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Brussels, 17.12.2015
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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 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of
waste**

**Generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste
in the Member States of the European Union, 2010-2012**

{COM(2015) 660 final}

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1.0 General Introduction

This working document to the Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament contains data on the generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste in the Member States of the European Union (EU), 2010-2012¹.

The report is comprised of five sections and contains both quantitative and qualitative data on waste generation and treatment:

- Section A: Provides a quantitative outline of the Member States' waste transactions;
- Section B: Summarises Member States' provisions regarding waste management in line with the Basel Convention;
- Section C: Provides an up-to-date list of the Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention;
- Section D: Provides a list of the Y-codes for waste according to the Basel Convention; and
- Section E: Summarises Member States' provisions regarding waste management in line with the Waste Shipment Regulation.

At the time this report was published, all countries had submitted replies to the Implementation Questionnaires for both the Basel Convention (in regards to Article 51(1)) and Waste Shipment Regulation (in regards to Article 51(2)) for the years 2010-2012. These replies are summarised in Section B and E respectively.²

The tables and figures in Section A cover the Basel Convention for the years 2001-2012. The cut-off date for Member States to send the information pertaining to 2010-2012 to Eurostat was 18 June 2014. All Member States with the exception of **Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg** and **Spain** submitted information in time to be included in Section A. For these four Member States estimates were used.

Further information on Member States' reporting is summarised in Table 1.

For practical reasons, the report does not differentiate between direct quotes from the Member States' replies and other re-phrased or shortened passages. The original replies from the Member States constitute the only "authentic" document submitted by the Member States.

Key definitions that are used in this document and the accompanying report are included in Appendix A.1.0.

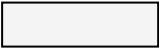
¹ This excludes Croatia which did not join the European Union until July 1st 2013.

² Poland's response to the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR) Implementation Questionnaire pertaining to Article 51(2) of the WSR was submitted for 2011 but it was identical in content and date of submission to the 2010 response.

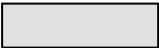
Table 1: Table of Member State Replies to the Implementation Questionnaires for 2010-2012

	Article 51 (1) pertaining to the Basel Convention (Sections A and B)			Article 51 (2) pertaining to the EU Questionnaire on the WSR (Section E)		
Member State	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Austria						
Belgium						
Bulgaria						
Cyprus						
Czech Republic						
Denmark						
Estonia						
Finland						
France						
Germany						
Greece						
Hungary						
Ireland						
Italy						
Latvia						
Lithuania						
Luxembourg						
Malta						
Netherlands						

	Article 51 (1) pertaining to the Basel Convention (Sections A and B)			Article 51 (2) pertaining to the EU Questionnaire on the WSR (Section E)		
Member State	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Poland					³	
Portugal						
Romania						
Slovakia						
Slovenia						
Spain						
Sweden						
United Kingdom						

 Member State replies submitted and summarised in Section B. Also quantitative data pertaining to Article 51(1) of the Basel Convention were submitted before cut-off date of 18/06/2014 and are presented in the tables and figures in Section A.

 Member State replies submitted and summarised in Section B. However quantitative data pertaining to Article 51(1) of the Basel Convention were not submitted before cut-off date of 18/06/2014, therefore *estimates* are presented in the tables and figures in Section A.

 Member State replies submitted and summarised in Section E.

³ Poland's response to the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR) Implementation Questionnaire pertaining to Article 51(2) of the WSR was submitted for 2011 but it was identical in content and date of submission to the 2010 response.

2.0 Section A: Data on Generation, Treatment and Shipment of Hazardous Waste in the EU Member States (Basel Convention)

Section A contains the following subsections:

- **2.1:** Generation of Hazardous Waste
- **2.2:** Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into EU Member States
- **2.3:** Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into EU Member States
- **2.4:** Import and Export of Notified Waste from and to Countries outside the EU
- **2.5:** Differences between Reported Amounts of 'Import' and 'Export'

