicles and their recycling;

Government Order of the SR No. 388/2005 Coll. setting limits of WEEE recovery and for reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances, in wording of Government Order of the SR No. 206/2010 Coll.

Decree of MoE SR No. 310/2013 Coll. on implementation of certain provisions of the Act on wastes

Decree of MoE SR No. 284/2001 Coll. establishing Waste Catalogue as amended;

Decree of the MoE No. 125/2004 Coll. setting the details of ELV processing and some requirements for vehicle production as amended;

Decree of MoE SR No. 126/2004 Coll. on authorization, on issuing of expert opinions in issues of wastes, on authorization of persons authorized to issue expert opinions and on verifying of professional competence of such persons as amended;

Decree of the MoE SR No. 127/2004 Coll. on charges calculation for contributions to the Recycling Fund, on the list of products, materials and equipment for which contribution to the Recycling Fund must be paid, and on the details concerning application for provision of the means from the Recycling Fund as amended;

Decree of MoE SR No. 135/2004 Coll. on decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;

Decree of the MoE No. 315/2010 Coll. on WEEE management as amended by subsequent regulations (Decree of MoE No. 51/2011 Coll.)

Decree of MoE SR No. 81/2011 Coll. on backup beverage packaging

Decree of MoE SR No. 91/2011 Coll. on implementation of certain provisions of the Act on packages;

Decree of MoE SR No. 255/2010 Coll. which implements management of waste from extractive industries on amendments to certain acts;

Notification of the MoE SR No. 75/2002 Coll. on issuing the Decree No. 1/2002, setting unified methods of analytical waste control;

Notification of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the SR No. 593/2004 Coll. on conclusion of the Stockholm Convention on POPs;

Notification of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the SR No. 60/1995 Coll. on the accession of the Slovak Republic to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

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

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1379/2007 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

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 669/2008 on completing Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply;

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 740/2008 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 as regards the procedures to be followed for export of waste to certain countries;

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 308/2009 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;

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 413/2010 amending Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste so as to take account of changes adopted by OECD Council Decision C(2008) 156;

Commission Decision No. 2010/438/EU extending the derogation period for Bulgaria to raise objections to shipments of certain waste to Bulgaria for recovery under Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU (Annex XIV, 9(B) (1);

Commission Regulation (EC) No. 967/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries;

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 837/2010 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries;

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 661/2011 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries;

Commission Implementing Decision extending the derogation period for Romania to raise objections to shipments of certain waste to Romania for recovery under Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste (2011/854/EU);

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 664/2011 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste to include certain mixtures of wastes in Annex IIIA thereto;

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 135/2012 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste to include certain unclassified wastes in Annex IIIB thereto;

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 674/2012 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries;

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 255/2013 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IC, VII and VIII to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 57/2013 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries.

Regulation (EU) No. 519/2013 adapting certain regulations and decisions in the fields of free movement of goods, freedom of

movement for persons, right of establishment and freedom to provide services, company law, competition policy, agriculture, food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy, fisheries, transport policy, energy, taxation, statistics, social policy and employment, environment, customs union, external relations, and foreign, security and defence policy, by reason of the accession of Croatia

Regulation (EU) No. 660/2014 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1234/2014 amending Annexes IIIB, V and VIII to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste

Commission Regulation (EU) No. 733/2014 amending Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste to certain non-OECD countries

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

A fee for landfilling of wastes;

EU financial instruments - Operating Programme Environment financed by European Regional Development Fund and Cohesive Fund focused on improvement of waste management at local level;

Recycling Fund – fees paid by producers and importers (10 specified commodities); financial contributions are used to support collection and waste recovery;

Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and small construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees);

Environmental Fund provides financial contributions to support separate collection, waste recovery, closing and remedy of landfill sites; and

Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators (2015):

Five companies had valid registrations of EMAS in the national register.

Within the national ecolabel scheme, 105 products of 5-th companies had right to use the national eco-label "Environmentálne vhodný produkt" („Environmentally Friendly Product“).

Within the European ecolabel scheme, 131 products of 6 companies had right to use “the EU Ecolabel”.

(v) Others:

Promotion activities organized at state, local, non-governmental levels, as follows: trainings, advisory services, information campaigns aimed at elimination of non-hazardous and hazardous waste generation

Slovenia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Resolution on National Environmental Action Program for period 2005-2012 (2006);

Environmental Performance Reviews (1997);

Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996);

Operational plan concerning the disposal of PCB's and PCT's for period 2009- 2012 (2009);

Operational plan concerning disposal of waste with the purpose of decreasing quantities of biodegradable waste for period 2009-2013 (2008);

OECD Environmental Performance Reviews Slovenia 2012;

Operational plan for municipal solid waste (2013); and

Measures taken for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated are in accordance with EU waste management policies.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Environmental Protection Act (2004) as amended and from it deriving legislation on the field of waste management.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Eco-dues for WEEE, end of life vehicles, old tires, waste disposal; use of lubricating oils and liquids, waste packaging and other eco-dues and financial instruments (e.g. advantageous credits for environmental investments, joint investments into project for reduction of environmental burdens).

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

ISO; EMAS registration system (ECO- Management and Audit Scheme); ECO-LABELING; - European flower; and awards for achievements on the field of protection of the environment and introduction of cleaner technologies.

Spain (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

In Spain the National Integrated Waste Plan (PNIR) 2008-2015, approved 26/12/2008, is applicable which contains measures for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated.

This document gathers, in an integrated manner, specific chapters for:

- a. Municipal wastes;
- b. Hazardous wastes;
- c. End of life vehicles;
- d. End of life tires;
- e. Sewage sludge;
- f. Construction and demolition wastes;
- g. PCB/PCT and PCB/PCT containing equipment;
- h. Wastes from accumulators and batteries;
- i. Electric and electronic equipment wastes;

- j. Wastes from extractive industries (mining activities);
- k. Wastes from agricultural plastics;
- l. Non-hazardous industrial wastes; and
- m. Contaminated soils.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Act 22/2011, of 28 July 2011, on Wastes and Contaminated soils is aimed, inter alia, at preventing the production of wastes and encouraging, in this order, its prevention, preparation for reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery, and, if needed, disposal, with the view to protecting the environment and human health. To that end, the Government will be able to adapt the established specified waste streams norms to the new Act and its new principles.

Industries and activities generating hazardous wastes are subject to administrative communication and registry.

The Act expressly promotes that any potentially recyclable or recoverable waste should be destined for that purpose and its elimination avoided as far as possible, and if not, disposing in an ESM, seeking the protection of human health and the Environment.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Besides the above mentioned legal or planning instruments, there are other specific economic instruments or initiatives already in place, such as:

- a. Landfill taxes for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in some regions (i.e. Madrid, Cataluña, Murcia, Andalucía, Castilla y León);
- b. Voluntary agreements with stakeholders; and
- c. Promotion of Environmental Management Systems and Schemes (ISO-14000 / EMAS).

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Voluntary sectorial agreements on the management of wastes (mentioned above); and Certification of Environmental Management Systems.

Sweden (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

EU Waste management strategy:

- a. Prevention of generation of waste;
- b. Reduce content of hazardous material in the waste;
- c. Reuse or recovery of material or energy; and
- d. Safe and adequate disposal of the waste.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Producer responsibility of different kinds of waste;

Ban on landfill of sorted combustible waste from 1 January 2002;

Ban on landfill of organic waste from 1 January 2005; and

Ordinance on wastes sent to landfills.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Tax on waste sent to landfill from 1 January 2000 and tax on household waste sent to incineration from 1 July 2006.

The United Kingdom (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Waste policy is devolved in the UK to the respective administrations.

a. England

The Waste Prevention Programme for England (Waste Prevention Programme for England) was published on the 11 December 2013. It sets out actions for government, local authorities, businesses and the civil society and consumers to reduce waste and move to a more sustainable economy.

Key activities in **2015** (*not included in previous years' responses*) include support for voluntary agreements with waste prevention at their core within key sectors, working through the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and support for innovative waste prevention projects through the Innovation in Waste Prevention Fund.

b. Scotland

The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 were passed on 9 May 2012 and come into effect on 1 January 2014. The regulations make the following provisions:

- i. From 1 January 2014 all businesses must segregate metals, plastics, glass, paper & card for separate collection;
- ii. From 1 January 2014 food businesses (except in rural areas) which produce over 50kg food waste per week must present that food waste for separate collection;
- iii. From 1 January 2016 food businesses (except in rural areas) which produce over 5kg food waste per week must present that food waste for separate collection;
- iv. Waste contractors must provide collection and treatment services which deliver high quality recycling
- v. Local Authorities must provide a minimum recycling service to householders;
- vi. From 1 January 2014 separately collected recyclables will be banned from going to incineration or landfill; and
- vii. From 1 January 2012 all biodegradable municipal waste will be banned from going to landfill.

The Regulations support Scotland's 2010 Zero Waste Plan, which includes targets of recycling 70% of all Scotland's waste and sending a maximum of 5% to landfill by 2025.

c. Wales

The Welsh Government published "Towards Zero Waste" in 2010. This is the overarching waste strategy for Wales. It sets out how Wales will build on the successes achieved through the earlier "Wise About Waste" and describes a framework for resource efficiency and waste management between 2010 and 2050. It is accompanied by a suite of sector plans and the Waste Prevention Programme.

The Waste Prevention Programme for Wales was published on 3 December 2013. It includes targets, priority materials and sectors, and waste prevention actions for businesses, Government and individuals. Reducing hazardous waste is a priority within the programme.

d. Northern Ireland

The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland (The Road to Zero Waste) was published on 30 September 2014. The programme builds on the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – "Delivering Resource Efficiency". The Programme is designed to have a favourable impact on the Northern Ireland economy, helping to promote and support "green jobs", and for the protection of the environment and conservation of resources and aims to maintain the downward trend in waste arising in Northern Ireland.

The revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy produced in October 2013 has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including re-use), preparing for re-use and recycling, and moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most efficient way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. The WRAP initiatives also cover Northern Ireland.

e. Gibraltar

The Gibraltar Waste Management Plan, which includes Gibraltar's Waste Prevention Programme, was published in December 2013 as prescribed by Article 28 and Article 29 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). This aims to protect the environment and human health by preventing and reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste, by reducing the overall impacts of resource use. It sets out guidelines for the roles of businesses, individuals, and the Government. Gibraltar is in the advanced EU tender stages for a Waste Treatment Facility in which H.M. Government of Gibraltar is requesting proposals from interested parties for such a facility to include, in addition to the waste treatment element, a waste reception facility a pre-sorting capability for the removal of the recyclable element of the waste.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines (up-to-date):

A range of policies and strategies exist at the national and EU level to help reduce and eliminate the generation of hazardous and other wastes:

- a. REACH controls for the Registration, Evaluation, Assessment of Chemicals;
- b. The technical and regulatory aspects of Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste were implemented in England and Wales by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (since superseded by 2010);
- c. The provisions of the Landfill Directive and the IPPC Directive have combined to lead to a significant reduction in the number of landfill sites in the United Kingdom;
- d. Hazardous Waste Regulations were implemented on 16 July 2005 to more fully transpose the EC's Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) - these regulations were amended in the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 to implement new requirements in EU Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste;
- e. The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997 (as amended). implemented part of the EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste 94/62/EC, in particular the recovery and recycling targets;
- f. A revised Packaging Directive 2004/12/EC came into force in February 2004;
- g. The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 were amended in March 2008 to revise existing UK recovery and recycling targets;
- h. The Regulations, and parallel legislation in Northern Ireland, place obligations on certain businesses which place packaging on the market including, in particular, a requirement to carry out target levels of packaging waste recovery and recycling each year;
- i. The Packaging Waste Recovery Note (PRN) is an evidence note used by obligated businesses to demonstrate compliance with their recovery and recycling obligations;
- j. The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015 are consolidated and revised regulations that implement the relevant parts of Directive 94/62/EC;
- k. The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (as amended) implement relevant parts of Directive 2006/66/EC;
- l. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (as amended) implement WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU;
- m. The End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 and ELV (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005; and

- n. Articles 5 (1) and (2) of Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste require national strategies for the reduction of biodegradable waste and set targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. These targets were transposed into UK legislation through the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives (2015):

The Landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996 as the first UK tax with an explicit environmental objective. The tax is consistent with the “polluter-pays” principle and is designed to increase the price of landfill to better reflect its environmental cost, and to promote a more sustainable approach to waste management. In England and Wales, the standard rate of Landfill Tax was £82.60 per tonne for 2015-16. The rate of tax for “inert” or “inactive” waste remains £2.60 per tonne. The standard and “inactive” rates of landfill tax are scheduled to increase further in line with the Retail Price index, rounded to the nearest 5 pence from 1 April 2016. In Scotland, the standard rate was £84.40 as of April 2016.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

WRAP is an independent, not-for-profit charity which delivers programmes for government and other public sector bodies, acting as an “honest broker” between governments, businesses, local authorities and communities aiming for a more sustainable, resource efficient economy. WRAP offers UK businesses practical advice on how to minimise waste, increase resource efficiency, reduce environmental impact and save money (converting turnover to profit), delivering action in 4 key areas: food and drink, clothing and textiles, electricals and electronics and resource management. Between 2010 and 2015, in England, WRAP initiatives reduced greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 50 million tonnes (Mt), reduced waste by 4 Mt, diverted 29 Mt of waste from landfill; and reduced water consumption by 856 million cubic litres. Overall WRAP delivered a total of £1 billion of savings to business, consumers and local authorities.

Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS) supports delivery of the Scottish Government’s circular economy strategy and the EU’s Europe 2020 growth strategy. ZWS goal is to help Scotland reap the environmental, economic and social benefits of making best use of the world’s limited natural resources.

(v) Others:

In Scotland, a ban on any metal, plastic, glass, paper, card and food collected separately for recycling from going to incineration or landfill was introduced in 1 January 2014.

The Welsh Government has provided the Welsh Ministers with the powers to increase recycling, including the source segregation of specified recyclable/recoverable materials and landfill and Energy from Waste (EfW) bans for specified recyclable/recoverable materials.

In Northern Ireland on 01 January 2015 Regulation 18 and 20 of the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 regarding the separate collection of certain recyclables came into force. The Rethink Waste Capital Fund assists Councils to increase levels of recycling by providing funding to cover the capital costs of improving or extending their existing waste collection, re-use and recycling infrastructure. Over the past four years, capital grants totalling in excess of £8.8 million have been made available to Councils under the grant scheme

The Government established the Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme (WIDP) in 2006, to contribute to the UK’s efforts to meet the targets by accelerating the building of waste processing infrastructure to treat residual BMW without compromising the aim of dealing with waste higher up in the waste hierarchy.

Defra works to ensure cost-effective and timely delivery of the major infrastructure required to bridge the shortfall in residual waste treatment capacity needed in order for England to meet its share of the UK's Landfill Directive diversion targets. WIDP brings together the resources and roles from Defra and Local Partnerships to support local authorities undertaking waste projects.³³ Defra is investing some £3bn of Waste Infrastructure Grant in a number of Local Authority projects.

³³ www.localpartnerships.org.uk

1.1.23 Question 6: Measures Taken for the Reduction of the Amount of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes Subject to Transboundary Movement

Austria (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The Federal Waste Management Plan 2011 statutes the principle of self-sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Federal Waste Management Plan 2011.³⁴

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives; Measures taken by industries/waste generators; Others:

See REAP.³⁵

Belgium (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

In the European Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The European Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for disposal. General guidance on exports and imports of wastes is contained in the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and in the Walloon waste management plan. However, some exceptions to these rules may be appropriate and have been detailed.

Bulgaria (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

National Waste Management Plan 2009-2013 or 2014-2020 (for 2013 or 2014 & 2015 respectively).

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Waste Management Act (promulgated in State Gazette No. 53, effective 13/07/2012).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

2013: The NWMP envisages the establishment of a National centre for disposal of hazardous waste, generated by small and medium-sized waste generators.

2014: Not answered.

³⁴ <http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/>

³⁵ <https://forum.eionet.europa.eu/nrc-scp-waste/library/eionet-workshops/eionet-workshop-resource-efficient-circular-economy-20-21-oct-2016/2016-eionet-workshop-resource-efficient-circular-economy/presentations/2.2-lampert-re-action-plan-austria/download/en/1/2.2%20LAMPERT%20RE%20Action%20Plan%20Austria.pdf?action=view>

2015: To promote compliance with Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 implementing the Basel Convention control system waste classification guidelines are published on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Water.³⁶

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

2013: The companies that produce large quantities of hazardous waste may establish their own disposal facilities in compliance with the legislation.

2014: The companies that produce large quantities of hazardous waste establish their own on-site treatment facilities in compliance with the legislation.

2015: In fulfilment of the principle of self-sufficiency for final disposal companies that produce large quantities of hazardous waste establish their own on-site treatment facilities compliant with the legislation

Croatia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The National strategy on waste adopted on 14 October 2005 by the Croatian Parliament, contains instruments for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

The National Plan on waste has been adopted on 19 July 2007 on the basis of National Strategy.

Planned activities for the reduction of the amount of hazardous waste and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are:

- a. waste management on the principle of sustainable development
- b. avoiding and reducing the generation of waste and reducing the hazardous properties of waste at source (cleaner production)
- c. recovering the valuable properties of waste for energy purposes
- d. developing and establishing programmes of systematic education on waste
- e. identify industry which generate largest amounts of waste
- f. prepare directions and guidelines for application of cleaner production by different industrial sectors

Cyprus (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The principle of proximity and the principle of self-sufficiency are taken into account into the National Strategy for the Management of Wastes and the Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes (October 2002) as requested also in the relevant EU legislation. However, Cyprus is not yet in a position to treat all types of hazardous waste generated locally. Therefore, hazardous wastes are still exported either for disposal or for recovery.

Cypriot authorities are encouraging every effort made by the private sector for the development of hazardous wastes disposal and recovery facilities.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

In accordance with the EU and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration

³⁶ http://www5.moew.government.bg/?page_id=44872

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

No economic instruments were available for the reduction of production of hazardous wastes.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Cyprus does not have the infrastructure to treat all types of hazardous waste, therefore several wastes are exported. However, economic and environmental pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on an obligatory and voluntary basis. Waste generators reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated at the place of production (e.g. waste water treatment plans, distillation techniques, use of non-hazardous raw materials etc.). Some voluntary initiatives that are in place include Environment Management Systems such as ISO 14001. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

Czech Republic (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

State Environmental Policy 2012-2020.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

“Basel-ban” has been implemented in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (applicable from 12 July 2007).

Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic. Transboundary movements of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of final disposal shall be prohibited. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially recovered in the Czech Republic, unless it is recovered in other EU Member States. In the amendment of Act on waste by Act No. 314/2006 Coll. improved measures for combating illegal traffic (obligations of police, increase of fines, etc.) have been enacted.

According to the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll or instead, as of 2014, No. 352/2014 Coll. as amended) the export of wastes for the purpose of final disposal shall be permitted only if there is not sufficient capacity in the Czech Republic for environmentally sound disposal of the specific kind of waste.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Obligatory financial guarantee covering the costs of storage, re-import and disposal, when a transboundary movement cannot be completed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

Denmark (2013-2015):

The response which was provided for all five sections of this question was as follows:

The Government’s resource strategy from 2013 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste.

The reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste is not only based on a separate strategy but is also based on bans and phasing out of chemicals which is implemented through the national strategy of chemicals.

Estonia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

In accordance with the integrated waste management approach, the National Environment Strategy establishes the internationally accepted list of priorities for improving the waste

management system. The hierarchy also forms the principal basis for the whole set of legislative documents in the field of waste management:

The following waste hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy:

- a. prevention;
- b. preparing for re-use;
- c. recycling;
- d. other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and
- e. disposal.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

2015: Some of them have the ISO 14001 certification and some of them have implemented EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme)

Finland (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Not available. See previous question 5.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Sections 109 and 110 of the Waste Act (646/2011) set out the restrictions for certain transboundary movements of waste to and from Finland. One of the aims is to reduce the amount of transboundary movements of wastes. To achieve this goal, it sets regulations on how the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity are implemented in waste management.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Not available. See previous question 5.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Not available. See previous question 5.

France (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

According to the Directive 2008/98/EC and the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, in the case of movement of waste for disposal, the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels should be taken into account. Based on those principles, in France, competent authorities can object to shipment, in a case by case basis, taking in account local waste management plans (every region must have a waste management plan for hazardous wastes; and every department must have a waste management plan for household waste) and the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in 2014 & 2015:

According to the new legislative Act No. 2015-991 of 7 August 2015 on the new organization of the territories of “la République” (in French “ la loi Notre”), the distinction between a regional waste management plan for hazardous wastes and a departmental waste management plan for household wastes will disappear. In 2017, each region will have to be covered by a regional plan related to the prevention and the management of all wastes (hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste).

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Environment Code (book 5, title 4).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Taxes (General tax on polluting activities) on the disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including when waste are exported for disposal.

Germany (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency when waste is destined for disposal operations set out in Annex IV A (D-operations). 10 Federal States have implemented an obligation for delivery for certain wastes to public facilities within Germany.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency pursuant to Art. 2 of the German Waste Movement Act.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

See reply to question 5(iii)

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

See reply to question 5(iv)

Greece (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Recycling/reuse/recovery within Greece is promoted; use of wastes for energy production (as a last choice, whenever possible) before transboundary movement.

In addition, the export of waste oils to incineration or co-incineration facilities is prohibited, if the regeneration (R9 operation) within the country is technically feasible.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

National Law 2939/2001 concerning alternative management of packaging and other products and the following issued Presidential Decrees:

- a. No. 82/2004, for the alternative management of waste oils;
- b. Joint Ministerial Decision 23615/651/E.103/2014 (OJG 1184 B), for the alternative management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE); and
- c. Joint Ministerial Decision 41624/2057/E103/2010 on Waste Batteries and Accumulators.

National Law 4042/2012, transposing Directive 2008/98/EC

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved

Hungary (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament on 31 of December 2013.

The National Prevention Program (NPP) as the part of NWMP contains the legislative, financial and technical measures from 2014 to 2020 to prevent the generation of different waste streams (e.g. municipal, organic, batteries, WEEE, plastic packages, etc.).

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Act CLXXXV of 2012 which came into force on 1 of January 2013.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

NWMP contain the financial and technical measures for establish new waste treatment facilities as well until 2020.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Within the frame of NWMP.

Ireland (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The first National Hazardous Waste Management Plan was published in 2001 and was replaced by a second Plan published in 2008. This third Plan is a revision of the second Plan and will cover a period of six years from the date of publication (2014 - 2020). This revised Plan sets out the priority actions that should be undertaken within the lifetime of the Plan in relation to: the prevention of hazardous waste; improved collection rates for certain categories of hazardous waste; steps that are required to improve Ireland's self-sufficiency in hazardous waste management and the continued identification and regulation of legacy issues (e.g. identification, risk assessment and regularisation of historic unregulated waste disposal sites). All Irish EPA IPPC licences have technical obligations to eliminate or reduce (where possible) on an ongoing basis the use of dangerous substances in manufacturing and also in waste produced by these facilities.

A study, commissioned by the EPA, was completed in 2010 in relation to the Technical and Economic Aspects of Developing a National Difficult Waste Facility (incorporating a hazardous waste landfill). This work looked at a range of hazardous and difficult wastes considered not suitable for incineration. This study has now been published for the information of policy and decision-makers in relation to the development of suitable facilities where technically and economically feasible.³⁷

An Economic Study of Solvent Recycling and Treatment in Ireland was commissioned by the EPA and completed in 2009 (published in 2010). This identified a range of issues for the EPA to clarify in relation to the classification of recovery and disposal options and IPPC licensee requirements. A long-term project is underway to engage with the relevant licensees to promote the potential to treat and re-use waste solvents domestically, preferably on-site of generation or at least within Ireland, rather than exporting the material.³⁸

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Revised Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC has been transposed through the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (Statutory Instrument No. 126 of 2011).

Many provisions within Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC were already enshrined in national primary legislation by the Waste Management Act 1996 and associated Regulations made thereunder. The 2011 Waste Directive Transposition Regulations amend provisions within

³⁷ <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,30331,en.html>

³⁸ <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,30635,en.html>

the 1996 Waste Management Act as appropriate and also provide for stand-alone Regulations on aspects within Directive 2008/98/EC not amenable for direct incorporation into the Act by way of specific amendments. The 2011 Transposition Regulations also provide for consequential amendments to associated Regulations affected by the transposition:

- a. Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 (as amended)
- b. Part IV of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992.
- c. European Union (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2012 (S.I. No. 513 of 2012)
- d. European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste exclusively within Ireland) Regulations, S.I. No. 324 of 2011. - The control of hazardous waste shipments is now fully consolidated under the National Transfrontier Shipment Office.

(The above regulations also revoke Parts V and VI of the Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations, S.I. No. 163 of 1998.)

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

The landfill levy increased from €50 per tonne to €60 per tonne in 2012 and now stands at €75 per tonne.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

The continued implementation of existing statutory Producer Responsibility Initiatives (such as Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE)/Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS), Batteries, Packaging Essential Requirements, Solvents, Deco-paints, REACH and End-of-Life Vehicles) has reduced the hazardous components of specified products and assisted with the collection/reduction of hazardous waste.

Italy (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Adoption of national prevention programme.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Legislative Decree No. 152/06, Artt.179, 180 and 181; Legislative Decree No. 151/2005 (Directives 2002/95/EC, 2002/96/EC, 2003/108/EC).

Latvia (2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

National Waste Management Plan, 2013-2020, including National Waste Prevention Programme.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

It is stated in Waste Management Law (Section 5, Part 1) that when organizing, planning and carrying out waste management activities, state and municipal institutions, and waste management companies have to give the highest priority to waste prevention activities.

Lithuania (2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The National Plan for Waste Management for 2014-2020 (approved by Resolution No. 519 of the Government on 12.4.2002) as a strategic document, sets or provides:

- a. strategic goals;
- b. tasks of waste management and targets to implement them;
- c. evaluation of the management of particular waste streams;

- d. analysis of waste management capacity;
- e. identification of needs;
- f. installed and planned capacity of waste management; and
- g. other information for the development of efficient infrastructure for environmentally sound management of waste in the territory of Lithuania.

The National Waste Prevention Programme (approved by Order of the Minister of Environment No. D1-782, adopted on 22.10.2013, as last amended on 1.1.2016) indicates tasks for waste prevention. Among them is the task to increase the efficient use of materials and resources with measures, including:

- a. integrated pollution prevention and control;
- b. promotion and financial assistance of cleaner production and waste prevention projects;
- c. eco-design;
- d. application of environmental management systems; green public procurement; and
- e. awareness raising to prevent the generation of waste.

Law on Waste Management sets the requirement that in the area of waste prevention and management, the following priority order shall apply:

- a. prevention;
- b. preparing for re-use upon prior separation of products or their components which are unsuitable for re-use;
- c. recycling upon prior separation of wastes which are unsuitable for recycling;
- d. other recovery, e.g. energy recover, upon prior separation of wastes which are unsuitable for recycling or other recovery; and
- e. disposal upon prior separation of wastes which are suitable for recycling or other recovery.

The priority order in waste prevention and management shall take into account the general environmental protection principles of precaution and sustainability, technical feasibility and economic viability, protection of resources as well as the overall environmental, public health, economic and social impacts

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Waste Management No. VIII-787

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Pollution Charges No. VIII 1183.

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Environmental Protection No. IX-1005

Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Packaging and management of packaging waste No. IX-517

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "For the recovery and (or) recycling targets of taxable goods waste and packaging waste" No. 1168

Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "Regarding the approval of the list of packaging compulsory for the deposit, the amount of deposit and the order of deposit system" of September 25 2002 No. 1506

Order No. D1-528 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania "For the rules on granting, updating and cancelation of the IPPC permits"

Order No. D1-259 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania "For the rules on granting, updating and cancelation of the Pollution permits"

Rules of Waste Management adopted by the Order No. 217 of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania

Order No. 348 of the Minister of Environment on Rules of Packaging and Packaging Waste Management.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

According to the Law on Waste Management, the taxation system is applied based on the principle of “responsibility of the producers and the importers”. This principle means that producers and importers are responsible for the environmental impact of the products and packaging supplied to the internal market until reliable waste management is carried out. This system has a tax deduction if specific waste management and processing tasks are performed, among other conditions, in EU economy zone.

To ensure proper waste shipment arrangements and environmentally sound management of shipped waste, the person in charge of waste shipments must establish a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance (according to Art. 6 of the Waste Shipment Regulation).

Other instruments are indicated in Law on Environmental Pollution Charges No. VIII 1183.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Same as part 5 (iv)

Luxembourg (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

See section 5 (i)

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

See section 5 (ii)

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

See section 5 (iii)

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

See section 5 (iv)

Malta (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Such measures are included in Section 5.2 of the national waste strategy 2010 and Section 3.4 of the waste management plan 2008-2012.

The Netherlands (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The national waste policy plan 2009-2021 contains in the general part a framework to check the transboundary movement of waste against the policy. The plan does not contain measures to reduce the amount of waste that is subject to transboundary movement.

Poland (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity applies to all shipments of waste destined for final disposal (Annex IV A of the Basel Convention).

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

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

(v) Others: **(2013 only)**

Programme of priorities of president COP (Conference of the Parties):

- a. To encourage early entrance into force of Ban Amendment by activating CEE region;
- b. To facilitate the adoption of technical guidelines on e-waste at COP12; and
- c. To keep close contact with Open-Ended Working Group (monitoring of the progress of preparations for COP12).

Portugal (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The Strategies referred to in 5(i) take the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency at national level into account.

Regarding special waste flows, several integrated management systems are in operation, as described in 5(ii).

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council entered into force in 12 July 2007.

Decree-Law No. 3/2004 of 3 of January 2004 establishes the legal regime for licensing Centres for Integrated Treatment Recovery and Disposal Hazardous Wastes (CIRVER).

Ordinance No. 172/2009 of 17 February of 2009 establishes procedures to be adopted in the classification, characterization, transportation, treatment and recovery operations and disposal of waste to be carried out in CIRVER, giving compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 22 of Decree-Law No. 178/2006 of 5 September.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

European Union Funds, such POVT and PRIME.

Romania (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The Waste Management National Plan was adopted through the Government Decision No. 1470/2004, which is in a revision procedure and contains a hazardous waste chapter.

The National Waste Management Strategy was revised and adopted by the Government Decision No. 870/2013. It promotes the principle of waste prevention, which is at the top of the waste hierarchy according to the Directive 2008/98/CE. This principle aims to reduce the amounts of waste generated, including hazardous waste.

According to art. 22 (1) of the Law 211/2011, “republished” (sic) waste producers shall treat the waste, taking into account the waste hierarchy and protection of human health and the environment.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Governmental Decision No. 173/2000 for the management and control of polychlorinated biphenyls and other similar compounds with all further updates;

The Governmental Decision No 235/2007 which repealed the Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils;

The Governmental Decision No. 1132/2008 on used batteries and accumulators which repealed the Governmental Decision No. 1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contains hazardous substances;

The Governmental Decision No. 349/2005 on landfilling of waste modified by Governmental Decision No. 210/2007;

The Governmental Decision No. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the European Waste Catalogue). (**Additional text added in 2015:** From the 15 June 2015 entry in force the Commission Decision of the 18 December 2014 (European Waste Catalogue).)

The Emergency Governmental No. 5/2015 regarding WEEE. (Replacing No. 1037/2010)

The Governmental Decision No. 2406/2004 regarding ELV with all further updates; and

The Law No. 278/2013 on industrial emission.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Currently the National Waste Management Plan is in revision and contains a hazardous waste chapter.

The Environment Fund Administration finances environmental projects, including projects for hazardous waste management

These economic instruments shall be in accordance with provisions laid out in the Emergency Governmental Ordinance No. 196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law No. 105/2006 with all further updates.

Slovakia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for 2011 - 2015 (WMP 2011-2015) approved by the Slovak Government includes the following specific measures:

- a. to ensure that each transboundary shipment/import of waste (according to Annex III, IIIA and IIIB to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste) for incinerators, which are waste recovery installation, shall be subjected to the procedure of prior written notification and consent according to Title II of the Regulation; and
- b. in accordance with the Regulation and having regard to reducing the risk of shipping of hazardous waste for reasons of health protection and environment protection and in accordance with the Basel Convention, to allow the shipment or export of hazardous waste for recovery only in reasoned cases.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

See Part 5 (ii).

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

A fee for landfilling of wastes;

Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for waste recovery, waste separate collection, etc.;

Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees);

Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed. "Basel-ban" has been implemented in accordance with

Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (applicable from 12 July 2007).

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Certain hazardous wastes are managed only by authorized persons. An authorization means granting consent to an entrepreneur to perform following operations (recovery/disposal):

- a. to handle spent batteries and accumulators;
- b. to handle waste oils;
- c. to handle end-of life vehicles; and
- d. to handle electric and electronic wastes.

The operations mentioned above - under conditions laid down by the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended - may only be performed by an entrepreneur authorized by the Ministry, unless stipulated otherwise by this Act. The Ministry may grant authorization for each operation individually or for several operations jointly.

Measures taken by industries/waste generation are as follows:

- e. Establishment of new technologies - a cleaner production;
- f. Implementation of cleaner production projects; and
- g. Establishment and implementation of EMS/EMAS.

Slovenia (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

National Environmental Action Program 2005-2012.

The principles of Basel Convention and EU legislation are taken into account in all cases of export, import and transit of hazardous wastes.

In the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 applies. Ban amendment (Decision III/1) was ratified in 2004. For the shipments within the EU, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for the wastes for disposal.

Spain (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

National policy relies on:

- a. Implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible;
- b. Implementation of the "principle of proximity" in the treatment of wastes, which implies that the wastes must be treated (especially hazardous wastes) at the closest point to their production to minimize movement;
- c. Implementation of decision III/2 of the Basel Convention on the prohibition of the export of hazardous wastes to non-member countries of OECD (in the case of wastes intended for elimination, the restriction applies to countries that are not members of EFTA); and
- d. Strategies, laws and other instruments mentioned in Reduction and/or Elimination of Hazardous Waste Generation.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Article 9 of Act 22/2011, of July the 28, on Wastes and Contaminates Soils covers the "principle of self-sufficiency" and the "principle of proximity".

Sweden (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

Swedish Waste plan 2012-2017 sets out a number of priority areas where measures are needed. Among those priority areas are preventing illegal export of waste through better supervision and inspections.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.

The United Kingdom (2013-2015):

(i) National strategies/policies:

The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2012) generally prohibits the export and import of waste for disposal, and most imports, in keeping with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity whereby waste should be disposed of in, or as close as possible to, the country of origin.

This Plan, which originally entered into force on 9 August 2007, sets out Government policy on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the United Kingdom. It replaces the existing UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste (published in 1996).

Any shipment of waste for which notification is required under Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste (the Community Regulation) is subject to this Plan.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

The Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations 2007 ensure full implementation and enforcement of the revised Waste Shipments Regulation (EC 1013/2006), which was adopted in the European Union in June 2006 and which makes provision for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2012) has been prepared to meet the requirement of regulation 11 of the Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations, which requires the Secretary of State to prepare a waste management plan containing his policies in relation to the shipment of waste for disposal into and out of the UK

The Plan takes into account the UK's obligations under international, EC and national law, particularly under the UN Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (the Basel Convention) and the Community Regulation, which implements the Basel Convention within the European Community.

Anyone shipping waste must ensure that they are doing so in compliance with the Community Regulation, the Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations 2007 and this Plan.

Alongside the above text, there was additional information included in 2015:

The Mercury Export and Data (Enforcement) Regulations 2010 implement UK obligations under Regulation (EC) No. 1102/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the banning of exports of metallic mercury and certain mercury compounds and mixtures and the safe storage of metallic mercury. The Regulations prohibit the export of metallic mercury, including waste metallic mercury, to a country outside the European Economic Area.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

The application of the Landfill tax has encouraged a move away from landfill and the provision of alternative facilities for the management of waste. This has also led waste generators to seek to

reduce waste at source. The Government sponsored Waste Infrastructure Programme has sponsored the development of new technologies in waste management which has helped to allow the development of new approaches to waste management.

These policies and programmes have helped the UK treat its own waste which in turn should reduce reliance on transboundary movement.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

The waste management industry and waste generators have taken steps to develop infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste within the UK. In addition the HazRed project was a three-year European project 2004-2007 co-funded by the EU Life Environment programme, which aimed to help small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) prevent and reduce their production of hazardous wastes, saving them money in the process, and thus helping to lead to reductions of hazardous wastes. Although now closed, the results are still available and provide a useful resource of information for regulators and industry.

(v) Others:

The work of the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and Zero Waste Scotland mentioned above has encouraged the provision of recycling infrastructure and markets in the UK which has reduced the reliance and need for the transboundary movement of waste out of the UK for recovery.

1.1.24 Question 7: Information on the Effects of the Generation, Transportation and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes on Human Health and the Environment or Information on where this could be found

Table 0-1: Responses from Member States on the Effects of Waste on Human Health and the Environment

Member State	Responses
Austria (2013-2015)	No specific information is available. General information can be obtained from the Federal Environment Agency website. ³⁹ (In 2016 the 11nd edition of the Report on the State of Environment ("Umweltkontrollbericht") was published.)
Belgium (2013-2015)	Brussels Region: In the 4th Waste Prevention and Management Plan, a chapter is dedicated on the impact on human health of the elimination/valorisation of the waste. The interface health-environment keeps up to date the information available on illness, their symptoms and possible links with the environment, direct or indirect exposure to wastes and toxic substances. ⁴⁰ Brussels Environment regularly participates in coordination committees of projects (EU, WHO) related to the detection of hazardous products at the regional and/or national population level. Concerning the potential presence and use of hazardous products at home, specific questions are formulated in the questionnaires used for the ExpAIR project. Statistical results concerning heavy metal intoxication, endocrine disturbance, fetal disease, chemical effects on the respiratory apparatus are only available with formal permission.- A report concerning PCB related topics was published, ("PCB's, a model for thinking and action"- Cahiers de L'IBGE 18, 195 pp, 2001). (Less information provided in 2015.)
Bulgaria (2013-2015)	This kind of information can be obtained from: Executive Environment Agency, ⁴¹ Waste Monitoring Department; 136, "Tsar Boris III" Blvd., Sofia 1618;

³⁹ <http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltsituation>

⁴⁰ <http://www.leefmilieubrussel.be>.

⁴¹ <http://eea.government.bg/>

	E-mail: ncesd@eea.government.bg; Tel.: (+3592) 955 90 11, (+3592) 940 64 15; Fax: (+3592) 955 90 15
Croatia (2013-2015)	Information can be obtained from the Ministry of Health, Ksaver 200/a, 10000 Zagreb. https://zdravlje.gov.hr/
Cyprus (2013-2015)	Information is not readily available. Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.
Czech Republic (2013-2015)	There are no special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment. Contact information: National Institute of Public Health, Šrobárova 48, CZ-10042 Prague 10.
Denmark (2013-2015)	The Danish policy is based on prevention of exposure and the use of limit values. Among other things, the policy is based on risk assessments on chemicals and material stream analysis. The mass flow analysis on numerous substances can be found on the Danish EPA homepage ⁴² but unfortunately most of them are in Danish but all of them will have an English summary.
Estonia (2013-2015)	National Waste Management Plan, Yearly statistics, Health Care Waste Management Strategy. Statistics are available https://jats.keskkonnainfo.ee/main.php?page=content&content=overviews and http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/main/index.php/en/publications/publication
Finland (2013-2015)	The requirements for the monitoring of e.g. the emissions and effects of industrial facilities (including waste disposal and recovery facilities) are specified case-by-case in the environmental permits granted for such facilities. With regard to landfills, for example, the monitoring shall include at least monitoring of quantity and quality of landfill water and surface water, quality and level of groundwater, and accumulation and migration of landfill gas. The monitoring reports are provided to the supervisory authorities. There are no specific national statistics etc. available on the effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment. However, in the Finnish environmental administration, there are some 40 national environmental monitoring programmes in operation concerning, for example, emissions and discharges to the environment, state of the environment (air, water courses, groundwater, soil), generation and management of wastes and hazardous wastes, use of chemicals, natural resources, and biodiversity. The health of the Finnish

⁴² www.mst/homepage.dk

	population is also regularly monitored by the health authorities (see e.g. www.thl.fi).
France (2013-2015)	No response given.
Germany (2013-2015)	There is a great variety of environmental monitoring in Germany which covers all environmental media (air, soil, sea, inland waters) and many different types of monitoring (e.g. Environmental Specimen Bank, integrated environmental monitoring, population studies). There is also a huge amount of waste analyses data which have been collected in a waste analyses database (2013&014: www.abanda.org ; 2015: www.abfall-nrw.de/aida/). Data about all environmental issues are published in "Data on the environment" which is available in German and English.
Greece (2013-2015)	N/A.
Hungary (2014-2015):	On the basis of the material balance and other documents, waste producers, dealers, pre-treatment, recovery and disposal facilities and treatment facilities shall submit a quarterly or/and annual report depending on the character of the waste to the regional environmental authority. (According to the Governmental Decree No. 309/2014 (XII. 11.) which came into force on 1 April 2015) The quarterly and annual reports are collected and registered in the database which is operated by the Ministry of Agriculture. All information on waste generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous and other wastes can be found via the Hungarian focal point and competent authority.
Ireland⁴³ (2013-2015)	(vi) Report of the Investigation into the Presence and Influence of Lead in the Silvermines Area of County Tipperary. Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, (2000). (vii) National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2008-2012 (viii) Final Report of Expert Group for Silvermines, Co. Tipperary: Lead and Other Relevant Metals (2002) (ix) Report of the Investigation into the presence of Lead and Other Heavy Metals in the Tynagh Mines Area (x) Irish EPA ERTDI Research programme. Methodology for the assessment of hazardous waste disposal sites (xi) Irish EPA ERTDI Research Programme. Procedure for the identification of hazardous components of waste.

⁴³ For further information, documents and reports please see www.epa.ie.

- (xii) Irish EPA Current Research Programme (STRIVE).
- (xiii) A householders guide to Hazardous Waste Prevention (2010)
- (xiv) National Large PCB Holdings Inventory (2010)
- (xv) National Small PCH Holdings Inventory (2010)
- (xvi) National Hazardous (Difficult) Waste Facility Study
- (xvii) Economic Study of Solvent Recycling & Treatment in Ireland (2010)
- (xviii) Garages Final Study Report (2010)
- (xix) Smart Garages Guide (2010)
- (xx) Farming & the Environment (2008)
- (xxi) National Waste Report for year (2009)
- (xxii) Municipal Waste Characterisation (2008/09)
- (xxiii) Guidance Note on Waste Ionisation Chamber Smoke Detectors (2010)
- (xxiv) Guidance on X-Ray units at end of Life (2010)
- (xxv) ODS Questionnaire (2009): Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Sector
- (xxvi) WEEE Waste Management Plan Report Template (2011)
- (xxvii) WEEE Waste Management Plan Guidance (2011)
- (xxviii) EPA PCB Information Leaflet
- (xxix) Depollution and Shredder trial for End of Life Vehicles (2010)
- (xxx) Irish Government Battery Scoping Decision Tree (2010)
- (xxxi) Focus on landfilling in Ireland (2010)
- (xxxii) Occurrence and fate of pharmaceuticals and personal care products within sewage sludge and sludge-enriched soils
- (xxxiii) Guidance note for the storage of materials at IPPC facilities (2011),
- (xxxiv) Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland guidelines on the sourcing, storage and disposal of medicinal products within a retail pharmacy business to facilitate compliance with the Regulation of Retail Pharmacy Businesses Regulations (2008)
- (xxxv) Pilot Farm Hazardous Waste Bring Centres Report EPA (2013)
- (xxxvi) Report of the National Research Prioritisation Steering Group (2011)
- (xxxvii) Curtis, J., Pentecost, A., Lyons, S., Morgenroth, E., di Cosmo, V. (2009) Towards a Green Net National Product for Ireland. STRIVE Report Series No.103

Italy (2013-2015)	National report provided by Italian Agency for Protection of Environment (ISPRA) ⁴⁴
Latvia (2013-2015)	There were no such studies carried out.
Lithuania (2013-2015)	The Law on the Assessment of the Impact of Planned Economic Activities on the Environment No. I-1495 establishes provisions on the process of the assessment of the impact on the environment for the planned economic activities and the relations among participants in this process. The purpose of the Law is to harmonize the regulation of the process of the environmental impact assessment of proposed economic activities with the requirements of related European Union legal acts.
Luxembourg (2013-2015)	Information is not available.
Malta (2013-2015)	N/A.
The Netherlands (2013-2015)	Information can be found on: www.rivm.nl ; www.rijksoverheid.nl ; and Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment: www.ilent.nl/onderwerpen/leefomgeving/afval/evoa_vergunningen/ .
Poland (2013-2015)	The programme of environment and health actions in Poland is implemented within the framework of basic strategy setting priorities for national health policy, namely the National Health Programme (NHP). The first NHP was adopted by the Government of Poland for the years 1996-2005. The second NHP was prepared for years 2007 – 2015. The programme covers the following implementation actions: (xxxviii) Consequent realisation of programmes concerning air and water quality and waste disposal (with special view to hazardous waste); (xxxix) Development and implementation of a modern system for identification and assessment of occupational hazards; (xl) Development of methodology for early diagnosis and prevention of occupational diseases and health promotion at workplace; and

⁴⁴ www.isprambiente.gov.it

	(xli) Development or updating of educational systems essential for national social policy in relation to occupational safety and hygiene as well as ergonomics.
Portugal (2013-2015)	Monitoring environmental, epidemiological and psychosocial programs are being implemented since 1999 by LIPOR (in the metropolitan area of Oporto) and VALORSUL (in the metropolitan area of Lisbon) regarding the impacts of municipal solid waste incineration facilities on human health. Portuguese Environment and Health Action Plan, is a partnership between <i>Agência Portuguesa de Ambiente</i> and <i>Direcção-Geral da Saúde</i>, to improve the prevention, control and risk reduction strategies in environment and health with integration of knowledge and innovation in economic and social development. This programme has as objectives: (xlii) Act at environmental factors levels promoting health for all; (xliii) Increase awareness-raising, training and education of professionals and general public; (xliv) Adjust policies and improve risk communication; and (xlv) Enhance and information network increasing knowledge on environment and health relationships.
Romania (2013-2015)	Information is not available.
Slovakia (2013-2015)	Special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment do not exist in Slovakia. The following information sources regarding wastes are available: (xlvii) Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; (xlviii) Report on the state of the environment of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic; (xlviii) Wastes in the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; (xlix) Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for the time period 2011-2015, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (l) Waste Prevention Programme of the Slovak Republic for the time period 2014-2018, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (li) www.minzp.sk (lii) www.sizp.sk (liii) www.enviroportal.sk (liv) www.recfond.sk (lv) www.sazp.sk (lvi) www.nczisk.sk

	(lvii) www.statistics.sk
Slovenia (2013-2015)	Information is not available.
Spain (2013-2015)	Information is not available.
Sweden (2013-2015)	Not available.
The United Kingdom (2015)	The UK made a commitment in 2002 to commission a review of the relative health and environmental effects of all the different waste management options. This was a two stage process. The first stage assessed the scientific evidence of the physical health and environmental effects of options to manage municipal solid waste and similar wastes, and a report was published in May 2004. An economic study completed the second stage. This report provided an assessment of the external costs and benefits to health and the environment of waste management options valued in monetary terms. Both studies are available online.⁴⁵ In 2009 the Health Protection Agency reviewed the evidence included in the above studies on the health effects of incinerators. The Agency's report concluded that while adverse health effects could not be completely ruled out, any potential damage from modern, well run and regulated incinerators is likely to be extremely small, if detectable at all. Public Health England (which the Health Protection Agency became part of in April 2013) is currently carrying out a literature view of the most recent evidence on the health effects of incinerators. It is expected that this will be completed by Autumn 2017. In 2012 the Health Protection Agency announced that it is funding the MRC-HPA Centre for Environment and Health at Imperial College, London and Kings College, London, to carry out a research study to examine any links between the emissions from municipal waste incinerators and health outcomes, including: low birth weight, still births and infant deaths. The study is being carried out to extend the evidence base and to provide further information to the public on this subject. It is expected to be completed by Autumn 2017.

⁴⁵ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20081105144808/http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/research/health/index.htm>

1.1.25 Table 1 of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Bilateral, Multilateral or Regional Agreements or Arrangements in Force

This question was not answered by the following Member States: **Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, and Slovenia.** Most of these Member States stated they did not have any such agreements or arrangements.

Table 0-2: Information from Member States Concerning Bilateral, Multilateral or Regional Agreements or Arrangements

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (From – To)	Remarks: (Wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Austria⁴⁶ (2013-2015)	Regional	OECD Member Countries	1994-	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992) amended by C(2001)179 FINAL
	Regional	EU Member States and EEA States		Recovery operations and final disposal operations.
	Bilateral	Germany and Austria	01/07/2009-	The agreement covers transboundary shipments in the border region of Germany-Austria. ⁴⁷

⁴⁶ <http://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/en/fields/environment.html>

⁴⁷Text of Agreement: <http://www.lebensministerium.at/dms/lmat/umwelt/abfall-ressourcen/abfallverbringung/Grenzgebietsabkommen/Grenzgebietsabkommen--sterreich---Deutschland---Abkommenstext0/Grenzgebietsabkommen%20%C3%96sterreich%20-%20Deutschland%20-%20Abkommenstext.pdf>

Czech Republic (2013-2015)	Regional	OECD Member Countries	01/12/1995-	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992) as revised by the Decision C(2001)107/FINAL (since May 2002)
	Regional	EU Countries	01/05/2004-	Regulation 1013/2006 on shipments of waste
	Multilateral	OECD	01/12/2010	Estonia has been a OECD member since 9.12.2010
Estonia (2013-2015)	Multilateral	OECD	01/12/2010-	Estonia has been a OECD member since 9.12.2010
Finland (2013-2015)	Regional	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations. Concerns shipments of wastes for recovery between OECD Member Countries.
Germany 2013	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	1992 -	OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
	Bilateral	Zimbabwe	31.05.1994 - 30.05.2012	Import of waste into Germany (all wastes for recovery)
	Bilateral	Afghanistan	09.11.2002 - 24.06.2013	Import of hazardous wastes from Afghanistan for the purpose of disposal according to environmental requirements.
	Bilateral	Kosovo (arrangement with the commander of the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR))	15.02.2000 -	Import of wastes generated in Kosovo during deployment of KFOR/NATO troops into Germany for environmentally sound management.
	Bilateral	Austria	01.07.2009 -	Transboundary movements from certain locations and of certain waste, respectively, in the border region between Germany and Austria as well as transit from Austria to Austria through Germany and transit from Germany to Germany through Austria via certain routes
Germany	Regional	OECD Member	1992	OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes

(2014-2015)		Countries		Destined for Recovery Operations
	Bilateral	Kosovo (arrangement with the commander of the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR))	15/02/2000-	Import of wastes generated in Kosovo during deployment of KFOR/NATO troops into Germany for environmentally sound management.
	Bilateral	Austria	01/07/2009-	Transboundary movements from certain locations and of certain waste, respectively, in the border region between Germany and Austria as well as transit from Austria to Austria through Germany and transit from Germany to Germany through Austria via certain routes
Greece (2013-2015)	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	01/2002 – 12/2100	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).
Italy (2013-2015)	Bilateral	San Marino	26/10/2001-	All imports of wastes for disposal into Italy are allowed except those containing or contaminated with PCB, PCT, PBB, at a concentration level of 50 mg/Kg or more.
	Bilateral	San Marino	26/10/2001-	All imports of wastes for recovery into Italy are allowed
Malta (2013-2015)		Albania, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	18/01/2008-	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
Portugal (2013-2015)	Multilateral	OECD Countries	14/06/2001-	OECD Council Decision C(2001)107 FINAL of 14 June 2001 concerning the revision of OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL of 30 March 1992 on the control of transboundary movement of wastes destined for recovery operations.
	Bilateral	Angola	22/06/2012-	Addend to Protocol between Portugal and Angola to import wastes for disposal and recovery, according to Article 11 of the Basel Convention.

Slovakia (2013)	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	2000-	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Waste Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
Slovakia (2015)	Multilateral	OECD Member countries	2000-	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992) as revised by the decision C(2001)107/FINAL
	Regional	EU member states	2004-	Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended.
Spain (2013-2105)	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992), as revised by OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (consolidated text of 21 May 2002).
	Bilateral	Andorra	29.11.2011 – 29.11.2014	Relating to waste imports and exports from Andorra to Spain of wastes, with the aim of their environmentally sound management recovery or disposal.
Sweden (2013-2014)	Regional	OECD Member Countries	30/03/1992	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
	Regional	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
Sweden (2015)	Regional	OECD Member Countries	30/03/1992	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
	Regional	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
	Bilateral	County Norrbotten in Sweden and County Lappland in Finland County	09/2015	Agreement between Finland and Sweden according to Art 30 in EU Regulation 1013/2006 on shipments of waste. Covers: - All non-hazardous wastes - Hazardous waste that falls under the responsibility of the municipalities

		Åland in Finland and Sweden		
The United Kingdom (2013-2015)	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	03/1992 – 11/1111	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992). Concerns shipments of wastes for recovery between OECD Member Countries.
	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	03/2004 – 11/1111	OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (as amended).