2.1 Generation of Hazardous Waste

Table 2: Total Generation of Hazardous Waste in Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	225	241	319	318	334	403	462	472	503	524	386	515	449	423	539	542	433	599	630	0
Belgium 1)	644	647	1,109	1,363	1,416	1,317	1,272	2,841	1,571	1,653	1,638	2,797	2,802	2,711	2,133	2,259	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	855	756	755	610	626	526	1,159	1,030	817	815	793	647	204	160
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	24	33	50	151	77	75	77	84	480
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,380	2,603	2,785	2,424	1,904	1,693	1,626	1,455	1,733	2,038	2,161	1,784	1,841	0
Denmark	0	99	132	140	131	204	319	262	374	354	421	374	386	427	469	488	453	826	925	843
Estonia	7,730	7,476	7,273	7,679	7,361	11,491	5,619	5,966	6,206	6,399	7,540	7,245	7,016	6,764	8,618	7,737	6,784	9,098	9,312	9,233
Finland	0	500	0	0	485	586	638	1,203	976	1,312	1,310	2,349	2,397	2,395	2,246	2,030	1,426	1,507	944	0
France	0	0	2,443	2,450	2,443	2,688	0	0	0	0	0	6,748	0	0	9,970	10,893	0	0	0	0
Germany	9,093	0	0	12,128	13,837	14,366	13,507	14,937	15,830	19,636	19,500	18,401	18,457	18,529	18,775	18,594	17,316	16,440	16,993	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	354	335	333	333	333	333	237	227	277	0
Hungary	2,719	2,306	4,719	3,749	4,143	5,476	3,915	5,068	4,982	2,326	1,177	963	921	796	1,571	933	821	735	1,088	1,132
Ireland 2)	0	0	244	328	0	370	0	0	467	0	0	576	0	721	493	769	328	322	144	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	3,401	4,058	3,811	3,911	4,279	4,991	5,419	5,439	7,937	9,235	0	11,291	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	93	93	72	26	27	28	45	32	31	29	32	58	85
Lithuania	119	68	83	64	80	78	63	59	51	53	8	44	50	33	89	90	105	89	141	0
Luxembourg	0	0	37	77	0	0	104	97	101	104	103	97	91	91	124	85	97	99	93	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	54	55	55	55	56	47	55	24	27
Netherlands	0	1,836	2,212	2,436	3,009	2,827	2,599	2,745	2,746	2,490	2,140	2,088	4,509	5,300	3,919	4,810	4,850	5,028	0	0
Poland	0	3,239	3,928	5,247	4,071	1,122	1,424	2,237	395	458	643	1,341	1,779	1,812	2,247	1,631	1,761	1,635	1,389	1,795
Portugal	272	42	27	102	37	13	168	195	258	198	240	272	288	358	2,812	3,540	1,472	1,624	862	1,077
Romania	0	0	0	205	2,710	2,408	1,717	861	1,056	238	328	328	33	57	68	75	234	257	183	0

Country	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Slovakia	0	1,001	512	525	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,600	1,660	1,441	2,419	1,021	694	667	663	602	562	466	380	350
Slovenia	77	54	53	33	29	24	125	128	79	65	67	58	68	67	97	110	84	97	0	78
Spain	2,000	3,394	0	0	0	0	3,294	3,294	3,223	3,223	3,223	3,182	3,112	3,228	3,143	3,362	2,880	2,953	2,991	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	801	1,000	0	0	850	0	1,354	0	2,777	0	2,064	0	2,516	0	0
United Kingdom	0	2,186	2,160	2,677	4,878	4,846	5,820	6,296	5,568	5,585	5,316	5,153	4,120	6,037	7,082	7,099	4,374	4,202	0	0
Total EU-15⁴	12,234	8,945	8,683	22,018	29,971	32,480	32,994	36,252	36,198	41,220	40,050	49,679	44,881	52,565	52,038	68,158	33,866	36,342	23,860	1,920
Total EU-N12⁵	10,645	14,144	16,568	17,502	19,894	22,000	17,477	19,370	18,066	14,092	14,739	13,325	13,462	12,830	16,139	14,195	13,457	14,972	14,704	13,342
Total EU-27⁶	22,878	23,089	25,251	39,520	49,865	54,480	50,471	55,623	54,264	55,312	54,789	63,004	58,342	65,395	68,177	82,354	47,323	51,314	38,564	15,262

1) Data for Belgium (1993-2008) only covers the Flemish Region.

2) Data for Ireland 2011 only covers shipments which have single Y code attached, this is in contrast to previous reporting.

Note: "0" indicates that the Member State has not reported any information about hazardous waste generation

⁴ Country group which includes EU Member States in 2003: Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

⁵ Country group which includes the Members States that joined the EU in 2004: the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovenia (SI) and Slovakia (SK), and in 2007: Bulgaria (BG) and Romania (RO). Also referred to as EU-12.

⁶ Country group which includes EU-15 plus EU-N12 countries, i.e. the European Union between 2007 and 2013. This includes: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Cyprus; Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the UK.

Table 3: Total Generation of Hazardous Waste in Member States, in 1,000 tonnes⁷

Country	1997	2000	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	334	472	515	423	539	542	433	599	630	630*
Belgium 1)	1,416	2,841	2,797	2,711	2,133	2,259	2,259*	2,259*	2,259*	2,259*
Bulgaria	855*	756	526	1,030	817	815	793	647	204	160
Cyprus	4*	4*	24	50	151	77	75	77	84	480
Czech Republic	2,380*	2,603	1,693	1,455	1,733	2,038	2,161	1,784	1,841	1,841*
Denmark	131	262	374	427	469	488	453	826	925	843
Estonia	7,361	5,966	7,245	6,764	8,618	7,737	6,784	9,098	9,312	9,233
Finland	485	1,203	2,349	2,395	2,246	2,030	1,426	1,507	944	944*
France	2,443	2,688	6,748	6,748	9,970	10,893	10,893*	10,893*	10,893*	10,893*
Germany	13,837	14,937	18,401	18,529	18,775	18,594	17,316	16,440	16,993	16,993*
Greece	300*	300*	335	333	333	333	237	227	277	277*
Hungary	4,143	5,068	963	796	1,571	933	821	735	1,088	1,132
Ireland 2)	349*	467*	576	721	493	769	328	322	144	144*
Italy	3,401	3,911	5,439	9,235	9,235*	11,291	11,291*	11,291*	11,291*	11,291*
Latvia	80*	93	27	45	32	31	29	32	58	85
Lithuania	80	59	44	33	89	90	105	89	141	141*
Luxembourg	104*	97	97	91	124	85	97	99	93	93*
Malta	5*	5*	54	55	55	56	47	55	24	27
Netherlands	3,009	2,745	2,088	5,300	3,919	4,810	4,850	5,028	5,028*	5,028*
Poland	4,071	2,237	1,341	1,812	2,247	1,631	1,761	1,635	1,389	1,795
Portugal	37	195	272	358	2,812	3,540	1,472	1,624	862	1,077
Romania	2,710	861	328	57	68	75	234	257	183	183*
Slovakia	1,500	1,600	1,021	667	663	602	562	466	380	350
Slovenia	29	128	58	67	97	110	84	97	97*	78
Spain	3,294*	3,294	3,182	3,228	3,143	3,362	2,880	2,953	2,991	2,991*
Sweden	801*	1,000*	1,354	2,777	2,777*	2,064	2,290*	2,516	2,516*	2,516*
United Kingdom	4,878	6,296	5,153	6,037	7,082	7,099	4,374	4,202	4,202*	4,202*

⁷ Data gaps filled using estimates in order to derive estimated totals for EU-groups.

Country	1997	2000	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total EU-15	34,819*	40,708*	49,679	59,313*	64,050*	68,158	60,599*	60,785*	60,049*	60,182*
Total EU-N12	23,218*	19,379*	13,325*	12,830	16,139	14,195	13,457	14,972	14,801*	15,506*
Total EU-27	58,037*	60,087*	63,004*	72,143*	80,189*	82,354	74,056*	75,757*	74,850*	75,688*

Bold figures* indicate estimated values due to missing data on reported hazardous waste

1) Data for Belgium (1993 – 2008) only covers the Flemish region.

2) Data for Ireland 2011 only covers shipments which have a single Y code attached, this is in contrast to previous reporting.