1.1.26 Tables 2 and 3 of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Disposal Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

Table 0-3: Information from Member States on Disposal and Recovery Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
Austria (2013-2015)	All licensed collectors/disposers of hazardous wastes and other wastes are registered in a public data base. ⁴⁸ Data can be obtained via the Focal Point on request.	
Belgium (2013-2015)	Not applicable.	
Bulgaria (2013-2015)	This kind of information can be obtained from: Executive Environment Agency, Waste Monitoring Department; 136, "Tsar Boris III" Blvd., Sofia 1618; E-mail: ncesd@eea.government.bg; Tel.: (+3592) 955 90 11, (+3592) 940 64 15; Fax: (+3592) 955 90 15. ⁴⁹	
Croatia (2015)	• ACCUMULAR d.o.o. za usluge i trgovinu, Dr. Franje Tuđmana 15, 32000 Vukovar • AEKS d.o.o., Omladinska 45, 10310 Ivanić-Grad • C.I.A.K. d.o.o. , Josipa Lončara 3/1, 10090 Zagreb-Susedgrad • CIAN d.o.o., Varaždinska 51, 21000 Split • D.V.D KAŠTEL GOMILICA d.o.o., OBALA KRALJA TOMISLAVA BB, 21213 Kaštel Gomilica • EKO - OTOK d.o.o., Nikole Turkalja 5, 47240 Slunj • EKONEX d.o.o., 18846322077, BRAĆE RADIĆA 200,	• ACCUMULAR d.o.o. za usluge i trgovinu, Dr. Franje Tuđmana 15, 32000 Vukovar • ADRIA d.d., GAŽENIČKA CESTA 32, 23000 Zadar • AEKS d.o.o., Omladinska 45, 10310 Ivanić-Grad • AGROPROTEINKA ENERGIJA d.o.o. STROJARSKA CESTA 11, 10361 Sesvete-Kraljevec • C.I.A.K. d.o.o. , Josipa Lončara 3/1, 10090 Zagreb-Susedgrad • CEMEX HRVATSKA d.o.o., Cesta Dr. Franje Tuđmana bb, 21212 Kaštel Sućurac • CE-ZA-R Centar za reciklažu d.o.o., Ul. Josipa Lončara 15, 10000

⁴⁸ https://secure.umweltbundesamt.at/eras/public.do?wfjs_enabled=true&zz=0.0542802004160825_0.9240797208790372; Registered disposer for hazardous wastes in austria as December 16 2015.pdf

⁴⁹ <http://eea.government.bg/>

	31500 Našice • EKOPLANET D.O.O., J. Puljanina 9, 52100 Pula • GAJETA d.o.o., Cankarova 6, 10000 Zagreb • INA d.d. SD RAFINERIJA I MARKETING, SEKTOR RAFINERIJA RIJEKA, URINJ BB, 51221 Kostrena • KEMIS - TERMOCLEAN d.o.o. za industrijska čišćenja i gospodarenja otpadom, Sudiščak 3, 10000 Zagreb • KEMO d.o.o., Klaićeva 66, 10000 Zagreb • KEMOKOP d.o.o., Industrijska bb, 10370 Dugo Selo • KOM - EKO d.o.o., Radnička cesta 228, 10000 Zagreb • KOMUNALNO PODUZEĆE d.o.o. KRIŽEVCI, Drage Grdenića 7, MC ČIŠĆENJE d.o.o., Nikole Tesle 17, 44000 Sisak • METAL ZEC d.o.o., A. B. Šimića 4, 32236 Ilok • METIS d.d. , Industrijska zona Kukuljanovo 414, 51223 Škrljevo • NACIONAL d.o.o., Ljudevita Gaja 10, 43000 Bjelovar • OBRT NOVATON, Žabno 34b, 44010 Sisak-Caprag • ODLAGALIŠTE SIROVINA d.o.o., Ive Dulčića 6, 23000 Zadar • Opća bolnica Vinkovci, Zvonarska 57, 32100 Vinkovci • PETROKEMIJA d.d., Aleje Vukovar 4, 44320 Kutina • PROTING HORVAT d.o.o., Ul. F.Galovića 4, 49000 Krapina • REMONDIS MEDISON d.o.o., DRAGANIĆI 13/A, 47201 Draganići • RIJEKATANK d.o.o., Strohalova 2, 51000 Rijeka • STSI INTEGRIRANI TEHNIČKI SERVISI d.o.o., Lovinčićeva 4, 10000 Zagreb • VAL - INT d.o.o., Ul. Dr. F. Tuđmana 59, 10431 Sveta Nedjelja	Zagreb • CIAN d.o.o., Varaždinska 51, 21000 Split • D.V.D KAŠTEL GOMILICA d.o.o., OBALA KRALJA TOMISLAVA BB, 21213 Kaštel Gomilica • DEZINSEKCIJA d.o.o., Brajšina 13, 51000 Rijeka • DUMA ELEKTRONIKA EE-EKO TIM, Jelkovečka 20, 42000 Varaždin • ECOOPERATIVA d.o.o., KUKULJANOVO 451, 51223 Škrljevo • EKOPLANET D.O.O., J. Puljanina 9, 52100 Pula • FLORA VTC d.o.o., Vukovarska ulica 5, 33000 Virovitica • FRIGOMATIC ECO d.o.o., I. G. Kovačića 20, 51521 Punat • FRIŠ d.o.o., Koprivnička 43, 48260 Križevci • GAJETA d.o.o., Cankarova 6, 10000 Zagreb • GIRK KALUN d.d., S.Radića 5, 22320 Drniš • HOLCIM d.o.o., 60131430579, Koromačno 7b, 52222 Koromačno • ING LABO COMMERCE d.o.o., Srijemska 3, 43000 Bjelovar • KAIROS d.o.o., Ul.Jablanova bb (Industrijska zo, 31000 Osijek • KEMIS - TERMOCLEAN d.o.o. za industrijska čišćenja i gospodarenja otpadom, Sudiščak 3, 10000 Zagreb • KEMO d.o.o., Klaićeva 66, 10000 Zagreb • KEMOKOP d.o.o., Industrijska bb, 10370 Dugo Selo • KOM - EKO d.o.o., Radnička cesta 228, 10000 Zagreb • M SAN EKO d.o.o., SLUNJSKI 32, 10000 Zagreb • MAKROMIKRO d.o.o., Drenovačka 7, 10000 Zagreb • MAZIVA ZAGREB d.o.o., Radnička cesta 175, 10000 Zagreb • MC ČIŠĆENJE d.o.o., Nikole Tesle 17, 44000 Sisak • METAL ZEC d.o.o., A. B. Šimića 4, 32236 Ilok • METALPRODUKT d.o.o., Ljudevita Gaja 19, 40319 Belica • METIS d.d. , Industrijska zona Kukuljanovo 414, 51223 Škrljevo • MS MOBILE d.o.o., Vinogorska 117, 35000 Slavonski Brod

	• ŽUPANIJSKA BOLNICA ČAKOVEC, Ivana Gorana Kovačića 1/E, 40000 Čakovec	• NACIONAL d.o.o., Ljudevita Gaja 10, 43000 Bjelovar • NAŠICECEMENT d.d., Tajnovac 1, 31500 Našice • OBRT INTERIJERI MUJKIĆ, Kralja Tomislava 6a, 10434 Strmec Samoborski • OBRT NOVATON, Žabno 34b, 44010 Sisak-Caprag • OBRT TEHNOMOBIL, I. Gundulića 3, 20350 Metković • OBRT ZA EE OTPAD, Proce 3, 47300 Ogulin • ODLAGALIŠTE SIROVINA d.o.o., Ive Dulčića 6, 23000 Zadar • PETROKEMIJA d.d., Aleje Vukovar 4, 44320 Kutina • RIJEKATANK d.o.o., Strohalova 2, 51000 Rijeka • SAŠA PROMET CIGLANA BLATUŠA d.o.o., Donja Čemernica 151, 44415 Topusko • SIROVINA d.o.o., Ulica 29. rujna 2, 43000 Bjelovar • SPECTRA MEDIA d.o.o., Gradišćanska 20, 10000 Zagreb • TOP PRINT d.o.o., Laščinska cesta 78, 10000 Zagreb • UNI - OTPAD, VL. TOMISLAV MIHALIĆ, KELEKOVA 12, 10360 Sesvete • UNIVERZAL d.o.o., Cehovska 10, 42000 Varaždin • UNIMER d.o.o., Rudolfa Steinera 3, 40000 Čakovec • VAL - INT d.o.o., Ul. Dr. F. Tuđmana 59, 10431 Sveta Nedjelja • ZAGREBPETROL d.o.o., Črnomerec 38, 10000 Zagreb
Cyprus (2013-2015)	• Central Wastewater Treatment Plant at Vathia Gonia • New Sanitary Landfill in Paphos District Area • Integrated Solid Waste Management Installation in Larnaca District Area • Asbestos Mines • Advance Medical Waste • Advance Medical Waste • Vouros Helathcare Ltd (in 2014 & 2015) • Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.	• A.E. Metal Commodities Ltd (Geri, Nicosia) • Chrysanthos Antoniou & Sons Ltd (Tseri, Nicosia) • E.B.T. Tryfonos Ltd (Vati, Limassol) • Economides M.R. Ltd (Geri, Nicosia) • Epiphaniou Scrap Metals Ltd (Geri, Nicosia) • JMA Auto Centre (Tseri, Nicosia) • N & G Kolokotronis Spare Parts & Recycling Ltd (Geri, Nicosia) • S. Kazepis Auto Recycling & Engineering Ltd (Vati, Limassol) • Gouhary Spare Parts Ltd (Vati, Limassol) • Economides M.R. Ltd (Vassiliko, Larnaca)

	• Kolokotronis N.Y. Recycling Ltd (Paphos) • Epiphaniou Scrap Metals Ltd (Vassiliko, Larnaca) • Stavros Georgiou & Son Ltd (Vati, Limassol) • Barracuda Intertade Ltd (Moni, Limassol) • Cyprus Environmental Industries (Latsia, Nicosia) • HTZ Minas Recycling Ltd (Geri, Nicosia) • Cans for Kids (Kaimakli, Nicosia) • Lordos United Plastics Ltd (K.Polemidia, Limassol) • Eurodelia Ltd (Paphos) • Greenpack Ltd (K. Polemidia, Limassol) • Ecofuel (Cyprus) Ltd • Interefine Fuels Ltd • Animalia Genetics Ltd • Ioannis Georgiou Piggery • Nikos Armenis & Sons Ltd • Ambrosia Oils Ltd • Falcon Electricity Power Ltd • Telli Recycling Ltd • D.M.G. Trading Ltd • I.E.S. Centre Ltd • Vassiliko Cement Kiln • Vassiliko Cement Kiln Added in 2014: • Forest Cyprus Industries Ltd (Paliometochos, Nicosia) • Christakis Petrakkides & Sons Ltd (Paphos Industrial Area, Paphos) • Marios Charalambous Scrap Metals Ltd (Vati Industrial Area) • S. & P. Lagos Farm Ltd (Pera Chorio, Nicosia) • Christos Pierides Scrap Metals Ltd (Vati Industrial Area, Limassol) • Arizona Laundries Famagusta Ltd (Famagusta Industrial Area)

		• Tonerjet Ltd (Limassol) • N.D. Green Power Oil Ltd (Pera Chorio Nisou Industrial Area) • Aristos Officeserv.Net Ltd (Limassol) • Nikolaides & Kountouris Metal Company Ltd (Geri Industrial Area Nicosia) • C. & J. Ioannou Ltd (Dhali Industrial Area Nicosia) • Lidl Cyprus (Aradippou Industrial Area Larnaca) • S.M. Saveink Ltd (Nicosia) • P.Lo Recycling Ltd (Ag. Silas Industrial Area, Limassol) • Premier Shukuroglou Cyprus Ltd (Latsia industrial Area) • Elianthos Holdings Ltd (Dhali Industrial Area)mt Added in 2015: Andreou P. Recycling Works Ltd (Ag. Silas Industrial Area, Limassol) & M.M.K. Planet Ltd (Ag. Silas Industrial Area, Limassol)
Czech Republic (2013-2015)	See the Statistical Environmental Yearbook of the Czech Republic edited by the Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Environment and Czech Environmental Information Agency (published annually). Ministry of the Environment, Waste Management Department, Vršovická 65, CZ-10010 Prague 10.	
Denmark (2013-2015)	Information can be obtained from The annual Danish Waste Statistics; www.mst.dk (search for publications). (Additional information on facilities can be found at the Danish national Waste Register at http://www.ens.dk/en/supply/danish-national-waste-register)	
Estonia (2013-2015)	• AS Epler & Lorenz Ravila 75, 51014 Tartu Added in 2015: • AS EcoPro, Auvere küla, Vaivara vald, Ida-Virumaa	• AS Kunda Nordic Tsement Jaama 2 Kunda 44106 Estonia • AS Epler & Lorenz Ravila 75, 51014 Tartu • AS Ecopro Pärnu mnt 141, 11314 Tallinn Estonia • AS Ecometal KESK 2/26, SILLAMÄE 40231 Estonia • AS Weerec Vana-Narva mnt. 16 Kiiu 74604 Estonia
Finland (2013-2015)	• There are several facilities licensed to operate on hazardous waste disposal. Information about these facilities can be obtained from: Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 35, FIN- 00023 Government (the Focal point of the Basel Convention)	• There are several facilities licensed to operate on hazardous waste recovery and recycling. Information about these facilities can be obtained from: Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 35, FIN- 00023 Government (the Focal point of the Basel Convention).

France (2013-2015)	ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie/French Environment and Energy Management Agency): 20, avenue du Grésillé - BP 90406 - 49004 ANGERS Cedex 01 FRANCE. http://www.ademe.fr	ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie/French Environment and Energy Management Agency): 20, avenue du Grésillé - BP 90406 - 49004 ANGERS Cedex 01 FRANCE. http://www.ademe.fr
Germany (2013)	• 35 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III), D1, 43 million metric tons capacity. • 4 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV), D12, 16 million metric tons capacity.	• 35 facilities for thermal treatment of hazardous waste • 542 facilities for chemical or physical treatment • 120 soil treatment plants • 7 facilities for recovery of waste oil • 322 dismantling facilities for waste electric and electronic equipment • 1344 dismantling facilities for end-of-life-vehicles
Germany (2014)	• 32 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III), D1/D5, 45 million metric tons capacity. • 4 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV), D12, 16 million metric tons capacity.	• 34 facilities for thermal treatment of hazardous waste • 551 facilities for chemical or physical treatment • 114 soil treatment plants • 7 facilities for recovery of waste oil • 315 dismantling facilities for waste electric and electronic equipment • 1368 dismantling facilities for end-of-life-vehicles
Germany (2015)	• 32 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III), D1/D5, 45 million metric tons capacity. • 4 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV), D12, 16 million metric tons capacity.	• 31 facilities for thermal treatment of hazardous waste • 541 facilities for chemical or physical treatment • 116 soil treatment plants • 7 facilities for recovery of waste oil • 305 dismantling facilities for waste electric and electronic equipment • 1325 dismantling facilities for end-of-life-vehicles
Greece (2013-2015)	• PUBLIC POWER CORPORATION S.A. • ALOUMINION THS ELLADAS S.A. • APOTEFROTIRAS S.A. • ELLINIKA PETRELEA S.A. • HELLENIC ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER S.A • NORTH AEGEAN SLOPS S.A.	• POLYECO A.E. • CYCLON HELLAS ABEEΛΠ • MICHAEL SIMITZOGLU & SONS Ltd. • PETROLIN A.E.B.E. • D.LIVADAROS-LUBRICANTS ACHAIA S.A. • GREEN OIL A.E.B.E.

	• APOSTIROSIS S.A. • HYDROCLAVE HELLAS S.A. • MEDICAL WASTE S.A • STERIMED LTD • ECOPRIME SOLUTIONS LTD • INTERGEO LTD	• DENVER SLOPS S.A. • SKAMAGOULIS DIMITRIS • MAVROULIS I.-PRIOVOLOS G. METPLAST A.B.E.E. • CHOUMAS I. A.E.B.E. • EVROS LEAD S.A. • AMEKON S.A. • E. VIDALIS- EL. VIDALI O.E. • HELLENIC ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER S.A • NORTH AEGEAN SLOPS S.A. • ELLINIKI PETRELEA S.A. • GINIS • ELEUTHEROGLOU & SIA O.E. • VOGDANOS • ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING S.A. • HALYPS BUILDING MATERIALS S.A • ELDONS A.E.B.E. • KONSTANTINIDIS ABEE & NE • INTERGEO LTD • FERI TRI ABEE • MOTOR OIL HELLAS • VEKO OIL - AFI KALOUPH • BIBLITZIS & SIA – MAVIOL • SUNLIGHT RECYCLING SA • VIANATT S.A. • TITAN S.A. • BARBAGIANIDOU MARIA • PIRAIKI METAL RECYCLING S.A.
Hungary (2014-2015)	Information could be obtained from: • OKIR - National Environmental Information System (public database): http://web.okir.hu/sse/?group=EHIR • Association of Environmental Services and Producers: www.kszgysz.hu	

Ireland (2013-2015)	• Enva Ireland Ltd trading as Enva (W0041-01) • SRCL Ltd (W0055-02), 430 Beech Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12 • EcoSafe Systems Ltd (W0054-02), Unit 1 Allied Industrial Estate, Kylemore Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10 • Indaver Ireland (W0036-02), Tolka Quay Road, Dublin 1 • Safety Kleen Ireland (W0099-01), Unit 5, Airton Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24 • Veolia Environmental Services Technical Solutions Ltd (W0050-02), Corrin, Fermoy, Co. Cork • MacAnulty Specialist Underground Services Ltd., Naas Rd. Dublin 12 (W0196-01) • Rilta Environmental Limited (W0192-03), Block 402, Greenogue Business Park, Rathcoole, Co. Dublin	• Irish Lamp Recycling, Athy, Co. Kildare (WFP-KE-080348-01) • Enva Ireland Ltd trading as Enva (W0041-01) • Soltec Ireland Ltd (W0115-01), Mullingar Industrial Estate, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath • KMK Metals Recycling (W0113-03), Cappincur Industrial Estate, Daingean Road, Tullamore, Co. Offaly • Indaver (W0036-02), Tolka Quay Road, Dublin 1 • Safety Kleen Ireland (W0099-01), Unit 5, Airton Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24 • Veolia Environmental Services Technical Solutions Ltd.(W0050-02), Corrin, Fermoy, Co. Cork • Rilta Environmental Limited (W0192-03), Block 402, Greenogue Business Park, Rathcoole, Co. Dublin • Rilta Environmental Ltd, (W0185-01) Site No. 14A1, Greenogue Business Park, Rathcoole, County Dublin. • ENVA, (W0184-01) Clonminam Industrial Estate, Portlaoise, co. Laois. • Hi-Volt Ireland Ltd (W0267-01), Ballyduff (Townland Shanballyduff and Piercetown), Thurles, Co. Tipperary • The Recycling Village, WP 2007/20 , Unit 4 Tenure Business Park, Monasterboice, Drogheda, Co. Louth • Enva Ireland Ltd, (W0145-02) Raffeen Ind. Est., Ringaskiddy Road, Monkstown, Co. Cork
Italy (2013-2015)	• Information on disposal facility can be found on Italian Regions websites	• Information on recovery facilities can be found on Italian Region websites
Latvia (2013-2015)	• “Eko Osta”, Ltd., Tvaika 39, Riga, LV-1034 • Landfill for disposal of hazardous waste “Zebrene”, Dobeles rajons, Zebrene, LV-3731, Latvia	• Lampu demerkurizācijas centrs Ltd, Kapsedes 10, LV-3400, Liepāja • “Cemex”, Ltd.; Liepnieku 15, Brocenu parish, LV-3851, Latvia • “Bistamo Atkritumu Serviss”, Raina iela 28, Daugavpils, Latvia • “Eko Osta”, Ltd., Tvaika 39, Riga, LV-1034 • “Eko Osta”, Ltd., Tvaika 39, Riga, LV-1034

		• “Eko Osta”, Ltd., Tvaika 39, Riga, LV-1034 • Hazardous waste storage facility «Gardene», Dobeles parish, Latvia. Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia • Storage facility for obsolete pesticides «Knava”, Radapole, Rzeknes parish. LV-4650, Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia • A/S “BAO”, Tumes ITP Centrs, p/n Sāti” Tukuma parish, LV-3139, Latvia • “Agrotehnika”, Ltd, Isa iela 2, Kuldiga, LV-3300 • “Auto Starts Tirdzniecība”, O.Vaciesa 61, Riga, Latvia, LV-1004 • “Kuusakoski” JSC, Krustpils iela 6, Riga, LV-1073 • “Tranzita Terminals” Ltd., Ilzenes iela 18, Riga, LV-1005 • “ZAAO Systems”, Cempu iela 8, Valmiera, LV-4201 • “Barks M” Ltd., Brīvības gatve 214.c, Rīga, LV-1039 • A/S “Olaines bīstamo atkritumu pārstrādes komplekss”, Celtnieku iela 3a, Olaine, Rīgas rajons, LV-2114 • A/S “Olaines bīstamo atkritumu pārstrādes komplekss”, Celtnieku iela 3a, Olaine parish, LV-2114 • A/S “Olaines bīstamo atkritumu pārstrādes komplekss”, Celtnieku iela 3a, Olaine parish, LV-2114
Lithuania (2013-2015)	• Alytus regional landfill, Alytus district, Alovė municipality., Takniškiai village • Tauragė regional landfill, Tauragė district, Žygaičiai municipality, Leikiškės village • Šiauliai regional landfill, Šiauliai district., Šiauliai municipality, Aukštakiai village • Klaipėda regional landfill, Klaipėda district, Dovilai municipality, Dumpiai village • Marijampolė regional landfill, Marijampolė district, Marijampolė municipality, Panausupis village	• 2015: Operating recovery facilities can be found in Waste Management Register, https://atvr.am.lt/?jsessionid=48935897baa8651861405855dade

	• Vilnius regional landfill, Elektrėnai municipality, Kazokiškiai village • Telšiai regional landfill, Plungė district, Babrungas municipality, Jėrubaičiai village • Utena regional landfill, Utena district, Utena municipality, Mockėnai village • Kaunas regional landfill Kaunas district, Lapėš municipality, Lepšiškiai village • Kaunas regional landfill Kėdainiai district, Pelėdnagiai municipality, Zabieliškis village • Panevėžys regional landfill, Panevėžys district, Miežiškiai municipality, Dvarininkai village	
Luxembourg (2013-2015)	• Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg	• Cimalux SA (former InterMoselle Sàrl) Langengrund L-3701 Rumelange • Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg • Catalyst Recovery Europe s. a., 420 route de Longwy, L-4832 Rodange
Malta (2015)	• Thermal Treatment Facility (Marsa, Malta) • Ghallis engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste • Zwejra engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste • Wasteserv Malta Ltd. Maghtab	• Waste Oil Ltd. (Valletta Harbour, Malta) • Ricasoli Tank Cleaning Ltd • Waste Oils Co. Ltd. • Metalco Ltd • Gasparell Bailing Plant Ltd • DDE Attard Ltd • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Maghtab • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Mriehel • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Luqa • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Hal Far • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Xewkija • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Pitkalija • Wasteserv Malta Ltd Marsaskala • Wasteserv Matla Ltd. Maghtab

	• Wasteserv Malta Ltd. Marsa • JAC Steel Ltd. • Kasco Ltd. • C&V Polymers Ltd., Marsa • C&V Polymers Ltd, Hal Far • Samito Ltd. • Ta Robba Ltd • Sant Antrnin Materials Recovery Facility • Electrowaste Ltd, Ta Robba • IMA Engineering Services Ltd • ELA Ltd • Ta" Robba Ltd • G.S.Recycling Ltd • Green Skip Ltd • Hompesch Processing Co.Ltd • IMA Engineering Services Ltd • AGV Non-Ferrous Malta Ltd • Schembri Batteries • Electronic Products Ltd, Zabbar • Electronic Products Ltd, Kordin • Electronic Products Ltd, Luqa • Electro Waste Ltd, Zebbug • Electro Waste Ltd, Zebbug • Colin's Metal Co. Ltd. • U-Recycle Ltd. • Roc-A-Go Ltd. • Autoclin Recycling Ltd. • Vernons Ltd. • JAC Steel Ltd. • JJ Borda Scrap Metals

		• IMEX Import and Export • Smart Recycling Ltd • Wastecare Ltd. • Autocheck Ltd • Estral Ltd. • Enemalta Xewkija District Office • Ivy Ltd. • Multi Packaging Ltd. • MCL Components Ltd. • Randolph Baldacchino • ETC (WasteServ)
The Netherlands (2013-2015)	• A complete list of facilities is not available. • Information of several sources should be gathered and grouped, without knowing if these sources are complete. Information will contain facilities that dispose and/or recover waste. It will not be a list of just disposal facilities.	• A complete list of facilities is not available. • Information of several sources should be gathered and grouped, without knowing if these sources are complete.
Poland (2015)	A list of recovery and disposal facilities has been attached to the Voivodship Waste Management Plans. Links to the lists of disposal and recovery facilities in particular Voivodships are included below: • Dolnośląskie Voivodship http://bip.umwd.dolnyslask.pl/dokument,iddok,29360,idmp,293,r,r • Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship http://bip.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/plan-gospodarki-odpadami-wojewodztwa-kujawsko-pomorskiego-na-lata-2012-2017-z-perspektywa-na-lata-2018-2023-uchwalony-przez-sejmik-wojewodztwa-kujawsko-pomorskiego-uchwala-nr-xxvi43412-z-d/ • Lubelskie Voivodship https://umwl.bip.lubelskie.pl/upload/pliki/WPGO_18_lipca_z_nr_uchwaly.pdf • Lubuskie Voivodship http://www.bip.lubuskie.pl/system/obj/13098_zalacznik_do_uchwaly_z_dnia_10_wrzesnia_2012r_Plan_gospodarki_odpadami	

[Lubuskie 2012 - 2017 z persp 2020r .pdf](#)

- Łódzkie Voivodship

[file:///C:/Users/M97E7~1.POR/AppData/Local/Temp/Plan_gospodarki_odpadami_dla_województwa_lodzkiego_2012-1.pdf](#)

- Małopolskie Voivodship

[https://www.malopolska.pl/_userfiles/uploads/PGOWM_02_07.pdf](#)

- Mazowieckie Voivodship

[https://www.mos.gov.pl/g2/big/2009_06/361316bd34ad6feeb5bcd3c6eccb4809.pdf](#)

- Opolskie Voivodship

[http://opolskie.pl/serwis/index.php?id=10767](#)

- Podkarpackie Voivodship

[http://www.bip.podkarpackie.pl/attachments/article/653/4.wpgo_2012.pdf](#)

- Podlaskie Voivodship

[file:///C:/Users/M97E7~1.POR/AppData/Local/Temp/WPGO_20122018.pdf](#)

- Pomorskie Voivodship

[http://www.wfosigw.gda.pl/biura/wfos/page_download/446/Plan%20gospodarki%20odpadami%20dla%20Wojewodztwa%20Pomorskiego%202018.pdf](#)

- Śląskie Voivodship

[http://bip.slaskie.pl/dokumenty/2012/08/29/1346244652.pdf](#)

- Świętokrzyskie Voivodship

[file:///C:/Users/m.porycki/Downloads/06.projekt.WPGO.pdf](#)

- Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship

	http://zgok.olsztyn.pl/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/WPGO-2011-2016.pdf • Wielkopolskie Vovodship http://www.bip.umww.pl/pliki/2012/DSR/pgo_wielkopolska_2012_2017.pdf • Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship http://www.srodowisko.wzp.pl/sites/default/files/wpgo_czerwiec_2012-zalacznik_do_uchwaly_sejmiku.pdf	
Portugal (2013-2015)	See: https://silogr.apambiente.pt/pages/publico/index.php	
Romania (2013-2015)	• Pro Air Clean Timisoara Address: str. Sulina nr.6B, Timisoara, Tel. +40/256/306018, fax +40/256/290918, e-mail: proairclean@xnet.ro • S.C. Mondeco S.R.L.Address: str.22 Decembrie nr.27A, SuceavaTel/ fax:+40/230/524275, • S.C. If Tehnologii Cluj NapocaAddress: Bd. Muncii, nr. 16, Cluj Napoca, Tel. +40/264/415268 • ENVISAN SA Belgia Sucursala Pitesti – Oarja, Arges • CHIMCOMPLEX SA Borzesti, 3 Industriilor st., Onesti, Bacau • S.C. Köber SRL, Turturesti Village, Girov commune • SC ANTIBIOTICE SA. 1 Valea Lupului , Iasi • S.C. OLTCHIM S.A.Rm. Valcea • S.C. OLTCHIM S.A.Rm. Valcea • SC Automobile Dacia SA, Mioveni, jud. Arges, Str. Uzinei nr.1, tel:+40248/502016 • SC Alro -Slatina, jud. Olt, Str.Pitesti nr.116,tel:+40249/435177. • SC Silcotub SA –Zalau,jud. Salaj, Str.Mihai Viteazu, nr.93,tel:+40260/620720. • S.C. Iridex Group Import-Export S.R.L., sos. Bucuresti-Ploiesti, nr.17, sector 1, Bucuresti, tel.+40/21/233.17.61; fax	• S.C. Rebat S.A.- Copsa Mica, jud. Sibiu nr.25,tel:+40269847444 • S.C Lafarge Romcim S.A. – Hoghiz, str.Padurii nr.1, jud. Brasov, tel: +40268/286258,fax:+40268/286267 • S.C. Lafarge Romcim S.A. – Medgidia,str.Poporului nr.1,jud Constanta, tel:+40241/811990, fax:+40241820004 • S.C.Holcim S.A. – Campulung,Valea Mare Pravat, Jud Arges,tel:+40248567110,fax:+40248557160 • SC Holcim SA – Aleșd • S.C. Carpatcement Holding S.A. Heidelberg Cement Group,Bicaz, Str.Piatra Corbului nr.80,jud.Neamt,tel:+40233/254221,fax:+40233/253131. • S.C. Carpatcement Holding S.A. Heidelberg Cement Group Fieni • S.C. Carpatcement Holding S.A. Heidelberg Cement Group Deva • SC VRANCART SA, 17 Ecaterina Teodoroiu st., Adjud, Vrancea • S.C. Rombat S.A., 4 Drumul Cetatii street,Bistrita –Nasaud; Point of work : Rebat,Copsa Mica Bistrita - Nasaud, jud.Cluj, ,tel:+40263/238016,fax:+40264/238122

	+40/21/233.17.61; e-mail:iridex@fx.ro • S.C. Guardian EcoBurn, Craiova, str. Calea Bucuresti, bl. 13C, tel +40/251/46.00.10 • S.C. VIVANI SALUBRITATE SA ,Slobozia,jud. Ialomita, Str. Viilor, nr.92, tel +40/243/23.09.72 • S.C.Terapia S.A., Cluj, jud. Cluj, Str. Fabricii nr.124, tel: +40264501118,fax: +40264450150. • S.C. Ductil Steel S.A., Buzau, jud. Buzau, Str. Aleea Industriilor nr.1, tel:+40238405100, fax: +40238722055. • S.C. SETCAR SRL,Braila,jud. Braila, str.Gradinii Publice nr.6,tel/fax:+40239/614852 • S.C. AVAND SRL, street Trei Fantani,Iasi, tel: 0322, fax: 0332 800 777 • ECOMASTER Prahova, Aricestii Rahtivani, Prahova • S.C. MEDICAL WASTE S.R.L. – B • Bucuresti, Preciziei,nr.40A,sector 6 • S.C. OIL DEPOL SERVICES S.R.L. – CT • Nazarcea • S.C. ROM ECOL S.R.L. – AR • Arad Str:Bodrogului Nr. 8 • S.C. STERICYCLE ROMANIA S.R.L. – IF • Jilava, Şoseaua Giurgiului NR. 5 • S.C. SIGMAFLEX S.R.L. – DJ • Craiova, str.Brazda Novac, BL. 7 • S.C. SUPERSTAR COM S.R.L. –SV • Rădăuţi, str. Frincei, nr.24 • S.C Eco Burn SRL 13 street Piatra Craiului, Negoiesti Village, Prahova; tel: 0373/550044, fax:0244/522921 • S.C. ALVI SERV S.R.L. • Arad, str. Bradului 6 • S.C. ECO SERVTRANS S.R.L. –SB	• S.C.Tiseco S.R.L.,Str.Chimiei nr.1, Bacau, tel/fax:0234/571775 • S.C. STEMAR SRL, Vaslui, 2 street Garii nr.2, tel: 0235312602, fax: 0235361842 • S.C. Rafinaria Steaua Romana S.A,str.Calea Doftanei nr.15, Campina, jud. Prahova,tel: • S.C. Borsenia S.R.L.,Barcanesti nr.188 G,jud Prahova, tel:+40244/250564 • S.C. OiloProd Impex S.R.L. Campina,str.Inului nr.276,tel:+40244/410768,jud. Prahova • S.C.KLT&CO Industries SRL, Filipestii de Padure, Prahova,tel:+40244/387698 • S.C. Dytiv S.R.L.-Valea Calugareasca Ploiesti,str.Rafinorilor 8^a, jud. Prahova • S.C.Mihoc Oil S.R.L.,Leghin,com.Pipirig,tel:+40233-252202,fax:+4 • S.C. CFR SS VAC S.A. Ploiesti,jud Prahova,str.Ghighiului,tel:+40244/575391 • S.C.Icerp S.A. Ploiesti, B-dul Republicii nr.291^a,tel:+40244535024,jud. Prahova • S.C. GreenLamp Reciclare SRL,Odaia Banului village, Tintesti, Buzau, tel: +40338100601, fax:+40338100604 • S.C. NEFERAL S.A. – B • Pantelimon, Bd Biruintei, nr. 100 • S.C. RO ECOLOGIC RECYCLING S.R.L. – MS • Vidrasau, str. Oros, nr. 1 • S.C. ROMECOL S.R.L. – AR • Arad Str:Bodrogului Nr. 8 • S.C. TERRITORY COMMERCE S.R.L. – TM • Timisoara, str. Odobescu, nr.5 • S.C. VOLYMAR BENZ S.R.L. – PH • Barcanesti ,nr. 359 A

	• Sibiu, Calea Surii Mici, Fn • S.C. ECO FIRE SYSTEMS S.R.L. – CT • Lumina, sola 314 1/1;314 1/2 • S.C. FIBROCIM S.R.L. – BH • Chistag, str. Viitorului, nr. 6 • IF DRAGOS STANA – MM • Str. Izlazului nr. 7, Baia Mare • LG PROD SRL – BV Str. Fagarasului nr. 44, Ghimbav • SC PRO AIR CLEAN SA, jud. Ialomita • SC DECINERA SRL, Jud. Galati • SC MEDLINE EXIM SRL, jud. Dolj • Compania Nationala Imprimeria Nationala SA Bucuresti • SC CHIMESTER BV SA, Bucuresti	• S.C. RECYFUEL S.R.L. – B • Bucuresti, Sos. Bucuresti - Ploiesti nr. 1A • S.C. ALBINA CARPATICA S.R.L. – PH • Rm.Sarat , Str.Costieni nr.106 • S.C. CAMIX PROD S.R.L. – VL • Dragasani, str.Tudor Vladimirescu, Bl T6. Sc C, Ap 3 • S.C. GREENWEEE INTERNATIONAL S.R.L. – BZ • Comuna Tintesti • S.C. GREMLIN COMPUTERS S.R.L. – CT • Str. Industriala Cladirea 3^a nr. 9 • S.C. SETCAR SRL,Braila, str.Gradinii Publice nr.6, tel/fax: +40239614852 • SC ATICA CHEMICALS SRL Rm. Valcea, VL • Eco Network Industry, Iași, IS • ARTECA Jilava, Ilfov • MONBAT Recycling , Pantelimon, Ilfov Added in 2014: Celltech Mobile Service SRL, Corbeanca Ilfov, 9 street Petresti, tel/fax:+40723219209, email:ana@cms3r.com
Slovakia (2013-2015)	A list of landfill sites is available at: http://www.minzp.sk/oblasti/odpady-obaly/skladkovanie-odpadov/informacie/ A list of incineration plants at: http://www.enviroportal.sk/ovzdusie/zoznam-spalovni-a-zariadeni-na-spoluspalovanie	A list of authorized facilities is available at http://charon.sazp.sk/zhodnocovanie_odpadov/zariadenie_zo.a.spx
Slovenia (2013-2015)	Information can be obtained from: http://www.arso.gov.si/varstvo%20okolja/odpadki/podatki/ Go to file: - for D10 and R1: sežig in sosežig odpadkov - for D1: upravljalci odlagališč - for other D codes: odstranjevalci odpadkov The data on this web site is updated monthly.	Information can be obtained from: http://www.arso.gov.si/varstvo%20okolja/odpadki/podatki/ Go to file: - for D10 and R1: sežig in sosežig odpadkov - for other R codes: predelovalci odpadkov - composting: Predelovanje biološko razgradljivih odpadkov v kompost

		- withdrawal of usable parts from the cars: Odvzem še uporabnih delov iz rabljenih motornih vozil pred obvezno oddajo The data on this web site is monthly updated.
Spain (2013-2015)	Registers with information on disposal facilities in Spain can be accessed through the web pages of the environmental competent authorities in the regional governments in Spain. Web pages of the environmental competent authorities in the regional governments in Spain can be accessed through the web page of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Environment of Spain. ⁵⁰ General information on disposal and recovery waste can be accessed through the web pages of the Statistics National Institute. ⁵¹	
Sweden (2013-2015)	Data can be obtained from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.	
The United Kingdom (2013-2015)	Information can be obtained from: The Environmental Services Association (ESA), 154 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TR, tel: (44-20) 7824-8882, fax: (44-20) 7824-8753, e-mail: info@esauk.org, web site: www.esauk.org; and The Chartered Institute of Wastes Management, 9 Saxon Court, St Peters Gardens, Northampton NN1 1SX, tel: (44-1604) 620-426, fax: (44-1604) 621-339, e-mail: technical@ciwm.co.uk, web site: www.ciwm.co.uk.	

⁵⁰ http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/enlaces/Pagina_enlaces_comunidades_autonomas.aspx

⁵¹ http://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736176844&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735976612;
<http://www.ine.es/prensa/np1004.pdf>

1.1.27 Table 9 of the of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Disposals which did not Proceed as Intended

Table 0-4: Information from Member States on Shipments which did not Proceed as Intended

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Austria (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Belgium (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Bulgaria (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Croatia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Cyprus (2015)	12/03/2015	CY,GR,IN	Waste Paper	121.18	Waste Paper exported from Cyprus to India, was not accepted from Recovery Facility in India for not meeting their requirements. Broker without informing Cypriot Authorities forwarded the waste to Greece.	After negotiation, Greek Authorities accepted waste to be treated in Recovery Facilities in Greece.
	30/06/2015	CY,EG	End of Life Vehicles	1.5	During routine check in Limassol Port, an ELV was detected in a container exported to Egypt as Spare Parts.	Export was stopped until ELV removed from the container.

Czech Republic (2013-2015)	10/2014	CZ, PK	Compressors	24,9	Export of hazardous waste is prohibited.	Export blocked in CZ, returned to the producer.
	05/2015	CZ, DE	Compressors	24	Hazardous waste shipped without consent	Waste returned to the producer.
	11/2015	CZ, DE, NG	WEEE containing ODS	20 pieces	Second-hand goods containing ODS. Export prohibited.	Waste returned to the dispatcher for disposal.
Denmark (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Estonia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Finland (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
France (2013)	2013	From: France To : Senegal	B1010 Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic	1 container	Shipment of waste without notification	Establishment of a process verbal - Take back of the waste
	2013	From: France To: Morocco	B1010 Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic	1 container	Shipment of waste without notification	Establishment of a process verbal - Take back of the waste
	2013	From : France To : Benin	B3140 Wastes pneumatic tyres	unknown	Shipment of waste without notification	Establishment of a process verbal - Take back of the waste
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To :	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries 16 01 03 end-of-life	1200 batteries 530 tyres	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal ; Formal order (notice) issued by the Prefect

		Madagascar	tyres			
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres	200 batteries 150 tyres	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres	1000 batteries 30 tyres	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries 16 02 11* discarded equipment containing CFC, HCFC, HFC 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres	375 batteries 16 fridges 13 tyres	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries 16 02 11* discarded equipment	1,5 ton of batteries 15 fridges and different E-	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal

		r	containing CFC, HCFC, HFC	waste		
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries	27,5 tonnes of batteries	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 04* alkaline batteries	1 container	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal - Formal order (notice) issued by the Prefect
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries 16 02 11* discarded equipment containing CFC, HCFC, HFC 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres	5 tons of batteries E-waste 600 tyres	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries	1 container lead batteries	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal

		r				
	2013	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* lead batteries	5 containers lead batteries	Export of hazardous waste to third countries	Establishment of a process verbal - Formal order (notice) issued by the Prefect
	2013	From : France To : Mauritania	EC list of waste : 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres 16 01 99 16 02 13* discarded equipment containing hazardous components 16 01 04* end-of-life vehicles	unknown	Shipment of waste effected without notification	Take back of the waste and disposal of the waste in a different facility
	2013	From : France To : Senegal	EC list of waste : 16 01 21* hazardous components	71 tons	Shipment of waste effected without notification	Take back of the waste
	2013	From : France To : Egypt	EC list of waste : 20 01 10 (Clothes), 20 01 36, 20 01 23*, 20 01 35* (Discarded Equipment), 16 01 04*(End-of-life	40 tons	Shipment of waste effected without notification	Take back of the waste and disposal of the waste in a different facility

			vehicles), 16 05 07* (Discarded inorganic chemicals)			
	2013	From : France To : Turkey	EC list of waste : 16 01 21* hazardous components	24 tons	Shipment of waste effected without notification	Take back of the waste
	2013	From : France To : Belgium	EC list of waste : 08 01 11* waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances	17 tons	Shipment of waste effected without the document contained in the Annex VII and without the contract required by the Article 18 (3) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Take back of the waste
	2013	From : France To : Germany	B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies	12 000 kg	Shipment of waste effected without notification and without the consent of the competent authorities concerned	Take back of the waste with the support of the competent authority of destination
	2013	From : Principality of Andorra To : France	EC list of waste : 16 01 04* end-of-life vehicles	1 400 end-of-life vehicles	Shipment of waste effected without notification and without the consent of the competent authorities concerned	The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities
	2013	From : France To : United	B1250 Waste end-of-life motor vehicles	23,72 tons	Shipment of waste effected without notification and without	Take back of the waste and return of the waste in the place of dispatch

		Arab Emirates	containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components		the consent of the competent authorities concerned	
	2013	From : France To : Mali	EC list of waste : 20 01 35* discarded electrical and electronic equipment - 9 fridges containing cfc - 5 compressors containing cfc - 5 end-of-life fridges - 2 end-of-life TV - 2 end-of-life TV (LCD) - 2 end-of-life computer screens		Breach of the Article 36 (1) (a) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	The take back of the waste has been requested from the notifier but the request remained unanswered. The criminal proceedings have been managed by the competent authorities of Belgium (the authorities of the police)
	2013	From : France To : China	EC list of waste : 17 04 11 (Cables) GC020 (Electronic scraps)	38 890	Breach of the Article 36 (1) (a) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Waste taken back by the notifier The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities
	2013	From : France To : United Arab Emirates	EC list of waste : 20 01 11 textiles	18 560	Breach of the Article 36 (1) (a) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	The take back of the waste has been requested from the notifier but the request remained unanswered. The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities

	2013	From : France To : China	Mixture of wastes B1010 (Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic) and GC020 (Electronic scraps)	21 560	Breach of the Article 36 (1) (a) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Waste taken back by the notifier The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities
	2013	From : France To : China	Mixture of wastes B1010 and GC020	21 560	Breach of the Article 36 (1) (a) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Waste taken back by the notifier The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities
	2013	From : France To : China	Mixture of wastes B1010 and GC020	44 180	Breach of the Article 36 (1) (a) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Waste taken back by the notifier The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities
	2013	From : France To : India	Mixture of wastes B1010 (Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic) and B3010 (Solid plastic waste)	17 600	Breach of the Article 36 (1) (a) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Waste taken back by the notifier The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities
	2013	From : France To : Hong Kong	GC 020 Electronic scraps (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.)	8 200	Breach of the Article 18 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 The waste shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in the Annex VII	The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs authorities

	2013	From : France To : Cameroon	EC list of waste : Mixture of E-Wastes 20 01 23* discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons and 20 10 35 * discarded electronical and electronic equipment	200 kg	Illegal waste shipment as being defined in the Article 2 (35) (f) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Costs arising from the recovery have been charged to the notifier
	2013	From : France To : Togo	E-waste	1 container	Illegal waste shipment as being defined in the Article 2 (35) (f) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal - Take back of the waste
France (2014)	2014	From : France To : Mali	B3140 Wastes pneumatic tyres	23 tonnes	Export of waste to third country not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To : Hong Kong	EC list of waste : 15 01 10* Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances	26 tonnes	Export of waste for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility

	2014	From : France To : Autria	EC list of waste : 17 04 10* Cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances	25 tonnes	Waste shipment not in compliance with the Article 3.1.b of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the German customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To: Pakistan	A1190 Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB, lead, cadmium, other organo-halogen compounds	24 tonnes	Export of waste for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To : Burkina Faso	B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres	19 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To : Togo	A2010 Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses	unknown	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the	Establishment of a process verbal by the Belgium customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a Belgium facility

					Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	
	2014	From : France To : Cameroun	B3030 Textile wastes	26 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To : United Arab Emirates (Dubai)	B3030 Textile wastes	18 tonnes	Export of waste for recovery Export prohibition Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 36 (f) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 <i>[(f) Wastes the import of which has been prohibited by the country of destination]</i>	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To : Ivory Coast	A2010 Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses	7,5 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No.	Establishment of a process verbal by the Dutch customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility

					1013/2006	
	2014	From : France To : China	B3020 Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes	237 tonnes	Export of waste in third country not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services The notifier has been registered as a dealer
	2014	From : France To : Mali	B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres	14 tonnes	Export of waste to third country not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To: Ivory Coast	EC list of waste : 16 01 end-of-life vehicles and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles 16 01 21* Hazardous components	12 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2014	From : France To : China	GC020 Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuits boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious	27 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 36 (f) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 [(f) <i>Wastes the import of</i>	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility

			metal recovery		<i>which has been prohibited by the country of destination]</i>	
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : United Arab Emirates	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* Lead batteries 16 01 wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles	45 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : Mauritius	EC list of waste : 20 01 35* Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components	6,21 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Take back of the waste with a new notification document
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : India	EC list of waste : 16 01 end-of-life vehicles and wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles	16 tonnes	Export of waste for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2014	From : France (La	EC list of waste :	8 tonnes	Export of waste to third	Establishment of a process verbal by the French

		Réunion) To : Madagascar	16 06 01* Lead batteries 20 01 35* Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components 20 01 36	50 units	country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007	competent authorities
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 1/ 16 06 02* Ni-Cd batteries 2/ 19 10 02 Non ferrous waste 3/ 16 01 end-of-life vehicles and wastes from dismantling of end- of-life vehicle	1/ 2 tonnes 2/ 4,8 tonnes 3/ 1 tonne	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 1/ 16 06 02* Ni-Cd batteries 2/ 16 06 03 mercury-containing batteries	1/ 5,5 tonnes 2/ 230 units	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities

	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : unknown	EC list of waste : 17 05 03* soil and stones containing dangerous substances	2 containers	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Storage in an authorized facility pending a new notification
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : India	EC list of waste : 16 06 01* Lead batteries	4 containers	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export prohibition Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : Comoros	EC list of waste : 16 06 03 mercury-containing batteries	940 units	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste : 1/ 16 06 01* Lead batteries 2/ 16 06 03 mercury- containing batteries	1/ 375 units 2/ 13 units 3/ 16 barrels	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No.	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities

			3/ 20 01 35* Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components		1013/2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007	
	2014	From : France (La Réunion) To : Madagascar	EC list of waste: 1/ 16 06 03 mercury-containing batteries; 2/ 16 06 01* Lead batteries	1/ 1 606 units 2/ 8 tonnes	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013 /2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2014	From : France To : China	B3010 Solid plastic waste	6 containers	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Take back of the waste
	2014	From: France To: Cameroon	EC list of waste : 20 01 35 * Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components	1 container	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Take back of the waste
	2014	From : France To : China	B1010 Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic	1 container	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Take back of the waste

	2014	From : France To : Ukraine	EC list of waste : 20 01 19* pesticides	1384 barrels of 60 litres	Waste shipment effected in a way which is not specified materially in the notification : waste did not correspond to the waste described in the notification	Decision taken by the prefect with requirements - Emergency measures
	2014	From : France To : Switzerland	EC list of waste : 17 05 04 Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	40 tonnes	Waste shipment effected in a way which is not specified materially in the notification: the treatment facility was not mentioned in the notification document	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2014	From : France To : Ivory Coast	B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for Annex IA operations	22 tonnes	Shipment of waste effected without the document contained in the Annex VII and without the contract required by the Article 18 (3) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Request of the competent authorities to the person who arranged the shipment to provide the appropriate documents
	2014	From : France To : Germany	EC list of waste : 06 04 04* waste containing mercury	882 kg	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned and without the consent of the competent authorities concerned	The criminal proceedings have been managed by the competent authorities in charge of the inspections
	2014	From :	EC list of waste :	25 100 kg	Presence of oil in the	The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs

		France To : Senegal	16 01 21* (engines) wastes from dismantling of end-of-life vehicles		container Lack of packaging and labelling of the different parts	competent authorities of Saint Nazaire Take back of the waste by the notifier
	2014	From : France To : Egypt	EC list of waste:16 01 21* wastes from dismantling of end- of-life vehicles, engines	unknown	Lack of proof that the engines could be considered as spare or replacement parts	The criminal proceedings have been managed by the customs competent authorities of Saint Nazaire. Take back of the waste by the person who arranged the shipment
	2014	From : France To : Pakistan	EC list of waste:19 12 02 ferrous metal	26 400 kg	Problem with the waste identification (the waste code was not relevant)	A new document of information provided by the Annex VII of the of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 was provided by the person who arranged the shipment
	2014	From : France To : Congo	EC list of waste : 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres	unknown	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007	Take back of the waste by the person who arranged the shipment
	2014	From : France To : Guinea	EC list of waste : 16 01 03 end-of-life tyres	1 842 000 kg	Export of waste to third country for recovery Export of waste not in compliance with the	Take back of the waste by the person who arranged the shipment

					Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 and the Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007	
	2014	From : France To : Spain	EC list of waste: 03 Wastes from wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard 03 01 99 (Code CB : not listed)	1 800 tonnes	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned and without the consent of the competent authorities concerned	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Formal Order (Notice) issued by the Prefect
	2014	From : France To : Senegal	B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for Annex IA operations	6 500 kg	Waste shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Measures taken by the customs competent authorities (the container was blocked)
	2014	From : Germany To : France	B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies	460 tonnes	Waste shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Take back of the waste by the person who arranged the shipment
	2014	From : Germany To : France	B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies	460 tonnes	Waste shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities

					Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.	Take back of the waste by the person who arranged the shipment
	2014	From : Germany To : France	B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies	466 tonnes	Waste shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Take back of the waste by the person who arranged the shipment
	2014	From : Germany To : France	B1110 Electrical and electronic assemblies	469 tonnes	Waste shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities Take back of the waste by the person who arranged the shipment
France (2015)	2015	From : France To : Germany	B3060 Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided it is not infectious	2 800 tons	Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 18 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 (effected without the document of information set out in Annex VII)	Incineration of the wastes in Germany
	2015	From : France To : Japan	A1010 Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys.	5 tons	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility

	2015	From : France To : China	GC010 (electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys) GC020 (electronic scrap) A3120 (fluff – light fraction from shredding) AC170 (treated cork and wood wastes) B1050 (mixed non-ferrous metal)	50 tons	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Syria	EC list of waste : 16 01 04* End-of-life vehicles	18 tons	Waste shipment effected contrary to Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Reunion Island (France)	EC list of waste : 16 02 15* Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment	1,8 ton	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Mali	B3140 Wastes pneumatic tyres A1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing	13 tons	Waste shipment effected contrary to Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility

			components such as accumulators ...			
	2015	From : France To : Ethopia	A 1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators	23 tons	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Treatment of the waste in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Senegal	A 1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators ...	2 tons	Waste shipment effected contrary to Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Senegal	B3040 Waste pneumatic tyres A 1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators ...	1 ton	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Senegal	B1010 Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic	3,5 tons	The shipment being effected in a way which is not specified materially in the document set out in Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) No.	The Annex VII of the Regulation (EC) NO. 1013/2006 has been correctly completed by the exporter and the waste shipment was effected to its destination

					1013/2006	
	2015	From : France To : Benin	EC list of waste : 20 01 35* Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components	< 1 Container	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Benin	EC list of waste : 16 01 03 End-of-life tyres	< 1 Container	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Cameroun	EC list of waste : 20 01 35* Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components	< 1 Container	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Senegal	EC list of waste : 16 01 04* End-of-life vehicles	5 tons	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	Treatment of the waste in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Spain	AC 170 Treated cork and wood waste	46 tons	Waste shipment effected without the consent of the competent authorities concerned	Establishment of a process verbal by the French competent authorities
	2015	From :	EC list of waste :	2,5 tons	Waste shipment effected	Take back of the waste for

		France (Reunion Island) To : India	16 08 Spent catalysts 16 01 07* oils filters 16 01 21* Hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07 to 16 01 11 ...		contrary to Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To: Belgium	EC list of waste : 16 03 05* Organic wastes containing dangerous substances	8,3 tons	Waste shipment effected in a way which is not specified materially in the notification document	Take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Mauritania	EC list of waste : 16 01 04* End-of life vehicles	18 tons	Waste shipment effected without notification to all authorities concerned	At the request of the French competent authorities, take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : China	B1010 Metal and metal- alloy wastes in metallic	25 tons	Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Pakistan	A1190 Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with ...	24 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility

	2015	From : France To : Mali	Mixtures of wastes of which (EC list of waste :) 16 02 11* Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC	7 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the Belgium customs services ; take back of the container for visual inspection and sorting operations by the French competent authorities
	2015	From : France To : China	A1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators ...	26 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Ivory Coast	EC list of waste : 16 01 21* Hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07	12 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : United Arab Emirates	EC list of waste : 16 01 99 Wastes not otherwise specified	30 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : United	EC list of waste : 16 01 99 Wastes not	21 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No.	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a

		Arab Emirates	otherwise specified		1013/2006	French facility
	2015	From : France To : Hong Kong	A 3180 Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with PCB, PCT, PCN, PBB, or ...	12 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Senegal	Mixtures of wastes of which (EC list of waste:) 16 02 11* Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC	11 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the Belgium customs services ; take back of the container for visual inspection and sorting operations by the French competent authorities
	2015	From : France To : China	GC020 Electronic scrap and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery	21 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Ivory Coast	B3140 Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for Annexe IVA operations	17 tons	Export of waste not in compliance with the Article 37 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility

	2015	From : France To : Burkina Faso	Mixtures of wastes of which AC150 Chlorofluorocarbons A1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies A2010 Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses	9 fridges 6 computer screens 11 TV	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the Belgium customs services ; take back of the container for visual inspection and sorting operations by the French competent authorities
	2015	From : France To : China	GC020 Electronic scrap and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery	14 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Madagasca r	EC list of waste : 16 01 21* Hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 01 07...	16 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Ghana	Mixtures of wastes of which 16 02 11* Discarded equipment containing	12 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No.	Establishment of a process verbal by the Dutch customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a

			chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC or HFC		1013/2006	French facility
	2015	From : France To : Morocco	EC list of waste : 16 01 04* End-of life vehicles	25 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
	2015	From : France To : Morocco	EC list of waste : 16 01 04* End-of life vehicles	25 tons	Export of hazardous waste not in compliance with the Article 36 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006	Establishment of a process verbal by the French customs services ; take back of the waste for treatment in a French facility
Germany (2013)	15.01.2013	From BE to DE	A3140	8	Waste not suited for treatment (solidified during transport)	Repatriation
	10.01.2013	From DE to NL	A3020	25	Waste not suited for treatment (too much solids)	Repatriation
	06.02.2013	From DE to NL	A3020	25	Waste not suited for treatment (too much water)	Repatriation
	06.02.2013	From IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	115	Waste not suited for treatment (Impurities)	Repatriation and withdrawal of consent
	28.02.2013	From IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	29	Waste not suited for treatment (Impurities)	Forwarded to another facility
	18.03.2013	From DE to NL	A3020	25	Waste not suited for treatment (too much solids)	Repatriation

	22.03.2013	From DE to FR	A3140	20	Waste not suited for treatment (too much tin)	Repatriation
	03.04.2013	From NL to DE	AC 170 (Wood treated with wood preservatives)	6	Wrong waste delivered	Repatriation
	16.04.2013	From CH to DE	Y18 (Soil remediation residues)	25	Fire at the disposal facility	Disposal after delay
	02.05.2013	From FR to DE	Y18 (Hazardous residues from incineration of waste)	18	Waste not suited for recovery	Final disposal at another facility
	16.05.2013	From DE to BE	AC 070 (Brake fluids)	24	Waste not suited for treatment	Repatriation
	16.05.2013	From DE to BE	AC 070 (Brake fluids)	21	Waste not suited for treatment	Repatriation
	21.05.2013	From CH to DE	A1050	18	Treatment not economically (Only small yield of zinc)	Repatriation
	23.05.2013	From CH to DE	A1050	23	Treatment not economically (Only small yield of zinc)	Repatriation
	29.05.2013	From DE to BE	AC 070 (Brake fluids)	22	Waste not suited for treatment	Repatriation
	12.06.2013	From DE to RO	Fire extinguishing residues	22,000	The waste was hidden in the hull of the averaged container ship MSC Flaminia and was not	Treatment in a facility in Denmark

					detected before further treatment in Romania	
	12.07.2013	From DE to CH	AC 170	48	Waste not suited for treatment (too much water)	Repatriation
	19.07.2013	From CH to DE	A4050	11	Waste not suited for treatment (mercury content)	Repatriation
	24.07.2013	From DE to FR	A3140	60	Waste not suited for treatment (too much chlorine)	Repatriation
	25.07.2013	From NL to DE	Y46 (Mixed household waste)	25	Wrong waste delivered	Repatriation
	01.08.2013	From AF to DE	Lithium batteries	44	Waste not suited for treatment (Generation of gas)	Alternative treatment (Incineration)
	02.08.2013	From HR to DE	A4160	24	Waste not suited for treatment (Generation of gas)	Repatriation
	25.08.2013	From NL to DE	Y46 (Mixed household waste)	25	Wrong waste delivered	Repatriation
	01.09.2013	From CH to DE	A1040	11	Waste not suited for treatment (Generation of gas)	Repatriation
	03.09.2013	From DE to NL	A3020	25	Waste not suited for treatment	Repatriation
	25.09.2013	From DE to	A3020	25	Waste not suited for	Repatriation

		NL			treatment (too much water)	
	27.09.2013	From CH to DE	A4060	24	Annahmeverweigerung aufgrund starker Geruchsauffälligkeit (Ammoniak)	Repatriation
	01.10.2013	From CH to DE	A4050	3	Waste not suited for treatment (Generation of gas)	Repatriation
	01.10.2013	From CH to DE	AB 030 (Tempering chemicals)	14	Waste not suited for treatment (Generation of gas)	Repatriation
	18.10.2013	From DE to NL	A3020	25	Waste not suited for treatment (flashpoint too low)	Repatriation
	29.10.2013	From BE to DE	A3020	25	Waste not suited for treatment (Impurities)	Repatriation
	11.11.2013	From CH to DE	A4060	25	Waste not suited for treatment	Repatriation
	20.11.2013	From IT to DE	Y18 (Sorting residues)	25	Waste not suited for treatment (Impurities)	Repatriation
	25.11.2013	From DE to NL	A3020	25	Waste not suited for treatment (too much water)	Repatriation
	11.12.2013	From CH to DE	A3160	1	Technical problems with unloading	Repatriation
	27.12.2013	From BE to	A4070	15	Waste not suited for	Repatriation

		DE			treatment (Pieces too big)	
Germany (2014)	January 2014	FR to DE	A1030	40	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	January 2014	CH to DE	A3160	16	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	February 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	30	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	February 2014	CH to DE	A3150	50	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	February 2014	CH to DE	A3160	13	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	February 2014	IT to DE	A4100	30	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	February 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	29	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	February 2014	IT to DE	Residues from mechanical treatment of waste	82	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	February 2014	IT to DE	Residues from mechanical treatment of waste	23	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	March 2014	IT to DE	Residues from mechanical	5	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the	Alternative Treatment in Germany

			treatment of waste		facility	
	March 2014	CH to DE	A3160	18	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	March 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	112	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	April 2014	CH to DE	A3160	55	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	April 2014	DE to CH	A3160	23	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	April 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	26	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	April 2014	FR to DE	Wood waste treated with wood preservatives	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	April 2014	NL to DE	Y6	26	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	May 2014	CH to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	35	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	May 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	30	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	May 2014	FR to DE	Wood waste treated with wood preservatives	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation

	May 2014	FR to DE	Wood waste treated with wood preservatives	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	May 2014	BE to DE	Y6	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	June 2014	PL to DE	A1030	22	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	June 2014	CH to DE	A3160	18	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	June 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	57	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	July 2014	DE to FR	A3140	40	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	July 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	July 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	84	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	August 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	August 2014	CH to DE	A3160	17	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation

	August 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	26	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	August 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	28	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	September 2014	DE to FR	A3140	20	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	September 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	September 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	September 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	October 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	December 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	December 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	December 2014	DE to FR	A3140	25	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	December	DE to BE	A4090	22	Waste doesn't meet	Repatriation

	2014				specifications of the facility	
	December 2014	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	30	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	December 2014	CH to DE	Residues from soil remediation	20	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
Germany (2015)	07.01.2015	NL to DE	A1020	20	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	20.01.2015	CH to DE	Residues from soil remediation	25	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	22.01.2015	DK to DE	A4100	25	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	29.01.2015	FR to DE	A1030	7	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative Treatment
	09.02.2015	IE to DE	A4070	22	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	17.02.2015	DE to FR	A3140	20	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	02.03.2015	NL to DE	Wood waste treated with wood preservatives	22	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	03.03.2015	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous	30	Waste doesn't meet	Repatriation

			waste		specifications of the facility	
	10.03.2015	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	27.04.2015	NL to DE	Industrial sewage sludge	23	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	29.04.2015	IT to DE	A2050	1	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	29.04.2015	IT to DE	Contaminated soil	26	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	29.04.2015	SE to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	17	Free liquid	Repatriation
	30.04.2015	DE to BE	Mixed hazardous waste	25	Technical problems	Repatriation
	07.05.2015	CZ to DE	A1180	24	Free liquid	Repatriation
	28.05.2015	CH to DE	Y47	57	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	01.06.2015	DE to FR	A3140	40	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	03.06.2015	AT to DE	Aluminium salt slag	47	Gas production	Repatriation
	16.06.2015	DE to BE	Contaminated soil	50	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the	Repatriation

					facility	
	01.07.2015	SE to DE	A3020	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	07.07.2015	FR to DE	Waste from mining activities	27	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	22.07.2015	LU to DE	Y47	86	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	24.07.2015	FR to DE	A4050	1	Gas production	Repatriation
	13.08.2015	DE to BE	Mixed hazardous waste	24	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	19.08.2015	DE to BE	Mixed hazardous waste	24	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	15.09.2015	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	29	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	17.09.2015	DE to FR	A3140	23	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	16.10.2015	IT to DE	A2050	1	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	21.10.2015	LU to DE	A 2050	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the	Repatriation

					facility	
	30.10.2015	DE to FR	A3140	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	02.11.2015	FR to DE	A4100	20	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	13.11.2015	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	30	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	26.11.2015	PL to DE	A3020	27	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	02.12.2015	DE to LU	A3140	7	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	09.12.2015	PL to DE	A1030	1	Gas production	Repatriation
	15.12.2015	DE to LU	A3140	75	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	15.12.2015	DE to LU	A3140	25	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	21.12.2015	DE to BE	A3160	20	Problems with unloading	Repatriation
	Not specified	LT to DE	A3020	25	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	Not specified	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	29	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the	Alternative treatment

					facility	
	Not specified	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	28	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	Not specified	BE to DE	A3160	13	Technical problems during unloading	Repatriation
	Not specified	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	29	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	Not specified	NL to DE	A3020	26	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Repatriation
	Not specified	NL to DE	A3020	5	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
	Not specified	IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste	27	Waste doesn't meet specifications of the facility	Alternative treatment
Greece (2013)	22/09/2013	BG GR	Copper and copper alloys scrap (EWC 170401)	20	One truck was stopped by the competent authorities of Bulgaria. The shipment has taken place, while the written consent of the competent authorities has expired (Article 9, par. 6).	The truck was finally released and the shipment continued until the final destination in Bulgaria.
	03/12/2013	BG GR	Used - Damaged routers (modems) (EWC 160216)-35	17,500	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer

			pallets with 17,500 content pieces		followed.	
	11/12/2013	BE FR GR IL NL	Waste lead-acid batteries (Basel code A1160)	25,018	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The competent authority of Belgium (transit), where the cargo was finally detected, asked for the return of waste to Israel (the case was finally closed in 2014).
Greece (2014)	08/08/2014	DE,GR	mercury elementary (060404*, Basel code A1010)	98	Mercury was illegally shipped to Greece as product and not as waste	The Ministry of Environment and Energy (competent authority of Greece) (dispatch) asked for the return of waste to Germany (the case was finally closed in 2016).
	20/10/2014	DE,GR,HU	Parts from end of life vehicles (EWC 160117)	15.18	According to Hungarian authorities the waste was not accompanied by document of Annex VII of the Regulation 1013/2006	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer (the case was finally closed in 2015).
	11/12/2013	BE,FR,GR,IL,NL	Waste lead-acid batteries (Basel code A1160)	25,018	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The competent authority of Belgium (transit), where the cargo was finally detected, asked for the return of waste to Israel (the case was finally closed in 2014).
	01/02/2014	CN,GR,IT	Aluminium scrap (EWC 170402)	300	According to the Italian authorities the waste was not accompanied by document of Annex VII of	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer (the case was finally closed in 2014)

					the Regulation 1013/2006 and it was considered as hazardous	
	08/02/2014	AL,GR	HCFC (EWC 140601*)	1,043	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The waste was stopped and disposed following custom legislation
	09/07/2014	AL,GR	HCFC (EWC 140601*)	0.0652	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The waste was stopped and disposed following custom legislation
	10/07/2014	AL,GR	HCFC (EWC 140601*)	0.1956	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The waste was stopped and disposed following custom legislation
	04/08/2016	AL,GR	HCFC (EWC 140601*)	0.163	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed	The waste was stopped and disposed following custom legislation.
Greece (2015)	20/10/2014	DE,GR,HU	Parts from end of life vehicles (EWC 160117)	15.18	According to Hunagarian authorities the waste was not accompanied by document of Annex VII of the Regulation 1013/2006	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer (the case was finally closed in 2015).
	01/02/2014	CN,GR,IT	Copper waste from ELV (EWC 160118)	116,020	According to the italian authorities the the waste was not accompanied by document of Annex VII of the Regulation 1013/2006	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer (the case was finally closed in the beginning of 2015)

					and it was considered as hazardous.	
	08/01/2015	CN,GR,IT	Copper waste from dismantling ELV (EWC 160104,160117,160118,160213,160214,160215)	23.56	According to the Italian authorities the waste was not accompanied by document of Annex VII of the Regulation 1013/2006 and it was considered as hazardous.	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer (the case was finally closed in 2015)
	25/03/2015	BG,GR	Plastic packaging (EWC 150102)	40.46	According to Bulgarian authorities the waste transported was not plastic packaging but mixture of plastic, paper, cardboard and aluminium	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer (the case was finally closed in 2015)
	12/03/2015	GR,IN	Paper (EWC 150101)	121.18	The waste contained plastic impurities, at a large extent	The waste was recovered in a suitably permitted facility in Greece
	23/06/2015	DE,GR	Salt slags from secondary production, EWC code 100308*	23.8	The truck carrying waste, parked outside the final disposal facility, was stolen	The truck was not found.
Hungary (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Ireland (2013)	No cases reported					
Ireland (2014)	22/01/2014	Northern Ireland	B3010/15 01 02	22.0	Shipment of plastic waste destined for China inspected by NIEA. No TFS documentation	Returned to origin

					present. Shipment to HK refused by both the NIEA & HK authorities.	
	06/03/2014	Germany	19 08 12	26.0	The waste facility (Remondis Production GmbH) in Lunen rejected the material as it contained various impurities and could not be treated at the site.	Tanker was sent from (Remondis) Lunen to (Remondis) Bramsche where the material was disposed of.
	07/05/2014	Netherlands	B3140/16 01 03	18.5	No TFS Documentation present.	Returned to origin
	13/05/2014	Poland	Farm plastic	211.5	Destination facility rejected the material due to a change in company policy. Polish Authorities did not agree to waste being sent to a second facility.	Returned to origin
	01/07/2014	Northern Ireland	WEEE	22.0	Container inspected in Belfast by NIEA. No TFS documentation present.	Returned to origin
	02/07/2014	Northern Ireland	20 01 35*/20 01 36/16 06 01*	20.0	Repatriation of container inspected in Belfast by NIEA. Originated from illegal ATF in Meath.	Returned to origin
	03/07/2014	Belgium	A4010/07 05 01*/07 05 04*	24.0	Shipment rejected by the consignee.	Returned to origin

	21/08/2014	Netherlands	A4070	12.0	Shipment rejected by the consignee.	Returned to origin
Ireland (2015)	06/01/2015	Germany/Austria	Plastic	12	Shipment of green list waste plastic stopped and searched by German CA en route to Austria. Found to contain mixtures of waste.	Container allowed to continue to destination facility once consent given by all C.A.'s involved.
	14/01/2015	Belgium	Mixed waste	465	Belgian Authorities inspected the material which was labelled as waste paper and classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	04/02/2015	Netherlands	Used Vehicles & Vehicle Parts	25	Container stopped and searched by ILT. Found to contain used vehicles and used vehicle parts. Considered waste by ILT.	Returned to origin
	12/02/2015	Belgium	A4070/08 01 11*/08 01 13*/08 01 15*/08 01 17*/08 01 19*	25	Flashpoint of the waste was too low. Shipment rejected by consignee.	Alternative recovery facility located and rejected waste was transferred to this new facility under IE316245/Load 57.
	19/02/2015	Germany/Austria	A4070/08 01 11*/20 01 27*	22	Load 3 inspected by police in Munster, Germany. Additional waste found which had not be detailed on the notification.	Returned to origin
	18/03/2015	Netherlands/Dubai	Used Vehicles & Vehicle Parts	25	Container stopped and searched by ILT.No TFS	Returned to origin

					documentation present.	
	20/03/2015	Netherlands	Mixed waste	440	Dutch Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste paper under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	06/04/2015	Netherlands/China	Mixed waste	220	Dutch Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste paper under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	09/04/2015	Netherlands/India	Mixed waste	220	Dutch Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste paper under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	13/04/2015	Germany	A4010/07 05 11*	50	The Germany authorities believed that load 27 and 28 had not been notified correctly.	Returned to origin
	16/04/2015	Scotland	Mixed waste	25	Scottish Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste plastic under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin

	01/05/2015	Netherlands	Mixed waste	200	Dutch Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste paper under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	07/05/2015	Netherlands	Mixed waste	175	Dutch Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste paper under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	15/05/2015	Netherlands/China	Mixed waste	375	Dutch Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste paper under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	03/07/2015	Netherlands/India	Mixed waste	125	Dutch Authorities inspected the material which was travelling as waste paper under Annex VII. Classified it as mixed waste.	Returned to origin
	01/09/2015	Netherlands	Used Vehicle Parts	25	Dutch Authorities inspected the material and classified it as waste.	Returned to origin
Italy (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Latvia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					

Lithuania (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Luxembourg (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Malta (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
The Netherlands (2013-2015)	2013 & 2014: “The table which is uploaded is the table 5 of Annex IX of the reporting according to the European waste shipment Regulation (Regulation (EC) 1013/2006). Both hazardous and non-hazardous waste is mentioned in the table.” 2013: In total 158 cases are mentioned. 2015: “The uploaded document comes from annex IX table 5 of the WSR (Regulation (EC) 1013/2006)”					
Poland (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Portugal (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Romania (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Slovakia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Slovenia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Spain (2013-2014)	No cases reported					
Spain (2015)	2015	GRAN BRETAÑA GB - Gibraltar	EWC 170504	2.600.000	Prohibition on mixing waste during shipment	Refusal to renew the authorization. Initiation of sanctioning proceedings
Sweden (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
The United Kingdom (2013)	22/07/2013	England / Turkey	Not listed – end of life vessel	4,510 (LDT)	Notifier agreed with consignee to prioritise recovery of another notified vessel over this one, as had a high public	Agreed to extend period of notification to 22/01/14 by a period of 6 months to allow for full recovery of the vessel. Vessel now fully recovered

					profile. Partly recovered when we were asked to extend the period for recovery beyond 12 months.	
	15/07/2013	England / China	Plastic scrap	63	Containers shipped to Tianjin China, but not unloaded as different buyer found. Eventually returned to Felixstowe.	To be inspected at Felixstowe no further action taken
	12/12/2013	England / Austria	Electronic Scrap (Ipads)	22t	Person that was able to recover the waste left the company, taking the knowledge & experience of how to recover the waste with him. Company therefore unable to recover waste.	Sister company in Sweden has the ability to recover the waste and so a notification has been put in place between Austria & Sweden in order for the waste to be recovered in Sweden.
	25/11/2013	England / Netherlands	RDF		Recovery facility in Netherlands has reached capacity and unable to store any further waste, they requested for the interim storage of waste at a nearby facility. Allowed until end of December.	Allowed the interim storage until end December 2013. Alternative notification should be put in place to cater for this happening in future
	07/11/2013	England / France	RDF	26	Container was stopped in Maprosol-France, due to a low level of radiation	Source was isolated and it turned out to be hair. The remainder of the load was

					detected. Was quarantined.	taken off for processing as normal. The source remains isolated until the level decreases and it can be recovered as normal.

1.1.28 Table 10 of the of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Accidents Occurring during the Transboundary Movement and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes

Table 0-5: Information from Member States on Accidents Occurring during the Transboundary Movement and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes

Member State	Date and place of accident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Type of accident	Measures taken to deal with the accident
Austria (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Belgium (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Bulgaria (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Croatia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Cyprus (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Czech Republic (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Denmark (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Estonia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Finland (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
France (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Germany (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Greece (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Hungary (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Ireland (2013)	31/05/2014	Germany	17 05 03*, 17 06 05*	60	The truck transporting the asbestos material was involved in a road traffic accident. Due to the force of the impact	An alternative disposal facility was identified and the material was

Member State	Date and place of accident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Type of accident	Measures taken to deal with the accident
					the waste broke free from the trailer. Surrounding soil was also contaminated with fluid leaking from the vehicle.	disposed of here.
Ireland (2014-2015)	No cases reported					
Italy (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Latvia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Lithuania (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Luxembourg (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Malta (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
The Netherlands (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Poland (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Portugal (2013)	22/10/2014	IL PT	Basel code A4140	9.96	Fire in a waste stabilization unit	Use of SISAV internal resources (dry chemical extinguishers, foam forming reel and water). Firefighters were also called. After the accident, several preventive and control measures were adopted to avoid similar accidents. The Environment and Spatial Planning Inspectorate was informed of this accident.
Portugal (2014-2015)	No cases reported					
Romania (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Slovakia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					

Member State	Date and place of accident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Type of accident	Measures taken to deal with the accident
Slovenia (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Spain (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
Sweden (2013-2015)	No cases reported					
The United Kingdom (2013-2015)	No cases reported					

2.0 Section C: Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention

The following list shows the Competent Authority as of 2015 (unless stated otherwise).⁵²

Table 3-1: Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention (2015)

Member State	Competent Authority
Austria	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management Department VI/1 Stubenbastei 5 A-1010 Vienna Austria E-mail: christian.glasel@bmlfuw.gv.at; abt.51@bmlfuw.gv.at Tel: (+43 1) 51522 3513 Fax: (+43 1) 5131679 7502 Website: http://www.lebensministerium.at/umwelt/abfall-ressourcen.html
Belgium	In Belgium, there are 4 competent authorities, 3 regional authorities (for import/export to/from the region) and an Interregional Commission (for transit only). Interregional Commission for transit (code BE004) Title: Interregionale Verpakkingscommissie - Commission Interrégionale de l'Emballage (IVC - CIE) Address: Gaucheretstraat 92 -94 Rue Gaucheret B - 1030 Brussel – Bruxelles Tel: (32-2) 2090 364 Fax: (32-2) 2090 398 E-mail: a.vanpoucke@ivcie.be Website: www.ivcie.be Brussels (code number BE002) Leefmilieu Brussel - Brussels Instituut voor Milieubeheer (IBGE-BIM)

⁵² An updated list of Competent Authorities is available at:
<http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx>

Member State	Competent Authority
	Havenlaan 86c/3000, 1000 Brussel Tel: +32 2 775-7511 Fax: +32 2 775-7611 E-mail: wasteshipment@leefmilieu.brussels wasteshipment@environnement.brussels cvannieuwenhove@leefmilieu.brussels Website: http://www.leefmilieu.brussels Wallonia (code number BE003) Direction Générale Agriculture, Ressources Naturelles et Environnement Avenue Prince de Liège 15, 5100 Jambes Tel: +32 81 33-6552 Fax: +32 81 33-6533 E-mail: alain.ghodsi@spw.wallonie.be Fabien.Piron@spw.wallonie.be http://environnement.wallonie.be
Bulgaria	Ministry of Environment and Water Address: Bulgaria, Sofia 1000, 22 Maria Luiza Blvd. Tel: (359-2) 988 25 77 Fax: (359-2) 986 25 33 E-Mail: minister@moew.government.bg Website: www.moew.government.bg
Croatia	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection Ulica Republike Austrije 20 Zagreb 10000 Croatia Tel: +385 1 378 24 45 Fax: +385 1 378 24 45 E-Mail: ministrice@mzopu.hr
Cyprus	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Department of Environment 20-22, 28 Octovriou Avenue Engomi, Nicosia 2414 Cyprus Tel: +357 224 08941

Member State	Competent Authority
	Fax: +357 227 74945 E-Mail: cstylianou@environment.moa.gov.cy
Czech Republic	Ministry of the Environment, Waste Management Department Address: Vršovická 65 Prague 10010 Czech Republic Tel: +420 2 67 12 22 83 Fax: +420 2 67 31 03 08 E-mail: Irena.Sedlackova@mzp.cz Website: http://www.mzp.cz/
Denmark	Danish Environmental Protection Agency Soil and Waste Division Address: Strandgade 29 Copenhagen K 1401 Denmark Tel: +45 72 54 40 00 E-mail: joaff@mst.dk Website: www.mst.dk
Estonia	Environmental Board Environmental Department Address: Narva mnt 7a Tallinn 15172 Estonia Tel: +372 680 7421 Fax: +372 680 7427 E-Mail: info@keskkonnaamet.ee; katrin.kaare@keskkonnaamet.ee
Finland	The Finnish Environment Institute Waste and Effluent division F-00251 Helsinki Finland Tel: +358 20 61 01 23 Fax: +358 9 54 90 24 91 E-Mail: tfs@ymparisto.fi
France	Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy Address: 2, rue Augustin Fresnel CS 95038

Member State	Competent Authority
	57071 - Metz Cedex 03 FRANCE Tel: +33 (0)3 87 62 88 19 Fax: +33 (0)3 87 62 88 18 E-mail: PNTTD@developpement-durable.gouv.fr; transitwasteshipment@developpement-durable.gouv.fr (for any information concerning a waste shipment transiting by France) Website: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Gestion-des-dechets-.html
Germany	Federal Environment Agency Contact point Basel Convention Address: Dessau 06813 Germany Tel: +49 340 21 03 34 59 Fax: +49 340 21 03 31 03 E-Mail: noti.fpbcc@uba.de
Greece	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change Waste Management Department 147, Patission Street Athens 11251 Greece Tel: +30 210 8653294, +30 210 8663722 Fax: +30 210 8663693 E-Mail: ch.zervou@prv.ypeka.gr; g.mantzava@prv.ypeka.gr
Hungary	National Inspectorate For Environment and Nature Address: Mészáros u. 58/A, 1016 Budapest, Hungary Tel: +36-1-224-9100 Fax: +36-1-224-9163 E-Mail: orszagoszoldhatosag.hu; nien@oktvmf.gov.hu Website: http://www.orszagoszoldhatosag.gov.hu
Ireland	Dublin City Council National TFS Office Address: Eblana House 68-71 Marrowbone Lane Dublin 8 Ireland Tel: +353 1 222 42 35 Fax: +353 1 454 48 30

Member State	Competent Authority
	E-Mail: nationaltfs@dublincity.ie
Italy	Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Department for Waste and Pollution Address: Via Cristoforo Colombo, 44 Rome 00147 Italy Tel: +39 06 57228627 Fax: +39 06 57228648 E-Mail: cristofanelli.sergio@minambiente.it
Latvia	Ministry of Environment Environmental Protection Department 25, Peldu Str. Riga 1494 Latvia Tel: +371 702 65 15 Fax: +371 782 04 42 E-Mail: ilze.donina@vidm.gov.lv
Lithuania	Environmental Protection Agency A. Juozapaviciaus Street 9, LT-09311 Vilnius, Lithuania Tel: (+370) 70662008 Fax: (+370)70662000 E-Mail: aaa@aaa.am.lt
Luxembourg	Administration de l'Environnement 16, rue Eugène Ruppert 2453 LuxembourgTel: +352 40 56 56 555 Tel: +352 40 56 56 506 Fax: +352 49 62 56 E-Mail: serge.less@aev.etat.lu
Malta	Environment and Resources Authority Hexagon House, Spencer Hill, Marsa, MRS 1441, Malta Tel: +356 2292 3560 E-mail: basel.malta@era.org.mt Website: www.era.org.mt
Netherlands (response taken from 2014 as no	K. Yang Ma Inspectorate on the Environment and Transport (ILT) / Risk Substances and

Member State	Competent Authority
response given to 2015 questionnaire)	Products Department of Licensing WSR Tel: +31 8848 900 00 Fax: +31 7045 620 98 Graadt van Roggenweg 500 Utrecht 3531 Netherlands E-Mail: evoa@ilent.nl
Poland	Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection Wawelska St. 52/54, 00-922 Warsaw Poland Tel: (48-22) 36-92-220 Fax: (48-22) 36-92-302 E-Mail: tfs@gios.gov.pl Website: www.gios.gov.pl
Portugal	Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente Rua da Murgueira, 9/9A - Zambujal Ap. 7585 Amadora 2611-865 Portugal Tel: +351 21 472 82 00 Fax: +351 21 471 90 74 E-mail: geral@apambiente.pt Website: www.apambiente.pt
Romania	Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests Libertatii Blvd no.12, District 5, Bucharest, Romania Tel: (40-21) 408-95.26 Fax: (40-21) 316-02.98 E-mail: gabriela.isac@mmediu.ro Website: www.mmediu.ro National Environmental Protection Agency, Competent Authority for waste Transfer Splaiul Independentei, no.294, District 6 Bucharest, Romania Tel: +4 021 207 11 01 Fax: +4 021 207 11 03

Member State	Competent Authority
	E-mail: office@anpm.ro Website: www.anpm.ro
Slovakia	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic Waste Management Department Námestie L'. Štúra 1 Bratislava 81535 Slovakia Tel: +421 2 6020 1677; +421 2 59 56 11 11 Fax: +421 2 6020 1678 E-mail: eleonora.suplatova@enviro.gov.sk ; jan.scerbak@enviro.gov.sk ; olga.trckova@enviro.gov.sk Website: www.minzp.sk
Slovenia	Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy Environmental Agency Vojkova 1B Ljubljana 1000 Slovenia Tel: +386 61 478 45 35, +386 61 478 45 21 Fax: +386 61 478 40 51 E-Mail: nada.suhadolnik-gjura@gov.si ; marija.feles-beuermann@gov.si
Spain	Subdirección General de Residuos Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental y Medio Natural Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz, s/n, 28071 - Madrid Spain Tel: +34 91 597 63 54 E-mail: Buzon-sgr@mapama.es ; basel@mapama.es Website: www.mapama.gob.es/es/
Sweden	Agnes Andersson, Senior Advisor Sweden Environmental Protection Agency Forskarens väg 5 Östersund 831 40 Sweden Tel: +46 10 698100; +46 10 698 1183 Fax: +46 10 6981628 E-Mail: agnes.andersson@swedishepa.se
United Kingdom	There are 11 separate authorities for the UK:

Member State	Competent Authority
	Government of the British Antarctic Territory Polar Regions Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office King Charles Street London SW1A 2AH United Kingdom Tel: +44 20 7008 1639 E-Mail: polarregions@fco.gsi.gov.uk States of Jersey Department of the Environment Howard Davis Farm La Route de la Trinité Channel Islands Jersey JE3 5JP United Kingdom Tel: +44 1534 441600 Fax: +44 1534 441601 E-Mail: envprotection@gov.je Health and Social Services Office of Environmental Health and Pollution Regulation Longue Rue Guernsey, St. Martins States of Guernsey GY4 6LD United Kingdom Tel: +44 1481 711 161 Fax: +44 1481 238 031 E-Mail: swelch@hssd.gov.gg Scottish Environment Protection Agency Producer Compliance and Waste Shipment Unit Erskine Court Castle Business Park Stirling FK9 4TR United Kingdom Tel: +44 178 645 7700 Fax: +44 178 646 1425 E-Mail : transfrontier@sepa.org.uk Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture Environment Directorate, Environmental Protection Unit Thie Slieau Whallian Foxdale Road St Johns Isle of Man Government IM4 3AS United Kingdom Tel: +44 1624 685 896 Fax: +44 1624 685 896

Member State	Competent Authority
	E-Mail: ehenquiries@gov.im ; phil.styles@gov.im Environment Agency International Waste Shipments Richard Fairclough House Knutsford Road Cheshire Warrington WA4 1HT United Kingdom Tel: +44 1925 542 265 Fax: +44 1925 542 105 E-Mail: shipments@environment-agency.gov.uk Environmental Agency Limited 37 Town Range Gibraltar United Kingdom Tel: +350 200 706 20 Fax: +350 200 741 19 E-Mail: admin@environmental-agency.gi Northern Ireland Environment Agency Land and Resource Management Unit, TFS Section Floor 1, Klondyke Building, Cromac Avenue Gasworks Business Park, Lower Ormeau Road Malone Lower Belfast Northern Ireland BT7 2JA United Kingdom Tel: +44 289 056 9313 Fax: +44 289 056 9310 E-Mail: allison.townley@doeni.gov.uk; tfs@doeni.gov.uk Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO) DIO HQ (Cyprus) "B" Block Episkopi BFPO 53 Tel: +357 259 632 39 Fax: +357 259 637 32 E-Mail: panayiotis.pashas751@mod.uk; de-dbk-tsm@cytanet.com.cy Akrotiri Competent Authority for WSBA

Member State	Competent Authority
	Area Office SBA Administration Episkopi BFPO 53 Tel: +357 259 672 90 Fax: +357 259 672 96 E-Mail: SBAA-AOA-AO@mod.uk Competent Authority for ESBA Area Office SBA Administration Dhekelia BFPO 58 United Kindom Tel: +357 247 445 58 Fax: +357 247 442 38 E-Mail: SBAA-AOD-AO@mod.uk

3.0 Section D: Y-Codes for Waste under the Basel Convention

3.1 Categories of Wastes to be Controlled

Table 4-1: Waste Streams

Y1	Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centers and clinics
Y2	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
Y3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
Y4	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phyto-pharmaceuticals
Y5	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
Y6	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
Y7	Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
Y8	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
Y9	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
Y10	Waste substances and Articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
Y11	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
Y12	Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
Y13	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
Y14	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known
Y15	Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
Y16	Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials

Y17	Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
Y18	Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Table 4-2: Wastes Having as Constituents

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

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

(a) To facilitate the application of this Convention, and subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), wastes listed in Annex VIII are characterized as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention, and wastes listed in Annex IX are not covered by Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.

(b) Designation of a waste on Annex VIII does not preclude, in a particular case, the use of Annex III to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.

(c) Designation of a waste on Annex IX does not preclude, in a particular case, characterization of such a waste as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention if it contains Annex I material to an extent causing it to exhibit an Annex III characteristic.

(d) Annexes VIII and IX do not affect the application of Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention for the purpose of characterization of wastes.

3.2 Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration

Table 4-3: Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration

Y46	Wastes collected from households
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

4.0 Section E: Summary of the Data Supplied by the Member States on the basis of the Waste Shipment Regulation Questionnaire; 2013-2015

Section E of this report presents a summary of the qualitative data supplied by Member States to the European Commission on the additional questionnaire pursuant to Article 51(2) of the Waste Shipment Regulation.

4.1 Questionnaire for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Article 51 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006

Table 5-1: Questionnaire for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Article 51(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006

Question number	Article reference	Question
1	Article 11 (1) (a)	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 Has this provision been applied? If yes, please provide details on the measures taken
2	Article 11 (1) (a)	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 Has this provision been applied? If yes, please provide details on the measures taken
3	Article 11 (1) (e)	Information on the prohibition of the import of waste Has this provision been applied?
4	Article 11 (3)	Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency In the case of hazardous waste produced in a Member State of dispatch in

Question number	Article reference	Question
		such a small quantity overall per year that the provision of new specialised disposal installations within that State would be uneconomic Have you asked any Member State to apply this exception? If yes, please complete Table 1 and give details below on any bilateral solution found pursuant to Article 11(3)
5	Article 11 (3)	Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency 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 State would be uneconomic Have you received any request from Member States to apply this exception? If yes, please complete Table 1 and give details below on any bilateral solution found pursuant to Article 11(3)
6	Article 11 (1) (g)	Information on objections to planned shipments or disposal on the basis of their not being in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC Has this provision been applied? If yes, please complete Table 2.
7	Article 12 (5)	Information on objections to planned shipments or recovery on the basis of their not being in accordance with Article 12(1) (c) Has this provision been applied? If yes, please complete Table 3.
8	Article 14	Information on decisions by Competent Authorities having jurisdiction over specific recovery facilities to issue pre-consents to such facilities Has this provision been applied? If yes, please complete Table 4.
9	Article 33	Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste exclusively within their jurisdiction Is there a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within the national territory?
10	Article 33	Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste exclusively within their jurisdiction If there is such a system, do you apply the system provided for in Titles II and VII of the Regulation? If you apply a different system from that provided in Titles II and VII of the

Question number	Article reference	Question
		Regulation, please give details of the system applied
11	Articles 24 and 50 (1)	Information on illegal shipments of waste Has there been any case? If yes, please complete Table 5. Please provide information on how illegal shipments of waste are prevented, detected and penalised under national legislation.
12	Article 50 (2)	Information on spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal
13	Article 50 (2)	Information on spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks
14	Article 6	Information on a financial guarantees or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste, including cases referred to in Articles 22 and 24 Please provide details on the provisions of national law adopted pursuant to this Article.
15	Article 55	Information on any customs offices designated by Member States for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community Has there been any designation? If yes, please complete Table 6.

4.2 Questionnaire Replies for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Article 51 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006

Table 5-2 summarises Member States' replies for the reporting period 2010-12. An “^” indicates that the Member State's reply includes further details along with a 'Yes/No' reply, if required. These replies are provided in Section 5.3.

Table 5-2: Replies of Member States for the Reporting Years 2013-2015

Member State	Qu 1 Article 11(1) (a)	Qu 2 Article 11(1) (a)	Qu 3 Article 11(1) (e)	Qu 4 Article 11(3)	Qu 5 Article 11(3)	Qu 6 Article 11(1) (g)	Qu 7 Article 12(5)	Qu 8 Article 14	Qu 9 Article 33	Qu 10 Article 33	Qu 11 Article 24 & 50(1)	Qu 12 Article 50(2)	Qu 13 Article 50(2)	Qu 14 Article 6	Qu 15 Article 55
Austria	Yes^	Yes	2013: Yes 2014: No 2015: No	2013: Yes^ 2014: No 2015: No	No	2013: No 2014: No^ 2015: No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Belgium	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	No	No	Yes	No	2013: Yes^ 2014: Yes 2015: Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes^	No
Bulgaria	No	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes
Croatia	Yes^	2013: Yes^ 2014: Yes 2015: Yes^	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cyprus	No^	No	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	No

Estonia	No	No	No	No	No	2013: No 2014: Yes^ 2015: No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Finland	Yes	No	No	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
France	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	No^	2013: No 2014: No 2015: Yes	2013: Yes 2014: Yes 2015: No	2013: Yes 2014: Yes 2015: No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	No
Germany	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes
Greece	Yes^	No	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	2013: Yes^ 2014: Yes 2015: Yes	2013: Yes^ 2014: Yes 2015: Yes	Yes	No
Hungary	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2013: Yes 2014: Yes 2015: Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	No
Italy	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes^	No

Latvia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	2013: No 2014: Yes^ 2015: Yes^	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lithuania	2013: No 2014: No 2015: Yes	2013: No 2014: No 2015: Yes^	2013: No 2014: No 2015: Yes	No	No	No	2013: No 2014: No 2015: Yes^	No	Yes^	Yes^	2013: Yes 2014: Yes 2015: No^	Yes	Yes	Yes^	No
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2013: No 2014: No 2015: Yes	Yes	Yes	2013: Yes^ 2014: No^ 2015: No^	2013: Yes 2014: No^ 2015: No^	2013: Yes 2014: No^ 2015: No^	Yes^	Yes
Malta	No	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes
Netherlands	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes
Poland	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes
Portugal	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	2013: Yes 2014: No 2015: No	2013: Yes^ 2014: No 2015: No	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes^	No
Romania	Yes^	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Slovakia	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	No

Spain	Yes^	Yes^	No	No	No	2013: Yes 2014: No 2015: Yes^	2013: Yes 2014: No 2015: Yes^	2013: Yes 2014: Yes^ 2015: Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes^	No
United Kingdom	Yes^	Yes^	No^	Yes^	No	No	No	Yes^	Yes	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	No

4.3 Additional Details and Remarks of Member States to the European Commission Questionnaire

4.3.1 Question 1 - Information on the Measures Taken to Prohibit Generally or Partially Shipments of Waste between Member States

15 Member States answered that they had applied the provision of **Article 11 (1)(a)** in order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency. **12 Member States** answered that they had not applied the provision across all three years. **One Member State (Lithuania)** responded that it had not applied the provision in 2013 and 2014, but had done so in 2015.

Those Member States that provided information on how they have applied the provision demonstrated that they have done so in various ways, with prohibitions levelled against both certain waste operations and against specific waste types, or on maximum waste quantities.

A number of Member States, including **Lithuania, Slovakia** and **Romania** have prohibited the importing of waste into their national territory for the purposes of disposal. Similarly, **the Netherlands** has specifically prohibited the importing of waste for landfilling.

Among those targeting specific waste types, **Austria** prohibits the importing of asbestos waste for disposal. Meanwhile, **Cyprus**, while having no general prohibitions, has set limits on the amounts of waste that it will accept as imports for use as alternative fuels in incinerators and cement kilns (such as shredded used tires and sludge from biological treatment).

In Table 5-3 below, and in the following tables through to Table 5-10, where a Member State has given an identical or very similar reply to a question over the three reporting years, these replies have been grouped together as one. Where a Member State has given different replies to a question for different years, replies are presented separately.

Table 5-3: Question 1 - Information on the Measures Taken to Prohibit Generally or Partially Shipments of Waste between Member States

Member State	Additional Details and Remarks
Austria* 2013	The Federal Waste Management Plan 2011 stipulates that waste destined for disposal must remain in Austria if equivalent or higher quality treatment plants are available and if the transport route to these plants is shorter. There is a prohibition of the shipment of asbestos waste for the purpose of disposal to Austria (acc. § 69 Abs. 7 AWG 2002 as amended). According to § 69 Abs. 10 AWG 2002, the transport of waste from a total transport distance of 400 km and a total weight of 50 t on rails, or by other means of transport with equivalent or lower pollutant and greenhouse gas emission potential, is allowed only if this is in accordance with the available capacities and the additional costs incurred and the additional time required is reasonable compared to transport by road.
Austria* 2014-2015	The principle of proximity and self-sufficiency has been enshrined in Austrian law by section 69 (7a) of the Waste Management Act 2002, BGBl. I Nr. 102 as amended. Concrete individual cases (objections in the notification procedure) were not available in 2014 or 2015.
Belgium 2013-2015	These principles (proximity, self-sufficiency, etc.) are verified for every notification concerning waste destined for disposal. If these principles are not complied with, objections are made to the planned shipment.
Croatia 2013	Till the 1st July 2014 transboundary shipments of waste were regulated by the Waste Act (OG No. 178/04, 111/06, 60/08, 87/09). According to Article 47. of that Act: -Import of waste for the purpose of disposal and use for energy purposes is prohibited. -Import of hazardous waste is prohibited, except in cases of recovery when material recovery is used to create a new product or raw material which ceases to be waste after recovery. -Import of waste which is materially recovered is permitted. Also, the Regulation on supervision of transboundary movement of waste (OG 69/06, 17/07, 39/09) gave definition on notifier, shipment and illegal shipment and they are in compliance with Regulation EC 1013/2006. <i>Additional remarks:</i> On the 1st July 2014 the Republic of Croatia became an EU Member State so the Regulation EC 1013/2006 became fully applicable. Also, on 23rd July 2014 the new Act on Sustainable waste management (ASWM, OG 94/13)

	came into force and replaced the Waste Act. The ASWM prescribes some additional provisions on transboundary movements of waste which are in line with the Regulation EC 1013/2006.
Croatia 2014-2015	According to the Act on Sustainable Waste Management (ASWM – OG No. 94/13) the following waste hierarchy shall apply as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy: 1. waste prevention; 2. preparing for re-use; 3. recycling; 4. other recovery operations, e.g. energy recovery; and 5. disposal. The decision on the specific waste streams departing from the waste management priority order shall be taken by the Minister on proposal. Also, waste shall be recovered. The recovery of waste shall follow the principles and methods of waste management set out in ASWM. Other waste disposal operations shall have priority over landfilling. Waste shall be treated in accordance with the principle of self-sufficiency so as to ensure that waste is treated in the nearest acceptable facility, avoiding thereby any unnecessary transport of such waste. <i>Additional remarks:</i> Croatia has very limited possibilities for hazardous waste disposal so the most of such wastes are shipped for disposal to other EU member states or Switzerland.
Cyprus 2013-2015	Cyprus did not raise or receive any objections concerning the import or export of wastes for disposal. In some cases (for example, import of shredded used tires and sludge from biological treatment) Cyprus set down specific quantities of waste that we allow to be imported for incineration as alternative fuels in cement kilns.
Czech Republic 2013-2015	Transboundary movement of waste to the Czech Republic for disposal is prohibited since 1 May 2004, with the exception of waste produced in neighbouring countries as a result of natural disasters or emergencies (Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., § 54 par. 2).
Denmark 2013	Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 421/2012 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on the import and export of waste for disposal.
Denmark 2014-15	Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 132/2014 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal.

Finland 2013-2015	The national bans and restrictions concerning the export and import of waste are regulated by the Waste Act (646/2011). The criteria for waste shipments for disposal from or to Finland are in Sections 109 and 110 of the Waste Act.
France 2013-2015	The principles of the EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) are mentioned in the Code of the Environment (Article L 541-1). Each region or inter-region has to establish a plan for the prevention and the management of hazardous waste (Article L 541-13) This plan includes: a prospective inventory of the quantities of waste to be treated according to their origin, their nature and their composition; an inventory of the facilities; and the setting of the objectives in accordance with those of the Directive 2008/98/EC. At the department level, there is a plan for the prevention and the management of non-hazardous and construction and demolition waste which includes in particular an inventory of the type, the quantity and the origin of non-hazardous and inert waste produced and treated, and an inventory of the existing facilities. Under these planning tools, the permits of certain facilities must be compatible with the planning documents and can contain therefore restrictive measures in order to implement the principles of proximity and priority for recovery. Therefore, there is no general or partial ban concerning the waste shipments between Member States: each file is subject to a case-by-case analysis. However, for the imports of waste into France, the objection to a shipment may be based on the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency when these principles are implemented in measures contained in the waste management plans and in the permits granted to the facilities by the Competent Authority (the Prefect).
Germany 2010	Germany referenced the following points from the “waste shipment law (principle of self-sufficiency)”: (1) Are to be used for wastes that are to be transferred from the Federal territory and for disposal at the destruction domestic priority over disposal abroad. (2) Paragraph 1 shall apply to mixed municipal waste (waste code 20 03 01), which have been collected from private households, even when doing such waste from other producers have been using collected. Germany also referenced the following point from its “Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act (lease obligations)”: (4) The states may determine to ensure the environmentally sound disposal to sell and lease obligations for hazardous waste for disposal. You can specify to ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and call options for recovery, where a proper recovery cannot be ensured otherwise. The reply went on to state that, “the following federal states make use of the surrender requirement under 13 (4) sentence 1 Use: Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower

	Saxony, Rhineland-Palatinate, individual counties in Thuringia.”
Germany 2013-2015	Germany referenced the following points from the German Waste Shipment Act, Article 2 (Principle of self-sufficiency): (1) For waste from Germany destined for disposal, the disposal in Germany has priority over the disposal in foreign countries. (2) Paragraph 1 applies mutatis mutandis for mixed municipal waste (EWL code 200301) collected from private households, even if collected together with such waste from other generators. Germany also referenced the following points from the Act on Closed Cycle Management (Obligation to make waste available to parties responsible for waste disposal), in particular § 17(4): To ensure environmentally compatible disposal, the Länder may establish obligations to offer waste (Andienung) and to make waste available in connection with hazardous waste for disposal. The following Federal States use the obligation pursuant to § 17(4): Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Hessen, Lower Saxony, Rheinland-Pfalz and several counties in Thuringia.
Greece 2013-2015	According to Law 4042/2012, transposing Directive 2008/98/EC, the export of waste oils to incineration or co-incineration facilities is prohibited, if the regeneration (R9 operation) within the country is technically feasible. In this case, Article 11(1) (a) applies. Economic measures (economic incentives, grants) and administrative measures (aiming to reduce the administrative burden) are implemented to promote infrastructure development for waste recovery and / or safe and environmentally sound disposal. <i>Additional remarks:</i> The aforementioned measures are mainly aimed at regenerating – recovering waste oils and co-incinerating waste. The principle of self-sufficiency at national level is implemented for mixed municipal waste collected from private households, waste from healthcare units, and biodegradable waste arising from agriculture and livestock operations.
Italy 2013-2015	There is no list of recovery / disposal sites for the national territory. For each notification concerning waste for disposal, some Authorities require the notifier to declare the impossibility of disposing of the waste in Italy. Some other competent authorities make a survey on the existence of recovery/disposal facilities at regional or provincial level or at national level with the support of the other Italian competent authorities.
Lithuania 2014-2015	The National strategic plan for waste management for 2014–2020, approved by the Government Resolution No. 366 “For the amending Resolution No 519 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 12th April 2002 on the approval of the National strategic plan for waste

	management”, adopted on 16th April 2014 indicates in the chapter related to the management of household wastes: “232.3. The shipment (import) of wastes and solid fuel recovered from wastes intended for disposal and/or energy recovery to Lithuania from other countries shall be prohibited”.
Netherlands 2013-2015	The National Waste Management Plan 2009-2021 states for which wastes Netherlands pursues self-sufficiency. There is only self-sufficiency for the landfill of waste. Netherlands prohibits, in principle, both exports and imports of waste to which the intended processing treatment is specified as D1 (landfilling). The Netherlands also uses the principle of the minimum standard for the processing of waste in recovery of materials and reduction of the impact of processing on human health and on the environment.
Romania 2013-2015	In accordance to Article 32 (1) of the Emergency Ordinance no.195/2005 on environmental protection approved by Law 265/2006, with the following changes and completions, the shipment to Romania of any kind of wastes for disposal is prohibited.
Slovakia 2013-2014	According to the Waste Act No. 223/2001 Article 23 (3), the transboundary shipments of waste from other Member States to the Slovak Republic destined for final disposal are forbidden unless there is an international agreement in place that binds the Slovak Republic otherwise. Slovakia also applies Article 4 (9) of the Basel Convention.
Slovakia 2015	The Waste Act No. 223/2001 has been replaced by a new Act No. 79/2015 Coll. on waste and on amendments to certain acts as amended by Act No. 91/2016 Coll. The new Act was approved by the Slovak Government in the year 2015 and entered into force from 1st January 2016.
Slovenia 2013-2015	According to the Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (OJ of RS No. 71/07- national legislation) all shipments of waste destined to disposal facilities that contravene the Operational Waste Management Programme in the Republic of Slovenia are prohibited. According to the provisions of Regulation 1013/2006 only cases from Article 11(3) are exempted.
Spain 2013-2014	Some Regions have adopted general measures, applying the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency in relation to the shipments of waste for disposal within or outside their territories. They can be highlighted as follows: DECREE 49/2000, 29 February of Gobierno de Aragón, on the approval and registration for the management activity for recovery or disposal operations of non-hazardous waste is regulated, and records are created for other activities for the management other than above non-hazardous waste, and transportation of hazardous waste. DECREE 236/2005, 22 November of Gobierno de Aragón, of the Regulation for the production, storage and management of hazardous waste and the legal regime of public service for disposal of hazardous waste in the

	Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón (Chapter II, Section 2 of the Regulation). Article 16. Disposal of hazardous waste from outside the Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón. 1. In the Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón hazardous waste generated outside its territory for disposal in public service facilities won't be accepted. 2. Notwithstanding the above, exceptionally hazardous waste generated outside of Aragon for disposal in public service facilities shall be admissible within an equivalence ratio, the amount of waste that has been received is, at most, the amount of hazardous waste generated in Aragon the previous year had been eliminated by heat treatment outside the region. DECREE 2/2006, 10 January, of Gobierno de Aragón, of the Regulation of the production, storage and management of industrial-non-hazardous waste and the legal regime of public service elimination of industrial-non-hazardous waste not recovery susceptible in the Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón. (Chapter II, Section 3 of the Regulation) DECREE 40/2006, 7 February of Gobierno de Aragón that approves the Regulation of Production, Storage, Management and Legal Regime of the Public Service Recovery and Disposal of End of life Tires in the Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón (Chapter II, Section 3 of the Regulation). DECREE 262/2006, 27 December, of Gobierno de Aragón (as amended by Decree 117/2009), that approves the Regulation of the Production, Storage and Management of construction and demolition waste, and the Legal Regime of the Public Service Recovery and Disposal of debris not from works of construction and home repair in Aragon (Title II, Chapter II of the Regulation). The Agència de Residus de Catalunya generally opposes to the exporting of waste for disposal operations, in accordance with the principles of proximity and adequacy established in Catalan, National and European regulations. Additional remarks: The Agència de Residus de Catalunya only allows export for disposal operations if there are no facilities in Cataluña to treat the waste or its treatment capacity is insufficient. The principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency are also collected as specific objectives in the prevention and management Plan for hazardous waste for Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco.
Spain * 2015	It should be noted that in Spain, in the field of Waste Transfer, competencies are divided between the State (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment -MAPAMA-) and the 17 Autonomous Communities that comprise it, as established in Article 12 of Law 22/2011, of July 28, on Residues and Contaminated Soils, as well as in the Fourth Additional Provision of Royal Decree 180/2015, of March 13, which

	regulates the transfer of waste in the interior of the territory of the State. The authorization and processing of these transfers falls to the state when the country of transit does not belong to the European Union, and falls to the Autonomous Communities when the country of transit does belong to the European Union, as well as transfers between the Autonomous Communities themselves. Some Autonomous Communities have included in their regulations the general opposition to the export of waste destined for disposal operations, in accordance with the principles of proximity and sufficiency established in the Autonomic, State and European regulations. The State also has included this option, in articles 25 and 26, of Law 22/2011, of July 28, of Waste and Contaminated Soils, as well as in article 9 of Royal Decree 180/2015, which regulates the transfer of waste within the territory of the State. Additional remarks: Catalonia: The Waste Agency of Catalonia is generally opposed to the export of waste destined for disposal operations, in accordance with the principles of proximity and sufficiency established in Catalan, State and European regulations). This Agency only authorizes the exportation of waste for disposal operations when there are no facilities in Catalonia to treat the waste, or when its treatment capacity is insufficient. Basque Country: The principles of proximity, priority of recovery and self-sufficiency are also included as a specific objective in the Plan for prevention and management of hazardous waste in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.
United Kingdom 2013-2015	The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) (the 'UK Plan'), which entered into force on 9 August 2007, sets out the Government's policy on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the UK. This generally prohibits the shipment of waste between the UK and other Member States for disposal in keeping with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity whereby waste should be disposed of in, or as close as possible to, the country of origin. The 'UK Plan' was prepared to meet the requirements of Regulation 11 of the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007 which requires the Secretary of State to prepare a waste management plan containing his policies in relation to the shipment of waste for disposal. Any shipment of waste for which notification is required under Regulation (EC No. 1013/2006) on shipments of waste (the Community Regulation) is subject to the UK Plan. Additional remarks: Gibraltar currently exports all of its waste for recovery, treatment and disposal into neighbouring MS Spain as Gibraltar does not currently possess any Waste Treatment Plants or recycling plants. This is contrary to the UK Shipment of Waste Plan whereby it is stated that exports of waste are prohibited, Gibraltar has no option other than to export its waste and follows the proximity principle of Directive 2008/98/EC for waste disposal,

treatment and disposal purposes.