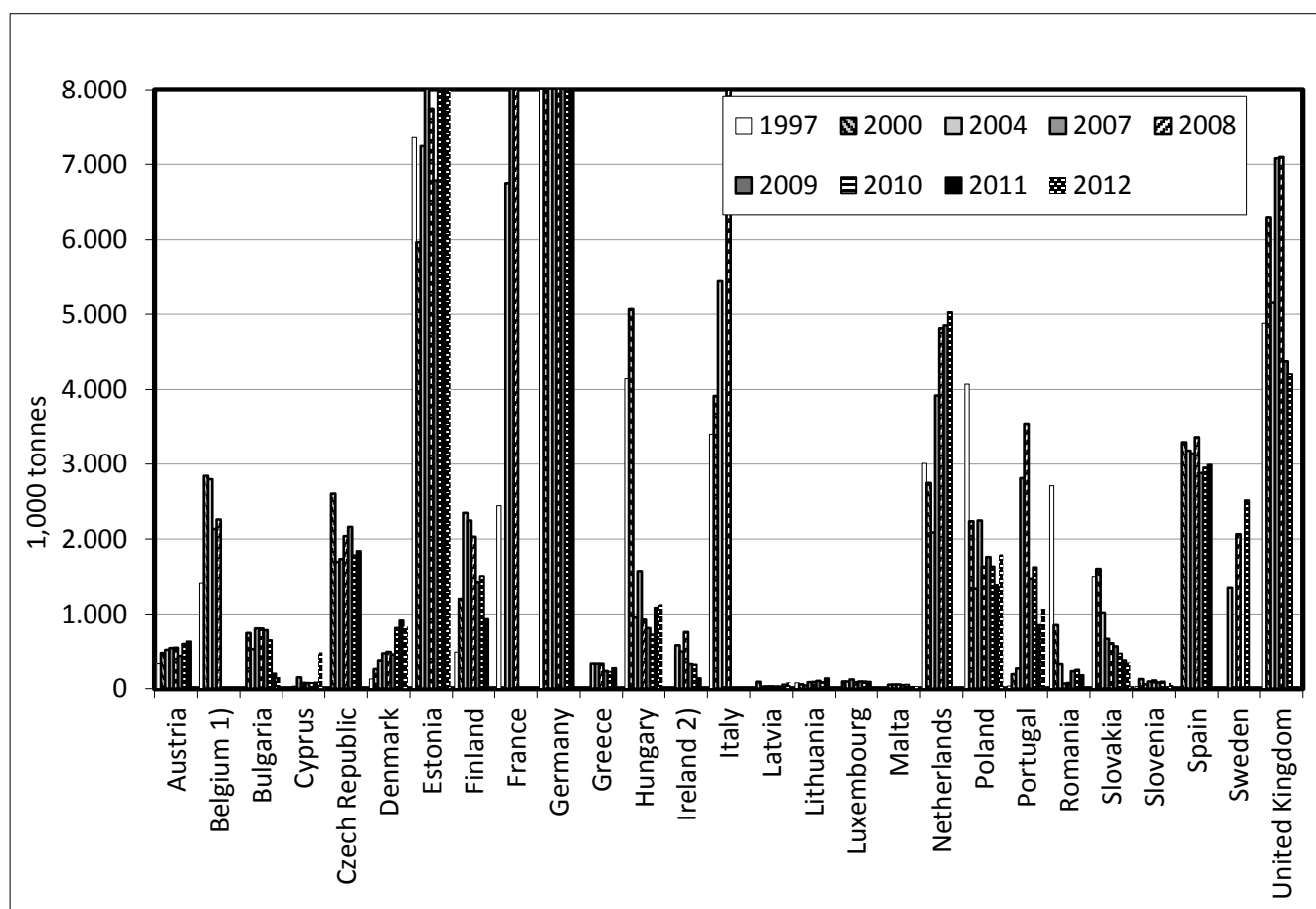
Note: "0" indicates that the Member State has not reported any information about hazardous waste generation.

NOTE: DUE TO LACK OF DATA THE FOLLOWING APPROXIMATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT:

Austria (AT): 2011 data for 2012
Belgium (BE): 2008 data used for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012
Bulgaria (BG): 1999 data used for 1997
Cyprus (CY): 2002 data used for 1997 and 2000
Czech Republic (CZ): 1999 data used for 1997. 2011 data for 2012
Finland (FI): 2011 data used for 2012
France (FR): 1998 data used for 2000. 2004 data used for 2006. 2008 data used for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012
Germany (DE): 2011 data used for 2012
Greece (GR): 2001 data used for 1997 and 2000. 2011 data for 2012
Ireland (IE): 1997 value based on average of 1996 and 1998 values. 2001 data used for 2000, 2011 data for 2012
Italy (IT): 2006 data used for 2007. 2008 data used for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012
Latvia (LV): 1999 data used for 1997
Lithuania (LT): 2011 data for 2012
Luxembourg (LU): 1999 data used for 1997. 2011 data for 2012

Malta (MT):	2001 data used for 1997 and 2000.
Netherlands (NL):	2010 data used for 2011 and 2012
Romania (RO):	2011 data used for 2012
Slovenia (SI):	2010 data used for 2011
Spain (ES):	1999 data used for 1997. 2011 data used for 2012 1998 data used for 1997. 1999 data used for 2000. Average of 2006 and 2008 data used for 2007. 2010 data used for 2009 and 2011 and 2012
Sweden (SE):	2012
United Kingdom (UK):	2010 data is used for 2011 and 2012

Figure 1: Total Generation of Hazardous Wastes in EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes



1) Data for Belgium (1993-2008) only covers the Flemish Region.

2) Data for Ireland 2011 only covers shipments which have single Y code attached, this is in contrast to previous reporting.

Note: "0" indicates that the Member State has not reported any information about hazardous waste generation.

Table 4: Total Generation of Hazardous Waste Per Capita in Member States, in kg per capita⁸

Country	1997	2000	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	42	59	63	51	65	65	52	71	75	75*
Belgium 1)	139	277	269	258	202	212	212*	212*	212*	212*
Bulgaria	104*	92	67	133	106	107	104	86	28	22
Cyprus	6*	6*	33	66	193	97	95	96	100	557
Czech Republic	231*	253	166	142	168	196	206	170	176	176*
Denmark	25	49	69	79	86	89	82	149	166	151
Estonia	5,235	4,348	5,362	5,030	6,420	5,770	5,061	6,789	6,948	6,968
Finland	94	233	450	456	426	383	268	282	176	176*
France	41	45*	108	108*	157	170	170*	170*	170*	170*
Germany	169	182	223	225	228	226	211	201	208	208*
Greece	27*	27*	30	30	30	30	21	20	24	24*
Hungary	402	496	95	79	156	93	82	73	109	114
Ireland 2)	95*	122*	143	171	114	175	74	72	31	31*
Italy	60	69	94	157	157*	189	189*	189*	189*	189*
Latvia	33*	39	12	20	14	14	13	14	28	42
Lithuania	22	17	13	10	26	27	31	27	46	46*
Luxembourg	243*	223	213	194	261	177	197	198	183	183*
Malta	11*	11*	134	136	136	136	114	132	58	65
Netherlands	193	173	128	324	240	293	294	303	303*	303*
Poland	105	58	35	47	59	43	46	43	36	47
Portugal	4	19	26	34	265	333	139	153	82	102
Romania	120	38	15	3	3	3	11	12	9	9*
Slovakia	279	296	190	124	123	112	104	86	70	65
Slovenia	15	65	29	33	48	55	41	47	47*	38
Spain	83*	82	75	74	71	74	63	64	65	65*
Sweden	91*	113*	151	307	266*	225	269*	269*	269*	269*
United Kingdom	84	107	86	100	117	116	71	68	68*	68*
Total EU-15	93*	108*	129	152*	163*	173	153*	153*	150*	150*
Total EU-N12	219*	184*	129	124*	156	137	130	145	144	153
Total EU-27	121*	124*	129	146*	162*	165	148*	151*	149*	151*

Bold figures* include estimated values (due to lack of reported hazardous waste generation data)