Gibraltar is in the advanced EU tender stages for a Waste Treatment Facility in which H.M. Government of Gibraltar is requesting proposals from interested parties for such a facility to include, in addition to the waste treatment element, a waste reception facility a pre-sorting capability for the removal of the recyclable element of the waste.

Gibraltar's future waste management strategy will change when the Waste Treatment Facility is commissioned. The principles of self-sufficiency and proximity of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), as well as Article 11 (reuse and recycling targets) will be adequately managed. It is estimated that the new Waste Treatment Facility will also result in Gibraltar's disposal of waste to landfill is decrease by 80-90%.

Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).

4.3.2 Question 2 - Information on the Measures Taken to Object Systematically to Shipments of Waste between Member States

Eight Member States responded that they had taken measures to object systematically to shipments of waste in order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency across all three years of the reporting period. **19 Member States** responded that they had not taken such measures across all three years. **One Member State (Lithuania)** responded that it had not done so in 2013 and 2014, but had done so in 2015.

Among those Member States which provided information on such measures, a number reiterated or elaborated on information already supplied in response to Question 1. Among those providing further information, it is common to link measures to national treatment capacity, whether this is an availability of capacity or a lack. As examples of Member States giving preference to using existing national capacity, **Belgium** (the Walloon region) only allows the export of industrial waste for energy recovery if there is no available R1 compliant treatment capacity in the region, while **Portugal** only exports hazardous waste for disposal if there are no national treatment facilities available. Meanwhile, as example of a measure taken due to lack of capacity, **Slovenia** immediately rejects any prospective imports of waste for landfilling.

Table 5-4: Question 2 - Information on the Measures Taken to Object Systematically to Shipments of Waste between Member States

Member State	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2013	Section 69 (7a) AWG 2002 and the Federal Waste Management Plan 2011 contain more detailed regulations on the principle of proximity and disposal self-sufficiency. ⁵³
Austria* 2014-15	Further details can be found further in Federal Waste Management Plan 2011.⁵⁴ <i>Additional comments:</i> Furthermore, there is a ban on the shipment of asbestos waste for the purpose of disposal within Austria. (Section 69 (7) Waste Management Act 2002, Federal Law Gazette I No. 102 as amended.) According to the Waste Catalog Ordinance (Federal Law Gazette II 570/2003 as amended), mineral fibers with carcinogenic properties (H7 / HP7) are considered asbestos. These provisions have been included in the AWG to protect self-sufficiency.
Belgium 2013-2015	In the Walloon Region, the authorisation for shipments of ordinary industrial waste intended for energy recovery depends on there being no available incineration capacity in the equivalent facilities in the Walloon Region (i.e. class R01). Information is not submitted for Brussels and Flanders.
Lithuania 2014-2015	The National strategic plan for waste management for 2014–2020, approved by the Government Resolution No. 366 “For the amending Resolution No 519 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 12th April 2002 on the approval of the National strategic plan for waste management”, adopted on 16th April 2014 indicates that taking into account the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency with a view to ensuring that facilities for energy recovery use and disposal dispose of waste generated in Lithuania “the restrictions on waste shipment (import) of waste destined to such facilities can be applied.”
Portugal 2013-2015	Portugal has, from 2008, sufficient infrastructure to allow the management of the majority of the hazardous wastes generated in the country. Accordingly, the Portuguese Environment Agency proceeds to object (since January 2009) to all waste shipments destined for disposal if it can be treated in the national “Integrated Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous Waste Centres” (CIRVER).
Romania	In accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the Government

⁵³ www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at

⁵⁴ www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at

Member State	Additional Remarks
2014-2015	Emergency Ordinance 195/2005 with subsequent amendments, the import to Romanian territory of any kind of waste for disposal is prohibited.
Slovakia 2013-2015	According to the Waste Act No. 223/2001 Article 23 (3), the transboundary shipments of waste from other Member States to the Slovak Republic destined for final disposal are forbidden unless there is an international agreement in place that binds the Slovak Republic otherwise. Slovakia also applies Article 4 (9) of the Basel Convention.
Slovenia 2013-2015	All shipments of waste, especially shipments of municipal waste, to the Republic of Slovenia intended to be landfilled (D1 operation) are automatically rejected due to a lack of capacity.
Spain * 2013-2015	In general, the Regions verify that the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency in notifications for intra-Community shipments of waste subject to prior notifications and consent are met. The Directorate General for Prevention and Environmental Quality of the Junta de Andalucía generally opposes export / import of waste destined for disposal, unless there are no facilities to treat these wastes, or at the existing ones there is not the capability to do so. Castilla-La Mancha generally opposes imports of waste destined for disposal unless the absence of the required facilities is justified in the country of origin. Catalonia: The Waste Agency of Catalonia is generally opposed to the export of waste destined for disposal operations, in accordance with the principles of proximity and sufficiency established in Catalan, State and European regulations. The Agency only authorizes the exportation of waste for disposal operations when there are no facilities in Catalonia to treat the waste or its treatment capacity is insufficient.
United Kingdom 2013-2015	To ensure it meets the requirements of Regulation 11 of the Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations, the 'UK Plan' provides that shipments notified in accordance with the Community Regulation that do not conform to the Government's policies on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the UK, should not be brought into or dispatched from the UK. For this purpose: (a) a UK Competent Authority of destination must object to any shipment notified in accordance with the Community Regulation which that plan indicates should not be brought into the United Kingdom; and (b) a UK Competent Authority of dispatch must object to any shipment notified in accordance with the Community Regulation which that plan indicates should not be dispatched from the United Kingdom. <i>Additional remarks:</i> The UK Plan prohibits the shipment of waste to Member States and from the UK to Member States for disposal with the following exceptions for hazardous waste:

Member State	Additional Remarks
	1) In emergency situations where there is a clear risk to human health or the environment; 2) where hazardous waste is produced such small quantities overall per year in the UK, other Member State or EFTA country that the provision of new specialised disposal facilities would be uneconomic; 3) for trial runs; and 4) between Ireland and Northern Ireland provided that all waste is generated and disposed of within either Northern Ireland or Ireland. Restricted to disposal by specially engineered landfill or incineration by land or a physico-chemical treatment that leads to either of these types of disposal.
<i>Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).</i>	

4.3.3 Question 3 - Information on the Prohibition of the Import of Waste

10 Member States responded that they had applied the provision of **Article 11 (1)(e)** regarding the prohibition of the import of waste across all three years of the reporting period. **16 Member States** responded that they had not applied the provision across all three years. **One Member State (Austria)** responded that it had applied the provision in 2013 but had not done so in 2014 and 2015, and **One Member State (Lithuania)** responded that it had not applied the provision in 2013 and 2014 but had done so in 2015.

Of the those Member States which provided information on the nature of their prohibitions on import, **Malta** and **Romania** have outright prohibitions on the import of waste into their territory for disposal, while both **Croatia** and **Hungary** specify that they prohibit the import of hazardous waste, mixed municipal waste and incineration residues for disposal. Meanwhile, **Belgium** (the Walloon region) and **Slovenia** have specifically prohibited the import of waste for landfilling. **Lithuania** has prohibited the import of waste for both energy recovery and disposal and **Slovakia** has prohibition the import of waste for disposal except where special agreements are in place.

Table 5-5: Question 3 - Information on the Prohibition of the Import of Waste

Member State	Additional Remarks
Austria 2013	Pursuant to Section 69 (7) AWG 2002, the import of asbestos cement to Austria for the purpose of disposal is prohibited.
Belgium 2013-2015	The Walloon Region has taken its own measures to limit the development of landfill sites and reduce the harmfulness of the (final) waste that has to be disposed of there. In this context it has banned all imports of waste destined for landfill. It can, however, still accept a certain proportion of residual waste in the context of imports destined for recovery. That residual waste is generated by recovery operations and is disposed of in landfill. The other regions apply the measures as prescribed by Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.
Bulgaria 2013-2015	The prohibition of the import of waste is laid down in Art. 98, para 1 of the Waste Management Act, promulgated in State Gazette No 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012 and states the following: (1) Shipments of waste to the Republic of Bulgaria, destined for final disposal, shall be prohibited except in the following cases: 1. in the case of a take-back obligation according to Articles 22 and 24 of Regulation 1013/2006; 2. upon shipment of a residue arising from the treatment of waste originating from Bulgaria to other countries, for which there are no recycling installations in Bulgaria; in such case, a new notification shall be required for the shipment of the residue 3. shipments of waste to the Republic of Bulgaria, destined for recovery, shall be prohibited if the operator of the facility where recovery is to be carried out has recovered a smaller quantity of waste of Bulgarian origin compared to the quantity of waste shipped to Bulgaria for recovery at the same facility.
Croatia 2013-2015	The import of hazardous waste, mixed municipal waste and incineration residues of mixed municipal waste for the disposal is prohibited. The import of mixed municipal waste for energy purposes shall be prohibited.
Denmark 2013	Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 421/2012 on Shipment of Waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal.
Denmark 2014-2015	Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 132/2014 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal.
Hungary	According to Article 19, paragraph 2 of the Act CLXXXV of 2012, import of

Member State	Additional Remarks
2013	hazardous wastes into Hungary for final disposal is banned. (Previously it was banned according to Article 17(1) a) of the Act XLIII of 2000 on Waste Management: waste may be imported to the territory of Hungary for recovery only.)
Hungary 2014-2015	According to Paragraph 19, Section 2 of the Act CLXXXV of 2012, import of hazardous wastes, wastes collected from households and residues arising from the incineration of household wastes (Y46, Y47) into Hungary for final disposal is banned. The principles have been applied mainly at national level in accordance with the Hungarian regulation.
Lithuania 2014-2015	The National strategic plan for waste management for 2014–2020, approved by the Government Resolution No. 366 “For the amending Resolution No 519 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 12th April 2002 on the approval of the National strategic plan for waste management”, adopted on 16th April 2014 indicates in the chapter related to the management of household wastes (232.3): “The shipment (import) of wastes and solid fuel recovered from wastes intended for disposal and/or energy recovery to Lithuania from other countries shall be prohibited”. The National strategic plan for waste management for 2014–2020 also indicates that taking into account principles of proximity and self – sufficiency: “with a view to ensure that facilities for energy recovery use and facilities for waste disposal dispose of waste generated in Lithuania, the restrictions on waste shipment (import) of waste destined to such facilities can be applied.”
Malta 2015	In 2011 Malta published the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations (LN285/11). Regulation 3 (2) states that “All shipments of waste destined for disposal in Malta shall be prohibited. When a notification regarding a planned shipment of waste destined for disposal in Malta is submitted to the Competent Authority, the Competent Authority shall <i>ipso jure</i> object” Prohibition of waste for disposal was included in the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations (LN285/11) since authorised facilities for disposal of waste are very limited.
Poland 2013-2015	The Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of 24 June 2008 prohibiting the import of certain types of waste with a view to their disposal (Journal of Laws of 7 July 2008, No 119, item 769) came into effect in 2008 pursuant to Article 11(1) (e) of Regulation No 1013/2006.
Romania 2014-2015	In accordance with the provisions of Article 32 of the Government Emergency Ordinance 195/2005 with subsequent amendments, the import to Romanian territory of any kind of waste for disposal is prohibited.
Slovakia	According to the Waste Act No. 223/2001 Article 23 (3), the transboundary shipments of waste from other Member States to the Slovak Republic

Member State	Additional Remarks
2013-2015	destined for final disposal are forbidden unless there is an international agreement in place that binds the Slovak Republic otherwise. Slovakia also applies Article 4 (9) of the Basel Convention. The principles surrounding transboundary movements of waste are compliant with the objectives given in the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia 2013-2015	All shipments of waste, especially shipments of municipal waste, to the Republic of Slovenia intended to be landfilled (D1 operation) are automatically rejected due to a lack of capacity.
United Kingdom 2013-2015	Shipments into the UK from Basel Parties outside the Community are subject to the duly reasoned request (DRR) procedures set out in the Community Regulation. UK Government has provided guidance to its competent authorities to assist them in assessing duly reasoned requests. The UK considers that all countries have the capacity to dispose of their own non-hazardous waste. Where a country does not have and cannot reasonably acquire the capacity to dispose of its own hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner, or it is uneconomic for them to acquire such capacity to dispose of small quantities of waste, agreement to a (DRR) is possible and we will seek to assist other Basel parties. We will also assist in cases where an emergency situation exists.
<i>Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).</i>	

4.3.4 Questions 4 & 5 - Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-sufficiency

Five Member States (Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece and the United Kingdom) responded that they had made requests to other Member States to apply the exception to the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency, as provided by **Article 11 (3)**, across all three years of the reporting period (i.e. to accept their hazardous waste due to it being uneconomic to build new specialised disposal installations in their own territory). **22 Member States** responded that they had not made any such request in any of the three years of the reporting period. **One Member State (Austria)** responded that it had made such a request in 2013, but had not done so in either 2013 or 2014.

Two Member States (Finland and Denmark) responded that they had received requests from other Member States to accept hazardous waste under the provision of **Article 11 (3)** across all three years of the reporting period, while all other **26 Member States** responded that they had not received any such requests over the three years.

Table 5-6: Questions 4 & 5 - Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-sufficiency

Member State	Additional Remarks
Belgium 2013-2015	Imports of waste destined for disposal are received from Member States that do not have the processing capacity themselves. When processing notifications, Belgium ascertains whether the processing of Belgian waste will be jeopardised. If there is insufficient processing capacity in Belgium, objections are made to the planned shipment.
Cyprus 2013-2015	In Cyprus, for several waste streams, it has not been possible to establish treatment facilities because of the small quantities produced each year. Therefore Cyprus requested and received approval in several cases for the transport of this waste to other Member States.
Finland 2013-2015	In Finland, waste shipments have been carried out pursuant to Section 109 (1) and (3) of the Waste Act: 1) Finland lacks the required technical or financial resources or the necessary facilities for disposing of the waste in an acceptable manner; and 3) The waste will be disposed of in a manner that, in terms of environmental protection, would be acceptable in Finland and that, in terms of cost, is significantly cheaper than disposal in Finland. Finland has annually imported waste for final disposal from other Member States. A prior written notification and consent has always been given for each case in line with Waste Shipment Regulation Article 3. Referral of the matter to the Commission has not been requested.
Greece 2013-15	Waste that contains PCBs / PCTs are exported to other Member States, where they can be appropriately disposed (France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium). These shipments take place within the framework of the prior written notification and consent as laid down in Regulation 1013/2006.
United Kingdom 2013-2015	The UK and Germany agreed that waste munitions required specialised disposal only available in Germany.
<i>Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).</i>	

4.3.5 Question 10 - Information on the Member States' System for the Supervision and Control of shipments of Waste Exclusively within their Jurisdiction

All **28 Member States** responded that they have a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste exclusively within their jurisdiction, over all three years of the reporting period (except **France**, which failed to answer the question in its 2015 response but responded positively in 2013 and 2014).

It is common for Member States to implement a document based system for tracking waste moving through their territory, whether the documents in question are consignment notes, evidence documents, notification documents, a register, reporting to the national environment agency, or other. The responses provided below give a fuller account of how different Member States approach the problem of tracking waste.

Those Member States which do not detail a tracking documentation focussed approach include **Latvia**, which only mentions its permitting regime, and **Slovenia**, which does not have a special system for the supervision and control of shipments within its territory but rather makes use of its regular system established according to requirements of Council Directive 2006/12/EC (Directive 2008/98/EC) on waste and Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

Table 5-7: Question 10 - Information on the Member States' System for the Supervision and Control of shipments of Waste Exclusively within their Jurisdiction

Member State	Additional Remarks
Austria * 2013-2015	In accordance with the Austrian Waste Management Act 2002, every handover of waste, from the producer to final recovery or disposal, is monitored by a consignment note system. During the transport of waste, a consignment note must be carried. In case of hazardous waste, a copy of the consignment note is to be carried along with the transport of the waste. When transferring hazardous waste, a copy of the consignment note remains with the transferor and a copy remains with the transferee. The transferee must electronically report the consignment note data to the Governor via a central database (EDM). The consignment note system will be successively converted to an electronic system. Acquirers of waste (collectors and handlers) have to submit an electronic balance sheet every year on the taking over and the whereabouts of the waste (see AWG 2002 in connection with the Waste Balance Ordinance BGBl. II 2008/497 in the version of the German Act on waste).
Bulgaria 2013-2015	There is a tracking system for the supervision of shipments of hazardous wastes within the territory of Bulgaria. Art. 29, para 5 of the Waste Management Act, prom. SG No 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012, states: Art. 29 (5) Whenever hazardous waste is transferred within the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, it shall be accompanied by an identification document in standard format laid down in the <i>Ordinance No 2 on the procedure and formats, used to submit information on waste activities and on the procedure for keeping a public register of the issued permits</i>. The document may be in electronic form and contain the data set out in Annex IB to Regulation (EU) No 1013/2006. Further requirements are laid down in Art. 12 of the mentioned ordinance and state that the identification document has to accompany each shipment of hazardous waste from the point of dispatch to the receiving facility. For verification of the information on the identification document it has to be signed by the person who hands over the waste, by the carrier and by the consignee. On acceptance of the waste, the consignee has the obligation to notify the competent authorities (environmental inspectorates) responsible for the territory of dispatch and consignment.
Croatia 2013	According to ASWM and Ordinance on waste management (OG No. 23/14, 51/14,) each transfer of waste from the producer to the final recovery and disposal is organised in a way that the legal or natural person carrying out the activities of production, holding, collection, transport, mediation, storage, treatment, recovery or disposal, for each waste type (according to EWC) is obliged to keep a register of waste generation and flow. This register consists of two parts: the register form and consignment notes

	for an individual waste type in the current year. The register form can be kept in a written and/or electronic form and must contain specified data on waste and transfer of waste. Data from the register form, according to Ordinance on the environmental pollution register (OG No. 35/08), are registered through Environmental Pollution Register which contains data about release of pollutants into the air, water and/or sea and soil including the transfer of waste. Original form of consignment note for hazardous waste is sent to CEA and in the case of non-hazardous waste to competent county office or competent office in the City of Zagreb. All parties involved in the transfer of waste receive one copy of the consignment note. Additional control tools are different databases that have been established and maintained by the Croatian Environment Agency and which contain data related to transboundary shipment of waste. Environmental Pollution Register contains data about release of pollutants into the air, water and/or sea and soil and transfer of waste. Database contains detailed data about generation, transport, collection recovery and disposal of waste. Waste Management Permits Register database contains information and documents on waste management permits (for hazardous, non-hazardous and municipal waste), certificates of registration in the Register of waste carriers, mediators and exporters of non-hazardous waste for recovery. Databases and annual reports on transboundary shipments are available on the CEA Internet site (www.azo.hr).
Croatia 2014-2015	According ASWM and Ordinance on waste management (OG No. 23/14, 51/14, 121/15, 132/15) each transfer of waste from the producer to the final recovery and disposal is organised in a way that the legal or natural person carrying out the activities of production, holding, collection, transport, mediation, storage, treatment, recovery or disposal, for each waste type (according to EWC) is obliged to keep a register of waste generation and flow. This register consists of two parts: the register form and consignment notes for an individual waste type in the current year. The register form can be kept in a written and/or electronic form and must contain specified data on waste and transfer of waste. Data from the register form, according to Ordinance on the environmental pollution register (OG No. 87/15), are registered through Environmental Pollution Register which contains data about release of pollutants into the air, water and/or sea and soil including the transfer of waste. Original form of consignment note for hazardous waste is sent to Croatian Agency for Environment and Nature (CAEN) and in the case of non-hazardous waste to competent county office or competent office in the

	City of Zagreb. All parties involved in the transfer of waste receive one copy of the consignment note. Additional control tools are different databases that have been established and maintained by the CAEN and which contain data related to transboundary shipment of waste. Environmental Pollution Register contains data about release of pollutants into the air, water and/or sea and soil and transfer of waste. Database contains detailed data about generation, transport, collection recovery and disposal of waste. Waste Management Permits Register database contains information and documents on waste management permits (for hazardous, non-hazardous and municipal waste), certificates of registration in the Register of waste carriers, mediators and exporters of non-hazardous waste for recovery. Databases and annual reports on transboundary shipments are available on the CAEN Internet site (www.azo.hr).
Czech Republic 2013-2015	Domestically transported hazardous waste is accompanied by the document "An evidence of the shipment of hazardous waste within the Czech Republic" containing waste code, an indication of the amount, information about the consignor and recipient, place of loading and unloading, producer and carriers. Municipalities with extended jurisdiction of the place in the initiation and completion of transport are informed of the start and completion of the transport through the copies of the document (Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., § 40, Decree of the Ministry of the Environment No. 383/2001 Coll. on particularities of Waste Management, § 25, Annex No. 26).
Denmark 2013-2015	The Danish Data System (ADS) includes an obligation for collectors and treaters of all waste including hazardous waste to report the amount, type of waste and treatment to the Danish EPA.
Finland 2013-2015	According to the Waste Act (646/2011) Section 29 waste may only be delivered to an approved party. According to the Waste Act Section 94 anyone intending to engage in waste transport or act as a dealer of waste on a professional basis must submit an application for approval of activity in a waste management register referred to in Section 142 (1) (2). According to the Waste Act Section 121 the waste holder shall draw up a shipping document on hazardous waste, sludge in cess pools and septic tanks, sludge in sand and grease interceptors, construction and demolition waste and contaminated soil that is shipped and delivered to a consignee referred to in Section 29. The shipping document shall contain information, necessary to monitoring and supervision, on the type, quality, quantity, origin, delivery site and date, and waste carrier. The waste holder shall ensure that the shipping document accompanies the waste during shipment, and that it is submitted to the waste consignee

	after shipment. The document shall be signed by the consignee to confirm receipt of the waste and the quantity of waste received. The waste holder and consignee shall retain the signed shipping document or a copy thereof for three years following the signing of the document.
Germany 2013-15	The German system is coherent to the Titles II and VII of the Regulation: (German) Circular Economy Act in particular Articles 49 – 55 in connection with the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records. For hazardous waste, the competent authority decides about the permissibility of the planned waste management based on data delivered from the waste generator and a Declaration of Acceptance from the facility foreseen to be responsible for the waste management (Entsorgungsnachweis - Waste Recovery and Disposal Record). The decision is valid not longer than 5 years. After this decision each single waste transport has to be documented by a consignment note (Begleitschein). The consignment note also shall be submitted to the competent authorities and all parties involved shall keep and use registries. All documents mentioned above shall be kept for at least 3 years. The system works completely electronically including digital signature. For non-hazardous waste the treatment facilities are required to keep and use electronic registries. The parties involved (generator, operators of treatment facility etc.) shall provide information to persons commissioned by the supervisory authority, and shall allow entering premises, including offices and shops, to inspect documents and to conduct technical investigations and tests. For the cooperation between the Federal States and with the Federal authorities there is a permanent working group both on ministerial and subordinate level. There are national statistics about waste management (Waste types, amounts, kind of treatment) and about inadmissible handling of hazardous wastes (number of sentences, level of punishment)
Greece 2013-2015	According to national legislation, companies that wish to collect and transport waste shall hold the relevant permits. For collection and transport of non-hazardous waste, these permits are issued by the competent regional authorities, within the jurisdiction of which the collection and transport is performed. For collection and transport of hazardous waste and specific waste streams (batteries and accumulators, waste oils, waste from healthcare units) within more than one region of the country the permits are issued by the Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change. Joint Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006 introduces a supervision and control system similar to the system provided for in Regulation 1013/2006. The company that performs collection and transport of hazardous waste shall complete a standard document, known as a recognition document,

	which is similar to the movement document of Annex IB of the Regulation. This document accompanies the shipment from the facility of the producer to the facility of the consignee. This document is issued by the collectors or the Producer Responsibility Organisations (in case of collection and transport of specific hazardous waste streams), and includes information relevant to the waste to be collected and transported (quantity, composition, classification etc.), the carrier, the waste producer, the point of origin etc. The waste treatment facility certifies the acceptance and treatment of the waste received.
Latvia 2014-2015	• Waste transportation within territory of Latvia shall be carried out by companies who have obtained the appropriate environmental permit (i.e. waste transportation permit); and • Waste recovery/disposal operations shall be carried out by companies who have obtained the appropriate environmental permit (i.e. polluting activity permit).
Lithuania 2013-2015	According to the article 17 of the Law on Waste Management (adopted on 16 June 1998, with last amendments on 1 of June 2013) related to the shipments of hazardous wastes, shipments of hazardous wastes have to be arranged according to the requirements of laws of the Republic of Lithuania, EU laws and international agreements. Covering letter is required if shipment of hazardous waste is arranged within territory of the Republic of Lithuania. Form and requirements for the covering letter are determined by the Rules of Waste Management adopted on 27 July 1999 by the Order No 217 by the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on February 2012) (hereinafter -Rules). A covering letter has to be added to the invoice, which is adopted by the order of Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Lithuania. If a person (individual) carries household generated hazardous wastes it is not required that they have the covering letter. In cases where a covering letter is mandatory for the shipment of hazardous waste, an individual covering letter shall be completed. The sender of hazardous waste could be any person who arranges shipment of hazardous waste: the holder, collector, carrier, consignee or dealer. If the sender of hazardous waste, carrier and consignee of hazardous waste are different companies, then 4 copies of the covering letter have to be completed. If the sender and carrier or carrier and consignee of hazardous waste is the same company, then 3 copies of covering letter have to be completed. If the sender, carrier and consignee of hazardous waste is the same company, then 1 copy of the covering letter has to be completed. If the hazardous waste holder is not the sender, he has to have a copy of the covering letter completed by the sender, carrier and consignee. One copy of the covering letter completed by sender, holder and carrier should be stored by sender with other papers required for management of hazardous waste. The rest of the copies of the covering letter of hazardous waste go together with the load of hazardous waste the carrier transfers to consignee of hazardous waste. After completing the relevant sections of all

	copies of received covering letter, the consignee of hazardous waste stores one copy of the covering letter with the other documents required for management of hazardous waste. The consignee of hazardous waste has to send each copy of the covering letter (by fax, post or other) to the sender of hazardous waste and carrier of hazardous waste in 5 working days after receiving the load. The carrier and consignee of hazardous waste have no right to accept the load of hazardous waste if there is no covering letter or it is not completed, or information in covering letter is incorrect or inaccurate (except where hazardous waste has been received from individuals). If the characteristics of hazardous waste at the time of receiving do not meet the information in the covering letter, the consignee has to issue the report which has to be signed by him and the carrier of hazardous waste no later than next working day to inform the sender of hazardous waste and Regional Environmental Protection Department (thereinafter - REPD) in which territory the sender of hazardous waste is located. The decision to receive or refuse to receive the load of hazardous waste has to be taken by the consignee of hazardous waste. If the consignee of hazardous waste refuses to receive the load of hazardous waste, the sender has the obligation to inform REPD about the case and has to take back the load of hazardous waste and manage it in accordance with legal acts. The sender, producer, carrier and consignee of hazardous waste have to ensure that the information provided in every copy of the covering letter matches, and is clearly legible and correct.
Poland 2013-2015	The Waste Act of 14 December 2012 (Journal of Laws of 8 January 2013, No 21, as amended) ('the Waste Act') lays down rules on the management of waste. In Poland, the Environmental Protection Inspectorate monitors compliance with waste management requirements. Pursuant to Article 49 of the Waste Act, the Provincial Marshal keeps a register of operators who introduce products and packed products and who manage waste. The register forms an integral part of the database on products and packaging and waste management. Pursuant to Article 50(1), point 5b, of the Waste Act, the Provincial Marshal makes entries in the register at the request of undertakings transporting waste. Only operators entered in the register may perform waste transport activities. The entry in the register includes the codes and names of the types of waste transported. Pursuant to Article 51(2), point 4, of the Waste Act, undertakings transporting waste that they themselves have generated are not required to be entered in the register. Pursuant to Article 53(3) of the Waste Act, foreign undertakings engaged in activities relating to waste transport must submit a request for entry in the register:

	1) through a person authorised to represent them, pursuant to Article 87 of the Freedom of Business Activity Act of 2 July 2004, to the Marshal of the Province competent from the point of view of the branch office's location, where the undertaking has a branch office in Poland; 2) direct to the Marshal of Mazowiecki Province, where the undertaking does not have a branch office in Poland. Pursuant to Article 54(1) of the Waste Act, when making entries in the register the Provincial Marshal allocates each operator an individual registration number. Pursuant to Article 24(5) of the Waste Act, a waste transport undertaking providing a waste transport service must mark its individual registration number on documents relating to this service. Pursuant to Article 234 of the Waste Act, the register is to be established within 36 months of the date on which the above Act comes into force. Operators which are under an obligation to submit a request for entry in the register are required to submit that request within 6 months of the date on which the register was set up. Pursuant to Article 233 of the Waste Act, authorisations to transport waste that are issued on the basis of earlier provisions retain the period of validity for which they were issued but not for longer than the expiry of the date for submitting the request for entry in the register or the date of entry in that register, where the entry was made at an earlier time. Until such time as the register is set up, waste transport undertakings are obliged to obtain authorisation for the transport of waste on the basis of earlier provisions. The earlier provisions referred to above are the Waste Act of 27 April 2001 which required waste holders engaged in the collection or transport of waste to have authorisation to do so. The authorisation was issued by the 'Starosta' (the head of the local administration in Poland). The authorisation was issued by the 'Starosta' (the head of the local administration in Poland). At the same time, the old register is still kept by the 'Starosta' in accordance with Article 33(5) of the Waste Act of 27 April 2001. The Road Transport Inspectorate verifies road transport compliance, including the transport of waste within the country.
Slovakia 2013-2015	The shipments of waste within the Slovak territory is regulated by Article 20 of the national Waste Act No. 223/2001. Slovakia provide the relevant text from this Article below: Article 20 – Obligations relating to hazardous waste shipment within the territory of the Slovak Republic. (1) A person who made a contract with carrier which subject is a shipment of hazardous wastes (hereinafter “hazardous waste consigner”) (Articles 610 to 629 and Articles 638 to 641 of the Commercial Code, Articles 765 to 771 of the Civil Code) shall be obliged: a) to ensure hazardous waste shipment in compliance with this Act and in

	case if an approval under Article 7 is required for hazardous waste shipment also in compliance with this approval; b) to perform hazardous waste shipment by traffic means that meet provisions of generally binding legal regulations on transport of dangerous goods (Decree of the Minister of the Foreign Affairs No. 64/1987 . on European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods (ADR); Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No. 8/1985 on the Convention on International Carriage by Rail (COTIF); Notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak republic No. 15/2001 on adopting amendments to the Regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods (RID)); if he does not perform transport alone, he is obliged to provide for it by a carrier authorised by special regulations (For example, the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 513/2009 on railways and the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 56/2012 on road transport, as amended). (2) The hazardous waste consignors and one who is under contract referred to in paragraph 1 for hazardous waste (“the recipient of hazardous waste”) are required: a) to keep and maintain record of hazardous wastes shipped; b) to report stipulated data from the records under letter a) to the competent district authority according to the seat or place of business of the hazardous waste consigner and the hazardous waste consignee; where the consent for shipment of hazardous waste was issued by a regional authority, then to that authority as well; c) to allow state supervision bodies in waste management (Section 73) check the waste handling during shipment; if requested, submit documents (For example, the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 56/2012 as amended) and provide fair and full information relating to the waste management; d) to perform a corrective measure imposed by a state supervision body in waste management (Section 73). (3) When shipping hazardous wastes, the hazardous wastes consigner, the hazardous wastes consignee and the carrier shall be obliged to acknowledge the consignment note of hazardous wastes [Section 68 paragraph 3 letter f)]. (4) The hazardous waste consignee shall be obliged to send the consignment note of the hazardous waste acknowledged according to paragraph 3 to the hazardous waste consigner, the competent district authority according to the seat or place of business of the hazardous waste consigner and the hazardous waste consignee; where the approval to shipment of hazardous waste was issued by a regional environmental authority, to that authority as well.
Slovenia 2013-2015	No special system for the supervision and control of shipments within the territory of Republic of Slovenia is established. It is a part of regular system established according to requirements of Council Directive 2006/12/EC

	(Directive 2008/98/EC) on waste and Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.
Spain 2013-2014	Shipments of waste are controlled by Prior notifications, Control and Monitoring Documents and by comparing the reports to be submitted by end waste managers and waste carriers. In the case of Aragon, Royal Decree 833/88 and Royal Decree 952/97 establish the Application of minimum control and document verification. In the case of the Community of Madrid, during the year 2012 the system established by Law 22/2011, of July 28, Waste and Contaminated Land was applied. Law 5/2003 of March 20 Waste from the Community of Madrid, and the Regulations approved by RD 833/1988, of 20 July also applies. In the case of the Community of Galicia, the monitoring and control system that applies is established by Title II of Regulation: "communication/notification". Ongoing border controls are carried out between Galicia and Portugal since 2010 at the borders of Valença and Chaves. In 2010, three controls were made and in the other years two inspections were made, usually done in two days. These checks are being made with inspectors of Galicia, Portuguese inspection and Portugal SEPNA, and in some years also with the Spanish Environmental Police. The procedure is that the Police stop the trucks and see if they are transporting waste. When they detect waste, they request the driver documentation and observe if waste transports are green list. In Comunidad de la Rioja there is no regional legislation on the matter. They apply the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste. The Directorate General of Environmental Quality has developed within the European project IBERETER of IVB SUDOE program a computer program that allows transboundary communications movements to be performed online. The control and monitoring is included in the Inspection Program of Comunidad de la Rioja.
Spain * 2015	With regard to the application of this Regulation to transfers exclusively within the Member State (Article 33), it is necessary to repeat what is already indicated in the first section of this questionnaire: as established in Article 12 of Law 22/2011, of July 28, Waste and Contaminated Soils, as well as in the Fourth Additional Provision of Royal Decree 180/2015, of March 13, which regulates the transfer of waste within the territory of the State, the authorization and processing of such transfers falls to the Autonomous Communities when it is done between them or with a member country of the EU. In the case of transfer with a third country, authorization and processing falls to MAPAMA. Thus, the Autonomous Communities are the ones that establish the systems for the monitoring and control of waste shipments carried out

	exclusively within the State. Specifically, the following Autonomous Communities have indicated that there is a system for the monitoring and control of waste shipments carried out within their jurisdiction: Aragón, Asturias, Canary Islands, Cantabria, Catalonia, Extremadura, Galicia, La Rioja, Community of Madrid, Region of Murcia, and Navarra. In addition to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, there is state regulation that applies to the interior of Spain. The State establishes the bases of responsibility, vigilance, inspection, control and sanctioning regime in Title VII of Law 22/2011, of July 28, on waste and contaminated soils. Specifically in its articles 42, 43 and 44. It has also developed regulations in this regard through Royal Decree 180/2015, which regulates the transfer of waste within the territory of the State. In addition, some Autonomous Communities have also developed their own regulations in this regard. Regarding this point, the specific information reflected by some Autonomous Communities is given below: CANARY ISLANDS: The transfer of waste from the Canary archipelago to the final manager in the peninsula is subject to prior notification and identification documentation in the cases provided for in the regulations. All this is outside the control of the port authorities, customs, the civil guard and the Agency for the Protection of the Urban and Natural Environment. CANTABRIA: The control of transfers within Cantabria's jurisdiction is carried out through the application of Royal Decree 180/2015, of March 13, which regulates the transfer of waste within the territory of the State. In the Autonomous Community of Cantabria, this Royal Decree is applicable both to inter-community transfers (between Cantabria and another Autonomous Community) and intra-community transfers (within the Autonomous Community of Cantabria itself). LA RIOJA: In La Rioja there is no regional legislation in this regard, and it applies the one established in Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on shipments of waste. The General Directorate of Environmental Quality has developed within the European project IBERETER of the SUDOE IVB program a computer program that allows communications of cross-border movements to be carried out online. Control and surveillance is included in the Inspection Program of Rioja. EXTREMADURA: Law 22/2011, of July 28, on waste and contaminated soils, establishes, first of all, the legal regime of transfers within the State, developed later by Royal Decree 180/2015, of 13 March. The entry and exit of waste from the national territory are regulated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006, introducing in Law 20/2011 the obligation for those who organize shipments to submit information related to non-hazardous waste for statistical and control purposes. Finally, Title VII of the

	aforementioned Law regulates liability, surveillance, inspection and control, and the sanctioning regime. COMMUNITY OF MADRID: During the year 2015, in the Community of Madrid the system established in Law 22/2011, of July 28, on Contaminated Waste and Soils, in Law 5/2003, of March 20, and the Regulation approved by RD 833/1988, of July 20 and in Royal Decree 180/2015, of March 13, were applied. NAVARRA: The System is constituted by the control of the movements carried out, the periodic inspections in companies that carry out cross-border transfers, the annual memories of waste management and, if applicable, the sanctions in case of illicit transfers, through the Legal Regime Service.
Sweden 2013-2015	Individuals that transport waste within Swedish borders must have permission to do so or, in some cases, at least be registered. There are rules that says that those who transport hazardous waste within the nation must establish special transport documents.
United Kingdom 2013-2015	Movements of hazardous waste within England and Wales are subject to separate tracking and movement controls. Transfers of hazardous waste should be accompanied by a transfer note including all the relevant information from annex 1B of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Similar controls also apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland and Gibraltar.
<i>Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).</i>	

4.3.6 Question 11 - Information on Penalties Imposed for Illegal Shipments of Waste

As part of Question 11, Member States are asked to provide details on how illegal shipments of waste are penalised under national legislation. **12 Member States** provided details of financial penalties imposed on persons undertaking illegal shipments of waste (**Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia**). **7 Member States** (**Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, and Poland**) provided information on prison sentences which may be imposed as penalties.

Information on the range of financial penalties and prison sentences imposed for illegal shipments of waste can be found in Table 5-8.

A summary of this information with accompanying analysis can be found in Section 5.4.5.

Table 5-8: Question 11 - Information on Illegal Shipments of Waste

Member State	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2013	Corresponding administrative penalty provisions can be found in the Waste Management Act 2002 as amended: §79 Abs.1 Z 15a, §79 Abs.1 Z 15b (€ 730, - - € 36.340, -) § 79 para 2 lines 18 to 20 and § 79 para.22 (€ 360, - - € 7.7270, -) Section 79 (3) item 13, Section 79 (3) item 15, Article 79 (3) item 16 (€ 2,910) If a significant amount of waste is disposed of, this is a judicial offense as regulated by § 181 b of the Criminal Code as amended.
Austria 2014-2015	Corresponding penal provisions can be found in the Waste Management Act 2002 (see §79 Abs.1 Z 15a, § 79 Abs. 2 Z 18 to 23 and §79 Abs.3 Z 13 to 16) and in the Penal Code 1974 (BGBl. 60/1974 idgF: §§ 181 b and 181c).
Belgium 2013-2015	FLEMISH REGION: Decree on the sustainable management of material cycles and waste The Flemish Government may prohibit or issue regulations governing the import and export of waste. It may take any measures concerning imports and exports of waste that are necessary to implement Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste and the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, signed in Basel on 22 March 1989. For this purpose, it may, among other things: 1 Make all imports or exports of waste falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 subject to the provision of a bank guarantee, deposit or equivalent financial security to cover the costs of transport and disposal or recovery, as provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006; 2 For imports or exports of waste, charge the notifier a fee to cover the administrative costs of implementing the notification and monitoring procedure and require payment of the usual costs of appropriate analyses and inspections, as provided for in Article 29 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. Transboundary shipments of waste in contravention of the provisions of the Regulation referred to in paragraph 2 or provisions laid down pursuant to paragraph 1 or 2 are prohibited. By way of derogation from the Regulation referred to in paragraph 2, the Public Waste Agency of Flanders (OVAM) may limit the import of waste intended for waste incineration plants designated for waste recovery if such imports would result in waste generated in the Flemish Region having

to be disposed of or waste having to be processed in a manner which does not comply with the implementation plans referred to in Article 18.

Decree of 5 April 1995 containing general provisions on environmental policy

In general, and in particular (as regards penalties):

Article 16(6)(3)

1. Whosoever intentionally dumps, manages or transfers waste in violation of the legal requirements or in violation of a licence shall be liable to a prison sentence of between one month and five years and/or a fine of between EUR 100 and EUR 500 000.

Whosoever, through negligence or carelessness, dumps, manages or transfers waste in violation of the legal requirements or in violation of a licence shall be liable to a prison sentence of between one month and three years and/or a fine of between EUR 100 and EUR 350 000.

WALLOON REGION:

Decree of 27 June 1996 on waste (mainly Article 23)

19 July 2007 - Decree of the Walloon Government on the shipment of waste (M.B. 27.07.2007)

Decree of 27 May 2004 on Book 1 of the Environmental Code and in particular the Decree on investigating, detecting, prosecuting and sanctioning offences and on environmental remedial measures

5 December 2008 - Decree of the Walloon Government inserting a part VIII in the regulatory part of Book 1 of the Environmental Code (M.B. 27.01.2009)

In particular the following provisions:

NB: this list is not exhaustive

General

Decree of 27 June 1996 on waste

CHAPTER IV - Waste shipments

Article 23 1. Shipments of waste within, into or out of the Walloon Region are carried out in such a manner as to reduce as far as possible any risks to the environment or human health and to permit recovery and disposal of waste in accordance with the provisions of this decree and of the legislation of the states and regions involved.

2. To this end the Government may in particular:

1.require shipments to be declared or authorised;

- 2.prohibit generally or partially or raise objections to shipments of waste, in particular if they do not comply with the plans referred to in Chapter V;
- 3.require that special signs be attached to vehicles transporting waste;
- 4.make the shipment of waste subject to the provision of a financial guarantee intended to cover the costs of transport, recovery and disposal, in particular if the shipment proves impossible or the waste is returned to the dispatcher;
- 5.charge producers or holders of waste a fee to cover the administrative costs of implementing the notification and monitoring procedure and the usual costs of analyses and inspections;
- 6.in general terms, take all measures necessary to implement 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 [and of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste] and of the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, signed in Basel on 22 March 1989 and approved by the Act of 6 August 1993.

[Decree 22.03.2007]

Plus the implementing decree in its entirety.

Penalties and penal provisions

Decree of 27 June 1996 on waste

Article 51 - Whosoever contravenes Articles 3(1) and (2), 6, 7(1), (2) and (5), 8, 10, 14, 19(3) and 23 of this Decree or the provisions for its implementation is guilty of an offence of the second category within the meaning of part VIII of the decree section of Book 1 of the Environmental Code.

Decree of 27 May 2004 on Book 1 of the Environmental Code

Article D151(1) Offences of the second category are punishable by imprisonment of between eight days and three years and/or a fine of no less than EUR 100 and no more than EUR 1 000 000.

Investigations

Decree of 27 May 2004 on Book 1 of the Environmental Code

[CHAPTER II. - Investigations][Decree 05.06.2008]

[Article D144. The Government may adopt measures concerning the inspection of all or certain categories of installations and activities covered by the legislation referred to in Article D138.]

[Decree 05.06.2008]

[Article D145. In the exercise of their duties and without prejudice to their inspection responsibilities laid down elsewhere, officers may enter, at any time, installations, premises, sites and other places, except those which constitute a private home within the meaning of Article 15 of the Constitution.

In the case of private homes within the meaning of Article 15 of the Constitution, officers may enter with the prior authorisation of an examining magistrate.]

[Decree 05.06.2008]

Article D146. In order to carry out their mission, officers may:

1 carry out any examination, inspection or research and collect any information necessary to ensure that the provisions referred to in Article D138, paragraph 1, are respected, in particular:

- a. question any person on any issue of use for monitoring purposes;
- b. have access on the spot to or examine any document of any kind which may help them carry out their mission, by taking a photographic or other copy thereof or removing it against issue of a receipt;
- c. check the identity of any offender;

2 take samples in accordance with the procedures laid down by the Government;

3 have analyses carried out in accordance with the rules laid down under Article D147. If a sample is taken for analysis, the offender must immediately be informed that he may have a counter-analysis carried out, at his own cost. If the analysis report reveals that an offence has been committed, an official report is drawn up in accordance with Article D141;

4 stop vehicles used for transport and check their loads;

5 take any measure necessary to preserve evidence and, in particular, for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours:

- a. prohibit the movement of objects or seal establishments or installations likely to have been used for the commission of an offence;
- b. stop, immobilise or seal means of transport and other items likely to have been used for the commission of an offence;

6 in the presence of the party concerned or the latter having been duly invited, test or have tested by accredited persons, laboratories or public and private bodies machines and appliances likely to contravene the provisions referred to in Article D138(1);

7 be accompanied by technical experts;

8 institute administrative policy measures allowing them to withdraw from circulation objects which may constitute a source of environmental damage;

9 without prejudice to Article D145 accompany those objects to the premises to which they were intended to be transported and place them under sequestration.

BRUSSELS CAPITAL REGION:

The penalties that apply in the Brussels Capital Region are based on the following regional provisions:

Order of 7 March 1991 on the prevention and management of waste (until 7 July 2012) and the implementing decrees pertaining thereto:

Article 8: Under this Article, it is prohibited to dump waste in any public or private place other than the sites provided for this purpose by the competent administrative authority or in violation of the regulatory provisions relating to the disposal of waste.

Article 10: Under this Article, every producer or holder of waste must dispose of it or have it disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner in accordance with this Order in order to limit the negative consequences for the soil, flora and fauna, air and water and without harming the environment or putting human health at risk.

Article 13(4): Under this Article, the Executive may introduce a notification, registration, recognition or licensing requirement for persons it designates who – for whatever reason – produce, collect, transport, dispose of, buy, sell or hold waste.

Article 18: Under this Article, the Executive adopts the necessary measures with a view to implementing the European Directives on waste and toxic and hazardous waste and with a view to meeting the obligations arising from the entry into force in national law of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

Article 20: Under this Article, information must be made available to the Institute at the Institute's request where the individual details in question are indispensable.

Articles 22 to 29: These Articles state the criminal penalties for the specified infringements of the Waste Order.

Order of 14 June 2012 on waste (as of 7 July 2012) and the implementing decrees pertaining thereto:

Article 17: Waste management may not put human health at risk or have any negative consequences for the environment.

Article 18: It is prohibited to dump waste in any public or private place other than the sites provided for this purpose by the competent administrative authority or in violation of the provisions relating to the management of waste.

	Article 23(2): Those who collect and transport waste shall deliver the collected and transported waste to authorised processing facilities. Article 28: The production, collection and transport of hazardous waste, and its storage and processing, must take place in conditions which protect the environment and human health and ensure the traceability of the waste. Article 35: The Government shall take the measures necessary to ensure implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal signed in Basel and any other measure relating to the transport or shipment of waste arising from international agreements, and in particular the EU Treaties. Article 56: The Government may approve any measure necessary to transpose and implement provisions regarding waste, in particular provisions regarding certain types of waste, the transport and shipment of waste, and arrangements for and methods of waste prevention and management which arise from international agreements, and in particular the EU Treaties. Article 39: The Government shall make the following subject to accreditation or registration: waste collectors, if collection is not part of the operation of a classified establishment for which the waste collectors hold an environmental licence or declaration; waste transporters; traders in waste; waste brokers; any persons designated by the Government. Articles 48 to 55. These Articles state the criminal penalties for the specified infringements of the Waste Order. Order of 25 March 1999 on the investigation, identification, prosecution and punishment of environmental offences Articles 32 and 33: These Articles state the criminal penalties for the specified infringements of the Waste Order.
Bulgaria 2013-2015	The prevention and detection of illegal shipments is based on regular inspections at waste treatment or generating facilities and during shipments of waste. Local environmental authorities perform checks at waste treatment facilities on regular basis, while customs, border police and transport authorities perform checks of waste shipments as part of their routine, day-to-day activities. In cases of doubts regarding the conformity of the waste with the accompanying documents or regarding the type of the waste, the authorities responsible for inspections of waste shipments may require the assistance of the local environmental inspectors. Provisions on how the authorities involved in inspections of shipments shall co-operate are laid down in Art. 116 and in Art. 124 of the Waste Management Act, prom. SG No 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012. Cases of illegal shipments which constitute criminal offences according to

	the Bulgarian Penal law are handled by the Public Prosecution. Administrative violations to Regulation EC No 1013/2006 are penalised in accordance with Art. 150 of the Waste Management Act.
Croatia 2013-2015	Information on administrative and inspectional supervision can be found in Chapters IX. and X. of the ASWM. Inspectional control of transboundary movements of waste is covered by Articles 156-158. Penalty provisions are prescribed by Chapter XI. of the ASWM. According to Article 170 Paragraph 1 point 29 of AWSM, penalty for illegal shipments is between 150,000.00 and 400,000.00 HRK (~ 19,500 – 52,500 EUR).
Cyprus 2013	Department of Environment and the Customs Department cooperate and randomly check physically exports of waste. Especially in cases where there is information or the suspicion of probable illegal movement the Department of Environment and Customs Department proceed to more often checks. Both Departments also participate in campaigns conducted by IMPEL-TFS and World Customs Organisation. Department of Environment also conducts road checks on wastes exports in cooperation with the Police Department within the European Project AUGIAS.
Cyprus 2014-2015	Department of Environment and the Customs Department cooperate and randomly check physically exports of waste. Especially in cases where there is information or the suspicion of probable illegal movement the Department of Environment and Customs Department proceed to more often checks. Both Departments also participate in campaigns conducted by IMPEL-TFS and World Customs Organisation. Department of Environment also conducts road checks on wastes exports in cooperation with the Police Department within the EUROPOL's Projects and ENVICRIMENET.
Czech Republic 2013-2015	Provisions to prevent, detect and sanction illegal shipments are contained in Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. Prevention and detection illegal shipments is happening via informing individuals and enterprises about the obligations under the Regulation 1013/2006 and frequent inspections carried out during the shipment of waste and in the facilities. Authorization of public authorities during the inspections are set out in § 71, 72, 76, 77, 77a) and 81 of Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. According to § 56 par. 2 of Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. the Ministry of the Environment prohibits the notified transboundary movement of waste, involving persons effectively convicted of a criminal offence committed in relation to waste management or persons on which has been during last 5 years before submitting a notification lawfully imposed sanction for infringement of legislation in the area of waste management. Penalties for illegal shipments of waste are set out in § 66 and 69 of Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll.; illegal shipment constitutes a criminal offence. The Czech Environmental Inspectorate imposes a fine of up to CZK 50 000 000 on natural person authorized to do business or legal entity who violates obligations for transboundary movement of waste laid down by

	Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No. 1013/2006 or Act on Waste (Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., § 66 para. 4 (g)). Whoever, even through negligence, breach legislation governing waste management that ships transboundary the waste without notification or consent of the competent public authority, or in such notification or application for consent or associated documentation provides false or grossly distorted information or conceals material information shall be punished with imprisonment of up to one year or prohibition of activities. Whoever, even through negligence, contrary to legislation places, plants, ships or otherwise manages the waste, causing damage to or endangering the environment, the remedy of which incurs significant costs, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years or prohibition of activities. The offender shall be punished with imprisonment for six months to three years or prohibition of activities if he commits the above offence as a member of an organized group, or gains from such a crime substantial benefit for himself or for another or he commits such an offence again. Imprisonment of one to five years or a fine will be imposed on an offender if he gains from the aforementioned act large-scale benefit for himself or for another, or where the act concerns hazardous waste (Act No. 40/2009 Coll., the Criminal Code, § 298).
Denmark 2013-2015	The Danish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducts border control in cooperation with the Police, Customs and Municipalities.
Estonia 2013-2015	According to the national Waste Act, regular supervision of the waste-related activities of registered waste handlers and producers of hazardous waste shall be exercised. The transboundary movement of hazardous waste or other waste subject to international control without the corresponding permit or in violation of the requirements of the permit or without annex VII is punishable by a fine of up to 300 euros. The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 32 000 euros.
Finland 2013-2015	According to the Environmental Protection Act (257/2014) chapter 3, section 21, the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment steers and promotes the execution of duties referred to in provisions issued in this Act and under it, enforces these provisions and exercises its right to defend public environmental interests in decision-making based on this Act. According to the Waste Act (646/2011) section 22 the Finnish Environment Institute is the Competent Authority referred to in the Waste Shipment Regulation, and is responsible for cooperation with other Competent Authorities in the supervision of transboundary shipments of waste. Each Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment (15 centres) directs and promotes the management of duties referred to in the Waste Act and in the provisions issued thereunder. According to the Waste Act section 25 the Finnish Environment Institute

	shall supervise compliance with provisions concerning transboundary shipments of waste. The role of customs is issued in section 117: Customs must, when necessary, stop any transboundary shipment of waste that is in violation of the requirements laid down in the Waste Shipment Regulation or the Waste Act, and must provide notification on the matter to the Finnish Environment Institute, which will decide on further measures. The liability to penalty is regulated both by the Criminal Code of Finland (39/1889, latest amended by 1211/2015) chapter 48, section 1(3) and section 2 and by the Waste Act section 147(18). Moreover according to the Waste Act sections 131 – 133 the supervisory authority may impose a penalty payment for negligence for certain acts of negligence. According to the Criminal Code of Finland chapter 48, section 1(3) a person who, intentionally or through gross negligence, imports or exports waste or transports waste through the territory of Finland in violation of the Waste Act or a provision or specific order based on the Waste Act or Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipment of wastes so that the act is conducive to causing contamination of the environment, other corresponding environmental despoliation or littering or a health hazard, shall be sentenced for impairment of the environment to a fine or to imprisonment for at most two years. If the offence is committed in violation of an order or a prohibition of an authority, as issued because of an illegal waste shipment and the offence is aggravated also when assessed as a whole, the offender shall be sentenced for aggravated impairment of the environment to imprisonment for at least four months and at most six years according to the Criminal Code chapter 48, section 2. According to Waste Act section 147 whosoever deliberately or through gross negligence, in a manner other than that described above (Criminal Code of Finland, chapter 48) imports to or exports waste from another country, or transfers waste, via Finnish territory in violation of this the Waste Act or a provision issued thereunder, or an order regarding an individual case, or the Waste Shipment Regulation, shall be fined for violation of the Waste Act, unless a more severe punishment is provided for elsewhere in law.
France 2013-2015	The Office for the fight against the Environmental damage and for Public Health (OCLAESP) is competent in the fight against infringements related to the environment and the public health. This authority can carry out on its own initiative checks on waste shipments whenever the circumstances require these controls (Decree No. 2004-612 of 24 June 2004 establishing the OCLAESP). The customs authorities regularly carry out checks on waste shipments under the customs law (the Customs Code: Articles 38, 414, 426 (customs offenses), Article 266 (provisions on the general tax on the polluting activities applicable to the waste exported), Article 40 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The Competent Authorities also carry out administrative checks on the

	waste treatment facilities under the legislation on the classified installations for the protection of the environment (Code of the Environment - Book No V on the prevention of the pollution, the risks and the nuisances - Articles L 511-1 and L 514-5, Articles R 512 -56 to 512-66 and Article R 541-45). Specific provisions applicable to waste shipments include: Penalties: the Code of the Environment: the Article L 541-46 11 (misdemeanour with a penalty of 2 years of imprisonment and a fine (€75,000) and the Articles R 541-83 and R 541-84 (contraventions)). Administrative penalties: the Code of the Environment: the Article L 541-40 (Book V, Title IV, Chapter I, Section 4 on the shipments of waste, including administrative fines for the lack of financial guarantees).
Germany 2013-2015	The control of shipments of waste is regulated by Article 11 of the Waste Shipment Act. •Article 11 (1) Obligation of the authorities of the federal states regarding inspections of facilities and companies; •Article 11 (2) Obligation of the authorities of the federal states on spot checks of waste shipments; Participation of customs and the Federal Agency for Traffic of Goods; •Article 11 (3) Information of the Competent Authorities; •Article 11 (4) Competence for measures for safe storage until the decision for further action has been taken; •Article 11 (5) Feasibility of securing the waste until elimination of faults or until safe storage; and •Article 18 of the Waste Shipment Act and the Ordinance on fines for waste shipments contains provisions on fines regarding waste shipments. The illegal shipment of waste is a criminal offense pursuant to Article 326 (2) of the Penal Code and is punished with imprisonment of up to three years or a fine. If grave environmental damage has been caused, the imprisonment may be to 10 years pursuant to Article 330 of the Penal Code. The attempt to ship waste illegally is also punishable.
Greece 2013-2015	Illegal shipments of waste are dealt with in several provisions of National Law 1650/1986 on environment protection, JMD 13588/725/2006 on hazardous waste management, JMD 50910/2727/2003 on non-hazardous waste management, National Law 4014/2011 on environmental permitting and National Law 4042/2012, transposing Directives 2008/99 and 2008/98. More specifically, Article 14 of JMD 13588/725/2006 and Article 14 of JMD 50910/2727/2003 provide the regulatory framework for the conduction of regular and random inspections on waste (hazardous and non-hazardous) management companies, and therefore on companies that collect and transport waste. In addition, according to Article 57 of Law 4042/2012, the Environmental Inspectorate and the Customs are responsible for spot checks on shipments of waste.

	The penalties imposed in cases of illegal shipments (as a subset of waste collection and transport activity) are divided into the following three categories: i) criminal penalties, dealt with in Articles: 28 of National Law 1650/1986, as amended by Article 7 of Law 4042/2012, 17 of JMD 13588/725/2006, 15 of JMD 50910/2727/2003; ii) administrative penalties, dealt with in Articles 30 of National Law 1650/1986, 17 of JMD 13588/725/2006, 15 of JMD 50910/2727/2003 , 21 of National Law 4014/2011 and 37 of National Law 4042/2012; and iii) penalties arising from liability for damage to third parties, dealt with in Articles 29 of National Law 1650/1986, 17 of JMD 13588/725/2006, 15 of JMD 50910/2727/2003.
Hungary 2013	Regular inspections are carried out by the Competent Authority involving customs (and sometimes the police) • Government Decree No. 180/2007 (VII. 3) on transboundary shipment of waste; • Government Decree No. 271/2001 (XII. 21) on waste management fine • Act IV of 1978 on Criminal Code; and • Act IV of 1959 on Civil Code.
Hungary 2014	Hungary's 2014 response was identical to its 2013 response, with the addition of: • Act CXL of 2004 on the general rules of administrative proceedings and services.
Hungary 2015	Regular inspections are carried out by the competent authority involving customs (and sometimes the police) • Governmental Decree No. 180/2007 (VII. 3.) on transboundary shipment of waste; • Governmental Decree No. 271/2001 (XII. 21.) on waste management fine; • Act C of 2012 on Criminal Code; • Act V of 2013 on Civil Code; and • Act CXL of 2004 on the general rules of administrative proceedings and services.
Ireland 2013-2015	The export, import and transit of waste shipments are regulated under S.I. No. 419 of 2007 Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2007. These Regulations gave effect to provisions contained in Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on transfrontier shipments of waste, which sets out notification procedures, specifies revised waste listings and strengthens enforcement provisions in relation to waste movements within, into and out of the EU. All transfrontier shipments of waste originating in the State, that are subject to the prior written notification procedures must be notified to and through Dublin City Council at the National TFS Office established to implement and enforce the Regulations.

Italy 2013-2015	Most of the illegal shipments regard waste not included in Annex III of WSR which are accompanied by Annex VII (art. 18 of WSR) instead of the prior written notification. In other cases, wastes listed in Annex III of WSR are shipped as non-waste. Illegal shipments are usually detected during the ordinary activities of control made by competent authorities of control such as Carabinieri, Polizia, Guardia di Finanza, Corpo Forestale dello stato, Dogane, and Capitanerie di Porto. Illegal shipments are penalised by Legislative Decree 152/2006: Art 259 provides for illegal shipments of waste, according to Regulation EC 1013/2006, a fine from 1,550 up to 26,000 Euro and the imprisonment up to two years. This punishment can be increased in case of shipment of hazardous waste. The sentence of the Judiciary competent Authority always provides the confiscation of the means of transport. Art. 260 provides the imprisonment from one up to six years (plus extra penalties pursuant to articles 28, 30, 32-bis, 32-ter and 33 of the Penal Code) for whomever is a part of criminal organizations that systematically carry out illegal commerce, import, export, transport and management of a huge amount of waste. In case of radioactive waste the imprisonment is from three up to eight years. The sentence of the Judiciary competent Authority always provides the confiscation of the means of transport and the environmental clean-up.
Latvia 2014-2015	• Illegal waste shipments are prevented by carrying out supervision and inspections of companies involved in waste management. Illegal waste shipments can be detected during administrative checks (documents, statistics submitted by company) and during inspections (thematic, complex or based on received complain). The prevention of illegal waste shipments is ensured also by setting proper conditions in environmental permits to promote effective control of companies and waste streams. • According to Article 99 (3) of the Criminal Law for a person who commits the importation of waste into the territory of Latvia or the transit traffic thereof through the territory of Latvia in violation of provisions, if substantial harm has been caused thereby to the environment, human health or property or economic interests, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term up to five years or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine; • According to Article 75 of Latvian Administrative Violation Code in the case of the violation of the regulations regarding waste management or the regulations regarding transfrontier (international) carriage of waste – a fine shall be imposed on natural persons from 70 euro up to 1000 euro, with the confiscation of the vehicles or equipment used in committing of the violation or without confiscation, but for legal persons – from 280 euro up to 2100 euro, with the confiscation of the vehicles or equipment used in committing of the violation or without confiscation.
Lithuania 2013-2015	The prevention and detection of the illegal shipments of waste are executed according to the Law on State Control of Environmental

	Protection and Rules by issuing permissions, executing inspections and through spot checks. Illegal shipments are detected by REPD and the Lithuanian customs department. The penalty system is specified in the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania and the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania. The environmental protection officers (in some cases prescribed by law - customs officers and other State officers) shall have the right to impose penalties against environment violations according to the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania. Pre-trial investigation and prosecution of criminal cases on behalf of the State is organized and directed by prosecutors, including cases related to illegal shipments of waste (including hazardous waste) through the borders of the Republic of Lithuania.
Luxembourg 2013-2015	Illegal shipments are detected through road checks which are regularly done. The illegal shipments are penalised under the provisions of the waste law of June 21st March 2012.
Malta 2015	During 2015, illegal traffic of waste was prohibited and penalised under the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2011 (LN285/11). The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2011 (LN285/11) states that the provisions contained in Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste shall mutatis mutandis apply. Therefore, the Competent Authority shall have the power to conduct both regular and random inspections of sites, facilities and cargo, and to seize the shipments of hazardous wastes or other wastes that are the subject of illegal trafficking. In the case of an illegal transboundary movement of waste to another country as a result of conduct on the part of the exporter / generator, the exporter/generator shall ensure that the wastes are taken back, or the Competent Authority will take them back at the expense of the exporter/generator. Moreover, it states that, in the case of illegally transboundary movement to/from Malta as a result of the conduct on the part of the importer/exporter or of the disposer, besides ensuring the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, the exporter/generator shall be subject to a penalty, and may also have to pay the appropriate sum to the Competent Authority in order to ensure the environmentally sound disposal of the imported / exported hazardous wastes or other wastes. First time offenders shall be fined no less than EUR 1,170 but no more than EUR 4,660. On a second or subsequent conviction, offenders will be fined no less than EUR 2,330 and no more than EUR 4,660, and/or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.
Netherlands 2013-2015	Every four years the Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate does a risk analysis to determine which themes and targets require special attention. Based on behaviour, risk factors, changes in legislation and policy

	priorities choices are made. The prevention of illegal shipments is done through the provision. For this there are meetings with the organisations, information is made available on government websites and leaflets are made available for special target groups. Inspections at sites, in seaports, on inland waterways and roads are done both on the basis of information guided enforcement (risk waste streams, companies, compliance behaviour) and on the basis of random samples. Inspections can be both administrative and object focused (inspection of composition). When an infringement is clear the type of intervention depends on the kind of infringement and the specific circumstances: a warning, a (administrative) fine, a financial penalty (as means to take back the waste or to prevent a repetition of the infringement) or a police report with penal prosecution. The size of the fine or penalty depends on the specific circumstances. Also given consents can be withdrawn or new notifications can be refused by the Inspectorate. With companies that are in compliance with the waste shipment regulation and other legislation which also have a management quality system, the government is inclined to make an agreement to control the company less frequent or only through an audit. For a successful intervention it is important to uphold the knowledge level. On a yearly basis the Inspectorate decides on a schooling plan for its employees. The Customs and the police prepare their own schooling facilities for the WSR. Finally the Inspectorate organises every year regional meeting days for experts of the different services to share their experiences and to learn from each other. Given the importance of the (inter)national collaboration the Inspectorate has established a special Incident room (registration and information desk) for enforcement services which can be reached 24/7. A part of the international cooperation within IMPEL the Inspectorate has bilateral agreements with the surrounding countries Belgium, Germany and the UK and with China as the most important country of destination for green listed waste.
Poland 2013-2015	PREVENTION AND DETECTION The activities were carried out by a number of authorised national authorities. The Environmental Protection Inspectorate checked waste treatment facilities, including those for imported or exported waste, and initiated joint inspections with other services. Joint inspections of international shipments took place, mainly: • at border crossings: checks carried out by officers of the Border Guard or Customs Service at border crossings at the EU's external borders, including seaports, in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Inspectorate; and • on national roads and in border areas (EU internal borders), carried out by officials at the Road Transport Inspectorate, mobile units of the Customs Service, Border Guards and police, in cooperation with the

	Environmental Protection Inspectorate. PUNISHMENT In Poland the following pieces of legislation and Articles within them are relevant with regards to punishments related to the illegal shipment of waste: The Waste (International Transport) Act of 29 June 2007 Chapter 8, Penal provisions: Any person who, contrary to his obligations, fails to execute a decision ordering the return of imported waste to the country of dispatch or determining how that waste must be disposed of in the territory of the country, shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment or a fine. Chapter 9, Fines: Illegal importation into or export from Poland of waste shall be subject to a fine of between 50 000 PLN and 300 000 PLN. Chapter 9 of the Act also imposes penalties for violations of permit conditions for legitimate movements of waste of between 30 000 PLN and 150 000 PLN. The Penal Code Act of 6 June 1997 Article 183: 1) Any person who, contrary to the provisions of law, stores, removes, processes, recovers or disposes of waste or substances under such conditions or in such a way that it could endanger the life or health of several persons or cause the destruction of plant or animal life on a large scale shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of between three months and five years. 2) Any person who, contrary to the provisions of law, import substances which threaten the environment, shall be liable to the same punishment. 3) Any person who, contrary to his obligations, permits another person to commit an act referred to in Section 1, 2 and 4, shall also be subject to the penalty referred to in Section. 4) Any person who, contrary to the provisions of law, imports or exports waste, shall be liable to the penalty referred to in Section 1. 5) Any person who, without the required notification or permission, or contrary to the permit conditions, imports or exports hazardous waste, shall be punishable by a term of imprisonment of between six months and eight years. 6) If the person committing the acts referred to in Section 1-5 acted unintentionally, he shall be liable to a fine, non-custodial measures or imprisonment of up to two years.
Portugal 2013-2015	Illegal shipments of waste are prevented through information/awareness measures to the notifiers and persons who arranges the shipment and

	detected through several annual inspections on shipments of waste. Illegal shipments are penalised pursuant to Article 9 of “Decreto-Lei nº 45/2008 de 11 de março de 2008”, which provides for offences punishable by a fine, and Article 10, which provides for the application of additional penalties to certain offences.
Romania 2014	Romania applies the provisions of Decision no.788/2007, with subsequent amendments, regarding establishing measures for applying the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006, with subsequent amendments (art. 6 and art. 9). Also, the Law no.101/2011 for preventing and punishing acts regarding environmental degradation transposes Directive 2008/99/EC with regards to the protection of the environment through criminal law.
Romania 2015	Romania applies the provisions of Decision no.788/2007, with subsequent amendments, regarding establishing measures for applying the provisions of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006, with subsequent amendments (art. 6 and art. 9).
Slovakia 2013-2015	There is close co-operation between Slovak Environmental Inspection, customs authorities and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic for the detection of illegal shipments. According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended, Article 69: (a) - Slovak Environmental Inspection is a state supervision body in waste management, and (d) - Slovak Environmental Inspection is authorized to carry out inspections of documents related to the transboundary movements of waste by special regulations. (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply) and by this Act, to execute physical inspection of waste, to sample and analyse waste samples namely on-site of waste generation, in a notifier, in a consignee of waste, at the border checkpoints and throughout the whole territory of the Slovak Republic. Article 72 c) of the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended deals with the performance of the customs authorities that are associated with transboundary shipments of waste: (1) Customs authority and customs criminal authority concerning waste shipment inspect whether: a) waste is accompanying by documents under special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA

to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply);

b) transported goods that is without accompanying documents requested by special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply) is not a waste;

c) waste shipment is not in contrariety to special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply); and

d) transported waste is in conformity with attached documents.

(2) In controlling the customs authority and customs criminal authority are authorized to stop the vehicles, to order the shut down of the vehicle at the appropriate place, to inspect documents, transported waste, to take samples and analyses and take photo documentation.

(3) If the customs authority or customs criminal authority finds that waste shipment is illegal shipment under special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply) or waste shipment is carried out in contravention with the permit, order the suspension of transport and temporarily shut down of the vehicle.

(4) If the customs authority or customs criminal authority finds a violation of special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply) in transboundary movement of wastes shall immediately inform the Ministry and Inspection. Ministry or Inspection determines to the carrier a place on immobilization of the vehicle until its take-back by special regulation (Articles 22 to 25 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended).

	(5) Costs associated with driving the vehicle at the place designated pursuant to para 4, vehicle parking and possibly trans-loading, storage or other handling of waste shall be borne by the carrier. Ministry, inspection and customs authorities are not liable for damage caused by carrier, which occurred as a result of immobilization of the vehicle pursuant to para 4. According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended, Article 78 (3) a fine up to 165969.59 € shall be imposed by the competent state administration authority in waste management to a legal entity or an individual – entrepreneur that (a) performs shipment in conflict with the fourth part of the Waste Act [Article 18 para 3 (d)], and (h) violates duties stipulated by special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended, Regulation (EC) No. 1418/2007 2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply) for transboundary shipments of waste and does not fulfil determined conditions given in the permit issued by the Ministry pursuant to the special regulations (Article 9 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste an amended). (n) violates the prohibition according to Article 18 para 4 s) or t). According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended, Article 80 (1) an offence is committed by a person who: e) performs illegal transboundary movement of waste/performs transboundary movement of waste in a manner contrary to Act on Waste [§ 18 para 4 (d)].
Slovenia 2013-2015	National legislation: Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste (OJ RS no. 71/2007); entry into force 2007. Preventing and detecting illegal shipments: routine and non-routine inspections of companies, carriers, obtaining information from environmental agency, customs and police, spot checks involving Inspectorate, Agency, Customs and the Police. Penalising: penalty for companies from €10,000 to €40,000; for responsible person of company from €1,500 to €4,000; for individuals from €800 to €1,200.
Spain 2013-2014	Illegal waste shipments are monitored as provided for in Law 22/2011 of 28 July on Waste and Contaminated Soils and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste. In la Comunidad de Madrid, they are controlled also by Law 5/2003 of March 20 of Waste of the Comunidad de Madrid, and the Regulation approved by Royal Decree 833/1988, of 20 July.
Spain *	The Autonomous Community of Andalusia has provided information on illicit waste traffic. In addition, the Autonomous Community of the Canary

2015	Islands has reported an attempt to illegally transfer RAEs to the African continent. The State establishes the bases of responsibility, vigilance, inspection, control and sanctioning regime in Title VII of Law 22/2011, of July 28, on waste and contaminated soils. Specifically in articles 42, 43 and 44 of its Chapter I (Responsibility, monitoring, inspection and control), and in articles 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 of its Chapter II (Sanctioning Regime). It has also developed regulations in this regard through Royal Decree 180/2015, which regulates the transfer of waste within the territory of the State. The surveillance and control systems are those previously indicated. The sanctions are processed through the respective autonomous services with competences in the matter, in addition to the General Directorate of Quality and Environmental Evaluation and Natural Environment of the MAPAMA and the Service of Protection of Nature (SEPRONA), of the Civil Guard in the framework of their competences. Regarding this section, the Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands refers the following: There has been an attempt to illegally transfer RAEs to the African continent that has been brought to the attention of MAPAMA (the competent body in this type of transfers) by the Agency for the Protection of the Urban and Natural Environment (Expte RP 16/15). The customs authorities carry out some consultation (by telephone or email), regarding containers that are intended to be sent to African countries containing mainly EAs, according to the owner but which, through a visual examination, by their form of packaging and stowage, could be considered RAEs. Our response is that in such cases it is appropriate to apply Directive 2012/19 / EU, of 4 July, on waste electrical and electronic equipment, which in Annex VI establishes the minimum requirements for shipments, and that in case of not verifying the conditions, the authorities will understand that a waste should be considered.
Sweden 2013-2015	The supervision and operative control in this area is conducted by regional environmentally authorities in Sweden (County Administrative Boards, and partly by Municipalities). The controls and inspections are undertaken partly on waste sites and facilities. At the border the County Administrative Boards collaborates with particularly the customs and the police with the supervision. At the border transport is often discovered and selected by the customs from their declaration system. The customs maybe have become suspicious of the declaration in their system in some way, or have put a block on some special company or suspicious waste stream, such as refrigerators to third countries. Sweden introduced new criminal provisions in May 2010, where attempted crime is included. There are also some sanction charges on lesser offenses of a more administrative nature. They have a national coordination group with various relevant Swedish authorities (EPA, Regional Authorities, Customs, National Police, Coast

	Guard, Coast Guard, etc.) where they work with questions on how to improve and get a more effective supervision related to transboundary movement of waste in Sweden. Since 2012 they have developed an action plan within the national group for the area and update this plan regularly. We will develop this plan to be an inspections plan from 1 January 2017 according to new Art 50 of 1013/2006. There are also several regional coordination groups working with inspections and controls on shipments of waste.
United Kingdom 2013-2015	The Environment Agency takes an intelligence led approach to the detection and inspection of illegal shipments focussing on specific problematic waste streams. Some enforcement activity occurs in transit, at roadsides and at ports. Further prevention work is carried out through considerable attention to the provision of easily understood guidance on a variety of topics and a customer focussed approach to enquiries received in the organisation. There is a web-based 'Waste Export Controls Tool' which allows anyone involved in exports of waste to determine the procedures that apply to the export of specific wastes destined for specific countries. Where illegal shipments occur these are enforced using powers provided by the Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. This Regulation confers certain powers upon Competent Authorities to obtain information, stop movements, prohibit activities and seize waste in order to aid the investigation and enforcement against illegal traffic of waste. UK Customs are also provided with powers to detain waste. Where the investigations result in prosecution, the offences, defences and penalties are provided by the above Regulation. In 2013-2015 the intelligence led enforcement approach has seen a continued focus on identifying and stopping illegal shipments of waste. They continue to work with law enforcement partners and other Competent Authorities through a variety of formal and informal networks which include the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (TFS) cluster of the European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL), Interpol and the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE) and have contributed to a variety of enforcement projects focussed on collaborative inspection work, building the capacity of enforcement staff in developing countries and sharing intelligence. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) received and checked all Annex VII forms for exports of green waste. The NIEA continue to maintain a presence at the portal frontiers. Any wastes awaiting export which did not conform to the requirements of Waste Shipments Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 were prohibited from moving and the relevant enforcement action taken. The NIEA also maintain a strong presence at producers/exporters of waste, with the aim of preventing illegal activity. The Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) uses an intelligence-led approach to prevent illegal shipments of waste. This allows SEPA to

	stop such shipments at sites of loading or transit points such as ports. The main focus is on the export of waste from household origins and waste electrical and electronic equipment. Annex VII forms for the export of green waste are also checked. They continue to work with their partners in the INECE and IMPEL-TFS networks and are involved in WCO operations, such as Operation Demeter, in conjunction with local and national customs and border staff.
United Kingdom 2014	WALES: Natural Resources Wales (NRW) became the designated Competent Authority (CA) for TFS matters in Wales from 1st May 2014; prior to this the Environment Agency was the CA for both England and Wales. In 2014 NRW was largely 'reactive' in responding to identified non-compliant / illegal waste exports that were discovered by other parties / authorities. So for example, any non-compliant loads identified at UK ports of exit (and by other CA's elsewhere) which had been loaded in Wales were investigated by NRW officers and an enforcement response then pursued as appropriate. NRW does not have access to shipping manifest information and will need to build up our own intel picture over time. There are no significant shipping container movements through Welsh ports. NRW participates in the 'Enforcement Actions' IMPEL project. Some spot checks were made in conjunction with police at the port of Pembroke (ferry crossing point to Ireland) looking at dropped trailers awaiting pickup. Checks were made that the necessary waste transfer (TFS) paperwork was present for any waste cargoes seen. In 2014 a major export of steel making by-product was stopped in China, potentially facing an order for repatriation back to Wales. Many discussions were held about this.
United Kingdom	WALES: NRW participates in the IMPEL / EC supported 'Enforcement Actions' project (reporting TFS compliance inspections completed periodically). In 2015 NRW took part in co-ordinated inspections (involving other UK & EU CA's) at SW Wales ports over 2 days to check compliance of waste cargoes moving between Wales and Ireland. Otherwise NRW is generally responding reactively to any TFS non-compliances seen outside Wales and reported to NRW. In 2015 a major incident involving earlier exports (during 2013) of 'iron fines' material to China required NRW response to arrange repatriation of some of this material that had been stopped by Chinese authorities. There are only minimal shipping container movements through Welsh ports (between Ireland and Wales). Most, if not all 'deep-sea' exports will usually travel through English ports over which NRW has no jurisdiction. NRW therefore works with colleagues in the other UK CA's when and where non-compliance involving wastes arising from Wales are identified, e.g. port inspections by EA officers identifying non-compliant waste load from Wales. NRW will investigate such incidents and pursue appropriate enforcement actions against confirmed illegal activity.

Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).

4.3.7 Questions 12 & 13 - Information on Spot Checks on Shipments of Waste or on the Related Recovery or Disposal

27 Member States provided some form of information relating to spot checks carried out on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal (in relation to **Article 50 (2)**) across all three years of the reporting period. **One Member State (Luxembourg)** provided information for 2013, but not for 2014 or 2015, for the reason that no inspections were made in these years due to legal problems.

Numbers of spot checks vary greatly, with some Member States carrying out several thousands in a year (such as **Germany**), several hundred (such as **Ireland**) or fewer than one hundred (such as **Croatia**). The responses below give an account of where different Member States target their enforcement and the level of enforcement undertaken. It should be noted that different Member States define 'spot check' differently, making a direct comparison of the reported figures problematic.

Table 5-9: Questions 12 & 13 - Information on Spot Checks on Shipments of Waste or on the Related Recovery or Disposal

Member State	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2013	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> • Inspections of shipments: 2 major inspections. • Additionally, 18 operational controls, 8 border controls (1-day), 4 border controls (several days). • Report Federal Ministry of Finance, a total of 170 x organ mandates by Customs, (between € 40, - and € 120, -). • Report Federal Ministry of the Interior, a total of 104 organ mandates by police (between € 40, - and € 120, -).
Austria* 2014	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> • BMLFUW carried out 27 day checks at the border and at road checkpoints. • In addition, 22 operational inspections were carried out by the BMLFUW. • Regular independent checks by customs and police in the context of goods controls (customs) and transport controls (ADR, driving times, etc. - police)
Austria* 2015	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> • The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management carried out a total of 36 days of border and roadside checkpoints in 2015, involving employees of the Federal Environmental Agency, customs and police.14 additional operating controls. • In addition, 28 operational inspections were carried out by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management BMLFUW. • Regular independent checks by customs and police in the context of goods controls (customs) and transport controls (ADR, driving times, etc. - police).
Belgium 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal and number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> Customs: 988 road checks by the motor brigades, 926 inspections carried out as a result of the selections of declarations based on the risk of 'waste' (this includes 108 non-compliant consignments concerning customs-technical violations such as removal without verification, no declaration of goods). Police Services, Federal Environment Inspection: 320 import controls of which, 502 export controls, 819 transit controls. In total, 1641 inspections were carried out in which 320 violations were detected (19%).

	Flemish region: 111 controlled container lots via port and road controls, 174 controlled road transports in cooperation with the police (also included in the figures above), 187 company checks via chain supervision, 115 company inspections at waste processors and 22 company inspections at sludge processors. A total of 462 samples were carried out, of which 44 alleged illegal shipments were detected in the framework of the WSR. See also in table 5. Brussels Capital Region: According to art. 50, 113 samples were taken at the place of dispatch, at the producer, keeper or notifier: • 67 companies were audited with regard to chain supervision (traceability of waste, waste registers). • 46 companies that sort and / or process waste are checked. • In 4 of these companies, an illegal shipment of waste was identified. Wallonia Region: Application and compliance with Regulation 1013/2006 in Wallonia is ensured - by roadside checks in collaboration with the police services - by the targeted control of companies involved in waste management - by verifications of waste disposal the framework of the usual inspections of Walloon companies.
Belgium 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal and number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> Customs: Total: 1,771 checks were conducted at the place of dispatch, (1,279 road checks by road patrols, 420 checks resulting from a selection of reports on the basis of the 'waste' risk. Police, Federal Environmental Inspectorate and Pollution Suppression Unit: 1,308 on spot checks (382 inspections upon import 266 inspections upon export and 660 transit inspections). Flemish Region: Total: 776 checks were conducted at the place of dispatch. Brussels Capital Region: Under Article 50, 130 checks were conducted at the place of dispatch or on the premises of the producer, holder or notifier:

	• 76 companies were inspected as part of whole-chain monitoring (waste traceability, waste records). • 54 companies were inspected in connection with waste processing (waste sorters and processors). • Illegal shipments of waste were found in one case. Wallonia Region : Application and compliance with Regulation 1013/2006 in Wallonia is ensured - by roadside checks in collaboration with the police services - by the targeted control of companies involved in waste management - by verifications of waste disposal the framework of the usual inspections of Walloon companies.
Belgium 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal and number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> Customs: Total: 3,113 samples (689 road checks by the motor brigades, 2,424 inspections carried out as a result of the selections of declarations based on the risk of 'waste'). Police services: Total: 832 samples (192 import controls, 241 export controls, 399 transit controls). Flemish region: total: 1,779 samples Brussels Capital Region: According to art. 50, 130 samples were taken at the place of dispatch, at the producer, container or notifier: • 70 companies were audited with regard to chain supervision (traceability of waste, waste registers). • 60 companies that sort and / or process waste are checked. • At three of these companies an illegal shipment of waste was identified. Wallonia Region: Application and compliance with Regulation 1013/2006 in Wallonia is ensured - by roadside checks in collaboration with the police services - by the targeted control of companies involved in waste management - by verifications of waste disposal the framework of the usual inspections of Walloon companies.

Bulgaria 2013	Local environmental authorities perform checks at waste treatment facilities on regular basis, while customs, border police and transport authorities perform checks of waste shipments as part of their routine, day-to-day activities. The Ministry of Environment and Water as competent authority for implementing Regulation 1013/2006 organises and participates in planned inspections of waste shipments. The planned inspections usually last from two to four days and are conducted in ports or at the borders together with the competent authorities of the neighbouring countries. The ministry also participates in inspections at the related recovery facilities.
Bulgaria 2014	Local environmental authorities perform checks at waste treatment facilities on regular basis, while customs, border police and transport authorities perform checks of waste shipments as part of their routine, day-to-day activities. The Ministry of Environment and Water as competent authority for implementing Regulation 1013/2006 organises and participates in planned inspections of waste shipments. The planned inspections are conducted at the related recovery facilities, in ports or on the road together with all enforcement bodies. In 2014 the ministry participated in 4 inspections at related recovery sites, in 4 shipment inspections on road and in one port inspection.
Bulgaria 2015	Local environmental authorities perform checks at waste treatment facilities on regular basis and customs, border police and transport authorities perform checks of waste shipments as part of their routine, day-to-day activities. The Ministry of Environment and Water as competent authority for implementing Regulation 1013/2006 organises and participates in planned common inspections of waste shipments. The planned inspections are conducted together with the enforcement bodies at related recovery facilities, in ports or at the national border crossing points. In 2015 the ministry organised and participated in a two-day inspection campaign at the Greek-Bulgarian border together with environmental authorities, border police and customs. During the first day of the inspection a total of 317 trucks and 35 minibuses entering Bulgaria were inspected (documentary check and visual inspection) and about 200 outgoing vehicles were subject to a documentary check, while physical inspection of the outgoing loadings took place on selection basis. During the second day a total of 235 trucks and 12 minibuses entering Bulgaria were inspected (documentary check and visual inspection). The ministry also participated in several follow-up inspections at related recovery sites together with the environmental authorities.
Croatia 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 79 checks</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 12</i>

	illegal shipments; environmental inspection submitted 4 indictment proposals <i>Additional remarks:</i> Regular inspections were carried out exclusively during the working hours, in the morning, which had the effect of significantly lowering number of vehicles that were checked in relation to the year 2011.
Croatia 2014	During 2014 inspectional spot checks were done on 12 road border crossings, in 3 harbours, on 1 railway border crossing, in 4 customs offices and in 38 legal persons that are involved in transboundary shipments of waste. There were 112 inspection supervisions in total – 93 regular and 19 extraordinary, there were checked 126 road vehicles, 1 train and 4 ship containers. 3 spot checks were done in joint actions with Slovenian colleagues. Due to irregularities inspectors issued 12 decisions in which they mostly ordered prohibition of transport of waste not subject to notification procedure. There were also 8 indictment proposals. <i>Additional remarks:</i> Regular inspections were carried out exclusively during the working hours, in the morning, which resulted in the rather low number of infringements detected.
Croatia 2015	During 2015 inspectional spot checks were done on 13 road border crossings, in 1 harbour, on 1 railway border crossing, in 2 customs offices and in 39 legal persons that are involved in transboundary shipments of waste. There were 106 inspection supervisions in total – 86 regular and 20 extraordinary, there were checked 280 vehicles. 3 spot checks were done in joint actions with Slovenian colleagues. Due to irregularities inspectors issued 1 decision on prohibition of waste transport. There were also 2 indictment proposals. <i>Additional remarks:</i> Regular inspections were carried out exclusively during the working hours, in the morning, which resulted in the rather low number of infringements detected.
Cyprus 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> The number of checks (paperwork and physical examination) was 165. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 50 <i>Additional remarks:</i> 49 cases were related with missing documents (Annex VII for non-Hazardous Wastes or contract between exporter and importer). One case concerned import of wastewaters from China that originally were declared as used cooking oils.
Cyprus	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> The number of checks (paperwork and physical examination) was

2014	211. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 24</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> - 21 cases were related with missing documents (Annex VII for non-Hazardous Wastes or contract between exporter and importer) and/or missing information. - One case concerned import of wastewaters from China that originally were declared as used cooking oils. - Two cases concerned the export of waste paper from Cyprus to India that was not accepted from recovery facility.
Cyprus 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> The number of checks (paperwork and physical examination) was 149. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 12</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> - 10 cases were related with missing documents (Annex VII for non-Hazardous Wastes or contract between exporter and importer) and/or missing information. - One case concerned export of ELVs to Egypt. Shipment detected in Limassol Port and stopped. - One case concerned the export of waste paper from Cyprus to India that was not accepted from recovery facility and re-exported to Greece.
Czech Republic 2013	Checks during transport (international and domestic) carried out by the customs authorities and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and checks carried out in cooperation with all inspecting authorities during joint international events (the total number of vehicles checked */of which found violations): 392/2 Checks during customs procedure that related to shipment of waste (the total number of consignments checked/of which found violations): 15/3 Checks enterprises and facilities related to transboundary movement of waste carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (the number of checks in facilities/of which found violations): 4/1 <i>* It is not recorded how many vehicles transported waste.</i>
Czech Republic 2014	Checks during transport (international and domestic) carried out by the customs authorities and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and checks carried out in cooperation with all inspecting authorities during joint international events (the total number of vehicles checked */of which found violations): 469/10 Checks during customs procedure that related to shipment of waste (the total number of consignments checked/of which found violations): 17/5 Checks enterprises and facilities related to transboundary movement of

	waste carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (the number of checks in facilities/of which found violations): 6/4 <i>* It is not recorded how many vehicles transported waste.</i>
Czech Republic 2015	Checks during transport (international and domestic) carried out by the customs authorities and the Czech Environmental Inspectorate in cooperation with the Police of the Czech Republic and checks carried out in cooperation with all inspecting authorities during joint international events (the total number of vehicles checked */of which found violations): 458/16 Checks during customs procedure that related to shipment of waste (the total number of consignments checked/of which found violations): 36/2 Checks enterprises and facilities related to transboundary movement of waste carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (the number of checks in facilities/of which found violations): 11/9 <i>* It is not recorded how many vehicles transported waste.</i>
Denmark 2013	In 2013 the Danish EPA held 11 border controls where 146 trucks were checked.
Denmark 2014	In 2014 the Danish EPA held 13 border controls where 246 trucks were checked.
Denmark 2015	In 2015 the Danish EPA held 14 border controls where 315 trucks were checked.
Estonia 2013-2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 53</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i>
Estonia 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 50</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i>
Finland 2013-2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Harbour / road inspections: 1 Company inspections: 1 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> Checks on containers in harbours are made based on risk analysis by customs in co-operation with Finnish Environment Institute. Containers are unloaded and checked if needed. In most cases the exporter is allowed to reload the container after the items classified as waste have been removed and packing has been sufficient.
Finland	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i>

2015	Harbour / road inspections: 2 Company inspections: 18 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> Checks on containers in harbours are made based on risk analysis by customs in co-operation with Finnish Environment Institute. Containers are unloaded and checked if needed. In most cases the exporter is allowed to reload the container after the items classified as waste have been removed and packing has been sufficient.
France 2013	In 2013, the OCLAESP reported infringements relating to waste. Among the breaches reported 40 cases were related to illegal shipments of waste (illegal exports, shipments of waste affected without movement documents, shipments of waste affected without the written consent of the competent authorities of destination). In 2013, the customs services reported 260 cases of illegal shipments of waste which have been closed during the reporting period. Cases of illegal shipments can be classified as follows: 24 cases involved shipments within the Community; 92 cases related to exports of waste from the Community to third countries; 144 cases involved waste imports into the Community from third countries.
France 2014	In 2014, the OCLAESP reported infringements relating to waste. Among the breaches reported 85 cases were related to illegal shipments of waste (illegal exports, shipments of waste effected without movement documents, shipments of waste effected without the written consent of the competent authorities of destination or without the written consent of the competent authorities of dispatch, shipments of waste effected without the Annex VII provided by the Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) n° 1013/2006). During 2014, the OCLAESP and the Ministry of Ecology (General Directorate for Risk Prevention) continued their collaboration to strengthen controls on the end-on-life vehicles. At the end of 2014, 480 checks were carried out. In 2014, the customs services reported 183 cases of illegal shipments of waste which have been closed during the reporting period. Cases of illegal shipments can be classified as follows: 30 cases involved shipments within the Community; 79 cases related to exports of waste from the Community to third countries; 74 cases involved waste imports into the Community from third countries.
France 2015	In 2015, the OCLAESP reported infringements relating to waste. Among the breaches reported 20 cases were related to illegal shipments of waste (illegal exports, shipments of waste effected without movement documents, shipments of waste effected without the written consent of the competent authorities of destination or without the written consent of the competent authorities of dispatch, shipments of waste effected without the Annex VII provided by the Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) n°

	1013/2006). During 2015, the OCLAESP and the Ministry of Ecology (General Directorate for Risk Prevention) continued their collaboration to strengthen controls on the end-on-life vehicles. At the end of 2015, 534 checks were carried out. In 2015, the customs services reported 146 cases of illegal shipments of waste which have been closed during the reporting period. Cases of illegal shipments can be classified as follows: 13 cases involved shipments within the Community; 59 cases related to exports of waste from the Community to third countries; 74 cases involved waste imports into the Community from third countries.
Germany 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Transport checks: • The Federal Agency for Traffic of Goods (Bundesamt für Güterverkehr) has checked 27,000 waste transports on major roads. The number of contained shipments of waste could not be determined. • All shipments which leave or enter the territory of the European Community, are subject to customs controls • Occasion-related checks of the police, which cannot be counted exactly. Facility checks: There are regular checks of waste treatment facilities throughout the country pursuant to Article 11 of the German Waste Shipment Act. The checks are in the responsibility of regional or local authorities. Germany is also participating in the joint enforcement activities of the IMPEL Enforcement Actions Project.
Germany 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Transport checks: • The Federal Agency for Traffic of Goods (Bundesamt für Güterverkehr) has checked 24,000 waste transports on major roads. The number of contained transboundary shipments could not be determined. • All shipments which leave or enter the territory of the European Union at the German border (ports, airports and the border to Switzerland), are subject to customs controls. • Occasion-related checks of the police, which cannot be counted exactly. Facility checks: There is an estimated number of 300 regular checks of waste treatment facilities related to transboundary waste shipment throughout the country pursuant to Article 11 of the German Waste Shipment Act. The checks are in the responsibility of regional or local authorities. Germany is also participating in the joint enforcement activities of the

	IMPEL Enforcement Actions Project. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> German police counted 430 cases of supposed illegal shipments, which were forwarded to prosecution (Police Crime Statistics).
Germany 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Transport checks: • The Federal Agency for Traffic of Goods (Bundesamt für Güterverkehr) has checked 24,000 waste transports on major roads. The number of contained transboundary shipments could not be determined. • All shipments which leave or enter the territory of the European Union at the German border (ports, airports and the border to Switzerland), are subject to customs controls. • Occasion-related checks of the police, which cannot be counted exactly. The river police (Wasserschutzpolizei) is also competent for checks of transports on inland waters. Facility checks: There are regular checks of waste treatment facilities related to transboundary waste shipment throughout the country pursuant to § 11 of the German Waste Shipment Act. The checks are in the responsibility of regional or local authorities. Germany is also participating in the joint enforcement activities of the IMPEL Enforcement Actions Project <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> German police counted 415 cases of supposed illegal shipments, which were forwarded to prosecution (Police Crime Statistics).
Greece 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2013, according to the official information received from the Ministry of Finance (central competent authority for customs), 318 spot checks were conducted by the competent Custom Offices in the ports of Greece (i.e. Thessaloniki, Piraeus) and the Custom Offices at the border crossing points, regarding imports, exports and transit of waste. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> During these checks, no illegal shipments were ascertained. <i>Additional remarks:</i> In addition, two (2) illegal shipments (Greece was the country of dispatch) were ascertained for the year 2013, but during checks conducted within the territory of other countries by the respective competent authorities.
Greece	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or</i>

2014	<i>disposal:</i> In 2014, according to the official information received from the Ministry of Finance (central competent authority for customs), 36 spot checks were conducted by the competent Custom Offices in the ports of Greece (i.e. Piraeus, Elefsina, Lavrio, Egio) and the Custom Offices at the border crossing points, regarding imports, exports and transit of waste. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> During these checks, illegal shipment was ascertained in 4 cases (HCFC waste). <i>Additional remarks:</i> In addition, two illegal shipments (Greece was either country of dispatch or transit) were ascertained for the year 2014, but during checks conducted within the territory of other countries by the respective competent authorities.
Greece 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2015, according to the official information received from the Ministry of Finance (central competent authority for customs), 100 spot checks were conducted by the competent Custom Offices in the ports of Greece (i.e. Piraeus, Elefsina, Thessaloniki, Chalkis), the Custom Offices at the border crossing points or other cities (in which the facility delivering waste was located during import of waste), regarding imports, exports and transit of waste. In addition, the Environmental Inspectors conducted spot check during the return / repatriation of plastic waste, from Bulgaria to Greece, in March 2015. This waste had been inspected by the Bulgarian authorities and it returned to Greece, because it was considered as illegal shipment. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> During these checks, an illegal shipment was ascertained in the latter case, and also from the spot check conducted by the Environmental Inspectors. <i>Additional remarks:</i> In addition, three illegal shipments (Greece was country of dispatch) were ascertained for the year 2015, but during checks conducted within the territory of other countries by the respective competent authorities. Moreover from information sent to the competent authority of the Regulation 1013/2016, (Department for the Management of Municipal, Industrial and Similar Waste, Ministry of Environment and Energy) an illegal shipment of paper waste from India to Greece was traced.
Hungary 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 111 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 7 <i>Additional remarks:</i> The Inspectorate has controlled 102 shipments of waste during five specific

	waste control action ('WASTE 1-3', 'GAIA 1-2'). Out of this 102 inspection, documents of 94 shipments were transmitted by the custom office to the Inspectorate, and 6 shipments were controlled during one real on spot control by the Inspectorate collaborating with the custom office. Further 9 shipments have been controlled during random inspections of the custom office collaborating with the Inspectorate. There were also four illegal shipments for which Hungary was the state of dispatch which were detected by foreign authorities.
Hungary 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 275</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 11</i>
Ireland 2013	The NTFSO at Dublin City Council carried out almost 2,500 inspections regarding trans frontier shipment of waste between 2009 and 2011, with over 3,500 inspections carried out in 2012. Additionally, the NTFSO participated in Operation DEMETER – a World Customs Organisation initiative aimed at preventing the illegal shipment of waste. This served to raise awareness of illegal trans boundary waste shipments and the facilitation of practical cooperation between customs agencies and environmental agencies.
Ireland 2014	The NTFSO at Dublin City Council carried out the following waste shipment enforcement actions in 2014: • Number of inspections undertaken 2014: 2,183 • Infringements detected: 5% Green list shipments, 7% TFS (Amber list waste) • Prosecutions taken: 2
Ireland 2015	The NTFSO at Dublin City Council carried out the following waste shipment enforcement actions in 2015: • Number of inspections undertaken 2015: 966 • Infringements detected: Green list (Article 18) – 14%, Amber list (TFS) - 6%, 2nd hand vehicle/WEEE – 51% • Prosecutions taken: 4
Italy* 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 2,820</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 130</i> <i>Additional remarks: The checks were carried out by the carabinieri and customs.</i>
Italy 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 1,872</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 98</i> <i>Additional remarks: The checks were carried out by the carabinieri and</i>

	customs.
Italy 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 1,230</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 52</i> <i>Additional remarks: The checks were carried out by the carabinieri and customs.</i>
Latvia 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 40</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 5</i> <i>Additional remarks: Infringements identified include breeches of provisions set in notifications, missing Annex VII for shipment, and mistakes in the filling in of Annex VII. There has been no damage to human health or the environment.</i>
Latvia* 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 40</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i> <i>Additional remarks: Infringements identified include breeches of provisions set in notifications, missing Annex VII for shipment, and mistakes in the filling in of Annex VII. There has been no damage to human health or the environment.</i>
Latvia 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 35</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i> <i>Additional remarks: Infringements identified include breeches of provisions set in notifications, missing Annex VII for shipment, and mistakes in the filling in of Annex VII.</i>
Lithuania 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 8</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 3</i>
Lithuania 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 4</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i>
Lithuania 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 13</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i> <i>Additional remarks: Spot checks were carried on consignments at loading sites and on roads.</i>
Luxembourg	In 2013, 6 road checks have taken place. During these checks, 3 illegal shipments were detected. Two shipments consisted in illegal exports of not

2013	contaminated soil from Luxembourg to Germany without notification. The third case was a shipment of green listed waste with an Annex VII form which was not correctly filled in.
Luxembourg 2014-2015	Due to legal problems no waste shipment checks were made in either 2014 or 2015. Legislation has been modified in 2015, and it is expected that waste shipment road checks can resume in 2016.
Luxembourg 2015	In 2012, 9 road checks took place. During these checks, 17 supposed illegal shipments were detected. All of these shipments were shipments of green listed waste, for which no document was available or where the document was not correctly completed.
Malta 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 160 containers inspected prior to shipment. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0
Netherlands 2013	The total number of inspections by Customs, Police and Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate in 2013 with a relation to Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 is approximately 4984. A part of the inspections was done separately by the services and a part of the inspections was done in combined inspections. The number of illegal cases entered in Annex V is 167 and these cases occurred in 630 inspections by the Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate. This number of cases is without infringements such as absence of Annex VII document, which have been dealt with by the other services themselves. (these are several dozens of cases dealt with by the police). The Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate periodically establishes a multiyear plan in which the course for inspections is written down. On a yearly basis an inspection plan is written to work this out in a number of inspections and a type of inspections and on the targets to focus on. The total number of inspections done more or less reflects the number of planned inspections, with the remark that there were slight differences in numbers and types for the different targets.
Netherlands 2014	The total number of inspections by Customs, Police and Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate in 2014 with a relation to Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 is approximately 5,000. A part of the inspections was done separately by the services and a part of the inspections was done in combined inspections. The number of illegal cases entered in Annex V is 157 and these cases occurred in 312 inspections by the Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate. This number of cases is without infringements such as absence of Annex VII document, which have been dealt with by the other services themselves. (these are several dozens of cases dealt with by the police). The Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate periodically establishes a multiyear plan in which the course for inspections is written

	down. On a yearly basis an inspection plan is written to work this out in a number of inspections and a type of inspections and on the targets to focus on. The total number of inspections done more or less reflects the number of planned inspections, with the remark that there were slight differences in numbers and types for the different targets.
Netherlands 2015	The total number of inspections by Customs, Police and Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate in 2015 with a relation to Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 is approximately 6,000. A part of the inspections was done separately by the services and a part of the inspections was done in combined inspections. The number of illegal cases entered in Annex V is 169 and these cases occurred in approximately 350 inspections by the Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate. This number of cases is without infringements such as absence of Annex VII document, which have been dealt with by the other services themselves. (these are several dozens of cases dealt with by the police) The Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate periodically establishes a multiyear plan in which the course for inspections is written down. On a yearly basis an inspection plan is written to work this out in a number of inspections and a type of inspections and on the targets to focus on. The total number of inspections done more or less reflects the number of planned inspections, with the remark that there were slight differences in numbers and types for the different targets.
Poland 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 71 checks of facilities and 1,457 checks of freight. Inspections were performed on economic operators engaged in the operation of waste-recovery facilities by the Provincial Environmental Protection Inspectorates during scheduled operations and operations conducted at the request of the Chief Inspector or other authorities. Checks were performed on businesses before and after permits for trans-frontier shipment of waste were issued. Most frequently, the Inspectors checked that operators were not importing waste without the required permit. Where the operator was in possession of a permit, a check was made on compliance therewith in terms of the types, quantities and proper handling of the waste imported. Joint road and border controls were carried out, inter alia, as part of IMPEL TFS projects, under which a total of 1,304 consignments were checked throughout the country. Illegal shipments were discovered in five cases. As part of joint activities outside the remit of IMPEL TFS, 153 shipments were checked and one single case of an illegal export of waste was found. The Provincial Environmental Protection Inspectorates also took a wide range of measures to combat illegal shipments of waste into Poland. These mainly comprised: • at the request of other authorities, performing road or border inspections of goods/substances to ensure that they fulfilled the requirements of the

	definition of waste. The officials conducted visual inspections of 80 freight transports in total; • giving other authorities their views, upon request, on disputed classifications of goods (260 items of information) or, at the request of the police, providing information on operators in respect of which investigations had been undertaken with regard to illegal shipments of waste.
Poland 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 142 checks of facilities and 1,490 checks of freight. Inspections were performed on economic operators engaged in the operation of waste-recovery facilities by the Provincial Environmental Inspectorates during scheduled operations and operations conducted at the request of the Chief Inspector or other authorities. Checks were performed on businesses before and after permits for trans-frontier shipment of waste were issued. Most frequently, the Inspectors checked that entities were not importing waste without the required permit. Where the operator was in possession of a permit, a check was made on compliance therewith in terms of the types, quantities and proper handling of the waste imported. Joint road and border controls were carried out, inter alia, as part of IMPEL TFS projects, under which a total of 1 440 consignments were checked throughout the country. Illegal shipments were discovered in one case. As part of joint activities outside the remit of IMPEL TFS, 50 shipments were checked. The Provincial Environmental Inspectorates also took a wide range of measures to combat illegal shipments of waste into Poland. These mainly comprised: • at the request of other authorities, performing road or border inspections of goods/substances to ensure that they fulfilled the requirements of the definition of waste. The officials conducted visual inspections of 83 freight transports in total; • giving other authorities their views, upon request, on disputed classifications of goods (223 items of information) or, at the request of the police, providing information on operators in respect of which investigations had been undertaken with regard to illegal shipments of waste.
Poland * 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 101 checks of facilities and 1,246 checks of freight. Inspections were performed on economic operators engaged in the operation of waste-recovery facilities by the Provincial Environmental Inspectorates during scheduled operations and operations conducted at the request of the Chief Inspector or other authorities. Checks were performed on businesses before and after permits for trans-frontier shipment of waste were issued. Most frequently, the Inspectors checked that entities were not importing waste without the required permit. Where

	the operator was in possession of a permit, a check was made on compliance therewith in terms of the types, quantities and proper handling of the waste imported. Joint road and border controls were carried out, inter alia, as part of IMPEL TFS projects, under which a total of 1,155 consignments were checked throughout the country. Illegal shipments were discovered in 7 cases case. The Provincial Environmental Inspectorates also took a wide range of measures to combat illegal shipments of waste into Poland. These mainly comprised: • at the request of other authorities, performing road or border inspections of goods/substances to ensure that they fulfilled the requirements of the definition of waste. The officials conducted visual inspections of 80 freight transports in total; • giving other authorities their views, upon request, on disputed classifications of goods (260 items of information) or, at the request of the police, providing information on operators in respect of which investigations had been undertaken with regard to illegal shipments of waste.
Portugal 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 2013, 232 shipments of waste were checked. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> The inspections conducted in 2013 uncovered 50 illegal shipments. <i>Additional remarks:</i> The inspections conducted in Portugal are based on cooperation between the bodies that make up the national network for the enforcement of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 (the IGAMAOT - Inspeção-Geral dos Ministérios do Ambiente, Ordenamento do Território e Energia e da Agricultura e do Mar [the Environment and Spatial Planning Inspectorate], the APA, I.P. - Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente [the Portuguese Environment Agency], the AT – Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira [the Customs Authority], the SEPNA/GNR - Serviço de Protecção da Natureza e do Ambiente da Guarda Nacional Republicana [the National Republican Guard's Nature and Environment Protection Service]) and, whenever possible, these incorporate the projects of the Cluster on TFS of the IMPEL network.
Portugal 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2014, 423 shipments of waste were checked. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> The inspections conducted in 2014 uncovered 3 illegal shipments. <i>Additional remarks:</i>

	Portugal's additional remarks for 2014 were the same as those for 2013.
Portugal 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2015, 388 shipments of waste were checked. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> The inspections conducted in 2015 uncovered 2 illegal shipments. <i>Additional remarks:</i> Portugal's additional remarks for 2015 were the same as those for 2013 and 2014.
Romania 2014	There were 111 controls in 2014.
Romania 2015	There were 130 controls in 2015.
Slovakia 2013	40 spot checks on shipments of waste were performed.
Slovakia 2014	60 spot checks on shipments of waste were performed and 11 inspections of notifiers were performed.
Slovakia 2015	52 spot checks on shipments of waste were performed and 11 inspections of notifiers were performed.
Slovenia 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 2,330 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 64
Slovenia 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 2,401 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 50
Slovenia 2015	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 1,141 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 24
Spain 2013	Inspections of facilities involved in transboundary shipments of waste in all Regions are performed. Usually periodic inspections are directly performed on the production or management centers, or in the reception facilities of waste. Cargo inspections carried out by the custom offices for entry and exit of Spain. Documentary control of shipments is also guaranteed. In the Community of Castilla-La Mancha transboundary shipment

	inspections have been included recently into their inspection program. In an inspection conducted during 2013 they found that the recovery operation had been authorized in a transboundary from Malta was not made and the total of waste was destined for disposal. This competent authority suspended the shipments by mail addressed to the Government of Malta, the MAGRAMA and the notifier. In the Comunidad de Galicia, in these years there were only two trucks that were ordered their return to the origin, in Portugal: in 2010 (WEEE) and this year (Vehicles at the end of its useful life pressed). In both, the Guarda of Portugal and Portugal Inspectors ordered them to return to Portugal because they had not notified the shipment of waste and these waste were not properly decontaminated, as leaking of oils was observed. At the controls conducted such year, on 25 and 26 March, a total of 215 vehicles were controlled. One was obliged to take back the waste. In the Comunidad de Navarra, controls that are made are set out in the Inspection Plan of Service of Environmental Quality, plus controls they do in all facilities of Waste Section according to management reports submitted by each company.
Spain 2014	Inspections of facilities involved in transboundary shipments of waste in all Regions are performed. Usually periodic inspections directly done on the production or management centers, or in the reception facilities of waste. Documentary control of shipments is also guaranteed. In the Community of Castilla-La Mancha transboundary shipment inspections have been included into their inspection program. In the Comunidad de Navarra, controls that are made are set out in the Inspection Plan of Service of Environmental Quality, plus controls they do in all facilities of Waste Section according to management reports submitted by each company.
Spain * 2015	As established by Regulation (EC) 1013/2006, Article 50, by January 1, 2017, Member States shall guarantee that one or more plans have been established to carry out inspections. Bearing in mind that this questionnaire refers to 2015 data, it is necessary to clarify that the existence of specific Inspection Plans for Waste Transfer was not mandatory at that time. However, certain Autonomous Communities already had plans or programs for this type of inspection in 2015. Specifically, 1 Inspection Plan in Catalonia, 1 Inspection Plan in Extremadura and 1 Inspection Plan in Galicia were established, the latter developed through annual Inspection Programs. Date of adoption of the inspection plans and periods to which they apply: CATALONIA: Month of March. An inspection plan for waste shipments is drawn up on an annual basis. EXTREMADURA: date of adoption January 2014, Environmental Monitoring and Inspection Plan 2014-2020 in Extremadura.