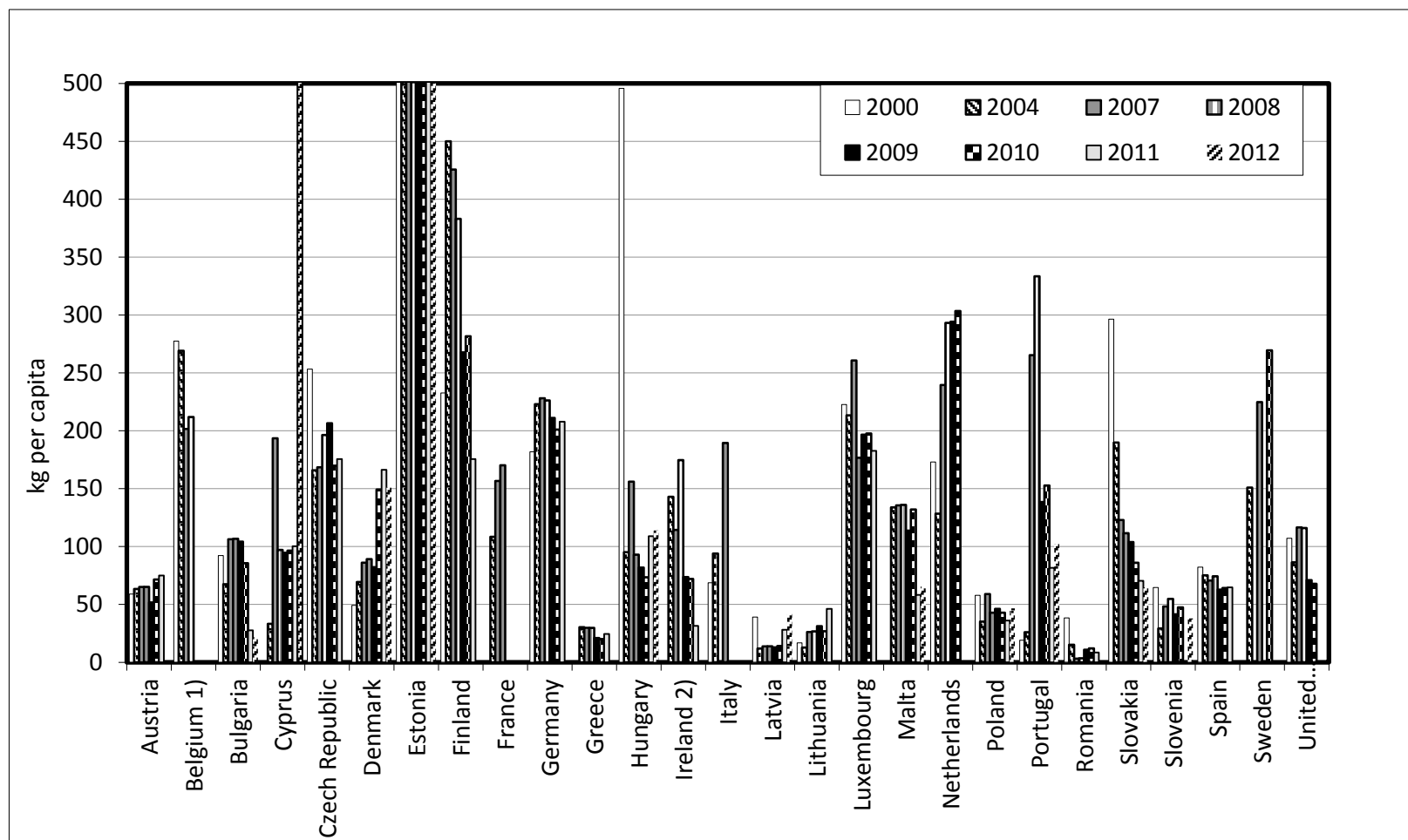
- 1) Data for Belgium (1993-2008) only covers the Flemish Region.
- 2) Data for Ireland 2011 only covers shipments which have single Y code attached, this is in contrast to previous reporting.
- 3) Note: "0" indicates that the Member State has not reported any information about hazardous waste generation.

⁸ Data gaps filled in order to estimate totals for EU-groups.

NOTE: DUE TO LACK OF DATA THE FOLLOWING APPROXIMATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT:

Austria	
(AT):	2011 data for 2012
Belgium	
(BE):	2008 data used for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012
Bulgaria	
(BG):	1999 data used for 1997
Cyprus	
(CY):	2002 data used for 1997 and 2000
Czech	
Republic	
(CZ):	1999 data used for 1997. 2011 data for 2012
Finland (FI):	2011 data used for 2012
France	
(FR):	1998 data used for 2000. 2004 data used for 2006. 2008 data used for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012
Germany	
(DE):	2011 data used for 2012
Greece	
(GR):	2001 data used for 1997 and 2000. 2011 data for 2012 1997 value based on average of 1996 and 1998 values. 2001 data used for 2000. 2011 data for
Ireland (IE):	2012
Italy (IT):	2006 data used for 2007. 2008 data used for 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012
Latvia (LV):	1999 data used for 1997
Lithuania	
(LT):	2011 data for 2012
Luxembourg	
(LU):	1999 data used for 1997. 2011 data for 2012
Malta (MT):	2001 data used for 1997 and 2000.
Netherlands	
(NL):	2010 data used for 2011 and 2012
Romania	
(RO):	2011 data used for 2012
Slovenia	
(SI):	2010 data used for 2011
Spain (ES):	1999 data used for 1997. 2011 data used for 2012
Sweden	
(SE):	1998 data used for 1997. 1999 data used for 2000. Average of 2006 and 2008 data used for 2007. 2010 data used for 2009 and 2011 and 2012
United	
Kingdom	
(UK):	2010 data is used for 2011 and 2012

Figure 2: Total Generation of Hazardous Waste Per Capita in Member States, in kg per capita



1) Data for Belgium (1993-2008) only covers the Flemish Region.

2) Data for Ireland 2011 only covers shipments which have single Y code attached, this is in contrast to previous reporting.

Note: "0" indicates that the Member State has not reported any information about hazardous waste generation.

Figure 3: Waste Generation of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste in Selected EU Member states, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2012, in 1,000 tonnes

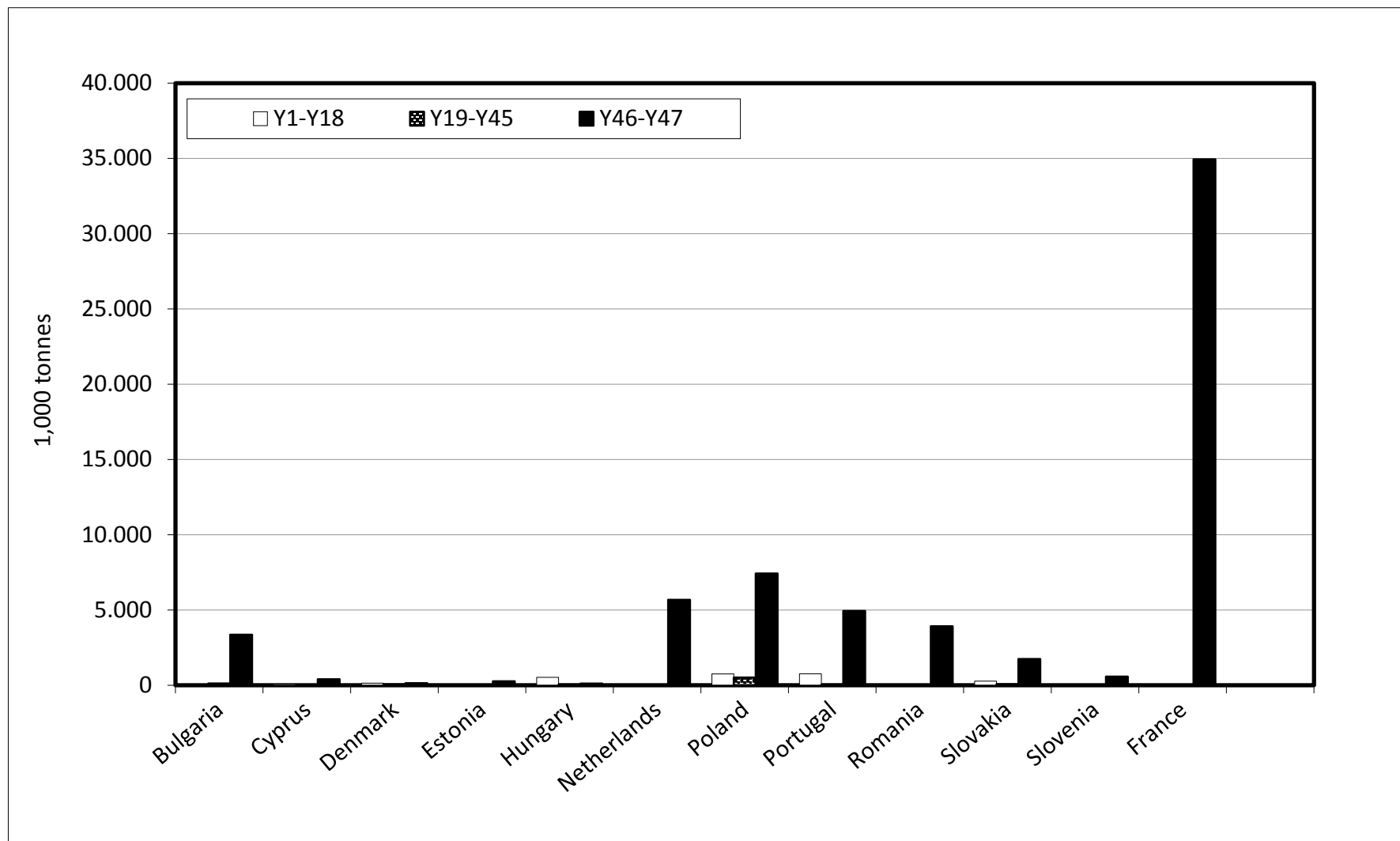


Table 5: Waste Generation of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste in Selected EU Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2012, in 1,000 tonnes