GALICIA: The Environmental Inspection Plan is of a multi-year nature 2013-2018. The Environmental Inspection Programs are annual. They began in 2013 and each year one is approved. The last approved is that of 2016. In 2017, the Environmental Inspection Plan of Galicia and the annual Inspection Program will be adapted to the requirements for inspection of shipments of transboundary waste pursuant to Regulation EU 660/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 14, 2006, concerning shipments of waste.

ANDALUCÍA: The start of the inspection plan in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia is scheduled for January 1, 2017.

CANTABRIA: On the date to which the questionnaire refers, there is no transfer inspection plan. However, work is under way to approve an inspection plan for cross-border transfers before January 1, 2017.

Last revision date of the inspection plans:

CATALONIA: March 2015.

EXTREMADURA: Annually, in the month of February, the Monitoring and Inspection Program for Waste is prepared in the framework of the Plan indicated above for the year 2016.

GALICIA: The Environmental Inspection Plan was revised in 2016 and is revised again in the next year 2017.

Authorities participating in inspections and collaboration between these authorities:

The Departments with competences in this area of each one of the CC.AA., the D.G. of Quality and Environmental Evaluation and Natural Environment of the MAPAMA, The Service of Protection of Nature (SEPRONA), the Civil Guard and the Autonomous Police. In addition to other authorities of bordering states, such as the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of the Environment, Territorial Planning and Energy, and of Agriculture and the Sea of the Government of Portugal. Regarding this section, different Autonomous Communities refer the following:

CATALONIA: Waste Agency of Catalonia (Department of Inspection and Control) and Autonomous Police - Mossos d'Esquadra.

EXTREMADURA: Directorate General for the Environment of the Junta de Extremadura, in collaboration with the Nature Protection Service of the Civil Guard and the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of the Environment, Territorial Planning and Energy, and of Agriculture and the Sea of Extremadura. Government of Portugal. EXTR: During the year 215 officials of the Directorate General for the Environment of the Junta de Extremadura have collaborated with the General Inspectorate of the Ministry of Environment, Territorial Planning and Energy, and of Agriculture and the Sea of the Government of Portugal, in the realization of two physical controls of waste shipments on the Portuguese side of the border.

GALICIA: Environmental inspectors of the Xunta de Galicia; For this type of inspection, 4 environmental inspectors are assigned. Collaboration with Seprona and the Portuguese authorities "Environmental inspection of IGAMOT; SENPLA and GNR.

The organizations or persons to whom disturbing aspects or irregularities can be reported:

- MAPAMA: S.G. Of Waste. D.G. D.G. of Quality and Environmental Evaluation and Natural Environment. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Food and Environment. Government of Spain.
- MINISTRY OF INTERIOR: Head of the Nature Protection Service of the Civil Guard (SEPRONA). Divided into the Central Operative Unit and the Territorial Units.
- ANDALUCÍA: D.G. Prevention and Environmental Quality (and Territorial Delegations). Ministry of the Environment and Territorial Planning. Junta de Andalucía. ARAGON: D.G. of Sustainability. Department of Rural Development and Sustainability. Government of Aragon.
- ASTURIAS: D.G. of Prevention and Environmental Control. Department of Infrastructure, Territorial Planning and the Environment. Principality of Asturias.
- BALEARICS: Residus Service of the General Directorate of Environmental Education, Environmental Quality and Residus. Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries. Government of the Balearic Islands.
- CANARY: Agency for the Protection of the Urban and Natural Environment. Ministry of Territorial Policy, Sustainability and Security. Government of the Canary Islands.
- CANTABRIA: General Directorate of the Environment. Ministry of Universities and Research, Environment and Social Policy. Government of Cantabria.
- CASTILLA-LA MANCHA: Environmental Control Service. Vice-Ministry of the Environment, Environmental Quality Control Service. Junta de Castilla-La Mancha.
- CASTILLA Y LEÓN: General Directorate of Quality and Environmental Sustainability. Castilla and leon meeting.
- CATALONIA: The Inspection and Control Department. Agència de Residus de Catalunya. Generalitat of Catalunya.
- CEUTA: Ministry of Environment and Sustainability. Autonomous City of Ceuta.
- EXTREMADURA: D.G. of Environment. Ministry of Environment and Rural, Agrarian Policies and Territory. Extremadura joint.
- GALICIA: General Secretariat of Quality and Environmental Evaluation. Consellería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del territorio. Xunta de Galicia.

	• MADRID: General Subdirectorate of Inspection and Environmental Discipline. General Directorate of the Environment. Ministry of the Environment, Local Administration and Territorial Planning. Madrid's community. • MELILLA: Ministry of the Environment. Autonomous city of Melilla. • MURCIA: General Directorate of Quality and Environmental Evaluation. Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Environment. Region of Murcia. • NAVARRA: Service of Environmental Quality and Climate Change of the D.G. of Environment and Territorial Planning. Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Local Administration. Government of Navarre. • BASQUE COUNTRY: Service of Environmental Inspection and Service of Hazardous Waste and Soils. Department of Environment and Territorial Policy. Basque government. • LA RIOJA: General Directorate of Environmental Quality and Water. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment. Government of La Rioja. • VALENCIAN COMMUNITY: Directorate General of Canvi Climàtic i Qualitat Ambiental. Ministry of Environment, Water, Urban Planning and Housing. Generalitat of Valencia.
Sweden 2013	Within the borders of Sweden, according to information received by the Swedish EPA, there were about 250 controls 2013. Approximately 82 of these were illegal and stopped on their way out, in transit or imported from/to Sweden. There were another 15 illegal shipments of Swedish waste that were stopped outside Sweden in a transit country or the country of destination.
Sweden 2014	Within the borders of Sweden, according to information received by the Swedish EPA, there were about 450 controls 2014. 75 of these were illegal and stopped on their way out, in transit or imported from/to Sweden. There were another 17 illegal shipments of Swedish waste that were stopped outside Sweden in a transit country or the country of destination.
Sweden 2015	Within the borders of Sweden, according to information received by the Swedish EPA from the regional authorities, custom and police, there were over 600 controls 2015. 80 of these were illegal and stopped on their way out, in transit or imported from/to Sweden. There were another 18 illegal shipments of Swedish waste that were stopped outside Sweden in a transit country or the country of destination.
Sweden 2013-2015	<i>Additional remarks:</i> In Sweden it is the local supervisory authorities that are responsible for operational surveillance of cross-border shipments of waste. An important part is also played by, for example, customs, which can select consignments which it might be important to check. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency tries to establish whether checks are carried out which

	are connected with cross-border consignments. If checks are carried out on firms as part of the supervisory authority's normal surveillance of activities, it is not certain that we at the Environmental Protection Agency will always be informed, especially if nothing illegal is going on. It is therefore difficult to know exactly how many inspections are actually performed in this field.
United Kingdom 2013	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 244,178 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 209 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Physical spot checks accounted for 5554 and documentary spot checks for 238,624 of the spot checks made. The EA does not routinely examine every Annex VII form since the quantity of forms involved would mean that resources would have to be diverted from intelligence-led enforcement work to administrative tasks. <i>Breakdown of data by UK competent authority:</i> Checks on shipments of waste: EA 205,405 (including 204,214 document checks) - (The EA carry out constant analysis of shipping data so it is not possible for the EA to give a figure that includes checks of shipping documents and summary information.) SEPA 9,181 (including 8,870 document checks); NIEA 24,444 (including 20,525 document checks); Gibraltar 5148 (including 5015 document checks). <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained:</i> EA 154; SEPA 23; NIEA 32
United Kingdom 2014	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 244,178 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 209 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Physical spot checks accounted for 5554 and documentary spot checks for 238,624 of the spot checks made. The EA does not routinely examine every Annex VII form since the quantity of forms involved would mean that resources would have to be diverted from intelligence-led enforcement work to administrative tasks. <i>Breakdown of data by UK competent authority:</i> Checks on shipments of waste: EA 205,405 (including 204,214 document checks) - (The EA carry out constant analysis of shipping data so it is not possible for the EA to give a figure that includes checks of shipping documents and summary information.) SEPA 9,181 (including 8,870 document checks); NIEA 29,654 (including 27,039 document checks); Gibraltar 5148 (including 5015 document checks). <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained:</i> EA 154; SEPA 23; NIEA 19 NRW 247 (of which 243 were document checks)

United Kingdom	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 425</i>
2015	<i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 50</i>
<i>Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).</i>	

4.3.8 Question 14 - Information on Financial Guarantees

25 Member States have established provisions pursuant to **Article 6** on financial guarantees or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste, including cases referred to in **Articles 22 and 24**, across all three years of the reporting period. The responses given below provide an account of the different approaches taken across Member States. The level of detail varies, with some Member States providing the calculation formulae used determine the level of financial guarantees required (**Bulgaria, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Spain**) and others providing an account of the legislative mechanisms controlling the financial guarantee system.

3 Member States (Estonia, Latvia and Romania) have not established any such system of financial guarantees or equivalent insurance pursuant to **Article 6**.

Table 5-10: Question 14 - Information on Financial Guarantees

Member State	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2013-15	A guarantee for imports is only required for non EU countries, i.e. duration: day of last shipment + 500 days. Costs: Storage costs, Return transport costs, ALSAG (contaminated site remediation fee) and list prices of the receiver system. Duration for temporary shipments: day of last shipment + 500 days + 1 year. Imports from EU countries: The amount and duration of the guarantee is determined by the respective export authority. Calculation of the security deposit for exports: storage costs for 90 days, transport costs, treatment costs, list prices of comparable equipment. Special provisions regarding the security deposit are defined in a border area agreement between Austria and Germany, and also safety margins are accepted for partial quantities. For further details see § 70 and 71 Waste Management Act 2002 as amended.
Belgium 2013-2015	Walloon Region: Decree of the Walloon Government of 19 July 2007 on the shipment of waste
Bulgaria 2013	Provisions on the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance are laid down in the Waste Management Act, No 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012: Article 96 (2) Where a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1013/2006 is required, it shall be in the form of bank guarantee or insurance policy. (3) For shipments of waste to the Republic of Bulgaria for interim recovery operations the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall cover the costs until issue of the certificate in accordance with Article 15(e) of Regulation (EU) No 1013/2006. (4) For shipments of waste to the Republic of Bulgaria for final recovery operations the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall cover the costs until issue of the certificate in accordance with Article 16(e) of Regulation (EU) No 1013/2006. (5) In case of a general notification under Article 13 of Regulation (EU) No 1013/2006 for shipments from the Republic of Bulgaria it shall be admissible to present a partial financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering part of the general notification under the conditions referred to in paragraph 8. (6) Where the financial guarantee under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) No 1013/2006 is in the form of a bank guarantee, the bank guarantor shall undertake irrevocably, unconditionally and upon first written demand by the

Member State	Additional Remarks
	Minister of Environment and Water to transfer the amount under the bank guarantee to the benefit of and to an account of the Ministry of Environment and Water. The bank guarantee shall be unconditional and irrevocable and shall be issued by a foreign bank or a commercial bank as referred to in Article 2, paragraph 5 of the Credit Institutions Act licensed by the Bulgarian National Bank for guarantee transactions. The bank guarantee issued by a foreign bank must be advised through a Bulgarian bank. (7) The insurance policy referred to in paragraph 2 shall be issued by an insurance company holding a license issued according to the procedure established by the Insurance Code. The said insurance policy shall include a stipulation on payment of the full amount of the sum under the insured event to the benefit of the Ministry of Environment and Water upon first written demand. (8) As many shipments as are covered by the partial financial guarantee or equivalent insurance may be dispatched. In such a case each any subsequent shipment may be dispatched after the Competent Authority under Article 95, paragraph 2 has received the certificate referred to in Article 15(e) or Article 16(e) of Regulation (EU) No 1013/2006. Further requirements are laid down in the Ordinance on the procedure and order for calculating the amount of the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance and the submission of annual records for transboundary shipments of waste, No 29/08.04.2011. The ordinance provides a calculation method for the financial guarantee pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation 1013/2006. The calculation method is based on a calculation formula and specific cost values (transport, storage and treatments) for different types of waste. In case that the total amount resulting from the calculation formula is less than 1000 Euro per ton, the fixed sum of 1 000 Euro per ton shall be taken as a basis for calculation of the financial guarantee.
Bulgaria 2014-2015	<u>As per 2013 response, but with new information pertaining to the calculation of the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance:</u> Further requirements are laid down in the Ordinance on the procedure and order for calculating the amount of the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance and the submission of annual records for transboundary shipments of waste, Prom. S.G. 59/18.07.2014. According to this ordinance, the amount covered by the financial guarantee is to be calculated on the basis of the following calculation formula, however this cannot be less than 2000 BGN (equal 1000 Euro) per ton: FG = Costs (Transport) + Costs (Treatment depending on the type of waste and the kind of treatment) + Costs (Storage for 90 days) x Total Waste Quantity) >= 1000 Euro/ton
Croatia 2013-2015	Ordinance on waste management, Article 31: (1) Amount of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance from the Article 126 of ASWM should be calculated according to the following mathematical formula:

Member State	Additional Remarks
	$FG = N \times (TC + DOC + SC) \times 1,2$ where the labels used in above mentioned mathematical expression have the following meanings: FG – Financial guarantee (insurance policy or bank guarantee); N – Total amount of waste in tonnes; TC – Transport costs per ton; DOC – Disposal/recovery operation costs per ton; SC – Storage costs for 90-days period per ton; 1,2 – Security factor for the cases of repatriation of waste, recovery or disposal operations and storage. (2) Amount of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance from the Paragraph 1 of this Article should be expressed in EUR.
Cyprus 2013-2015	Cyprus asks for the companies exporting wastes to submit to the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, guarantee or equivalent insurance that covers the costs referred in Articles 6 and 18 (2). The Ministry assess the information and sets the amount of the required guarantee.
Czech Republic 2013-2015	Financial guarantee of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 must be passed or equivalent insurance under this Regulation shall be established at the time of notification. The Ministry may authorize the payment of a financial guarantee or proof of adequate insurance at the latest at the time of departure. Means financial guarantees can only be used in accordance with Article 6 of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. Financial guarantees or insurance approved by the Ministry. If the Ministry has reasonable doubts about whether the financial guarantee or insurance is in accordance with Regulation of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 sufficient sets the amount and type of financial guarantees or determine the type of insurance and the insured amount for this purpose. The method and conditions for determining the amount of financial guarantees, documents and evidence necessary for its calculation are set out in Annex no. 11 of the Act. No. 185/2001 on Waste. To calculate the amount of waste according to item 7.2 of Annex no. 11 of this Act (calculation of so-called 'live shipment') cannot be performed in the preceding three years prior to the announcement of a new violation of the conditions laid down in the decision of the Ministry pursuant to this point and in a new and prior notification is given the same notifier and recipient (Act no. 185/2001 on Waste, Section 57).
Denmark 2013	Paragraph 6 in Statutory Order no. 421/2012 states that there has to be financial guarantee of 3000 kr. Per ton of waste. If the EPA finds it reasonable it can reduce or increase the claim, based on information from the notifier.
Denmark 2014-2015	Paragraph 6 in Statutory Order no. 132/2014 states that there has to be financial guarantee of 3000 kr. Per ton of waste there is under the way and not has been treated yet. If the Danish EPA finds it reasonable it can reduce or increase the claim, based on information from the notifier.
Estonia	There are no provisions of national law according to Article 6.

Member State	Additional Remarks
2013-2015	
Finland 2013-2015	The Competent Authority (Finnish Environment Institute) demands a financial guarantee according to Waste Shipment Regulation Article 6 from the notifiers. According to Waste Act Section 116 'financial guarantee' or equivalent insurance means a guarantee, insurance or pledged deposit. The guarantee has to cover the costs of transport, storage and alternative recovery or disposal. The amount of the guarantee is determined case-by-case taken into consideration the waste in question, the waste amount and the possible value of the waste.
France 2013-2015	The Decree No. 2011-828 of 11 July 2011 relating to the prevention and the management of waste which has been codified in the Article R 541-62 of the Code of the Environment includes a section (5) entitled "Special provisions on waste shipments." 1. The measures complete the Code of the Environment in the field of waste shipments, particularly about the requirement to establish a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance. 2. Firstly, the Decree No. 2011-828 of 11 July 2011 defines the Competent Authorities for the waste shipments in the Article R 541-62 (Competent Authority of transit) and in the Article R 541-63 (Competent Authorities of dispatch and of destination), especially in the case of a waste collection carried out before an export (Articles R 541-63 and R 541-63-1). The Article R 541-63-2 aims to ensure a full traceability in the case of a waste collection as mentioned in the previous Article, by requiring that the notifier has to mention the list of all producers whose waste was collected in the notification document or in the information document (Annex VII). This provision is in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR) and the national legislation on the control of the circuit of the waste treatment (Articles R 541-42 to R 541-48 of the Code of the Environment and the ministerial of 7 July 2005). 3. Secondly, the Decree No. 2011-828 of 11 July 2011 specifies the nature and the form of the financial guarantee required by the WSR (Code of the Environment: Article R 541-64). Indeed, the WSR uses the terms "financial guarantee" without any other precision, and refers to the terms "or equivalent insurance." Given the objectives pursued by the Articles 22 and 24 of the WSR and the tight deadlines (30 days) available to the Competent Authorities to act once an illegal shipment is discovered, the Decree provides the establishment of a financial guarantee which is independent of the obligation of the notifier. Therefore, the payment of the financial guarantee by the bank cannot be disputed. The ministerial 'arrêté' of 13 July 2011 on the conditions for the establishment of the financial guarantee completes the provisions of the Decree No. 2011-828 of 11 July 2011. This text specifies the calculation method of the amount of the financial guarantee. Models of documents certifying the financial guarantees are annexed to the ministerial 'arrêté' (annexes I.1 and I.2). The text makes a distinction between the case of a

Member State	Additional Remarks
	separate coverage of each shipment of a general notification and the case of a single coverage for all notified shipments (Article 6 and Article 13 of the WSR). The Annexes II-1 to IV-2 are related to the calculation method of financial guarantees for each of the possible scenarios (export, import, single shipment, multiple shipments), whose the principles are the following: • coverage in terms of the maximum amount of waste that can be in movement; and • cost of the treatment operations based on the prices in France ; and • applying a factor of 1.2 to take into account the analyses to do, the travels to provide, the evolution of the costs between the time where the file (the notification document and the others information) is submitted and the time where the financial guarantee will be implemented, and the exchange rate.
Germany 2013-15	There is a calculation method for the costs of take-back, developed by a working group of the Federal States and the Federal authorities, which is documented in LAGA-Mitteilung 25, paragraph 3.1.3.1.
Greece 2013-2015	For companies that perform shipments of hazardous waste, an insurance or equivalent financial guarantee, covering costs of up to €1,000,000, is established by those companies. The insurance is against liability for damage to third parties, covers environmental restoration in case of an accident, as well as the costs for shipment and for disposal or recovery of waste, as required in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) no. 1013/2006.
Hungary 2013-2015	According to Paragraph 1 (5) of the Government Decree No. 180/2007 on transboundary shipment of waste the notifier has to present the existence of the valid financial guarantee in the application. Calculation method of the amount of the financial guarantee presented shall be attached to the notification.
Ireland 2013-2015	The National Transfrontier Shipments Office uses a formula for calculating the amount of the financial guarantee, based on the costs involved in respect of an individual shipment, as follows: a) Transport: Costs for transporting one shipment of waste between the points of despatch and destination both ways, including, shipping, carriage, and harbour costs; b) Recovery/Disposal: Costs based on the estimated cost of the recovery/disposal operation in respect of one shipment; c) Storage: Costs cover storage for up to 90 days, and any additional administrative or legal costs incurred by the Competent Authorities; d) Number of active shipments: Costs arising according to the number of active shipments covered in the guarantee which increases its value. Accordingly, the value of an average bond is calculated using the formula: $[(a + b + c) \times d]$ Notifiers are required to calculate the bond value based on our financial guarantee formula. The calculations are checked by the National

Member State	Additional Remarks
	Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Office (NTFSO) for accuracy and the value is assessed for adequacy. A distinction is made between the two parties involved and their respective obligations: the notifier/exporter who is required to establish the guarantee/insurance; and the Competent Authority of dispatch who is responsible for approving the bond, including the form, wording and amount of the cover.
Italy* 2013	DM-370 (<i>not defined in Member States reply</i>) of 3 September 1998 on the Regulations on the methods of provision of financial security for cross-border transport of waste.
Italy 2014-2015	In accordance with the National Decree 370/1998 the financial guarantee is calculated as follows: $G = T \text{ (Transport)} + S \text{ (Disposal / Recovery + Storage)}$ Where, $G = \text{Financial Guarantee (€)}$ $T = \text{Transport Costs} = \text{Km} \times \text{Tonnes} \times 300 \text{ (300 is a constant value €/Km/Tonne)}$ $S = \text{Disposal /Recovery /Storage} = \text{Tonnes} \times K2$ Where K2 is a parameter in €/Tonne, with values as follows: • For recovery of any type of waste K2 = approx. 1,000 Euro/tonne • For disposal of non-hazardous waste K2 = approx. 1,000 Euro/tonne • For disposal of hazardous wastes containing halogenated organics at levels below 5,000 ppm K2 = 2,000 Euro/tonne • For disposal of hazardous wastes containing halogenated organics at levels higher than 5,000 ppm K2 = 4,000 Euro/tonne
Latvia 2013-2015	There are no national legal acts established in relation to this article.
Lithuania 2013–2015	The order of calculation and adjustment of the amount of financial guarantee (thereinafter - guarantee) or equivalent insurance (thereinafter - insurance), submission and withdrawal of guarantee or insurance documents is approved by the Order of the Minister of Environment in 2005, December 30 (Order No. D1-663) This order was issued to implement Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste. In case of waste export from the Republic of Lithuania calculation of Guarantee or Insurance is executing by the following formula: $\text{Total amount of the Guarantee or Insurance} = (T \times (A1 + A2) + P + 90 \times L) \times Q \times 1.1, \text{ which:}$ T – costs of 1 ton shipment for 1 km (Lt); A1 - the distance of transportation from the notifier to the consignee (km);

Member State	Additional Remarks
	A2 – the distance of transportation from the notifier to the alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner (km); P – costs of 1 tonne of waste for alternative use or disposal in an environmentally sound manner (Litas/ per tonne), in case if the waste has a positive market value P =0; L- costs of storage per 1 ton of waste per1 day in environmental sound manner at alternative waste management facility (Lt); Q – planned amount of waste for transportation (tonnes); 1.1- coefficient of the additional costs. In case of waste import to the Republic of Lithuania calculation of Guarantee or Insurance is calculated by the following formula: Total amount of the Guarantee or Insurance = (T x A + P + 90 x L) x Q x 1.1, which: T – costs of 1 tonne shipment for 1 km (Lt); A - the distance of transportation from the consignee to the alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner (km); P – costs of 1 tonne of waste for alternative use or disposal in an environmentally sound manner costs (Litas/per ton), in case if the waste has a positive market value, the amount of P in calculation formula should be entered as zero; L- costs of 1 tonne of waste storage of 1 day in environmental sound manner at alternative waste management facility (Lt); Q – planned amount of waste for transportation (in tonnes); 1.1- coefficient of the additional costs.
Luxembourg 2013-2015	The formula for calculating the minimum amount of the financial guarantee has been fixed by the grand-ducal regulation of 7th December 2007 concerning certain application modalities of the regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. The formula has already been communicated to the European Commission.
Malta 2015	The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste is calculated as follows; Size of financial guarantee or equivalent insurance = N [3(SH + ST) + T (Q)] Where: N – Number of active shipments; SH- Cost of shipment from the waste generator to the receiving facility. ST – Cost of storage for 90 days at the first port of call.

Member State	Additional Remarks
	T – Cost of treatment (per tonne); Q - Quantity of waste (tonne). This formula is used for guidance purposes only
Netherlands 2013-2015	In the Netherlands the financial guarantee is dealt with in specific regulation: the “Regeling EG-verordening overbrenging van afvalstoffen”. The last change of this ruling has been published in the Staatscourant nr. 14425 of 29 September 2009.
Poland 2013-2015	Regulation of the Minister for the Environment of 21 May 2008 on the method for calculating the amount of the guarantee sum (Journal of Laws of 5 June 2008, No 96, item 618). The financial guarantee covers the period from the start of shipments to the time when a certificate for the delivery of the waste for recovery or disposal is issued. Financial guarantees may be made in the form of a bank guarantee or deposit insurance guarantee. The amount for which the guarantees are established shall be determined by the Competent Authority in the country of dispatch (in Poland, this is the Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection). The guaranteed amount (in PLN) is calculated according to the following formula: $G = (D + T + M) \times A,$ where: G is the amount of the guarantee; D is the cost of disposal or recovery, including any necessary interim processes for one tonne of the waste in question; T is the cost of transporting one tonne of waste covered by a declaration from the place of shipment to the place of destination; M is the cost of storing one tonne of waste for 90 days: - in the form of a non-hazardous solid: 200 PLN, - hazardous goods in solid form: 500 PLN, - in the form of a non-hazardous liquid: 500 PLN, - hazardous liquids: PLN 1,000; A is the weight in tonnes of waste covered by the guarantee. Where the provisions of a bank guarantee or insurance guarantee or the amount of the guarantee sum does not cover the costs referred to in Article 6(1) of Regulation No 1013/2006, the Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection shall, by means of an order, request that the terms of the bank guarantee contract or insurance guarantee contract or that the guarantee

Member State	Additional Remarks
	sum be supplemented. It shall be possible to guarantee all or some of the scheduled shipments of waste covering the transport declared by the applicant. After the international shipment of waste and the production of the documents required under Regulation 1013/2006, the Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection shall, at the request of the guarantor, order the return of those documents. In the circumstances referred to in Article 6(2) of Regulation No 1013/2006, and where the applicant or recipient of the waste has not correctly executed his duties relating to the return of waste to the country of dispatch or destination imposed in the decisions referred to in Article 24 or Article 26, the Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection shall, by means of a Decision, allocate funds for this purpose with a financial guarantee in the amount necessary to fulfil those obligations.
Portugal 2013-2015	Pursuant to the national law, Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 March 2008, the sum of the financial guarantee is defined by the following formula: $GF = (T+E+A)*Q*Ns*1.4$ where: GF = the financial guarantee or equivalent; T = the cost of transport per tonne of waste; E = the cost of disposal/recovery, including any interim operations, per tonne of waste; A = the cost of storage for 90 days per tonne of waste; Ns = the maximum number of shipments anticipated at the same time from the point of dispatch to the destination. This guarantee must be established in the name of the Competent Authority of dispatch (the Portuguese Environment Agency).
Romania 2014-2015	No provisions have been adopted in national law pursuant to this Article.
Slovakia 2013-2015	In accordance with the Waste Act No. 223/2001 as amended by Act No. 386/2009, Slovakia provides the text below which is relevant to the provision of the measures pursuant to this Article: Article 25 – Financial guarantee (1) The notifier is obliged to furnish financial surety (thereinafter - guarantee) or an equivalent insurance by special regulation (Article 6 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording) regarding shipment of waste from Slovak Republic to another Member States and an export of waste from Slovak Republic to another as Member States. (2) The amount of guarantee shall be determined by the Ministry after

Member State	Additional Remarks
	having viewed provable costs of the transport, recovery or final disposal including all necessary provisional activities and of the storage during 90 days which is one and a half multiple of those costs. The notifier shall furnish guarantee in the amount fixed by the Ministry at a bank or at the foreign bank branch by earmarking funds on behalf of the Ministry for unlimited time period, not later than 3 days before starting shipment of waste. The notifier will submit an original document on bailment to the Ministry before starting shipment of waste. (3) An insurance considers an equivalent insurance that amount fully covers provable costs of the transport, recovery or final disposal including all necessary provisional activities and of the storage during 90 days which is one and a half multiple of those costs. The notifier has to furnish this insurance not later than 3 days before starting shipment of waste. The notifier will submit an original document on furnishing of the insurance to the Ministry before starting shipment of waste. (4) Guarantee under (2) will be released to a notifier when the notifier will submit application form and certificate in the form of confirmed Movement document for transboundary movements/shipments of waste or the attached certificate to this movement document that final disposal or recovery was carried out. (5) Guarantee under (2) will be released to the notifier except cases given in special regulation (Article 6 of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording) as well as in case if notifier proves that the transboundary movement of waste from Slovak Republic to another Member States, an export of waste from Slovak Republic to another as Member States was cancelled or will not be affected.
Slovenia 2013-2015	The following provisions of the Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (OJ of RS No. 71/07) are relevant to financial guarantees or equivalent insurance: Article 4: (2): Financial guarantee, in the form of a bank guarantee or insurance policy of unlimited duration or valid for the time of shipment until the recovery or disposal of the notified waste is completed, should be attached to the notification pursuant to Article 4 (2) (3) of Regulation 1013/2006/EC in addition to the documents referred to Article 4(2) (1) and 4(2) (2) of Regulation 1013/2006/EC Article 6: (1) If the waste shipped is destined for the Republic of Slovenia as a country of destination for interim recovery or disposal under recovery or disposal procedures, a new financial guarantee shall be provided in accordance with the of Article 6(6) of Regulation 1013/2006/EC for each waste shipment intended for recovery or disposal facility in the Republic of Slovenia, after having left the interim facility for recovery or disposal. (2) If the waste shipped is destined through the territory of the Republic of

Member State	Additional Remarks
	Slovenia, which also means transit of such waste through the territory of the EU, the Agency shall, pursuant to the of Article 6(1) of Regulation 1013/2006/EC: specify a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance, including the form, wording and amount of the cover, pursuant to Art. 6 of Regulation 1013/2006/EC, if such financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has not been approved by the competent of origin or authority of destination, and review the amount of financial guarantee or equivalent insurance and, if necessary, approve an additional financial guarantee or equivalent insurance pursuant to Art. 6 of Regulation 1013/2006/EC, regardless of the fact that such financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has been approved by the competent authority of dispatch or destination.
Spain 2013-2015	There are no provisions of national law in addition to the agreements reached at Community level. The general scheme agreed at EU-level is therefore applied: The guarantee should cover the costs of the transport of waste, its recovery or disposal and storage for 90 days. The formula by which it can be calculated is: $1'4 (CT + CEV \times Q + CA \times 90 \times Q)$ Where: CT: is the cost of transport from the producer to recipient. CVC: is the cost of disposal/recovery per kg. Q: is the average quantity transported in kg/trip. CA: is the cost of storage per day per kilo.
Sweden 2013-2015	The amount is counted on case-by-case by the notifier. The costs are based on the amount of waste scheduled to be sent during a four-week period and will cover the costs of transport, treatment of the waste and storage for 90 days.
United Kingdom 2013-2015	Statutory Instrument 2007 No 1711 'The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007' applies. In those Regulations, Part 4 paragraph 19 (1) states 'A person who transports such waste commits an offence if he does so without (c) a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance being in place and approved of by the Competent Authority in accordance with Article 6.' Additionally the following provisions are relevant: Part 9 paragraph 47 covers 'costs of take-back etc.'; paragraph 48 covers 'approval of a financial guarantee'; and paragraph 49 'supply of the financial guarantee'.
<i>Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).</i>	

4.4 Data Tables

4.4.1 Table 1 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Three Member States completed Table 1 of Annex IX of the Waste Shipping Regulation, these being **Finland, Greece** and the **United Kingdom** (although the **United Kingdom** only completed the table for the year 2013). In most cases, waste is being exported in order to be incinerated on land (waste disposal code D10). None of the Member States reported that any instance of export required referral to the Commission.

Table 5-11: Finland, 2013 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination (De)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Disposal operation D-code	Referral of the matter to the Commission (Yes/No)
A4010	158.9 t	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4030	405.9 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A3020	201 t	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4060	2,190.5 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4060	182.7 t	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4070	1,654.7 t	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4070	1,329.3 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4080	184.7 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
Unclassified: Filtrate water from neutralisation process	2,378.4 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D9 followed by D10	No
A3160	1,083 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A1010	4 t	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D9 followed by D12	No
A4090	972.7 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D9	No
AC160	0.3 t	(De): France (Di): Finland	D10	No
Unclassified, industrial gases in cylinders	6.4 t	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
Additionally imports from IL, NO, IE, FR, CH, GR, EE, CO, SE, GR, BR)	–	–	–	–

Table 5-12: Finland, 2014 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (tonnes)	Country of destination (De)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Disposal operation D-code	Referral of the matter to the Commission (Yes/No)
A4010	120.2	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4010	657.1	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A3140	21.8	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A3140	24.9	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A3160	2,290	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4060	6,260	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4060	555.2	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4070	1,137	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4070	2,321.6	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4080	326	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4090	1,065	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D9	No
Unclassified, oil waste	249.5	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
Unclassified, industrial gases in cylinders	7.5	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
Additionally imports from NO, UY, EE, SE)	–	–	–	–

Table 5-13: Finland, 2015 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination (De)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Disposal operation D-code	Referral of the matter to the Commission (Yes/No)
A4010	65.7	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	No
A4010	108.7	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	No
A3140	41.2	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	–
A3160	539.5	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	–
A4060	693	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	–
A4060	252.6	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	–
A4070	776.9	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	–
A4070	1408.3	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	–
A4080	220.6	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	–
A3120	5870.3	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	–
A4090	99.9	(De): Italy (Di): Finland	D9	–
A4090	752.6	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D9	–
Unclassified, gases in pressure containers containing dangerous substances	4.3	(De): Sweden (Di): Finland	D10	–
Unclassified, oil waste	578.4	(De): Germany (Di): Finland	D10	–
Additionally imports from NO, EE, SE, IT) see Basel Part II, Section A	–	–	–	–

Table 5-14: Greece, 2013 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination (De)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Disposal operation D-code	Referral of the matter to the Commission (Yes/No)
EWC 130301*, 160209*, 170902*	19,750	(De): France (Di): Greece	D10	–
EWC 130301*, 160209*, 160210*, 170902*	81,520	(De): France (Di): Greece	D10	–

Table 5-15: Greece, 2014 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination (De)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Disposal operation D-code	Referral of the matter to the Commission (Yes/No)
EWC 13 03 01*, 16 02 09*, 17 09 02*, 16 02 10*	20,970	(De): France (Di): Greece	D10	–
EWC 13 0301*, 16 02 09*, 16 02 10*, 17 09 02*, 16 021 0*	18,751	(De): France (Di): Greece	D10	–
16 02 09*	14,930	(De): Spain (Di): Greece	D9, D15, D10	–
16 02 09*	24,340	De): Poland (Di): Greece	D10	–

Table 5-16: Greece, 2015 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination (De)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Disposal operation D-code	Referral of the matter to the Commission (Yes/No)
EWC 13 03 01*, 16 02 09*, 17 09 02*, 16 02 10*	44,740	(De): France (Di): Greece	D10	–
EWC 16 02 09*	34,200	(De): Poland (Di): Greece	D9, D15, D10	–
EWC 16 02 09*	19,443	(De): Spain (Di): Greece	D14 (D10, R4)	–

Table 5-17: United Kingdom, 2013 – Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-Sufficiency (Article 11 (3))

Waste Identification (code)	Quantity (Kg)	Country of Destination (De) / country of dispatch (Di)	Disposal operation D code	Referral of the matter to the Commission (Yes/No)
A4080	1375	(De): Germany (Di): United Kingdom	D10	No
A4080	39,354	(De): Germany (Di): United Kingdom	D10	No

4.4.2 Table 2 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal (Article 11 (1)(g))

Four Member States completed Table 2 of Annex IX of the Waste Shipping Regulation, these being **Belgium, Estonia, Finland** and **Spain**. However, three of these reported that objections to planned shipments for disposal had only been raised in one year out of three, with only **Belgium** reporting that objections had been raised in all three years of the reporting period.

Overall, the greatest number of objections were made on the basis of Article 11 (1)(g)(i), with this article providing the reason for 18 objections. The next most given reason was Article 11 (1)(g)(iii) with 12 objections, and Article 11 (1)(g)(ii) was the least reported reason with just three objections. In addition, **Estonia** reported a number of additional reasons under the Article 11 (1)(g)(i) column, including references to Article 3, Annex VII and the Estonian Waste Act.

Table 5-18: Belgium (Flanders), 2013 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i>			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name <i>(in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))</i>	Disposal operation D-code
17 05 06	150,000,000	Belgium (Di)	✓				(requested as R5)
17 05 06	25,000,000	Belgium (Di)	✓				(requested as R5)
19 12 12	3,500,000	Belgium (Di)	✓				(requested as R12)
19 12 10	3,500,000	Belgium (Di)	✓				(requested as R12)
19 12 10	3,000,000	Belgium (Di)	✓				(requested as R12)
16 07 08	2,000,000	Belgium (Di)	✓				D9

Table 5-19: Belgium (Wallonia), 2013 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i>			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name <i>(in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))</i>	Disposal operation D-code
19 12 12	10,000,000	Belgium (Di)	✓				D10

Table 5-20: Belgium (Flanders), 2014 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i>			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name <i>(in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))</i>	Disposal operation D-code
17 09 04	600,000 kg	Belgium (Di)	✓		✓		(requested as R12 – R1)
19 12 10	5,000,000 kg	Belgium (Di)	✓		✓		(requested as R1)

Table 5-21: Belgium (Flanders), 2015 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T) / country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i>			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name <i>(in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))</i>	Disposal operation D-code
17 09 04	600,000 kg	Belgium (Di)	✓		✓		(requested as R12 – R1)
19 12 10	5,000,000 kg	Belgium (Di)	✓		✓		(requested as R1)

Table 5-22: Belgium (Wallonia), 2015 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T) / country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection (please tick ✓ as appropriate)			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name (in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))	Disposal operation D-code
10 01 15	1,250,000 kg	Belgium (Di)	✓		✓		D01
10 01 17	200,000 kg	Belgium (Di)	✓		✓		D01

Table 5-23: Estonia, 2014 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection (please tick ✓ as appropriate)			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name (in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))	Disposal operation D-code
16 06 01*	3,948 kg	Estonia (De) and Latvia (Di)	Without notification (Art 3)	✓			Termination of misdemeanour proceedings for reasons of expediency

20 01 35*	NA	Latvia (De) and Estonia (Di)	Without notification (Art 3)	✓			Termination of misdemeanour proceedings for reasons of expediency
B1010	6,000	Lithuania (De) and Estonia (Di)	Estonian Waste act § 114'1	✓			Penalty
16 01 04*	1,000	Estonia (De) and USA (Di)	Without notification (Art 3)		✓		Penalty
16 01 04*	1,000	Estonia (De) and USA (Di)	Without notification (Art 3)		✓		Penalty
15 01 07	1,200	Latvia (De) and Estonian (Di)	Without Annex VII (Art 18)		✓		Penalty
16 06 01*	1,600	Latvia (De) and Estonian (Di)	Without notification (Art 3)		✓		Penalty

Table 5-24: Finland, 2013 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection (please tick ✓ as appropriate)			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name (in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))	Disposal operation D-code
A4060	1,000 t	Finland (Di) and Sweden (T)	✓				D10
A4070	2,000 t	Finland (Di) and Sweden (T)	✓				D10

Table 5-25: Spain, 2013 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection (please tick ✓ as appropriate)			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name (in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))	Disposal operation D-code
08 01 11*	60,000	Gibraltar (Ex)			✓		D9
17 05 04	30,000,000	Gibraltar (Ex)			✓		D1

Table 5-26: Spain, 2015 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Disposal

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of transit (T)/ country of dispatch (Di)	Reasons for the objection <i>(please tick ✓ as appropriate)</i>			Facility	
			Article 11(1)(g)(i)	Article 11(1)(g)(ii)	Article 11(1)(g)(iii)	Name <i>(in case of Article 11(1)(g)(ii))</i>	Disposal operation D-code
11 02 07*	5,000,000	France (T) Italy (Di)	✓				D9/D5
19 13 01*	40,000,000	France (T) Italy (Di)	✓				D9/D5
20 03 01	90,000,000	Italy (Di)	✓				D1

4.4.3 Table 3 – Objections to Planned Shipments for Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Four Member States completed Table of Annex IX of the Waste Shipping Regulation, these being **Belgium, Finland, Lithuania** and **Spain**. Of these, only **Finland** reported that objections to planned shipments for disposal had been made in all three years of the reporting period, while both **Belgium** and **Lithuania** only reported objections in 2015, and **Spain** in 2013 and 2015.

Across all three years, all but one of the objections reported by **Finland** were made regarding plans to export waste out of the country for recovery, with the sole objection against importing waste made on the grounds that it would negatively impact upon **Finland's** ability to treat its own municipal waste. In addition, both **Belgium** and **Lithuania** only reported objections made to planned exports to other countries. The objections reported by **Spain** concerned movements of waste between different regions within its own borders. A variety of reasons were given for objections having been made, including conflicts with Member States' own waste policy, administrative irregularities, and the technical inability of receiving facilities to treat the wastes in question.

Table 5-27: Belgium (Flanders), 2015 – Objections to Planned Shipments or Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination	Reasons for the objection <i>and details of relevant national legislation</i>	Facility <i>(in the country of destination)</i>	
				Name	Recovery operation R-code
19 12 09	3,000,000	France	Vetech Recycling SPRL processes the inert sand and sludge fraction in order to use it in the road construction or to produce concrete or noise barriers. This application has to satisfy the requirements of an unshaped building material. An analysis by the Environmental Inspection proves that there is an exceeding of the parameters PCB and mineral oil. Additionally requirements concerning physical pollution for physicochemical cleaned flows also apply. These parameters haven't been measured and this information is essential in order to assess if a mineral flow can be used as a building material. This notification has been refused based on the conditions of VLAREMA, chapter 2 Delineation of the waste management phase, division 2.3 Specific criteria, subdivision 2.3.3 Criteria for raw materials, intended for use as building material and Annex 2.3.2 Conditions concerning composition for use as building material.	VETECH RECYCLAGE SPRL	R05
19 12 09	6,000,000	France	Same reason as above.	VETECH RECYCLAGE SPRL	R05

Table 5-28: Finland, 2013 – Objections to Planned Shipments or Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination	Reasons for the objection <i>and details of relevant national legislation</i>	Facility <i>(in the country of destination)</i>	
				Name	Recovery operation R-code
Unclassified: domestic waste, EWC 20 03 01	11,000 t	FI -> SE	There was no lack of capacity to treat the waste in Finland. So prerequisites in Section 109(1) of the Waste Act to approve the waste shipment were not fulfilled.	E-ON Värme Sverige AB	R1
Unclassified: RDF, EWC 19 12 10, 19 12 12	4,000 t	NO -> FI	Waste may only be shipped to Finland for waste treatment if the recovery of mixed municipal waste, for which municipalities are responsible, will not be prevented or delayed due to this. Section 110(1) of the Waste Act (646/2011)	Oulun Energia	R1

Table 5-29: Finland, 2014 – Objections to Planned Shipments or Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination	Reasons for the objection <i>and details of relevant national legislation</i>	Facility <i>(in the country of destination)</i>	
				Name	Recovery operation R-code
A3120	2,000 t	FI -> DE	The competent authority of destination raised an objection without giving an acknowledgement. Hence, the Finnish Environment Institute was of the opinion that the prerequisites for consenting the notification in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the Finnish Waste Act (646/2011) were not fulfilled.	Nord-Schrott GmbH & Co. KG	R12 -> R4

Table 5-30: Finland, 2015 – Objections to Planned Shipments or Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination	Reasons for the objection <i>and details of relevant national legislation</i>	Facility <i>(in the country of destination)</i>	
				Name	Recovery operation R-code
Unclassified: domestic waste, EWC 20 03 01	15,000 t	FI -> SE	The disposal (/recovery) in Sweden was not significantly cheaper than disposal in Finland. So, prerequisites in Section 109(3) of the Waste Act to approve the waste shipment were not fulfilled.	Bodens Energi AB	R1
A3120	12,000 t	FI -> EE	Finland classified this waste as hazardous. The receiving facility didn't have a permission to receive hazardous waste. The competent authority of destination raised an objection. Hence, the Finnish Environment Institute was of the opinion that the prerequisites for consenting the notification in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the Finnish Waste Act (646/2011) were not fulfilled.	Ragn-Sells AS	R12 -> R1
Unclassified, RDF, EWC 19 12 12	25 t	FI -> DE	The competent authority of destination didn't give an acknowledgement. Hence, the Finnish Environment Institute was of the opinion that the prerequisites for consenting the notification in accordance with the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and the Finnish Waste Act (646/2011) were not fulfilled.	Tomra Sorting GmbH	R12 -> R1

Table 5-31: Lithuania, 2015 – Objections to Planned Shipments or Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination	Reasons for the objection <i>and details of relevant national legislation</i>	Facility <i>(in the country of destination)</i>	
				Name	Recovery operation R-code
16 01 21*	100 tonnes	Poland	Objection of the Competent authority of Poland.	Zakład Utilizacji Odpadów Przemysłowych	R12
16 08 07*	70 tonnes	Italy	Notifier cancelled his own request on the prior written notification and consent.	Chimet S.P.A.	R4
20 01 33*	75 tonnes	Poland	Objection of the Competent authority of Poland.	BatEko sp. z o. o.	R12, R4, R1
19 12 10*	7,200 tonnes	Poland	Objection of the Competent authority of Poland.	Mo-BRUK S.A.	R12 (R1)
20 01 21*	100 tonnes	Poland	Objection of the Competent authority of Poland.	Terra Recycling S. A.	R12

19 12 11*	3,000 tonnes	Germany	The competent authority of Poland cancelled the procedure of the prior written notification and consent	Weser-Metall GmbH	R4

Table 5-32: Spain, 2013 – Objections to Planned Shipments or Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination	Reasons for the objection <i>and details of relevant national legislation</i>	Facility <i>(in the country of destination)</i>	
				Name	Recovery operation R-code
20 03 01, 20 03 03, 20 03 99	2,000,000	Spain	No remedy of request.	Urbaser- Casares	R13, R4, R5

Table 5-33: Spain, 2015 – Objections to Planned Shipments or Recovery (Article 12(1)(c))

Waste identification (code)	Quantity (kg/litres)	Country of destination	Reasons for the objection <i>and details of relevant national legislation</i>	Facility <i>(in the country of destination)</i>	
				Name	Recovery operation R-code
19 12 02	200,000	Spain (Valencia)	The destination installation has authorisation to perform the R4 operation, but it does not have the capacity to process the requested quantity in one year.	FERIMET, S.L.U.	R4

4.4.4 Table 4 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

11 Member States completed Table 4 of Annex IX of the Waste Shipping Regulation, these being **Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden** and **the United Kingdom**. Of these, **Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden** and **the United Kingdom** provided information for all three years of the reporting period, while **Belgium** provided information for 2014 and 2015, and **Poland** provided information for 2013 and 2014. The remaining Member States all provided information for 2015 only.

Overall, the waste operation most commonly associated with pre-consent is R4 (recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds), with **six Member States** having issued more pre-consents for this operation than any other (these being **Estonia, France, Germany, Poland, Spain** and **the United Kingdom**). **Austria** issued the same number of pre-consents for operations R4 and R3 (recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes)). **Three Member States** issued more pre-consents for waste operation R12 (exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11) than any other operation (these being **Belgium, Luxembourg** and **the Netherlands**).

Sweden stands alone in having granted the highest number of pre-consents for operation R1 (incinerating as fuel, in line with the R1 specification contained in the Waste Framework Directive). The only Member State to grant pre-consent for a disposal operation is **Spain**, which granted a single pre-consent for operation D9 (physico-chemical treatment resulting in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by any of the operations numbered D1 to D12, e.g. evaporation, drying, calcination).

Table 5-34: Austria, 2013 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
BMLFUW ISO-Norm, 5 Jahre	Treibacher Industrie AG	Standort A-9330 Althofen, Auer-von- Welsbach-Str. 1	R4, R8	–	10 01 04* 11 01 09* 16 08 02* 16 08 03 16 08 07*	29.8.2011	29.8.2016	–
BMLFUW EMAS- Registrierung 10 Jahre	Fritz Egger GmbH & Co. OG	Weiberndorf 20 A-6380 St. Johann	R3	–	03 01 05 15 01 03, 17 02 01 19 12 07 20 01 38	1.12.2012	30.11.2022	–
BMLFUW EMAS- Registrierung 10 Jahre	Fritz Egger GmbH & Co OG.	A-3105 UnterradlbergTiroler Straße 16	R3	–	03 01 05 15 01 03, 17 02 01 19 12 07 20 01 38	1.6.2011	1.6.2021	–
BMLFUW ÖNORM EN ISO 14001 5 Jahre	UFH RE- cycling GmbH	Wirtschaftspark Kematen A-3331 Kematen an der Ybbs	R3, R4	–	16 02 13*, 16 02 11*, 20 01 23*	21. 8.2013	20.8.2018	–

Table 5-35: Austria, 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
BMLFUW	Fritz Egger GmbH & Co. OG Standort-GLN, 9008390102466	A-6380 St. Johann in Tirol Weiberndorf 20	R3	Chipboard production	AC170 (03 01 05, 15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38)	1.12.2012	30.11.2022	–
BMLFUW	UFH RE-cycling GmbH Standort-GLN 9008390838280	A-3331 Kematen an der Ybbs Wirtschaftspark Kematen	R3, R4	Cooling unit separation (with detection of CFC content in the cooling circuit and in the insulation)	A1180 (16 02 13*, 16 02 11*, 20 01 23*)	21.8.2012	20.8.2018	–
BMLFUW	Fritz Egger GmbH & Co. OG Standort-GLN, 9008390114193	A-3105 Unterradlberg Tiroler Straße 16	R3	Chipboard production	AC170 (03 01 05, 15 01 03, 17 02 01, 19 12 07, 20 01 38)	1.6.2011	1.6.2021	–

BMLFUW	Treibacher Industrie AG Standort-GLN: 9008390099315	Auer-von- Welsbach-Str. 1 A-9330 Althofen	R4, R8	NE Metallurgy	AA060, A1050, A2030 (10 01 04*, 11 01 09*, 16 08 02*, 16 08 03, 16 08 07*)	29.8.2011	29.8.2016	—
BMLFUW	Metran Rohstoff- Aufbereitungs GmbH Standort-GLN: 9008390214800	Industriestraße 12, A-3300 Amstetten	R4, R3	Mechanical treatment	Y47 (19 12 03, 19 10 02, 15 01 04, 19 12 12, 19 12 07)	10.4.2015	10.4.2020	—
BMLFUW	Metall Recycling Mü- Gu GmbH Standort-GLN: 9008390066027	Industriestraße 12, A-3300 Amstetten	R4	Mechanical treatment	A1180, Y47 20 01 40, 19 12 02, 16 01 17, 17 04 05, 20 01 35*, 16 02 13*, 20 01 36, 16 02 14, 19 12 03, 19 01 02, 19 12 02	26.6.2015	26.6.2020	—

BMLFUW	Reststoff- technik GmbH Standort-GLN: 9008390007549	Hof 61 A-5302 Henndorf	R3	Mechanical treatment	AC170 17 02 04*	1.7.2014	30.6.2024	–

Table 5-36: Austria, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
BMLFUW	Metall Recycling Mü- Gu GmbH	Industriestrae 12, A-3300 Amstetten	R4	Shredding and seperation	16 02 14, 16 01 17, 17 04 05, 19 12 02, 19 12 03, 20 01 36, 20 01 40, A1180 (20 01 35*, 16 02 13*) Y47 (19 01 02, 19 12 02)	26.6.2015	26.6.2020	–

Table 5-37: Belgium (Wallonia), 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
–	FLORIDIENNE CHIMIE S.A.	Quai des Usines, 12 7800 ATH	R4 and R5	Hydrometallurgical treatment	15/04/2013	03/07/2026	FLORIDIENNE CHIMIE S.A.	–
–	CHEMVIRON CARBON	Zoning Industriel C 7181 FELUY	R7	Reactivation and recovery	10/03/2013	31/05/2025	CHEMVIRON CARBON	–
–	RECYFUEL S.A.	Zoning Industriel d'Ehein 4480 ENGIS	R12 followed by R1, R4 and R5	Regrouping followed by thermal and material recovery in cement works + recycling of steel in steelworks	01/04/2013	30/09/2028	RECYFUEL S.A.	–
–	HYDROMETAL S.A.	Rue du Parc Industriel 3 4480 ENGIS	R4 and R5	Hydrometallurgical treatment in situ	15/04/2013	23/04/2017	HYDROMETAL S.A.	–

Table 5-38: Belgium (Flanders), 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
BE001 (Flanders)	Veolia ES MRC NV	Moerstraat 26, 2030 Antwerpen	R12	Cryogene Shredder installation	A4130	9.9.2015	26.06.2028	BE001 (Flanders)
BE001 (Flanders)	Veolia ES MRC NV	Moerstraat 26, 2030 Antwerpen	R12	Solvent conditioning	A3140	9.9.2015	26.06.2028	BE001 (Flanders)
BE001 (Flanders)	Unilin bvba, divisie Panels	Breestraat 4 te 8710 WIELSBEKE	R03	Particle board production	AC170	6.10.2015	End of environmental permit licence of Unilin	BE001 (Flanders)
BE001 (Flanders)	Unilin bvba, divisie Panels	Ingelmunsters teenweg 229 te 8780 OOSTROZEBEKE	R03	Particle board production	AC170	6.10.2015	End of environmental permit licence of Unilin	BE001 (Flanders)
BE001 (Flanders)	Desotec	Regenbeekstraat 44, 8800 Roeselare	R07	Reactivating active carbon	A4160	12.02.2015	22.1.2035	BE001 (Flanders)

BE001 (Flanders)	Desotec	Regenbeekstraat 44, 8800 Roeselare	R12	Dismantling, analyzing and recovery of active carbon	A4130	12.02.2015	22.1.2035	BE001 (Flanders)
BE001 (Flanders)	Desotec	Regenbeekstraat 44, 8800 Roeselare	R13	Accumulation, analyzing and recovery of active carbon	A4160	12.02.2015	22.1.2035	BE001 (Flanders)

Table 5-39: Estonia, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Environmental Board	Aktsiaselts Ecometal 10592409	Kesk 2/26 Sillamäe 40231 Ida-Viru maakond ESTONIA	R4	Engitec Technologies S.p.A “CX Integrated System”	Basel code: A1160 EWC: 16 06 01*	01.03.2015	29.02.2020	–

Table 5-40: France, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Prefect – Department of the Ardennes	METAL BLANC	48 rue Pasteur 08230 - Bourg-Fidèle	–	–	Basel Code : A1160 Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed	27-01-2007	30 – 09-2017	–
Minister of the Environment	EURECAT France	ZI Quai Jean Jaurès 07800 - LA VOULTE SUR RHÔNE	R4-R8-R12-R13	Catalyst regeneration	Basel Code : A2030 EC Code : 160802* - 160807*	14- 06- 2016	13- 06- 2019	–
Minister of the Environment	EURECAT France	ZI Quai Jean Jaurès 07800 - LA VOULTE SUR RHÔNE	R4-R8-R12-R13	Catalyst regeneration	Basel Code : B1120 EC Code : 160803	14- 06- 2016	13- 06- 2019	–

Minister of the Environment	EURECAT France	ZI Quai Jean Jaurès 07800 - LA VOULTE SUR RHÔNE	R4-R8-R12-R13	Catalyst regeneration	Basel Code : B1130 EC Code :16080 1	14- 06- 2016	13- 06- 2019	–
Minister of the Environment	SPEICHIM PROCESSING	Allée du Bois des terres 01150 - SAINT-VULBAS	R2	Distillation	OECD Code:AC150	05-05 – 2005	05 –05- 2025	–
Minister of the Environment	SPEICHIM PROCESSING	Allée du Bois des terres 01150 - SAINT-VULBAS	R2	Distillation	Basel Code : A3080	05-05 – 2005	05 –05- 2025	–
Minister of the Environment	SPEICHIM PROCESSING	Allée du Bois des terres 01150 - SAINT-VULBAS	R2	Distillation	Basel Code : A3140	05-05 – 2005	05 –05- 2025	–

Minister of the Environment	SPEICHIM PROCESSING	Allée du Bois des terres 01150 - SAINT-VULBAS	R2	Distillation	Basel Code : A3150	05-05 – 2005	05 –05- 2025	–
Minister of the Environment	METAL BLANC	48 rue Pasteur 08230 - Bourg-Fidèle	R4	–	Basel Code : A1020 EC Code :06040 5*	30 – 09 -2014	30 -09 - 2017	–
Minister of the Environment	METAL BLANC	48 rue Pasteur 08230 - Bourg-Fidèle	R4	–	Basel Code : B1120 EC Code : 100402*	30 – 09 -2014	30 -09 - 2017	–
Minister of the Environment	METAL BLANC	48 rue Pasteur 08230 - Bourg-Fidèle	R4	–	Basel Code : A4100 EC Code : 100404*	30 – 09 -2014	30 -09 - 2017	–
Minister of the Environment	METAL BLANC	48 rue Pasteur 08230 - Bourg-Fidèle	R4	–	Basel Code : A1160 EC Code : 170403	30 – 09 -2014	30 -09 - 2017	–

Minister of the Environment	METAL BLANC	48 rue Pasteur 08230 - Bourg-Fidèle	R4	–	Basel Code : A1020 EC Code : 190813*	30 – 09 -2014	30 -09 - 2017	–
Minister of the Environment	METAL BLANC	48 rue Pasteur 08230 - Bourg-Fidèle	R4	–	Basel Code : A1160 EC Code : 160601*	27- 01 – 2016	26 – 01-2019	–
Minister of the Environment	IKEA Industry France	ZI du Tertre Landry Rue Jean Monnet 70200 - Lure	–	–	EC Code : 191206*	14 -09 -2011	31 -12-2017	–
Minister of the Environment	SPEICHIM PROCESSING	Plateforme SOBEGI 64150 - MOURENX	R2	Distillation	Basel Code : A3140	08- 10 - 2014	07- 10 - 2019	–
Minister of the Environment	SPEICHIM PROCESSING	Plateforme SOBEGI 64150 - MOURENX	R2	Distillation	Basel Code : A3150	08- 10 - 2014	07- 10 - 2019	–

Table 5-41: Germany, 2013 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Landesdirektion Sachsen	GMR Gesellschaft für Metallrecycling mbH	Naumburger Straße 24 04229 Leipzig	R4	–	A1010, A1030	14.05.12	13.05.22	–
Landesdirektion Sachsen	SRW metalfloat GmbH	Berndt-Ulrich-Scholz-Str. 1 04579 Espenhain	R4/R11	–	A3120	14.03.08	31.03.18	–

Landesdirektion Sachsen	WRC World Resources Company GmbH	Industriestraße 7 04808 Wurzen	R4	–	336	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1040, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1140, A1150, A2030, A2060, A3050, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4160, B1010, B1031, B1050, B1070, B1080, B1100, B1110, B1120, B1130, B1150, B1160, B1170, B1180, B1190, B1240, B2100, B2120, B3010, A8030,	01.06.09	31.05.24	–

Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	Grube Teutschenthal Sicherungs- GmbH & Co KG.	Straße der Einheit 9 06179 Teutschenthal	R12, R5	–	Y47	01.04.13	31.03.17	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	AURA Technologie GmbH	Am Ernst- Schacht 3 06311 Helbra	R4	–	A2030	07.02.12	03.12.15	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	Kuhmichel Recycling GmbH	Ermslebener Str. 3 06493 Ballenstedt	R4/R5	–	AB130, 120117, 120121	01.01.15	31.12.24	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	PURALUBE GmbH	Hauptstraße 30 06729 Elsteraue	R9	–	A3020	07.03.11	06.03.21	–

Landesdirekti on Sachsen	Nickelhütte Aue GmbH	Rudolf- Breitscheid- Straße 08270 Aue	R4	–	A1050, A1060, A1090, A1100, A1100, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1150, A1170, A2030, A3010, A3040, A3050, A3190, A4010, AD090, AD100, AD120, A4090, A4100, A4160, AA060, AB030, AB130, AC250, AC270,	01.09.07	31.08.17	–

Landesdirektion Sachsen	LAREC Lampen- Recycling Gesellschaft GmbH	Erzstraße 18 09618 Brand- Erbisdorf	R4/R5	–	A1030	09.12.11	08.12.21	–
Landesumweltamt Brandenburg	Griag Glasrecycling AG	Temnitz- Park- Chaussee 41 16818 Werder	R5	–	A2010, 16 02 15	12.08.09	28.04.19	–
Landesamt für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Geologie Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	Stena Technoworld GmbH, Betriebsstätte Langenhagen	Teterower Chaussee 60 18279 Langenhagen	R3, R4	–	AC150, A1180	04.08.11	31.05.21	–

Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg	Aurubis AG	Hovestr. 50 20539 Hamburg	R4/R1	–	340	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1090, A1100, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1150, A1160, A1170, A2010, A2030, A2050, A3020, A3040, A3140, A3150, A3160, A3180, A3190, A4070, A4100, A4110, A4140, A4150, A4160, AA010, AB070, AB120, AB130, AC060, AC270, AD 090, AD120	06.11.07	06.11.17	–

Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	LRD Löschmittel- Recycling und Umweltdiens te GmbH	Elsterhorst 12 21698 Harsefeld	R5	–	160505, 160509, ungelistet	28.12.10	27.12.20	–
GOES	NQR Nordische Quecksilber Rückgewinnu ng GmbH	Bei der Gasanstalt 9 23560 Lübeck	R4	–	A1010, A1030, A1180	11.09.13	10.09.18	–
GOES	UTM Umwelt Technik Metallrecycli ng GmbH	Alt Herrenwyk 12 23569 Lübeck	R2/R4	–	A4130	20.03.14	19.03.19	–
Landesamt für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Geologie Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	Egger Holzwerkstof fe Wismar GmbH & Co. KG	Am Haffeld 1 23970 Wismar	R1	–	AC170	14.02.13	31.10.27	–

GOES	Behrendt Recycling GmbH	Leinestr. 31-33 24539 Neumünster	R12	–	GC010, GC020, B1110, A1180	17.11.11	31.03.14	–
GOES	Starke & Sohn GmbH	Schmiedestraße 14 25899 Niebüll	R9	–	A3020	16.05.14	15.05.19	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	STENA TECHNOWO RLD GmbH	Fuhrlieger Allee 1a 26434 Wangerland/Wiefels	R3/R4/R5	–	A1180, ungelistet, 160213*, 160216, 200135*	15.09.11	14.09.21	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Biomasseheizkraftwerk Emden	Zum Kraftwerk, 26725 Emden	R1	–	19 12 06*, 19 12 07, AC170	10.12.13	09.12.23	–

Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Weener Energie GmbH & Co KG	Industriestr. 46, 26826 Weener	R1	–	19 12 10, 19 12 12	21.08.14	20.08.24	–
Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	EEV BioEnergie GmbH & Co KG	Am Nordhafen 5; 26871 Papenburg	R1	–	19 12 07, AC170	21.08.14	20.08.24	–
Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	Nehlsen GmbH & Co. KG	Niederlassun g Nehlsen- Plump Louis- Krages-Str. 10 28237 Bremen	R3/ R4	–	A4130	01.03.10	28.02.19	–

Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	swb Entsorgung GmbH	Theodor-Heuss-Allee 20 28215 Bremen Müllheizkraftwerk	R1	–	191210, 191212	01.07.11	31.05.20	–
Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	swb Erzeugung GmbH	Mittelkalorik-Kraftwerk Otavistraße 7-9 28215 Bremen	R1	–	191210, 191212	01.07.11	31.05.20	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	Mineralöl-Raffinerie Dollbergen GmbH AVISTA Oil Refining & Trading Deutschland GmbH	Bahnhofstraße 82 31311 Uetze-Dollbergen	R9	–	A3020 (130205, 130208)	06.03.09	05.03.19	–

Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Enertec Hameln GmbH	Heinrich- Schoormann -Weg 1, 31789 Hameln	R1	–	19 12 12 (nicht gelistet)	19.02.14	18.02.24	–
Thüringer Landesverwalt ungsamt	K+S Kali GmbH Werk Werra	Schacht II 36414 Unterebreizba ch	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	Harz-Metall GmbH	Hüttenstraß e 6 38642 Goslar	R4	–	A1070, A4100, AC270, 190205	12.07.11	11.07.21	–
Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	Harz-Metall GmbH	Hüttenstraß e 6 38642 Goslar	R4	–	A1160	12.07.11	11.07.21	–

Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	TRG Cyclamin GmbH	Hohendorfer Straße 20 39218 Schönebeck	R3	–	A4090	21.08.12	22.08.22	–
Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf	HACH LANGE GmbH	Willstädterstraße 11 40549 Düsseldorf	R3/R4/R5	–	A4140	17.01.08	16.01.18	–
Bezirksregierung Arnsberg	Wilhelm Raven Euro-Metall GmbH	Alter Hellweg 33 44379 Dortmund	R12/R13	–	A1010, A1020, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1160, A1170, A2030, AB070, AB130	30.07.07	22.07.22	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Aurubis AG	Kupferstrass e 23 44532 Lünen	R4	–	347	A1010, A1020, A1050, A1070, A1080, A1090, A 1100, A1120, A1130, A1150, A1180, A2030, AB070, AB130, GB040, GC010, GC020, GC050, B1010, B1020, B1050, B1060, B1070, B1080, B1090, B1100, B1110, B1120, B1130, B1140, B1150, B1160, B1170, B1180, B1190, B1240, B2020, B4030	04.12.09	03.12.24	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	ALSA GmbH	Brunnenstra ße 138 44536 Lünen	R4/R5	–	Salzschlacke (nicht gelistet)	12.07.07	11.07.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Befesa Salzschlacke GmbH	Brunnenstr. 138 44536 Lünen	R4/R5	–	AA050, AB100, 100308, 100309, 100321, 100322, 100810, 100811	20.03.15	19.03.25	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Orm Bergold Chemie GmbH & Co KG	Daimlerstraß e 2 – 4 44805 Bochum	R2	–	A3050, A3140, A3160, A4060, A4070	06.11.07	05.11.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	DELA GmbH	Alte Landstraße 4 45329 Essen	R4/ R5	–	A2010	17.06.10	16.06.20	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	ACCUREC GmbH	Wiehagen 12-14 45472 Mülheim/Ru hr	R4	–	A1170	20.10.08	19.10.18	–

Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	Baufeld Mineralölraff inerie GmbH u. Co.KG	Krabbenkam p 11 47138 Duisburg	R9	–	A3020, A4060, AC060	26.11.07	25.11.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	Grillo-Werke AG	Wesseler Str. 1 47169 Duisburg	R5/R1	–	B2040, A3020, A3190, A4090, A4160	20.06.08	19.06.18	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	RCN Chemie GmbH	Daimlerstraß e 26 47574 Goch	R2/R3	–	A3140, A3150, AC 070, AC080, AC150	15.11.07	14.11.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	KS-Recycling GmbH & Co KG	Raiffeisenstr aße 38 47665 Sonsbeck	R2, R3, R4, R9	–	AC060, AC070, AC080, A3020, A3040, A3140, A4060 Ölfilter (ungelistet)	02.03.10	01.03.20	–

Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	MAV Mineralstoff- Aufbereitung und – Verwertung GmbH	Bataver Str. 9 47809 Krefeld	R5	–	Y47, 190112	24.06.11	23.06.21	–
Bezirksregieru ng Münster	Akzo Nobel Base Chemicals GmbH	Hauptstraße 47 49479 Ibbenbüren	R6/R11	–	A1060	26.09.07	30.09.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Münster	Sidra Wasserchem ie GmbH	Zeppelinstra ße 27 49479 Ibbenbüren	R6/R11	–	A1060	06.09.07	30.09.17	–
Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	EVI Abfallverwer tung B.V. & Co. KG	Vosmatenwe g 6 49824 Laar	R1	–	Y46, 200301 191212	19.06.13	18.06.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Köln	Carbon Service & Consulting GmbH & Co. KG	Im Hasenfeld 12 52391 Vettweiß	R7	–	A4160	01.08.13	31.07.18	–

Sonderabfall- Management- Gesellschaft Rheinland- Pfalz (SAM) GmbH	Stena Technoworld GmbH	Auf Schneeweid 55774 Baumholder	R4	–	AC150, 160211, 200123	20.09.12	20.09.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Siegfried Jacob GmbH & Co. KG	Jacobstr. 41- 45 58256 Ennepetal- Voerde	R4	–	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A2030, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4120, AB030, AB120, AC270, AD090, AD100, AD120	01.10.07	01.10.22	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Lobbe Entsorgung West GmbH & Co. KG	Stenglingser Weg 4-12 58642 Iserlohn	R5	–	A1060, A4090	20.03.09	19.03.24	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Chemische Fabrik Wocklum Gebr. Hertin GmbH & Co. KG	Glärbach 2 58802 Balve	R5	–	A1060, A4090	15.11.11	14.11.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Sonderabfall ver- brennungsan- lage	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R5	–	A3150, A3160, A4010, A4160	17.03.08	16.03.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Kraftwerk	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R1	–	A3140, A3150	14.03.08	13.03.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Chemtura Organometal lics GmbH	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R3	–	A4010, 070107	09.02.10	08.02.25	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Metallhütte Hoppecke GmbH &Co. KG	Bontkirchen er Straße 1 59929 Brilon- Hoppecke	R4	–	A1160	20.12.12	19.12.24	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Egger Kraftwerk Brilon GmbH	Im Kissen 19 59929 Brilon	R1	–	AC170	01.10.11	30.09.23	–
Regierungsprä sidium Darmstadt	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co. KG	Heraeusstra ße 12-14 63450 Hanau	R4	–	A4090, A1010, A1020, A4160, AD120, GC020, A2030, A4010, A4140	01.11.14	31.10.24	–

Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt	Umicore AG & Co. KG	Rodenbacher Chaussee 4 63457 Hanau	R4/R13	–	A1020, A1030, A1050, A1120, A1150,A1180 , A2010, A2030, A3120, A3140, A3150, A3160, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4130, A4140, AB130, AC270, AD090, AD120	12.07.07	31.07.17	–
Regierung von Unterfranken	Duesmann & Hensel Recycling GmbH	Mühlweg 10 63743 Aschaffenburg	R4	–	A2030	09.08.10	08.08.15	–
Regierung von Unterfranken	MAIREC Edelmetallgesellschaft mbH	Siemensstraße 20 63755 Alzenau	R4	–	A2030	15.09.10	15.09.15	–

Landesamt für Umwelt- und Arbeitsschutz	Seiba Entsorgungstechnik	Im Langental 5 66539 Neunkirchen	R2/ R4	–	150110, 160504, A4070, A4130	01.04.09	31.03.19	–
Landesamt für Umwelt- und Arbeitsschutz	Schirra GmbH & Co.KG	Steinkreuzweg 5 66687 Wadern-Lockweiler	–	–	A3020, A4060	01.01.10	31.12.19	–
Sonderabfall-agentur Baden-Württemberg	TIB Chemicals AG	Mühlheimer Straße 16-22 68219 Mannheim	R4	–	A1060, AB120	20.06.08	19.06.18	–
Sonderabfall-agentur Baden-Württemberg	INDRA Recycling GmbH	III. Industriestraße 2 68766 Hockenheim	R4	–	B1010, B1020, AA010, B1115, GC020, B3010, B3040, B3080, B3140, B2020, B2030, B2040, AC170	23.06.08	22.06.18	–

Regierung von Schwaben	Richard Geiss GmbH	Lüßhof 100 89362 Offingen	R2	–	A3140, A3150	15.12.11	14.12.21	–
Regierung von Oberfranken	PDR Recycling GmbH + Co KG	Am alten Sägewerk 3 95349 Thurnau	R3/R4	–	A4130, A4140	01.01.12	31.12.18	–
Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt	GSES GmbH	Schachtstraße 20-22 99706 Sondershausen	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt	NDH-Entsorgungsbetreibergesellschaft mbH	Nordhäuser Straße 70 99752 Bleicherode	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt	NDH-Entsorgungsbetreibergesellschaft mbH	Friedeweg 153 99752 Sollstedt	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–

Bezirksregieru ng Köln	MAV Mineralstoff- Aufbereitung und – Verwertung GmbH	Bataver Str. 9 47809 Krefeld	R5	–	Y47, 190112	01.12.13	30.11.18	–
Landesdirekti on Sachsen	STEAG New Energies GmbH	St. Johanner Str. 101-105 66115 Saarbrücken	R1	–	AC170, 170204*, 191206*	01.04.14	28.02.24	–
Landesdirekti on Sachsen	GMR Gesellschaft für Metallrecycli ng mbH	Naumburger Straße 24 04229 Leipzig	R4	–	A1010, A1030	14.05.12	13.05.22	–
Landesdirekti on Sachsen	SRW metalfloat GmbH	Berndt- Ulrich- Scholz-Str. 1 04579 Espenhain	R4/R11	–	A3120	14.03.08	31.03.18	–

Landesdirektion Sachsen	WRC World Resources Company GmbH	Industriestraße 7 04808 Wurzen	R4	–	358	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1040, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1140, A1150, A2030, A2060, A3050, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4160, B1010, B1031, B1050, B1070, B1080, B1100, B1110, B1120, B1130, B1150, B1160, B1170, B1180, B1190, B1240, B2100, B2120, B3010, A8030	01.06.09	31.05.24	–

Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	Grube Teutschenthal Sicherungs- GmbH & Co KG.	Straße der Einheit 9 06179 Teutschenthal	R12, R5	–	Y47	01.04.13	31.03.17	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	AURA Technologie GmbH	Am Ernst- Schacht 3 06311 Helbra	R4	–	A2030	07.02.12	03.12.15	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	Kuhmichel Recycling GmbH	Ermslebener Str. 3 06493 Ballenstedt	R4/R5	–	AB130, 120117, 120121	01.01.15	31.12.24	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	PURALUBE GmbH	Hauptstraße 30 06729 Elsteraue	R9	–	A3020	07.03.11	06.03.21	–

Landesdirekti on Sachsen	Nickelhütte Aue GmbH	Rudolf- Breitscheid- Straße 08270 Aue	R4		A1050, A1060, A1090, A1100, A1100, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1150, A1170, A2030, A3010, A3040, A3050, A3190, A4010, AD090, AD100, AD120, A4090, A4100, A4160, AA060, AB030, AB130, AC250, AC270,	01.09.07	31.08.17	

Landesdirekti on Sachsen	LAREC Lampen- Recycling Gesellschaft GmbH	Erzstraße 18 09618 Brand- Erbisdorf	R4/R5		A1030	09.12.11	08.12.21	
Landesumwelt amt Brandenburg	Griag Glasrecycling AG	Temnitz- Park- Chausee 41 16818 Werder	R5		A2010, 16 02 15	12.08.09	28.04.19	

Table 5-42: Germany, 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Landesdirektion Sachsen	GMR Gesellschaft für Metallrecycling mbH	Naumburger Straße 24 04229 Leipzig	R4	–	A1010, A1030	14.05.12	13.05.22	–
Regierungspräsidium Dresden	SRW metalfloat GmbH	Berndt-Ulrich-Scholz-Str. 1 04579 Espenhain	R4/R11	–	A3120	14.03.08	31.03.18	–

Regierungspräsidium Dresden	WRC World Resources Company GmbH	Industriestra ße 7 04808 Wurzen	R4	–	363	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1040, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1140, A1150, A2030, A2060, A3050, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4160, B1010, B1031, B1050, B1070, B1080, B1100, B1110, B1120, B1130, B1150, B1160, B1170, B1180, B1190, B1240, B2100, B2120, B3010, A8030,	01.06.09	31.05.24	–

Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	Grube Teutschenthal Sicherungs- GmbH & Co KG.	Straße der Einheit 9 06179 Teutschenthal	R12, R5	–	Y47	01.04.13	31.03.17	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	AURA Technologie GmbH	Am Ernst- Schacht 3 06311 Helbra	R4	–	A2030	07.02.12	03.12.15	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	PURALUBE GmbH	Hauptstraße 30 06729 Elsteraue	R9	–	A3020	07.03.11	06.03.21	–

Regierungspräsidium Dresden	Nickelhütte Aue GmbH	Rudolf- Breitscheid- Straße 08280 Aue	R4	–	A1050, A1060, A1090, A1100, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1150, A1170, A2030, A2060, A3010, A3040, A3050, A4010, A4100, A4140, A4160, AA060, AB030, AB130, AC270, AD090, AD100, AD120, B1120(H)	15.06.15	14.06.25	–

Landesdirektion Dresden	LAREC Lampen- Recycling Gesellschaft GmbH	Erzstraße 18 09618 Brand- Erbisdorf	R4/R5	–	A1030	09.12.11	08.12.21	–
Landesdirektion Dresden	Feinhütte Halsbrücke GmbH	Krummenhe- nnersdorfer Str. 2 09633 Halsbrücke	R4	–	A1010, A1020	15.06.15	14.06.25	–
Landesumwelt- amt Brandenburg	Griag Glasrecycling AG	Temnitz- Park- Chaussee 41 16818 Werder	R5	–	A2010, 16 02 15	12.08.09	28.04.19	–
Landesamt für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Geologie Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	Stena Technoworld GmbH, Betriebsstätt- e Langenhagen	Teterower Chaussee 60 18279 Langenhage- n	R3, R4	–	AC150, A1180	04.08.11	31.05.21	–

Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg	Aurubis AG	Hovestr. 50 20539 Hamburg	R4/R1	–	367	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1090, A1100, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1150, A1160, A1170, A2010, A2030, A2050, A3020, A3040, A3140, A3150, A3160, A3180, A3190, A4070, A4100, A4110, A4140, A4150, A4160, AA010, AB070, AB120, AB130, AC060, AC270, AD 090, AD120	06.11.07	06.11.17	–

Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	LRD Löschmittel- Recycling und Umweltdiens te GmbH	Elsterhorst 12 21698 Harsefeld	R5	–	160505, 160509, unlisted	28.12.10	27.12.20	–
GOES	NQR Nordische Quecksilber Rückgewinnu ng GmbH	Bei der Gasanstalt 9 23560 Lübeck	R4	–	A1010, A1030, A1180	11.09.13	10.09.18	–
GOES	UTM Umwelt Technik Metallrecycli ng GmbH	Alt Herrenwyk 12 23569 Lübeck	R2/R4	–	150111	12.07.12	11.07.17	–
Landesamt für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Geologie Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	Egger Holzwerkstof fe Wismar GmbH & Co. KG	Am Haffeld 1 23970 Wismar	R1	–	AC170	14.02.13	31.10.27	–

GOES	Behrendt Recycling GmbH	Leinestr. 31-33 24539 Neumünster	R12	–	GC010, GC020, B1110, A1180	17.11.11	31.03.14	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	STENA TECHNOWO RLD GmbH	Fuhlrieger Allee 1a 26434 Wangerland/ Wiefels	R4	–	160211, 200123	21.08.10	20.08.13	–
Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	Nehlsen GmbH & Co. KG	Niederlassung Nehlsen-Plump Louis-Krages-Str. 10 28237 Bremen	R3/ R4	–	A4130	01.03.10	28.02.19	–
Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	swb Entsorgung GmbH	Theodor-Heuss-Allee 20 28215 Bremen Müllheizkraftwerk	R1	–	191210, 191212	01.07.11	31.05.20	–

Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	swb Entsorgung GmbH	Mittelkalorik -Kraftwerk Otavistraße 7-9 28215 Bremen	R1	–	191210, 191212	01.07.11	31.05.20	–
Niedersächsis- che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun- g von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Mineralöl- Raffinerie Dollbergen GmbH	Bahnhofstra- ße 82 31311 Uetze- Dollbergen	R9	–	A3020 (130205, 130208)	06.03.09	05.03.19	–
Thüringer Landesverwalt- ungsamt	K+S Kali GmbH Werk Werra	Schacht II 36414 Unterebreizba- ch	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Niedersächsis- che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun- g von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Harz-Metall GmbH	Hüttenstraß- e 6 38642 Goslar	R4	–	A1070, A4100, AC270, 190205	12.07.11	11.07.21	–

Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Harz-Metall GmbH	Hüttenstraß e 6 38642 Goslar	R4	–	A1160	12.07.11	11.07.21	–
Landesverwalt ungsamt Sachsen- Anhalt	TRG Cyclamin GmbH	Hohendorfer Straße 20 39218 Schönebeck	R3	–	A4090	21.08.12	22.08.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	HACH LANGE GmbH	Willstädterst raße 11 40549 Düsseldorf	R3/R4/R5	–	A4140	17.01.08	16.01.18	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Wilhelm Raven Euro- Metall GmbH	Alter Hellweg 33 44379 Dortmund	R12/R13	–	A1010, A1020, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1160, A1170, A2030, AB070, AB130	30.07.07	22.07.22	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Aurubis AG	Kupferstrass e 23 44532 Lünen	R4	–	373	A1010, A1020, A1050, A1070, A1080, A1090, A 1100, A1120, A1130, A1150, A1180, A2030, AB070, AB130, GB040, GC010, GC020, GC050, B1010, B1020, B1050, B1060, B1070, B1080, B1090, B1100, B1110, B1120, B1130, B1140, B1150, B1160, B1170, B1180, B1190, B1240, B2020, B4030	04.12.09	03.12.24	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	ALSA GmbH	Brunnenstra ße 138 44536 Lünen	R4/R5	–	Salt slag, not listed	12.07.07	11.07.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Orm Bergold Chemie GmbH & Co KG	Daimlerstraß e 2 – 4 44805 Bochum	R2	–	A3050, A3140, A3160, A4060, A4070	06.11.07	05.11.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	DELA GmbH	Alte Landstraße 4 45329 Essen	R4/ R5	–	A2010	17.06.10	16.06.20	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	ACCUREC GmbH	Wiehagen 12-14 45472 Mülheim/Ru hr	R4	–	A1170	20.10.08	19.10.18	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	Baufeld Mineralölraff inerie GmbH u. Co.KG	Krabbenkam p 11 47138 Duisburg	R9	–	A3020, A4060, AC060	26.11.07	25.11.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	Grillo-Werke AG	Wesseler Str. 1 47169 Duisburg	R5/R1	–	B2040, A3020, A3190, A4090, A4160	20.06.08	19.06.18	–

Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	RCN Chemie GmbH	Daimlerstraß e 26 47574 Goch	R2/R3	–	A3140, A3150, AC 070, AC080, AC150	15.11.07	14.11.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	KS-Recycling GmbH & Co KG	Raiffeisenstr aße 38 47665 Sonsbeck	R2, R3, R4, R9	–	AC060, AC070, AC080, A3020, A3040, A3140, A4060, Oil filters (unlisted)	02.03.10	01.03.20	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	MAV Mineralstoff- Aufbereitung und – Verwertung GmbH	Bataver Str. 9 47809 Krefeld	R5	–	Y47, 190112	24.06.11	23.06.21	–
Bezirksregieru ng Münster	Akzo Nobel Base Chemicals GmbH	Hauptstraße 47 49479 Ibbenbüren	R6/R11	–	A1060	26.09.07	30.09.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Münster	Sidra Wasserchem ie GmbH	Zeppelinstra ße 27 49479 Ibbenbüren	R6/R11	–	A1060	06.09.07	30.09.17	–

Niedersächsis- che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun- g von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	EVI Abfallverwer- tung B.V. & Co. KG	Vosmatenwe- g 6 49824 Laar	R1	–	Y46, 200301 191212	19.06.13	18.06.23	–
Bezirksregieru- ng Köln	Carbon Service & Consulting GmbH & Co. KG	Im Hasenfeld 12 52391 Vettweiß	R7	–	A4160	01.08.13	31.07.18	–
Sonderabfall- Management- Gesellschaft Rheinland- Pfalz (SAM) GmbH	Stena Technoworld GmbH	Auf Schneeweid 55774 Baumholder	R4	–	AC150, 160211, 200123	20.09.12	20.09.22	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Siegfried Jacob GmbH & Co. KG	Jacobstr. 41- 45 58256 Ennepetal- Voerde	R4	–	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A2030, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4120, AB030, AB120, AC270, AD090, AD100, AD120	01.10.07	01.10.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Lobbe Entsorgung West GmbH & Co. KG	Stenglingser Weg 4-12 58642 Iserlohn	R5	–	A1060, A4090	20.03.09	19.03.24	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Chemische Fabrik Wocklum Gebr. Hertin GmbH & Co. KG	Glärbach 2 58802 Balve	R5	–	A1060, A4090	15.11.11	14.11.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Sonderabfall ver- brennungsan- lage	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R5	–	A3150, A3160, A4010, A4160	17.03.08	16.03.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Kraftwerk	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R1	–	A3140, A3150	14.03.08	13.03.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Chemtura Organometal lics GmbH	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R3	–	A4010, 070107	09.02.10	08.02.25	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Metallhütte Hoppecke GmbH &Co. KG	Bontkirchen er Straße 1 59929 Brilon- Hoppecke	R4	–	A1160	20.12.12	19.12.24	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Egger Kraftwerk Brilon GmbH	Im Kissen 19 59929 Brilon	R1	–	AC170	01.10.11	30.09.23	–
Regierungsprä sidium Darmstadt	Umicore AG & Co. KG	Rodenbache r Chaussee 4 63457 Hanau	R4/R13	–	A1020, A1030, A1050, A1120, A1150,A1180 , A2010, A2030, A3120, A3140, A3150, A3160, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4130, A4140, AB130, AC270, AD090, AD120	12.07.07	31.07.17	–

Regierung von Unterfranken	Duesmann & Hensel Recycling GmbH	Mühlweg 10 63743 Aschaffenburg	R4	–	A2030	09.08.10	08.08.15	–
Regierung von Unterfranken	MAIREC Edelmetallgesellschaft mbH	Siemensstraße 20 63755 Alzenau	R4	–	A2030	01.10.15	30.09.20	–
Landesamt für Umwelt- und Arbeitsschutz	Seiba Entsorgungstechnik	Im Langental 5 66539 Neunkirchen	R2/ R4	–	150110, 160504, A4070, A4130	01.04.09	31.03.19	–
Landesamt für Umwelt- und Arbeitsschutz	Schirra GmbH & Co.KG	Steinkreuzweg 5 66687 Wadern-Lockweiler		–	A3020, A4060	01.01.10	31.12.19	–
Sonderabfall-agentur Baden-Württemberg	TIB Chemicals AG	Mühlheimer Straße 16-22 68219 Mannheim	R4	–	A1060, AB120	20.06.08	19.06.18	–

Sonderabfall- agentur Baden- Württemberg	INDRA Recycling GmbH	III. Industriestra ße 2 68766 Hockenheim	R4	–	B1010, B1020, AA010, B1115, GC020, B3010, B3040, B3080, B3140, B2020, B2030, B2040, AC170	23.06.08	22.06.18	–
Regierung von Schwaben	Richard Geiss GmbH	Lüßhof 100 89362 Offingen	R2	–	A3140, A3150	15.12.11	14.12.21	–
Regierung von Oberfranken	PDR Recycling GmbH + Co KG	Am alten Sägewerk 3 95349 Thurnau	R3/R4	–	A4130, A4140	01.01.12	31.12.18	–
Thüringer Landesverwalt ungsamt	GSES GmbH	Schachtstraß e 20-22 99706 Sondershaus en	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–

Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt	NDH-Entsorgungsbetreiber-gesellschaft mbH	Nordhäuser Straße 70 99752 Bleicherode	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt	NDH-Entsorgungsbetreiber-gesellschaft mbH	Friedeweg 153 99752 Sollstedt	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–

Table 5-43: Germany, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Landesdirektion Sachsen	GMR Gesellschaft für Metallrecycling mbH	Naumburger Straße 24 04229 Leipzig	R4	–	A1010, A1030	14.05.12	13.05.22	–

Landesdirekti on Sachsen	LAREC Lampen- Recycling Gesellschaft GmbH	Erzstraße 18 09618 Brand- Erbisdorf	R4/R5	–	A1030	09.12.11	08.12.21	–
Landesdirekti on Sachsen	SRW metalfloat GmbH	Berndt- Ulrich- Scholz-Str. 1 04579 Espenhain	R4/R11	–	A3120	14.03.08	31.03.18	–

Landesdirektion Sachsen	WRC World Resources Company GmbH	Industriestraße 7 04808 Wurzen	R4	–	384	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1040, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1140, A1150, A2030, A2060, A3050, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4160, B1010, B1031, B1050, B1070, B1080, B1100, B1110, B1120, B1130, B1150, B1160, B1170, B1180, B1190, B1240, B2100, B2120, B3010, A8030,	01.06.09	31.05.24	–

Landesdirekti on Sachsen	STEAG New Energies GmbH Holzheizkraft werk	Am Lugaer Graben 18 01259 Dresden	R1	–	AC170, 170204*, 191206*	01.04.14	28.02.24	–
Landesdirekti on Sachsen	Feinhütte Halsbrücke GmbH	Krummenhe nnersdorfer Str. 2 09633 Halsbrücke	R4	–	A1010, A1020	15.06.15	14.06.25	–

Landesdirekti on Sachsen	Nickelhütte Aue GmbH	Rudolf- Breitscheid- Straße 08280 Aue	R4	–	A1050, A1060, A1090, A1100, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1150, A1170, A2030, A2060, A3010, A3040, A3050, A4010, A4100, A4140, A4160, AA060, AB030, AB130, AC270, AD090, AD100, AD120, B1120(H)	15.06.15	14.06.25	–

Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	Grube Teutschenthal SicherungsgmbH & Co KG.	Straße der Einheit 9 06179 Teutschenthal	R12, R5	–	A4100, 190105*, 190107*, 190113*, 190115*	14.10.16	13.10.20	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	AURA Technologie GmbH	Am Ernst-Schacht 3 06311 Helbra	R4	–	A2030, 160802*, 160805*, 160807*	22.09.14	21.09.19	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	PURALUBE GmbH	Hauptstraße 30 06729 Elsteraue	R9	–	A3020	07.03.11	06.03.21	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	Kuhmichel Recycling GmbH	Ermslebener Str. 3 06493 Ballenstedt	R4, R5	–	AB130, 120117, 120121	01.01.15	31.12.24	–
Landesverwaltungsamt Sachsen-Anhalt	TRG Cyclamin GmbH	Hohendorfer Straße 20 39218 Schönebeck	R3	–	A4090	21.08.12	20.08.22	–
SBB Sonderabfallgesellschaft Brandenburg/Berlin mbH	Unitherm Baruth GmbH	An der Birkenpfuhleide 3 15837 Baruth/Mark	R1	–	AC170	01.10.12	30.09.22	–

SBB Sonderabfallg esellschaft Brandenburg/ Berlin mbH	KMR Kabel- Metall- Recycling GmbH	Postfach 101108 16559 Liebenwalde	R4	–	A1190, B1115	01.04.16	31.03.26	–
SBB Sonderabfallg esellschaft Brandenburg/ Berlin mbH	5N PV GmbH	Oderlandstra ße 104 15890 Eisenhüttens tadt	R4	–	A1020	01.01.16	29.12.25	–
Landesamt für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Geologie Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	Stena Technoworld GmbH, Betriebsstätt e Langenhagen	Teterower Chaussee 60 18279 Langenhage n	R3, R4	–	AC150, A1180	04.08.11	31.05.21	–

Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg	Aurubis AG	Hovestr. 50 20539 Hamburg	R4/R1	–	389	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1090, A1100, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1150, A1160, A1170, A2010, A2030, A2050, A3020, A3040, A3140, A3150, A3160, A3180, A3190, A4070, A4100, A4110, A4140, A4150, A4160, AA010, AB070, AB120, AB130, AC060, AC270, AD 090, AD120	06.11.07	06.11.17	–

Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	LRD Löschmittel- Recycling und Umweltdiens te GmbH	Elsterhorst 12 21698 Harsefeld	R5	–	160505, 160509, unlisted	28.12.10	27.12.20	–
Landesamt für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Geologie Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	Egger Holzwerkstof fe Wismar GmbH & Co. KG	Am Haffeld 1 23970 Wismar	R1	–	AC170	14.02.13	31.10.27	–
Niedersächsis che Gesellschaft zur Endablagerun g von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	STENA TECHNOWO RLD GmbH	Fuhlrieger Allee 1a 26434 Wangerland/ Wiefels	R4	–	160211, 160213, 200123,	22.05.14	21.05.24	–

Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Weener Energie GmbH & Co KG	Industriestr. 46, 26826 Weener	R1	–	191210, 191212	21.08.14	20.08.24	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Biomasseheizkraftwerk Emden	Zum Kraftwerk, 26725 Emden	R1	–	191206, 191207, AC170	10.12.13	09.12.23	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	EEV BioEnergie GmbH & Co KG	Am Nordhafen 5; 26871 Papenburg	R1	–	191207, AC170	21.08.14	20.08.24	–

Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	AVISTA Oil Refining & Trading Deutschland GmbH	Bahnhofstraße 82 31311 Uetze-Dollbergen	R9, R2	–	A3020 (130205, 130208, 130206, 190207), A3040 (130307) A4060 (130507), AC080 (160114; 160115)	24.10.16	23.10.26	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Enertec Hameln GmbH	Heinrich-Schoormann-Weg 1, 31789 Hameln	R1	–	191212 (not listed)	19.02.14	18.02.24	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Harz-Metall GmbH	Hüttenstraße 6 38642 Goslar	R4	–	A1070, A4100, AC270, 190205	12.07.11	11.07.21	–

Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	Harz-Metall GmbH	Hüttenstraße 6 38642 Goslar	R4	–	A1160	12.07.11	11.07.21	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH – NGS	EVI Abfallverwertung B.V. & Co. KG	Vosmatenweg 6 49824 Laar	R1	–	Y46, 200301, 191212	19.06.13	18.06.23	–
GOES	Remondis QR GmbH	Bei der Gasanstalt 9 23560 Lübeck	R4	–	A1010, A1030, A1180	11.09.13	10.09.18	–
GOES	UTM Umwelt Technik Metallrecycling GmbH	Alt Herrenwyk 12 23569 Lübeck	R2/R4	–	A4130	20.03.14	19.03.19	–

GOES	Starke & Sohn GmbH Mineralölwerk	Schmiedestraße 14 25899 Niebüll	R9	–	A3020	16.05.14	15.05.19	–
Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	Nehlsen GmbH & Co. KG	Niederlassung Nehlsen-Plump Louis-Krages-Str. 10 28237 Bremen	R3/ R4	–	A4130	01.03.10	28.02.19	–
Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	swb Entsorgung GmbH	Theodor-Heuss-Allee 20 28215 Bremen Müllheizkraftwerk Oken 2	R1	–	191210, 191212	01.07.11	31.05.20	–
Der Senator für Umwelt, Bau, Verkehr und Europa	swb Entsorgung GmbH	Mittelkalorik-Kraftwerk Otavistraße 7-9 28215 Bremen	R1	–	191210, 191212	01.07.11	31.05.20	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Wilhelm Raven Euro- Metall GmbH	Alter Hellweg 33 44379 Dortmund	R12/R13	–	A1010, A1020, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A1160, A1170, A2030, AB070, AB130	30.07.07	22.07.22	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Aurubis AG	Kupferstrass e 23 44532 Lünen	R4	–	396	A1010, A1020, A1050, A1070, A1080, A1090, A 1100, A1120, A1130, A1150, A1180, A2030, AB070, AB130, GB040, GC010, GC020, GC050, B1010, B1020, B1050, B1060, B1070, B1080, B1090, B1100, B1110, B1120, B1130, B1140, B1150, B1160, B1170, B1180, B1190, B1240, B2020, B4030	04.12.09	03.12.24	–

Bezirksregierung Arnsberg	ALSA GmbH	Brunnenstraße 138 44536 Lünen	R4/R5	–	Salt slag, not listed	12.07.07	11.07.22	–
Bezirksregierung Arnsberg	Orm Bergold Chemie GmbH & Co KG	Daimlerstraße 2 – 4 44805 Bochum	R2	–	A3050, A3140, A3160, A4060, A4070	06.11.07	05.11.22	–
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall mbH - NGS	EVI Abfallverwertung B.V. & Co. KG	Vosmatenweg 6 49824 Laar	R1	–	Y 46 (20 03 01), not listed (19 12 10, 19 12 12)	19.06.13	18.06.23	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Siegfried Jacob GmbH & Co. KG	Jacobstr. 41- 45 58256 Ennepetal- Voerde	R4	–	A1010, A1020, A1030, A1050, A1060, A1070, A1080, A1100, A1110, A1120, A1130, A1140, A2030, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4120, AB030, AB120, AC270, AD090, AD100, AD120	01.10.07	01.10.22	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Lobbe Entsorgung West GmbH & Co. KG	Stenglingser Weg 4-12 58642 Iserlohn	R5	–	A1060, A4090	20.03.09	19.03.24	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Chemische Fabrik Wocklum Gebr. Hertin GmbH & Co. KG	Glärbach 2 58802 Balve	R5	–	A1060, A4090	15.11.11	14.11.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Sonderabfall ver- brennungsan- lage	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R5	–	A3150, A3160, A4010, A4160	17.03.08	16.03.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Bayer Schering Pharma AG, Kraftwerk	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R1	–	A3140, A3150	14.03.08	13.03.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnsberg	Chemtura Organometal lics GmbH	Ernst- Schering- Straße 14 59192 Bergkamen	R3	–	A4010, 070107	09.02.10	08.02.25	–

Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Metallhütte Hoppecke GmbH &Co. KG	Bontkirchen er Straße 1 59929 Brilon- Hoppecke	R4	–	A1160	20.12.12	19.12.24	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Befesa Salzschlacke GmbH	Brunnenstr. 138 44536 Lünen	R4, R5	–	AA050, AB100	20.03.15	19.03.25	–
Bezirksregieru ng Arnberg	Egger Kraftwerk Brilon GmbH	Im Kissen 19 59929 Brilon	R1	–	AC170	20.01.16	30.09.23	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	HACH LANGE GmbH	Willstädterst raße 11 40549 Düsseldorf	R3/R4/R5	–	A4140	17.01.08	16.01.18	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	DELA GmbH	Alte Landstraße 4 45329 Essen	R4/ R5	–	A2010	17.06.10	16.06.20	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	ACCUREC GmbH	Wiehagen 12-14 45472 Mülheim/Ru hr	R4	–	A1170	20.10.08	19.10.18	–

Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	Baufeld Mineralölraff inerie GmbH u. Co.KG	Krabbenkam p 11 47138 Duisburg	R9	–	A3020, A4060, AC060	26.11.07	25.11.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	Grillo-Werke AG	Wesseler Str. 1 47169 Duisburg	R5/R1	–	B2040, A3020, A3190, A4090, A4160	20.06.08	19.06.18	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	RCN Chemie GmbH	Daimlerstraß e 26 47574 Goch	R2/R3	–	A3140, A3150, AC 070, AC080, AC150	15.11.07	14.11.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	KS-Recycling GmbH & Co KG	Raiffeisenstr aße 38 47665 Sonsbeck	R2, R3, R4, R9	–	AC060, AC070, AC080, A3020, A3040, A3140, A4060, Oil filters (not listed)	02.03.10	01.03.20	–

Bezirksregieru ng Düsseldorf	MAV Mineralstoff- Aufbereitung und – Verwertung GmbH	Bataver Str. 9 47809 Krefeld	R5	–	Y47, 190112	24.06.11	23.06.21	–
Bezirksregieru ng Münster	Akzo Nobel Base Chemicals GmbH	Hauptstraße 47 49479 Ibbenbüren	R6/R11	–	A1060	26.09.07	30.09.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Münster	Sidra Wasserchem ie GmbH	Zeppelinstra ße 27 49479 Ibbenbüren	R6/R11	–	A1060	06.09.07	30.09.17	–
Bezirksregieru ng Köln	MAV Mineralstoff- Aufbereitung und – Verwertung GmbH	Bataver Str. 9 47809 Krefeld	R5	–	Y47	01.12.13	30.11.18	–
Bezirksregieru ng Köln	Carbon Service & Consulting GmbH & Co. KG	Im Hasenfeld 12 52391 Vettweiß	R7	–	A4160	01.08.13	31.07.18	–

Sonderabfall- Management- Gesellschaft Rheinland- Pfalz (SAM) GmbH	Stena Technoworld GmbH	Auf Schneeweid 55774 Baumholder	R4	–	AC150, 160211, 200123	20.09.12	20.09.22	–
Regierungsprä- sidium Darmstadt	Umicore AG & Co. KG	Rodenbache- r Chaussee 4 63457 Hanau	R4/R13	–	A1020, A1030, A1050, A1120, A1150, A1180, A2010, A2030, A3120, A3140, A3150, A3160, A4070, A4090, A4100, A4130, A4140, AB130, AC270, AD090, AD120	12.07.07	31.07.17	–

Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt	Heraeus Precious Metals GmbH & Co KG	Heraeusstraße 12-14 63450 Hanau	R4	–	A1010, A1020, A2030, A4010, A4090, A4140, A4160, AD120, GC020	01.11.14	31.10.24	–
Regierung von Unterfranken	MAIREC Edelmetallgesellschaft mbH	Siemensstraße 20 63755 Alzenau	R4	–	A2030, A3140, AD120	01.10.15	30.09.20	–
Landesamt für Umwelt- und Arbeitsschutz	Seiba Entsorgungstechnik	Im Langental 5 66539 Neunkirchen	R2/ R4	–	150110, 160504, A4070, A4130	01.04.09	31.03.19	–
Landesamt für Umwelt- und Arbeitsschutz	Schirra GmbH & Co.KG	Steinkreuzweg 5 66687 Wadern- Lockweiler		–	A3020, A4060	01.01.10	31.12.19	–
Sonderabfall- agentur Baden- Württemberg	TIB Chemicals AG	Mühlheimer Straße 16-22 68219 Mannheim	R4	–	A1060, AB120	20.06.08	19.06.18	–

Sonderabfall- agentur Baden- Württemberg	INDRA Recycling GmbH	III. Industriestra ße 2 68766 Hockenheim	R4	–	B1010, B1020, AA010, B1115, GC020, B3010, B3040, B3080, B3140, B2020, B2030, B2040, AC170	23.06.08	22.06.18	–
Regierung von Schwaben	Richard Geiss GmbH	Lüßhof 100 89362 Offingen	R2	–	A3140, A3150	15.12.11	14.12.21	–
Regierung von Schwaben	MVV Enamic IGS Gersthofen GmbH EBS- Heizkraftwer k	Ludwig- Hermann- Str. 100 86368 Gersthofen	R1	–	AC170	19.01.16	31.10.25	–
Regierung von Oberfranken	PDR Recycling GmbH + Co KG	Am alten Sägewerk 3 95349 Thurnau	R3/R4	–	A4130, A4140	01.01.12	31.12.18	–

Thüringer Landesverwalt ungsamt	K+S Kali GmbH Werk Werra	Schacht II 36414 Untereizba ch	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Thüringer Landesverwalt ungsamt	GSES GmbH	Schachtstraß e 20-22 99706 Sondershaus en	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Thüringer Landesverwalt ungsamt	NDH- Entsorgungs- betreiberges ellschaft mbH	Nordhäuser Straße 70 99752 Bleicherode	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–
Thüringer Landesverwalt ungsamt	NDH- Entsorgungs- betreiberges ellschaft mbH	Friedeweg 153 99752 Sollstedt	R11	–	Y47	01.01.11	31.12.20	–

Table 5-44: Luxembourg, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
LU001	Catalyst Recovery Europe SA	420, rte de Longwy L-4832 RODANGE	R5/R8/R12	–	16 08 01, 16 08 02, 16 08 03, 16 08 07	09/08/2011	31/12/2021	–

Table 5-45: Netherlands, 2013, 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Janus Vaten BV	Energieweg 1; 4906 CG Oosterhout	R3 / R4	Reconditioning vessels and IBCs (rinsing, dent removal, painting)	A4130 (15.01.10*)	21-12-2009	20-04-2017	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Begemann Milieutechniek BV	Warvenweg 20-22; 9936 TG, Farmsum	R4 / R8	Vacuum distillation	A1030 (05.01.09*, 05.01.99, 05.07.01*, 05.07.99, 06.04.04*, 12.01.16*, 15.02.02*, 16.02.15*, 16.06.03*, 16.08.07*, 17.05.03*, 17.09.01*, 18.01.10*, 19.01.10*, 20.01.21*)	30-12-2009	31-07-2013	—
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Sita Ecoservice Treatment B.V.	Bedrijvenpark Twente 243, 7602 KJ, Almelo	—		A3050, A3140, A3160, A4060, A4070	22-2-2010	30-9-2016	—
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Twence Holding B.V.	Boldershoek- weg 51	R1 R3	Incineration Composting; fermentation	Y46; AC170; not listed	24-3-2011 14-3-2012 28-2-2013	28-2-2023	

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Metrex B.V.	Sourethweg 13 6422 PC Heerlen	R8	Thermal treatment	A2030, A2060, A1050, AA060	17-3-2010	30-6-2016	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	ARN B.V.	Nieuwe Pieckelaan 1 6551 DX Weurt	R1	Incineration	not listed	7-6-2010	16-12-2013	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Afvalstoffen Terminal Moerdijk B.V.	Vlasweg 12 4782 PW Moerdijk	R1 R12 followed by R1 R12 followed by R4	Pyrolysis; sorting; thermal treatment physical treatment	not listed, A3020, A3050, A3140, A3190, A3200, A4010, A4020, A4030, A4060, A4070, A4140, A4160, AA010, AB130, AC270	24-12-2010	24-12-2020	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Heros Sluiskil B.V.	Oostkade 5 4541 HH Sluiskil	R12	Storage and physical treatment	AB170; AC170 and not-listed	13-4-2010 4-1-2011		–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Martens Havenontvangst installatie Vlissingen B.V.	Spanjeweg 2 4455 TW Nieuwdorp	R12	Treatment oil-water-sludge mixtures	A4060 A3020	10-5-2011 30-8-2012	9-5-2021	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Mirec B.V.	Hastelweg 251 5652 CV Eindhoven	R12	Shredding, sorting	–	18-6-2010 23-8-2011	5-12-2016	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Overdie Metals B.V.	Koelmalaan 55 1812 PR Alkmaar	R12	Sorting techniques	Not listed; B1010; B1020; B1030; B1031; B1040; B1050; B1060; B1070; B1080; B1090; B1100; B1110; B1120; B1130; B1140; B1150; B1170; B1180; B1190; B1200; B1210; B1220; B1230; B1240; B1250; B2040; B2090; B2100; B2110; A1010; A1020; A1030; A1040; A1050; A1060; A1070; A1080; A1090; A1100; A1110; A1120; A1130; A1140; A1150; A1160; A1170; A1180;	24-8-2011	22-8-2021	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	ICL- IP Terneuzen B.V.	Frankrijkweg 6 4538 BJ, Terneuzen	R5 R1	Recovery processes, Incineration	A3150; A3160; A3170; A4010; A4030; A4090; A3140; not listed	28-10-2011	27-10-2021	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Aannemings- en verhuurbedrijf J Hoondert & Zn. B.V.	Heinkenszand seweg 19 4453 VE 's-Heerenhoek	R12	Scrapping	Not listed	5-1-2012	5-1-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Recydur B.V.	Wilmersdorf 36 7327 AC Apeldoorn	R12 followed by R3 and R4	Sorting processes	Not listed	20-2-2012	20-2-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Ballast Nedam Milieutechniek B.V./Recircle	Graafschap Hornelaan 200 6004 HT Weert	R12 followed by R5	Mixing, sorting, dewatering, biological and extractive cleaning	Not listed	30-3-2012	30-3-2022	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	NV Afvalverbranding Zuid-Nederland (Attero)	Middenweg 34 4782 PM Moerdijk	R1	Incineration	Y46 and not listed	30-3-2012	30-3-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	NV HVC - Alkmaar	Jadestraat 1 1812 RD Alkmaar	R1	Incineration	Y46 and not listed	4-7-2012 22-8-2012	4-7-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	HKS Scrap Metals B.V.	Havenweg 1 3295 XZ s-'Gravendeel	R12	Sorting	Not listed	13-7-2012	13-7-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Metabel B.V.	Ampèrestraat 3 5753 ST Deurne	R12	Sorting	A1020; A1050, A1080; A1120	12-2-2010	31-3-2010	16-10-2012
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	AVR Afvalverwerking B.V. locatie Duiven	Rivierweg 20 6921 PZ Duiven	R1 R5	Incineration Thermal conversion	Y46; and AC170; and AC270; And not listed	19-12-2012	19-12-2022	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	NV HVC- Locatie Dordrecht	Baanhoekweg 40 3313 LA Dordrecht	R1	Incineration	–	8-8- 2013	8-8-2023	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Metalchem B.V.	Industrieweg 4 9636 DB Zuidbroek	R12 followed by R4	Storage, sorting, treatment	A4020 and not listed	26-9- 2013	26-9- 2023	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	AEB Exploitatie B.V.	Australië- havenweg 21 1045 BA Amsterdam	R1	Incineration	not listed, Y46 and, AC270	24-12- 2013	24-12- 2023	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Gebr. Timmermans B.V.	Boekerman 4 4751 XK Oud Gastel	R12 followed by R4	Sorting, treatment	Not listed	16-3- 2014	16-3- 2024	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Van Mechelen Recycling B.V.	Spaarpot 116-1 5667 KZ Geldrop	R12 followed by R4	Sorting	A1190	30-4- 2014	30-4- 2024	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	AMA Advanced Mining Association B.V.	Kopersteden 7547 TJ Enschede	R12 followed by R3	Sorting	Not listed	21-5- 2014	21-5- 2024	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	EEW Energy from Waste Delfzijl B.V.	Oosterhorn 38 9936 HD Farmsum	R1	Incineration	Y46 and not-listed	16-5-2014	16-5-2024	–

Table 5-46; Netherlands, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Janus Vaten BV	Energieweg 1; 4906 CG Oosterhout	R3 / R4	Reconditioning vessels and IBCs (rinsing, dent removal, painting)	A4130 (15.01.10*)	21-12-2009	20-04-2017	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Sita Ecoservice Treatment B.V.	Bedrijvenpark Twente 243, 7602 KJ, Almelo			A3050, A3140, A3160, A4060, A4070	22-2-2010	30-9-2016	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Twence Holding B.V.	Boldershoek- weg 51	R1 R3	Incineration Composting; fermentation	Y46; AC170; not listed	24-3-2011 14-3-2012 28-2-2013	28-2-2023	

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Metrex B.V.	Sourethweg 13 6422 PC Heerlen	R8	Thermal treatment	A2030, A2060, A1050, AA060	17-3-2010	30-6-2016	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	ARN B.V.	Nieuwe Pieckelaan 1 6551 DX Weurt	R1	Incineration	not listed	26-6-2012	25-6-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Afvalstoffen Terminal Moerdijk B.V.	Vlasweg 12 4782 PW Moerdijk	R1 R12 followed by R1 R12 followed by R4	Pyrolysis; sorting; thermal treatment physical treatment	not listed, A3020, A3050, A3140, A3190, A3200, A4010, A4020, A4030, A4060, A4070, A4140, A4160, AA010, AB130, AC270	24-12-2010	24-12-2020	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Heros Sluiskil B.V.	Oostkade 5 4541 HH Sluiskil	R12	Storage and physical treatment	AB170; AC170 and not-listed	13-4-2010 4-1-2011	–	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Martens Havenontvangst installatie Vlissingen B.V.	Spanjeweg 2 4455 TW Nieuwdorp	R12	Treatment oil-water-sludge mixtures	A4060 A3020	10-5-2011 30-8-2012	9-5-2021	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Overdie Metals B.V.	Koelmalaan 55 1812 PR Alkmaar	R12	Sorting techniques	Not listed; B1010; B1020; B1030; B1031; B1040; B1050; B1060; B1070; B1080; B1090; B1100; B1110; B1120; B1130; B1140; B1150; B1170; B1180; B1190; B1200; B1210; B1220; B1230; B1240; B1250; B2040; B2090; B2100; B2110; A1010; A1020; A1030; A1040; A1050; A1060; A1070; A1080; A1090; A1100; A1110; A1120; A1130; A1140; A1150; A1160; A1170; A1180;	24-8- 2011	22-8- 2021	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	ICL- IP Terneuzen B.V.	Frankrijkweg 6 4538 BJ, Terneuzen	R5 R1	Recovery processes, Incineration	A3150; A3160; A3170; A4010; A4030; A4090; A3140; not listed	28-10-2011	27-10-2021	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Aannemings- en verhuurbedrijf J Hoondert & Zn. B.V.	Heinkenszand seweg 19 4453 VE 's-Heerenhoek	R12	Scrapping	Not listed	5-1-2012	5-1-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Recydur B.V.	Wilmersdorf 36 7327 AC Apeldoorn	R12 followed by R3 and R4	Sorting processes	Not listed	20-2-2012	20-2-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Ballast Nedam Milieutechniek B.V./Recircle	Graafschap Hornelaan 200 6004 HT Weert	R12 followed by R5	Mixing, sorting, dewatering, biological and extractive cleaning	Not listed	30-3-2012	30-3-2022	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	NV Afvalverbranding Zuid-Nederland (Attero)	Middenweg 34 4782 PM Moerdijk	R1	Incineration	Y46 and not listed	30-3-2012	30-3-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	NV HVC - Alkmaar	Jadestraat 1 1812 RD Alkmaar	R1	Incineration	Y46 and not listed	4-7-2012 22-8-2012	4-7-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	HKS Scrap Metals B.V.	Havenweg 1 3295 XZ s-'Gravendeel	R12	Sorting	Not listed	13-7-2012	13-7-2022	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Metabel B.V.	Ampèrestraat 3 5753 ST Deurne	R12	Sorting	A1020; A1050, A1080; A1120	12-2-2010	31-3-2010	16-10-2012
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	AVR Afvalverwerking B.V. locatie Duiven	Rivierweg 20 6921 PZ Duiven	R1 R5	Incineration Thermal conversion	Y46; and AC170; and AC270; And not listed	19-12-2012	19-12-2022	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	NV HVC- Locatie Dordrecht	Baanhoekweg 40 3313 LA Dordrecht	R1	Incineration	–	8-8-2013	8-8-2023	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Metalchem B.V.	Industrieweg 4 9636 DB Zuidbroek	R12 followed by R4	Storage, sorting, treatment	A4020 and not listed	26-9-2013	26-9-2023	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	AEB Exploitatie B.V.	Australië-havenweg 21 1045 BA Amsterdam	R1	Incineration	not listed, Y46 and, AC270	24-12-2013	24-12-2023	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Gebr. Timmermans B.V.	Boekerman 4 4751 XK Oud Gastel	R12 followed by R4	Sorting, treatment	Not listed	16-3-2014	16-3-2024	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	AMA Advanced Mining Association B.V.	Kopersteden 7547 TJ Enschede	R12 followed by R3	Sorting	Not listed	21-5-2014	21-5-2024	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	EEW Energy from Waste Delfzijl B.V.	Oosterhorn 38 9936 HD Farmsum	R1	Incineration	Y46 and not-listed	16-5-2014	16-5-2024	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	XPO Supply Chain Netherlands B.V.	Vennootstraat 2 5804 CN Venray	R12 followed by R4	Deconstruction and sorting	Not listed	5-6-2014	4-6-2024	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Icova B.V	Kajuitweg 1 1040 KJ Amsterdam	R12 followed by R1	Storage, sorting and treatment	Not listed	22-1-2015	21-1-2025	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Recycling, Kombinatie REKO B.V.	Vondelingen plaat 17, 3196 KL Rotterdam	R1 R5	Incineration Thermal treatment and reuse of materials	Roofing material (containing tar), Asphalt and roofing materials (containing tar); soil and debris; mixtures of stone, concrete and ceramics	20-3-2015	19-3-2025	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	ARN Recycling B.V.	Biezenwei 3 4004 MB Tiel	R12 followed by R1, R3, R4 and R5	Sorting	A3120 and not listed	2-12-2015	1-12-2025	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	R&L Recycling, B.V.	Lage Dijk 31A, 5705 BX Helmond	R12 followed by R4	Collection, storage, separation, shredding,	GC010; GC020; B1010; B1020; B1040; B1050; B1100; B1110; B1115; B1180; B1190; B3010; A1180 and not listed	6-6-2016	5-6-2026	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Over de Maas CV	Maasdijk 23a 6621 KE, Dreumel, West Maas en Waal	R5	Backfilling of waterways with soil and sludge	Not listed	27-6-2016	26-6-2026	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Theo Pouw, Secundaire Bouwstoffen, B.V.	Kwelderweg 15, 9799XN Eemshave	R12 followed by R5	Thermal treatment of contaminated soil, tar	Not listed	10-11-2016	9-11-2026	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Theo Pouw, B.V.	Isotopenweg 29, 3542AS Utrecht	R12 followed by R5	Extractive cleansing of contaminated soil and debris	Not listed	10-11-2016	9-11-2026	–
Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	DCM Exploitatie Lomm B.V.	Voort 15 5943NC LOMM	R5	Backfilling of waterways with soil and sludge	Not listed	27-12-2016	26-12-2026	–

Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate	Boskalis, Dolman B.V.	Nieuwe, Waterweg, straat 52, Schiedam	R12 followed by R5	Extractive cleansing of contaminated soil and debris	Not listed	29-12-2016	28-12-2026	–

Table 5-47: Poland, 2013 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection	KEMIPOL SP. Z O.O. Facility manufacturing PIX ferric coagulants PL0051	ul. Żwirowa 73; 54-029 Wrocław	R5	Oxidation of hydrochloric acid contained in the waste	A1060 11 01 05*	15.07.2013	15.07.2023	–

Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection	BOLESŁAW RECYCLING SP. Z O.O. PL0052	ul. Kolejowa 37; 32-332 Bukowno	R4	Recovery of zinciferous waste – production of zinc concentrate	A1050 19 02 09* A4100 10 02 07* 10 02 13*	10.06.2013	31.05.2023	–

Table 5-48: Poland, 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection	FENIX METALS Sp. z o.o. PL0053	ul. Strefowa 13 39-442 CHMIELÓW	R4	Metal-melting process	A1060 (06 03 15* 10 04 01* 10 04 02* 10 11 13* 15 01 10* 19 02 05*) A4100 (10 04 04* 10 04 06* 10 08 15*) A1010; A1020 (10 04 05*) A1020; A1050 (11 01 09*) AB030 (15 02 02*)	8.12.2014	5.12.2024	-

Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection	HUTA CYNKU 'Miasteczko Śląskie' S.A PL0050	ul. Hutnicza 17 42-610 Miasteczko Śląskie	R4	Metal-melting process	A1020 (10 02 07*)	14.11.2012	13.11.2022	17.6.2014

Table 5-49: Spain, 2013, 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Agència de Residus de Catalunya	Distiller, SA. E-04.86	P.I. Can Berbeda-Subirà, C/Vallès, s/n, 08130 Sta. Perpètua de Mogoda BARCELONA	R3	Decanting and / or distillation	A943 B10110	29/10/2012	24/03/2017	–
Agència de Residus de Catalunya	Servidrum Ibérica, SL	Partida Vilagrassa, Finca 10, 43850 Cambrils, TARRAGONA	R3/R4	Recovery of plastic and metal containers	A4130	01/04/2014	31/03/2017	–

Table 5-50: Spain, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Directora General de Sostenibilidad. ARAGÓN	Recuperación Ecológica de Baterías - RECOBAT	Ctra A-223, km 3 Albalate del Arzobispo TERUEL	R04	Valorisation of lead acid batteries	160601	16/04/2012	16/04/2017	–
Directora General de Sostenibilidad. ARAGÓN	Recuperación Ecológica de Baterías - RECOBAT	Polígono Industrial Pina de Ebro, parcela 12. Pina de Ebro ZARAGOZA	R04	Valorisation of lead acid batteries	160601	16/04/2012	16/04/2017	–
Dirección General de Medio Ambiente del Gobierno de Cantabria	Protección Medioambiental del Cantábrico, S.A. NIMA: 3900016318	Pol. Ind. El Vallegón 41/44 39709 Castro Urdiales. CANTABRIA	R4 R5	Decontamination, washing and recovery of containers for reuse or recycling	150110	19/03/2014	18/01/2016	–

Agència de Residus de Catalunya	ARCBIDONES JP GARCÍA, S.L. E-945.06	P.I. PLA DE FOGARS C/ LLEVANT, 25. 08495 FOGARS DE LA SELVA, BARCELONA	R3 R4	Reuse and regeneration of containers	A4130 B3010 B1010 B3026	07/10/2015	06/10/2023	—
Agència de Residus de Catalunya	CESPA GESTION DE RESIDUOS, S.A. E-174.96	P.I. ZONA FRANCA C/4 SECTOR C NÚM. 49 08040 BARCELONA	R12	Waste valorisation for the preparation of CSR or CDR	B3010 B3020 B3030 B3035 B3050	16/09/2011	16/09/2017	—

Agència de Residus de Catalunya	SA LIPMES E-52.93	CREU GUIXERA, S/N, 08258 MANRESA, BARCELONA	R4	Physiochemical processes	060313 100207 100501 100503 100504 100505 100603 100604 100606 100815 100816 100909 100910 101009 110105 110501 110502 110504 170404 A1050 A1060 A1080 B1080 B1010 B1100	01/03/2015	19/07/2019	—
Agència de Residus de Catalunya	SIRCAT E-966.07	P.I. JOERIA SUD SUBSECTOR A PARCEL.LA 2, 17150 SANT GREGORI, GIRONA	R4	Classification and pressing of oil filters	Residuo no enumerado	01/12/2015	30/11/2018	—

Secretaría general de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental. XUNTA DE GALICIA	RECUPERADORA GALLEGA DE DISOLVENTE, S.L (REGADI)	PORRIÑO (PONTEVEDRA)	R2	Thin-film evaporation and subsequent fractional distillation	140603	22/01/2014	22/01/2015	—
Secretaría general de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental. XUNTA DE GALICIA	RECUPERADORA GALLEGA DE DISOLVENTE, S.L (REGADI)	PORRIÑO (PONTEVEDRA)	R2	Thin-film evaporation and subsequent fractional distillation	140603	12/02/2015	12/02/2015	—
Secretaría general de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental. XUNTA DE GALICIA	SRCL CONSENUR, S.L	VILAGARCÍA DE AROURA (PONTEVEDRA)	D9	Unspecified chemical physical treatment	180103-180202	29/05/2015	29/05/2016	—
Secretaría general de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental. XUNTA DE GALICIA	INGAROIL, S.L	AS SOMOZAS (A CORUÑA)	R5	Cracking, fractional distillation	130403	22/09/2014	21/09/2015	—

Table 5-51: Sweden, 2013 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Cementa AB, Slitefabriken	Skolgatan 6, 624 22 Slite	R1	Energy recovery, cement kiln	Unlisted 191210	2013-02-08	2023-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Vattenfall AB Heat Nordic Uppsala <i>(revision of consent from 2010)</i>	Bolandsgatan 13 753 82 Uppsala	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	Unlisted 191210 Unlisted 191212 Y46 200301	2013-10-09	2019-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Stena Technoworld AB <i>(revision of consent from 2010)</i>	Kistinge-vägen 19 302 62 Halmstad	R3, R4, R5	Dismantling followed by washing and metal recovery. Recycling of organic and inorganic materials.	AC150 160211* 200123* A1180 160211* 200123* Unlisted 160211* 200123*	2013-09-23	2023-12-31	–

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Boliden Bergsöe AB	Box 132 261 22 Landskrona	R4	Metal recovery, pyro-metallurgi	A1160 160601*	2013-06-14	2023-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Umeå Energi AB	Dåva kraftvärme-verk Box 224 901 05 Umeå	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	A4070 080111* 080112 200127* 200128 A3020 130899* 150202* 160107* A4140 or unlisted 150110* AC170 170201 191206* 191207 200137* 200138 Unlisted 191210 191212 A3120 191211* Y46 200301	2013-05-31	2023-12-31	–

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Mälarenergi AB <i>(revision of consent from 2010)</i>	Box 14, Sjöhags- vägen 721 03 Västerås	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	AC170 020103 020107 030101 030105 150103 170201 170204 (only wood) 170904 (only wood) 191207 200138 200301 Unlisted 191204 191210 191212 Y46 200139 200301 200399	2013-08-23	2020-12-31	–

Table 5-52: Sweden, 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Befesa Scandust Landskrona	Box 204 261 23 Landskrona	R4	Metal recovery.	A4100 100207*	(2008-12-11) Amendment from 2014-04-14	2024-12-31	–
			R4/R5	Metal recovery. Recycling of organic and inorganic materials.	AB070 100906 100908 101006 101008			
			R4/R5	Metal recovery. Recycling of organic and inorganic materials.	AB130 120117			
			R4	Metal recovery.	AA010 100210 100211* 100215			
			R8	Recovery of components from catalysts	120102 120199 160708*			
			R4	Metal recovery.	A2030 160802*			
					AA010 120102			

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Datec Technologies Limited Karlskoga	Magasinvägen 5, 691 42 Karlskoga	R4/R5	Metal recovery. Recycling of organic and inorganic materials.	A1180 160213 Unlisted 160215 160602	2014-12-12	2024-12-31	–

Table 5-53: Sweden, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Stena Technoworld AB, Halmstad	Stjärnarp svägen 1, 302 62 Halmstad	R12	Pre-treatment	A1180	2015-07-08	2025-12-31	–
			R3	Recycling of organic materials	160213*			
			R4	Metal recovery	160215* 191005* 200135*			
					GC020 160214 160216 200136			
					GC010 191001 191002			
					Unlisted 191211* 191212			

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	AB Fortum Värme samägt med Stockholms stad, Bristaverket Sigtuna	Kvicksundsvägen 16, 124 59 Bandhagen Norrunda-Brista 2:11	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	<i>Waste types according to Environmental Permission M 1618-02, Annex 2</i> <i>Waste codes under</i> 02XXXX 03XXXX 15XXXX 16XXXX 17XXXX 18XXXX 19XXXX 20XXXX	2015-07-30	2025-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	E.ON Värme Sverige AB Händelöverket	Energigatan 5, 602 38 Norrköping Fyrskellet 1	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	Unlisted 191210 191212 Y46 200301 AC170 191206	2015-05-26	2025-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Econova Recycling Terminal Kumla	Box 90, 616 21 Åby Yxhult	R13 R1	Storage/accumulation Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	AC170 191207	2015-05-31	2025-12-31	–

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Econova Recycling Terminal Älgårås	Box 90, 616 21 Åby Västra Långgatan 19, 545 72 Älgårås	R13 R1	Storage/accumulation Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	AC170 <i>191207</i>	2015-07-29	2025-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Econova Recycling Terminal Enköping	Box 90, 616 21 Åby Bredsdal	R13 R1	Storage/accumulation Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	AC170 <i>191207</i>	2015-05-31	2025-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Kraftringen Energi Återbruket Lomma	Box 25, 221 00 Lund Lomma 9:16	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	AC170 <i>020103</i> <i>020107</i> <i>020304</i> <i>030101</i> <i>030105</i> <i>030301</i> <i>150103</i> <i>170201</i> <i>191207</i> <i>200138</i> <i>200201</i>	2015-09-23	2025-12-31	–

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Munkfors Energi	Box 46, 684 21 Munkfors Heden 1:9	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	AC170 030105 030301 191207 200101 191206* 191210	2015-09-23	2025-12-31	–
			R12/R1	Pre-treatment. Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	AC170 170201 200138 170204* 200137*			
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Renova AB Sävenäs	Box 156, 401 22 Göteborg	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	Unlisted 191210	2015-05-26	2025-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	SIMS Recycling Solution AB	Karosserigatan 6, 641 51 Katrineholm	R4	Metal recovery	A1180 200121* 200123* 200135*	2015-07-29	2025-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Småland Miljö AB	Box 498, 551 16 Jönköping Brotsabogatan 1, 571 34 Nässjö	R13	Storage/accumulation	Unlisted 170904	2015-07-08	2025-12-31	–

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Swerec i Sverige AB	Stengårdsvägen 1, 330 10 Bredaryd Lanna 1:34, 5:40, 1:60	R3/R5	Recycling of organic and inorganic materials	Unlisted or B3010 020104 070213 120105 150102 160119 170203 191204 200139	2015-07-29	2025-12-31	–
Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	Öresundskraft & Värme Filborna kraftvärmeverk	Box 642, 252 06 Helsingborg Väla 7:11	R1	Combustible fractions are incinerated and the energy recovered as district heating and electricity	Unlisted (Y18, Y46) 191210	2015-07-29	2025-12-31	–

Table 5-54: United Kingdom, 2013 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility			Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name, Address and No	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Environment Agency (GB)	BASF Metals Recycling Ltd Forest Vale Road Cinderford Gloucestershire GL14 2PH Tel: +44 1594 827744 Fax: +44 1594 826013 No. PCC/BASF/Cind/11/11	R4	Pyrometallurgical & hydro-metallurgical techniques	A1010 (16 06 03) GC020 (16 02 15) - (15 02 02) A2030 (16 08 02)	15/12/2011	14/12/2015	–
Environment Agency (GB)	H J Enthoven & Sons Darley Dale Smelter South Darley Matlock Derbyshire DE4 2LP Tel: +44 1629 734721 Fax: +44 1629 732386 PC No. PCC/HJE/10/07 PC No. PCC/HJE/08/10/REN	R4	Rotary furnace	A1160 A1160 A1020	12/11/2007 17/09/2010 26/06/2014 “	11/11/2011 16/09/2014 25/06/2018 “	–

Environment Agency (GB)	JBR Recovery Limited Argentor House Oldbury Road West Bromwich W. Midlands B70 9BS Tel: +44 121 525 1691 Fax: +44 121 553 3107 PC No. PCC/Jbr/11/10	R4	Incineration, Calcining Wet conditioning Smelting, Cupellation, Electrolytic refining, Chemical recovery	AD090 (09 01 99) AD090 (09 01 06) AD120 (09 01 06) A4140 (09 01 06) A1020 (15 01 04)	09/02/2011	08/02/2015	–

Environment Agency (GB)	Johnson Matthey Plc Brimsdown Site Jeffreys Road Brimsdown Enfield Middlesex EN4 7PW Tel: +44 208 211 2500 Fax: +44 208 211 2641 PC No. PCC/JMP/06/11	R4 R8	Evaluation – processing of incoming raw material. Smelting – separation of non-metallic from metals to produce bullion Chemical treatment – removal of base metal contaminants from partially refined bullion Separation of silver and gold from platinum group metals	AB030 AB070 AB120 AB130 AD090 AC250 AD120 A1010 A1020 A1030 A1040 A1050 A1060 A1080 A1090 A1100 A1120 A1150 A2030 A3050 A3140 A3150 A3190 A4010 A4030 A4070 A4090 A4120 A4140 A4160	23/11/2011	22/11/2015	–

Environment Agency (GB)	Remondis UK Limited Scot Lane Industrial Estate, Blackrod Bolton Lancashire BL6 5SL Tel: +44 1942 831362 Fax: +44 1942 833051 PC No. PCC/Rem/09/11	R4	Chemical precipitation	AD090	13/10/11	12/10/15	–
Environment Agency (GB)	Tradebe Ltd Hendon Dock Process Plant Hendon Dock Sunderland SR1 2ES Tel: +44 1524 853053 Fax: +44 1524 851284 No. PCC/TSR/HDock/11/11	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	15/11/2011	14/11/2015	–

Environment Agency (GB)	Tradebe Ltd Knottingley Site Weeland Road Knottingley WF11 8DZ Tel: +44 1524 853053 Fax: +44 1524 851284 No. PCC/TSR/Knot/11/11	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	29/11/2011	28/11/2015	–
Environment Agency (GB)	Tradebe Ltd Morecambe Site Middleton Road Morecambe Lancashire LA3 3JW Tel: +44 1524 853053 Fax: +44 1524 851284 No. PCC/TSR/Mor/11/11	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	26/11/2011	25/11/2015	–

Environment Agency (GB)	Tradebe Ltd North Tyne Site Hayhole Road North Shields NE29 6DY Tel: +44 1524 853053 Fax: +44 1524 851284 No. PCC/TRS/NTS/11/11	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	15/11/2011	14/11/2015	–
Environment Agency (GB)	Tradebe Ltd Rye Harbour Lime Kiln Works Rye Harbour TN31 7TE Tel: +44 1524 853053 Fax: +44 1524 851284 No. PCC/TSR/Rye/11/11	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	15/11/2011	14/11/2015	–
Environment Agency (GB)	Re-Group (Reclaim) Ltd Ann Watson Street Stoneferry Hull HU7 0BH Tel: +44 1482 879666 Fax: +44 1482 879676 PC No. PCC/WOS/10/07	R3 R9	Heat treatment Differential settlement Filtration	A3020	1/9/11	31/8/15	–

Environment Agency (GB)	JBM International Limited Kingsilver Refinery Hixon Staffordshire ST18 0PY Tel: +44 1889 271491 Fax: +44 1889 271191 PC No. PCC/JBMi/09/08	R4 R5	Milling and Tilting rotary furnace	Unassigned (EWC 10 03 04) A4050 AA010 AB120 unassigned (EWC 16 11 03)	12/10/2012	11/12/2016	–
Environment Agency (GB)	Mastermelt Refining Services Limited Staden Lane Ashbourne Road Buxton Derbyshire SK17 9RZ Tel: + 44 1298 766900 Fax: + 44 1298 826966 PC No PCC_MRS_0313	R4	Recycling of metal and metal compounds	AB030 A1020 B1010 GB040	04/11/2009 22/04/2013	03/11/2013 21/04/2016	–

Environment Agency (GB)	European Metal Recycling Limited 111 Fordham Road Snailwell, Newmarket Suffolk CB8 7ND Tel: 01925 715400 Fax: 01925 713470 PC No. PCC/EMR/12/09	R4	Shredder residue from the shredding of ELV's and general metal scrap - non ferrous metals Shredder residue from the shredding of ELV's and general metal scrap – non metallics including rubber/plastic/wood & cloth	Unassigned (Containing the following codes) B1050 (60%) B3010 (10%) B3030 (10%) B3040 (10%) B3050 (10%)	15/1/2010	14/1/2014	–

Environment Agency (GB)	G & P Batteries Limited Crescent Works Industrial Park Willenhall Road Darlaston Wednesbury West Midlands WS10 8JR Tel: 0121 568 3200 Fax: 0121 568 3201 PC No. PCC/G&P/06/10	R13 R4	Lead acid Batteries	A1160 (EWC 160601*)	23/06/2010 23/06/2014	22/06/2014 22/06/2018	–
Environment Agency (GB)	Future Industrial Services Limited East Ord Industrial Estate Berwick-upon-Tweed Northumberland TD15 2XF United Kingdom PC No. PCC/FIS/07/10	R4 R5	High temperature reaction with sodium hydroxide, Recovery of copper oxide, ammonia solution, ammonium chloride	A1130 (EWC 110205*)	13/08/2010 13/08/2014	12/08/2014 12/08/2018	–

Environment Agency (GB)	Johnson Matthey Plc Brimsdown Site Jeffreys Road Brimsdown Enfield Middlesex EN4 7PW Tel: +44 208 211 2500 Fax: +44 208 211 2641 PC No. PCC/JMP/06/11	R4 R8	Evaluation – processing of incoming raw material. Smelting – separation of non-metallic from metals to produce bullion Chemical treatment – removal of base metal contaminants from partially refined bullion Separation of silver and gold from platinum group metals	A1010	23/11/2011	22/11/2015	–
				A1020			
				A1030			
				A1040			
				A1050			
				A1060			
				A1080			
				A1090			
				A1100			
				A1120			
				A1150			
				A2030			
				A3050			
				A3140			
				A3150			
				A3190			
				A4010			
				A4030			
				A4070			
				A4090			
				A4120			
				A4140			
				A4160			
				AB030			
				AB070			
				AB120			
				AB130			
				AC250			
				AD090			
				AD120			

National Resources Wales (NRW)	EnviroWales Limited Plateaux 1 & 2 Rassau Industrial Estate Ebbw Vale Blaenau Gwent NP23 5SD Tel: 01495 356280 Fax: 01495 353620 PC No. PCC/EWL/07/11	R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal comp'ds Smelting/Refining	A1160 A4090 A1160 A1010 A1020	15/08/2011	14/08/2015	–
Environment Agency (GB)	A-Gas (UK) limited Barnyard Road Portbury West Bristol BS20 7XH Tel: 01275 376600 Fax: 01275 376601 PC No. PCC/AGas/03/12	R3	Reclamation of Refrigerant Gases (HCFC, HFCs & CFCs) and Halon gases Phase separation	AC150 AC160	25/04/2012	24/04/2016	–
Environment Agency (GB)	Remondis UK Limited Carr Lane Recycling and Treatment Facility Carr Lane Prescot Knowsley L34 1JZ Tel: tba Fax: tba PC No. PCC/REM/03/13	R4	Recovery of metal (Silver)	AD090	08/04/2013	07/04/2017	–

Environment Agency (GB)	Genuine Solutions Group PLC Solutions House Unit 1 HQ3 223 Hook Rise South Surbiton Surrey KT6 7LD Tel: 0203 1770125 Fax: 0203 1770029 PC No. PCC/GEN/03/13	R5	Treatment consisting of only sorting, dismantling, separation, repair of refurbishment, of waste into different components for recovery.	Not Listed (EWC 20 01 35*)	13/05/2013	12/05/2017	—
Environment Agency (GB)	Enlightened Lamp Recycling Ltd 11 Ormside Way Holmethorpe Industrial estate Redhill RH1 2LW Tel: 01737 826500 PC No: PCC/ELR/07/14	R4	Retort Distillation/Recovery of Mercury	A1030 (EWC 20 01 21)	28/07/2014	27/07/2018	—
Environment Agency (GB)	Teleplan Colchester Ltd Roman House Cowdray Centre Mason Road Colchester CO1 1BX Tel: 01206 785028 PC No. PCC/Tele/24/04/14	R4 R5	Manual sorting and dismantling	GC020 (16 02 14)	09/07/2014	08/07/2018	—

SEPA	Datec Technologies Limited 1 Byrehill Place West Byrehill Industrial Estate Kilwinning Ayrshire KA13 6LD	R4 & R5	Manual segregation and resale of metals Material segregation	A1180	19 February 2014	18 February 2018	–
GB003	ReGen Waste Ltd Carnbane Industrial Estate Newry Northern Ireland. Licence No: LN13/32	R3, R4, R5.	Sorting, Shredding, Baling	Mixed Dry Recyclables (mixtures of the following EWC codes: 150101, 150102, 150106, 150107, 150109, 200101, 200102, 200139 and 200140)	12/08/2014	11/08/2017	–

Table 5-55: United Kingdom, 2014 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility			Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name, Address and No	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
National Resources Wales (NRW) (GB04)	EnviroWales Limited Plateaux 1 & 2 Rassau Industrial Estate Ebbw Vale Blaenau Gwent NP23 5SD Tel: 01495 356280 Fax: 01495 353620 PC No. NRW/SE/EWL02	R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds Smelting/Refining	A1160 A4090 A1160 A1010 A1020	21/09/2015	20/09/2018	
National Resources Wales (NRW) (GB04)	Entrec Limited Redwither Road Wrexham Industrial Estate Wrexham LL13 9RD PC No. NRW/N/ENTREC01	R4	Recycling of Metals/Physical Sorting and Mechanical Stripping/Granulation	A1190	04/02/2015	03/02/2018	

Note: the **United Kingdom's** 2014 response was the same as its 2013 response except for the addition of these two entries.

Table 5-56: United Kingdom, 2015 – Information on Decisions by Competent Authorities to Issue Pre-Consents (Article 14)

Competent authority	Recovery facility				Waste identification (code)	Period of validity		Revocation (date)
	Name and No	Address	Recovery operation R-code	Technologies employed		From	To	
Environment Agency	H J Enthoven & Sons T/G&P Batteries	Darley Dale Smelter, South Darley, Matlock DE4 2LP	R4 R13	Inspection and sorting / rotary furnace	A1160 (16 06 01) A1020 (10 04 02) A1170	23/06/2014	22/06/2018	–
Environment Agency	JBR Recovery Ltd	Argentor House, Oldbury Road, West Bromwich B70 9BS	R4	Incineration, calcining, wet conditioning smelting, cupellation, electrolytic refining, chemical recovery	AD090 (09 01 99) AD090 (09 01 06) AD120 (09 01 06) A4140 (09 01 06) A1020 (15 01 04)	02/03/2015	01/03/2019	–

Environment Agency	Johnson Matthey Plc	Brimsdown Site, Jeffreys Road, Brimsdown, Enfield EN4 7PW	R4	Evaluation (processing of incoming raw material); Smelting (separation of non- metallic from metals to produce bullion); Chemical Treatment (removal of base metal contaminants from partially refined bullion); Separation of silver and gold from platinum group metals	AB030	24/09/2015	23/09/2025	–
			R8		AB070 AB120 AB130 AC250 AD120 A1010 A1020 A1030 A1040 A1050 A1060 A1080 A1090 A1100 A1120 A1150 A2030 A3050 A3140 A3150 A3190 A4010 A4030 A4070 A4090 A4120 A4140 A4160			

Environment Agency	Eco-Option (UK) Ltd	Eco-Option House, Lostock Works, Griffiths Road, Northwich CW9 0XU	R5	Neutralisation and treatment to precipitate heavy metal contaminants	A4090 B2120	26/07/2016	25/07/2026	–
Environment Agency	BOC	Hobson Way, Stallingborough, Grimsby DN41 8DZ	R3 R5 R13	Reclaimed through Hudson Technologies equipment "Zuggibeast". All impurities, moisture and oil removed and returned to virgin specification. Interim reclamation stage - all performed on same site - leading to R3/R5	AC150	25/09/2015	24/09/2025	–

Environment Agency	Tradebe Ltd	Hendon Dock, Process Plant, Hendon Dock, Sunderland SR1 2ES	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	10/11/2015	09/11/2025	–
Environment Agency	Tradebe Ltd	Knottingley Site, Weeland Road, Knottingley WF11 8DZ	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	10/11/2015	09/11/2025	–

Environment Agency	Tradebe Ltd	Morecombe Site, Middleton Road,Morecombe LA3 3JW	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	10/11/2015	09/11/2025	–
Environment Agency	Tradebe Ltd	North Tyne Site, Hayhole Road, North Shields NE29 6DY	R2	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	10/11/2015	09/11/2025	–

Environment Agency	Tradebe Ltd	Rye Harbour, Lime Kiln Works, Rye Harbour TN31 7TE	R2 R5	Distillation	A3020 A3070 A3080 A3140 A3150 A3160 A4010 A4030 A4040 A4060 A4070	25/03/2015	24/03/2019	–
Environment Agency	Re-Group (Reclaim) Ltd	Ann Watson Street, Stoneferry, Hull HU7 0BH	R3 R9	"Heat treatment Differential settlement Filtration"	A3020	17/08/2015	16/08/2019	–
Environment Agency	JBMI Group Ltd	Kingsilver Refinery, Hixon, Staffordshire ST18 0PY	R4 R5	"Milling and tilting rotary furnace Reclamation/ recycling of organic materials & other inorganics"	Unassigned (10 03 04) A4050 AA010 AB120 Unassigned (16 11 03)	27/10/2016	26/10/2026	–
Environment Agency	Mastermelt Refining Services Ltd	Staden Lane, Ashbourne Road, Buxton SK17 9RZ	R4	Recycling of metal and metal compounds	AB030 A1020 B1010 GB040	02/08/2016	01/08/2020	–

Environment Agency	Future Industrial Services Ltd	East Ord Industrial Estate, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland TD15 2XF	R4 R5	High temperature reaction with sodium hydroxide, recovery of copper oxide, ammonia solution, ammonium chloride. Recovery of copper oxide, ammonia solution, ammonium chloride.	A1130	13/08/2014	12/08/2018	–
Environment Agency	A-Gas (UK) Ltd	Barnyard Road, Portbury West, Bristol BS20 7XH	R3	"Phase separation Reclamation of refrigerant gases and halon gases for refrigeration and fire suppression"	AC150 AC160 A3020 A3140 A3150 AC080	30/09/2016	29/09/2026	–
Environment Agency	Remondis UK Ltd	Carr Lane Recycling and Treatment Facility, Carr Lane, Prescott, Knowsley L34 1JZ	R4	Recovery of metal (silver)	AD090	08/04/2013	07/04/2017	–

Environment Agency	Remondis UK Ltd	Scot Lane Industrial Estate, Blackrod Bolton Lancashire BL6 5SL	R4	Recovery of metal (silver)	AD090	13/10/2011	12/10/2015	–
Environment Agency	Genuine Solutions Group Plc	Solutions House Unit 1 HQ3, 223 Hook Rise South, Surbiton KT6 7LD	R5	Treatment consisting of only sorting, dismantling, separation, repair of refurbishment, of waste into different components for recovery.	Not listed (20 01 35*)	13/05/2013	12/05/2017	–
Environment Agency	Enlightened Lamp Recycling Ltd	11 Ormside Way, Holmethorpe Industrial Estate, Redhill RH1 2LW	R4	"Retort Distillation / recovery of mercury"	A1030	25/07/2014	24/07/2018	–
Environment Agency	Teleplan Colchester Ltd	Roman House, Cowdray Centre, Mason Road, Colchester CO1 1BX	R4 R5	Manual sorting and dismantling	GC020	09/01/2014	08/07/2018	–

Environment Agency	Oil Salvage Ltd	Mitch Vernon, Lyster Road, Bootle L20 1AS	R3 R4 R5 R9	"Blending Filtration centrifuging Blending with a cleaning solvent dewatering of waste oil and recovery of solvent Evaporation Crushing and / or shredding of drums and oil filters"	A1160 A3020 AC080 A4060 A4070	08/12/2014	07/12/2018	–
Environment Agency	Teleplan & White Electronics BV	Langstone Technology Park, Langstone Road, Havant PO9 1SA	R4 R5	Manual dismantling process	GC020	05/01/2015	04/01/2019	–
Environment Agency	Veolia	Veolia Great Yarmouth, Decommissioning Facility, South Beach Parade, Great Yarmouth NR30 2QD	R4 R9	"Metal to be cut to 5 foot length Metal decontaminated in the decontamination unit"	B1010 Unassigned (17 04 09) Unassigned (17 06 01)	08/01/2016	07/01/2026	–

Environment Agency	RS Bruce (Metals & Machinery) Ltd	March Street, Sheffield S9 5DQ	R8		Unassigned	13/10/2016	12/10/2026	–
Environment Agency	BASF Metals Recycling Limited	Forest Vale Road Cinderford Gloucestershire GL14 2PH	R4	Pyrometallurgical & hydro-metallurgical techniques	A1010 (16 06 03) GC020 (16 02 15) (15 02 02) A2030 (16 08 02)	15/12/2011	14/12/2015	–
Scottish Environment Protection Agency	Datec Technologies Limited	1 Byrehill Place, West Byrehill Industrial Estate, Kilwinning KA13 6LD	R4 R5	Manual segregation and resale of metals	A1180 (16 02 13 16 02 15 16 06 15 16 06 02)	19/02/2014	18/02/2018	–
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland	Regen Waste Ltd	Unit 7 Shepherds Drive, Carnbane Industrial Estate, Newry, Co. Down BT35 6JQ	R3 R4 R5	Material segregation	Unassigned (15 01 01 15 01 02 15 01 06 15 01 07 15 01 09 20 01 01 20 01 02 20 01 39 20 01 40)	12/08/2014	11/08/2017	–

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland	Granville Ecopark Ltd	Granville Industrial Estate, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone	R1 R3	Anaerobic digestion	Unassigned (20 01 08 20 02 01 20 01 25)	11/02/2016	10/02/2019	–
Natural Resources Wales	Entrec Ltd	Redwither Road, Wrexham Industrial Estate, Wrexham LL13 9RD	R4	Recycling of metals/ physical sorting and mechanical stripping/ granulation	A1190	04/02/2015	03/02/2018	–
Natural Resources Wales	EnviroWales Ltd	Plateaux 1 & 2, Rassau Industrial Estate, Ebbw Vale, Blaenau Gwent NP23 5SD	R3 R4	Recycling/ reclamation of metals and metal compounds Smelting/ refining	A1160 A4090 A1010 A1020 A1160	21/09/2015	20/09/2018	–
Natural Resources Wales	Harp International Ltd	Gellihirion Industrial Estate, Pontypridd, Rhondda Cynon Taff CF37 5SX	R3 R13	–	AC150	18/02/2016	17/02/2019	–

4.4.5 Table 5 – Information on Illegal Shipments of Waste (Article 24 and Article 50(1))

25 Member States completed Table 5 of Annex IX of the Waste Shipping Regulation, with only **Latvia, Luxembourg** and **Malta** reporting no illegal shipments of waste across all three years of the reporting period. The majority of Member States reported illegal shipments taking place in every year, the exceptions being **Belgium, Romania** and **Slovakia**, all of which reported no illegal shipments in 2013, and **Spain**, which only reported illegal shipments in 2015.

Due to the high number of Table 5 responses provided by Member States, and the considerable length that some of these responses run to, they have not been reproduced in this Annex. However, Table 5-57 below presents a summary of the numbers of recorded illegal shipments reported by Member States.

Over the three years of the reporting period, **Belgium** reported the highest total number of illegal shipments (644), followed by **the Netherlands** (493), and **the United Kingdom** (385).

Table 5-57: Number of Recorded Illegal Shipments of Waste Ascertained by Member State Authorities

Member State	2013	2014	2015
Austria	62	85	18
Belgium	63	263	318
Bulgaria	12	10	8
Croatia	8	7	12
Cyprus	1	3	2
Czech Republic	1	4	5
Denmark	16	14	29
Estonia	5	5	7
Finland	9	7	10
France	31	42	35
Germany	65	68	54
Greece	2	3	5

Member State	2013	2014	2015
Hungary	20	11	15
Ireland	5	4	0
Italy	4	4	6
Latvia	0	0	0
Lithuania	3	1	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0
Netherlands	167	157	169
Poland	15	50	81
Portugal	5	7	8
Romania	0	1	15
Slovakia	0	4	7
Slovenia	34	34	15
Spain	0	0	1
Sweden	97	92	98
United Kingdom	161	161	63
Total	786	1,037	981

12 Member States provided details of financial penalties that under law can be imposed on persons undertaking illegal shipments of waste (**Austria, Belgium, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Italy, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia**). **7 Member States** (**Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, and Poland**) provided information on prison sentences which may be imposed as penalties.

The highest financial penalty was mentioned by **the Czech Republic**, which has a maximum fine of €1,974,248, which can be imposed on both natural persons and legal entities. The second highest financial penalty was mentioned by **Belgium (Wallonia)** which imposes a maximum fine of €1,000,000. The lowest financial penalty mentioned was reported by **Latvia**, which issues a minimum fine of €70 for natural persons. The second lowest financial penalty was reported by **Belgium (Wallonia)**, which has a minimum fine of

€100. It should be noted, however, that as some Member States specified only upper limits, not lower limits, it cannot be concluded that these are the lowest possible fines being issued within the group of **12 Member States** reporting on financial penalties.

The longest prison sentence was mentioned by **Germany**, which may impose a sentence of up to 10 years if grave environmental harm is caused as a result of an illegal shipment. Both **Poland** and **Italy** may impose sentences of 8 years, **Poland** for shipments of hazardous waste and **Italy** for shipments of specifically radioactive waste. **Belgium (Wallonia)** mentioned a minimum 8 day sentence, which is the shortest reported. **Belgium** reported the second shortest sentence at 1 month, while **Poland** has the next shortest minimum sentence at 3 months.

Table 5-58: Penalties that can be Imposed for Illegal Shipments of Waste

Member State	Penalties	
	Financial Penalties	Prison Sentences
Austria	€360–€77,270	–
Belgium	For an intentional offence: €100–€500,00	For an intentional offence: 1 month–5 years
	For an offence committed through negligence of incompetence: €100–€350,000	For an offence committed through negligence of incompetence: 1 month–3 years
Belgium (Wallonia)	€100–€1,000,000	8 days–3 years
Croatia	€19,500–€52,500	–
Czech Republic	Up to €1,974,248	1 year
		If environmental damage is caused: 2 years
		If the offender is part of an organised group or gains substantial benefit from the crime: 6 months–3 years
		For shipments of hazardous waste, or if the offender gains large-scale benefit from the crime: 1–5 years
Estonia	For a natural person: up to €300	–
	For a legal entity: up to €32,000	

Member State	Penalties	
	Financial Penalties	Prison Sentences
Finland	–	2 years If the illegal shipment is in violation of an order or constitutes aggravated impairment: 4 months–6 years
France	€75,000	2 years
Germany	Fine of unspecified amount	Illegal shipment: 3 years If grave environmental damage is caused: 10 years
Italy	€1,550–€26,000 (this can be increased for shipments of hazardous waste)	2 years (this can be increased for offences involving hazardous waste) If the offender is part of a criminal organisation: 1-6 years For shipments of radioactive waste: 3–8 years
Latvia	For a natural person: €70–€1,000 For a legal entity: €280–€2,100	–
Malta	For first time offenders: €1,170–€4,660 For repeat offenders: €2,330–€4,660	For repeat offenders: up to 2 years
Poland	€12,068–€72,405 For an unintentional offence: a fine of an unspecified amount	For illegal exports or imports, endangering human health, harming plant or animal life on a large scale, importing substances which threaten the environment: 3 months–5 years For importing or exporting hazardous waste: 6 months–8 years For an unintentional offence: non-custodial measures or up to 2 years
Slovakia	Up to €165,970	–

Member State	Penalties	
	Financial Penalties	Prison Sentences
Slovenia	For a natural person: €800–€1,200	
	For companies: €10,000–€40,000	–
	For the responsible person of a company: €1,500–€4,000	

4.4.6 Table 6 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Eight Member States completed Table 6 of Annex IX of the Waste Shipping Regulation, these being **Croatia, Cyprus, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovakia**. Of these, **Malta and Slovakia** provided information for 2015 only, while the rest of the Member States provided information for all three years of the reporting period. For all those Member States which responded in each of the three years, there were no changes to any of the designated customs offices listed over the reporting period.

Table 5-59: Croatia, 2013, 2014, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
Županja	Road border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Stara Gradiška	Road border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Ličko Petrovo Selo	Road border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Kamensko	Road border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Slavonski Šamac	Road border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Vinjani Donji	Road border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Nova Sela	Road border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Metković	Railway border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Slavonski Šamac	Railway border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Volinja	Railway border crossing	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Karasovići	Road border crossing	Montenegro
Bajakovo	Road border crossing	Republic of Serbia
Ilok	Road border crossing	Republic of Serbia
Erdut	Road border crossing	Republic of Serbia
Tovarnik	Railway border crossing	Republic of Serbia
Rijeka	Seaport	All
Zadar	Seaport	All
Šibenik	Seaport	All
Split	Seaport	All
Ploče	Seaport	All
Dubrovnik	Seaport	All
Osijek	Inland port	All
Vukovar	Inland port	All

Table 5-60: Cyprus, 2013, 2014, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
Customs Department	Limassol Port	All
Customs Department	Larnaca Port	All
Customs Department	Larnaca Airport	All
Customs Department	Paphos Airport	All

Table 5-61: Germany, 2013, 2014, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
Hauptzollamt Frankfurt/Main Flughafen Sachgebiet C	Frankfurt/Main	International airport
Hauptzollamt Frankfurt/Main Flughafen Zollamt Fracht	Frankfurt/Main	International airport
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Bad Säckingen	Bad Säckingen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Neuhaus	Blumberg	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Ulm Zollamt Friedrichshafen	Friedrichshafen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Bietingen	Gottmadingen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Lörrach Zollamt Grenzacherhorn	Grenzach-Wyhlen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Günzgen	Hohentengen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Rötteln	Hohentengen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Jestetten	Jestetten	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Erzingen	Klettgau	Switzerland

Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Konstanz- Autobahn	Konstanz	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Konstanz- Güterbahnhof	Konstanz	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Rheinheim	Küssaberg	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Laufenburg	Laufenburg	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Lottstetten	Lottstetten	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Lörrach Zollamt Rheinfelden- Autobahn	Rheinfelden	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Rielasingen	Rielasingen-Worblingen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Singen Bahnhof	Singen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Stühlingen	Stühlingen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Singen Zollamt Waldshut	Waldshut-Tiengen	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Lörrach Zollamt Weil am Rhein-Autobahn	Weil am Rhein	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Lörrach Zollamt Weil am Rhein-Friedlingen	Weil am Rhein	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Lörrach Zollamt Weil am Rhein-Otterbach	Weil am Rhein	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Lörrach Zollamt Weil am Rhein-Schusterinsel	Weil am Rhein	Switzerland
Hauptzollamt Stuttgart Zollamt Böblingen	Böblingen	Switzerland (only rail traffic)
Hauptzollamt Duisburg Zollamt Ruhrort	Duisburg	Switzerland (only rail traffic)
Hauptzollamt Ulm Zollamt Göppingen	Göppingen	Switzerland (only rail traffic)
Hauptzollamt Karlsruhe Zollamt Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe	Switzerland (only rail traffic)

Hauptzollamt Karlsruhe Zollamt Ludwigshafen	Ludwigshafen	Switzerland (only rail traffic)
Hauptzollamt Stuttgart Zollamt Hafen	Stuttgart	Switzerland (only rail traffic)
Hauptzollamt Heilbronn Zollamt Untermünkheim	Untermünkheim	Switzerland (only rail traffic)
Hauptzollamt Lörrach Zollamt Appenweier	Appenweier	Switzerland (only rail traffic)
Hauptzollamt Oldenburg Zollamt Brake	Brake	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Bremen Zollamt Hohetor	Bremen	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Bremen Zollamt Industriehafen	Bremen	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Bremen Zollamt Neustädter Hafen	Bremen	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Bremen Zollamt Neustädter Hafen – Abfertigungsstelle Güterverkehrszentrum	Bremen	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Bremen Zollamt Überseestadt	Bremen	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Bremen Zollamt Bremerhaven	Bremerhaven	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Itzehoe Zollamt Brunsbüttel	Brunsbüttel	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Oldenburg Zollamt Cuxhaven	Cuxhaven	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Oldenburg Zollamt Emden	Emden	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Hafen Zollamt Waltershof	Hamburg	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Kiel Zollamt Wik	Kiel	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Kiel Zollamt Lübeck – Abfertigungsstelle Hafen	Lübeck	International seaport

Hauptzollamt Oldenburg Zollamt Papenburg	Papenburg	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Kiel Zollamt Rendsburg	Rendsburg	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Stralsund Zollamt Rostock	Rostock	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Stralsund Zollamt Mukran	Saßnitz	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Stralsund Abfertigungsstelle Stralsund	Stralsund	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Oldenburg Zollamt Wilhelmshaven	Wilhelmshaven	International seaport
Hauptzollamt Stralsund Zollamt Wismar	Wismar	International seaport

Table 5-62: Hungary, 2013, 2014, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
NAV Csongrád Megyei Vám- és Pénzügyőri Igazgatóság, 6758 Röszke, Pf.: 8. Fax: +36-62-573289 e-mail: roszke_hk@nav.gov.hu	RÖSZKE (ROAD)	SERBIA / HUNGARY
NAV Bács-Kiskun Megyei Vám- és Pénzügyőri Igazgatóság Határkirendeltsége, Tompá 6423 Kelebia, Ady E. u. 35. Fax: +36-77-554027 e-mail: tompá_hk@nav.gov.hu	KELEBIA (RAILWAY)	SERBIA / HUNGARY

NAV Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg Megyei Vám- és Pénzügyőri Igazgatóság Határigazgatósága 4625 Záhony, Pf. 6. Fax: +36-45-526151, +36-45-526153 e-mail: vph72400@nav.gov.hu	ZÁHONY (ROAD)	UKRAINE / HUNGARY
NAV Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg Megyei Vám- és Pénzügyőri Igazgatósága, Záhony 4625 Záhony, Pf. 6. Fax: +36-45-525128 e-mail: vph72400@nav.gov.hu	ZÁHONY (RAILWAY)	UKRAINE / HUNGARY
NAV Baranya Megyei Vám- és Pénzügyőri Igazgatóság Határkirendeletisége, Mohács 7700 Mohács, Budapesti u. 14/B. Fax: +36-69-511131 e-mail: mohacs_hk@nav.gov.hu	MOHÁCS (SHIP-DONAU)	SERBIA/HUNGARY
NAV 1. számú Repülőtéri Igazgatóság Budapest, XVIII., Ferihegyi Közforgalmú Repülőtér, 1675. Budapest, Pf.: 40. Fax: +36-1-2968761 e-mail: hk@vam.gov.hu	BUDAPEST-LISZT FERENC NEMZETKÖZI REPÜLŐTÉR (AIRPLANE)	—

Table 5-63: Luxembourg, 2013, 2014, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
Administration des Douanes et Accises	Luxembourg Airport (Findel)	–

Table 5-64: Malta, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
Malta International Airport	Luqa/Gudja	All countries
Baggage Room	Grand Harbour, Valletta	All countries
Deep Water Quay	Grand Harbour, Valletta	All countries
Laboratory Wharf	Grand Harbour, Marsa	All countries
Mġarr Harbour	Mġarr, Gozo	All countries
Manoel Island Yachting Centre	Manoel Island, Marsamxett Harbour	All countries
Malta Free Port	Birżebbuġa	All countries
Parcel Post Office – Malta	Marsa	All countries
Courier Section	Luqa	All countries

Table 5-65: Netherlands, 2013, 2014, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
Douane Rotterdam	Visiting address: Laan op Zuid 45 3072 DB Rotterdam Postal address: Postbus 50966 3007 BJ Rotterdam	All
Douane West	Visiting address: Kingsfordweg 1 1043 GN Amsterdam Postal address: Kingsfordweg 1 1043 GN Amsterdam	All
Douane Zuid	Visiting address: Karel de Grotelaan 45616 CA Eindhoven Postal address: Postbus 6470 5600 HL Eindhoven	All
Douane Noord	Visiting address: Engelse Kamp 2 9722 AX Groningen Postal address s: Postbus 380 9700 AJ Groningen	All

Table 5-66: Slovakia, 2015 – Information on any Specific Customs Offices Designated by Member States for Shipments of Waste Entering and Leaving the Community (Article 55)

Customs office		
Office	Location	Import/export countries controlled
Čierna nad Tisou	Čierna nad Tisou (SK) – Čop (UA) (train/rail)	Import and export
Čierna nad Tisou	Vyšné Nemecké (SK) – Užgorod (UA)	Import and export
Čierna nad Tisou	Ubl'a (SK) – Maly Bereznyj (UA) (road – up to 3.5 t)	Import and export