Country	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y46-Y47
Bulgaria	47	114	3,364
Cyprus	73	7	401
Denmark	139	58	139
Estonia	0	0	267
Hungary	528	38	114
Netherlands	0	0	5,682
Poland	754	511	7,425
Portugal	762	45	4,937
Romania	0	0	3,925
Slovakia	281	70	1,749
Slovenia	50	28	578
France	0	0	34,938

2.2 Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste out of EU Member States

Figure 4: Shipment of Hazardous Waste out of EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

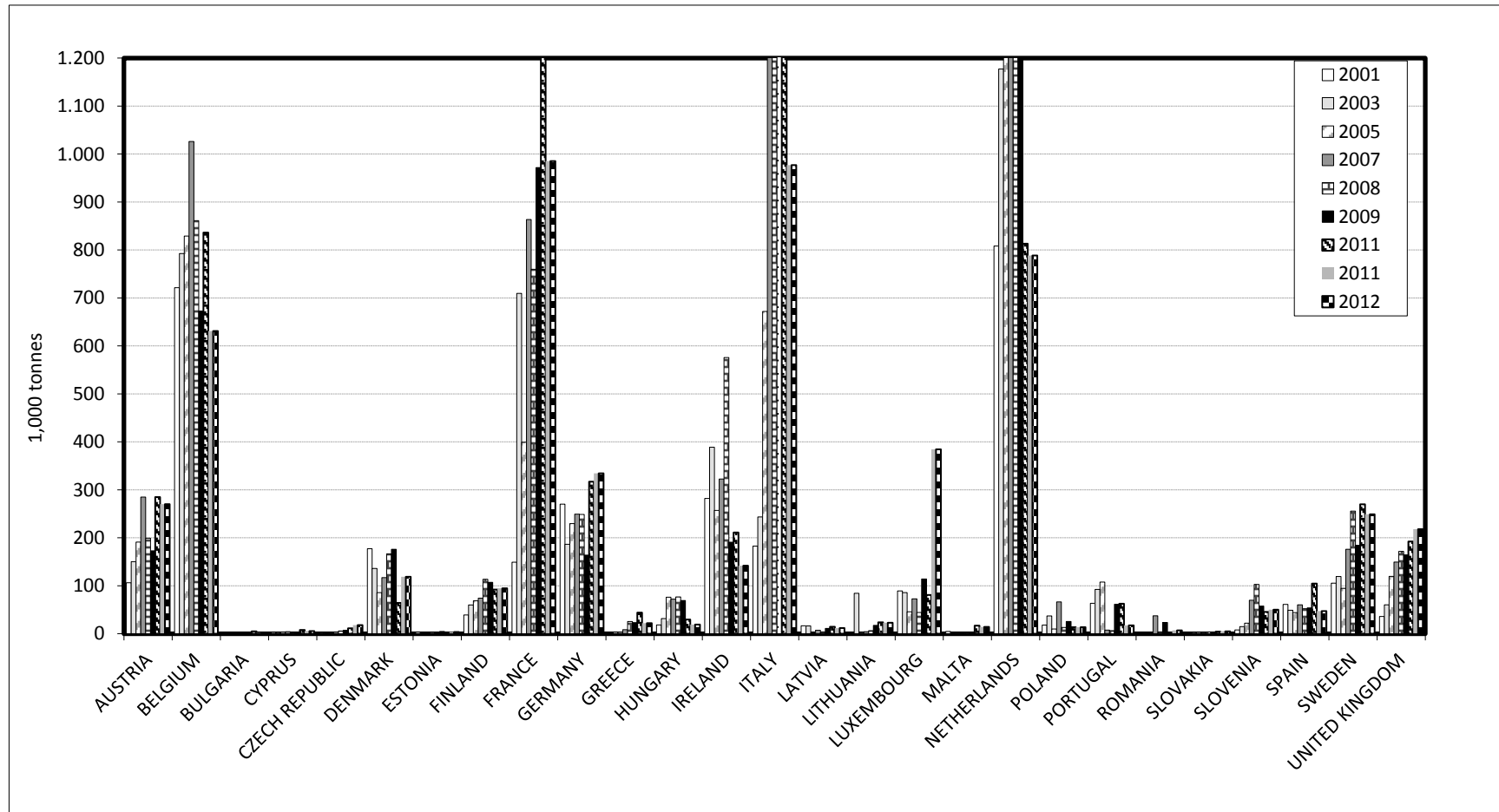
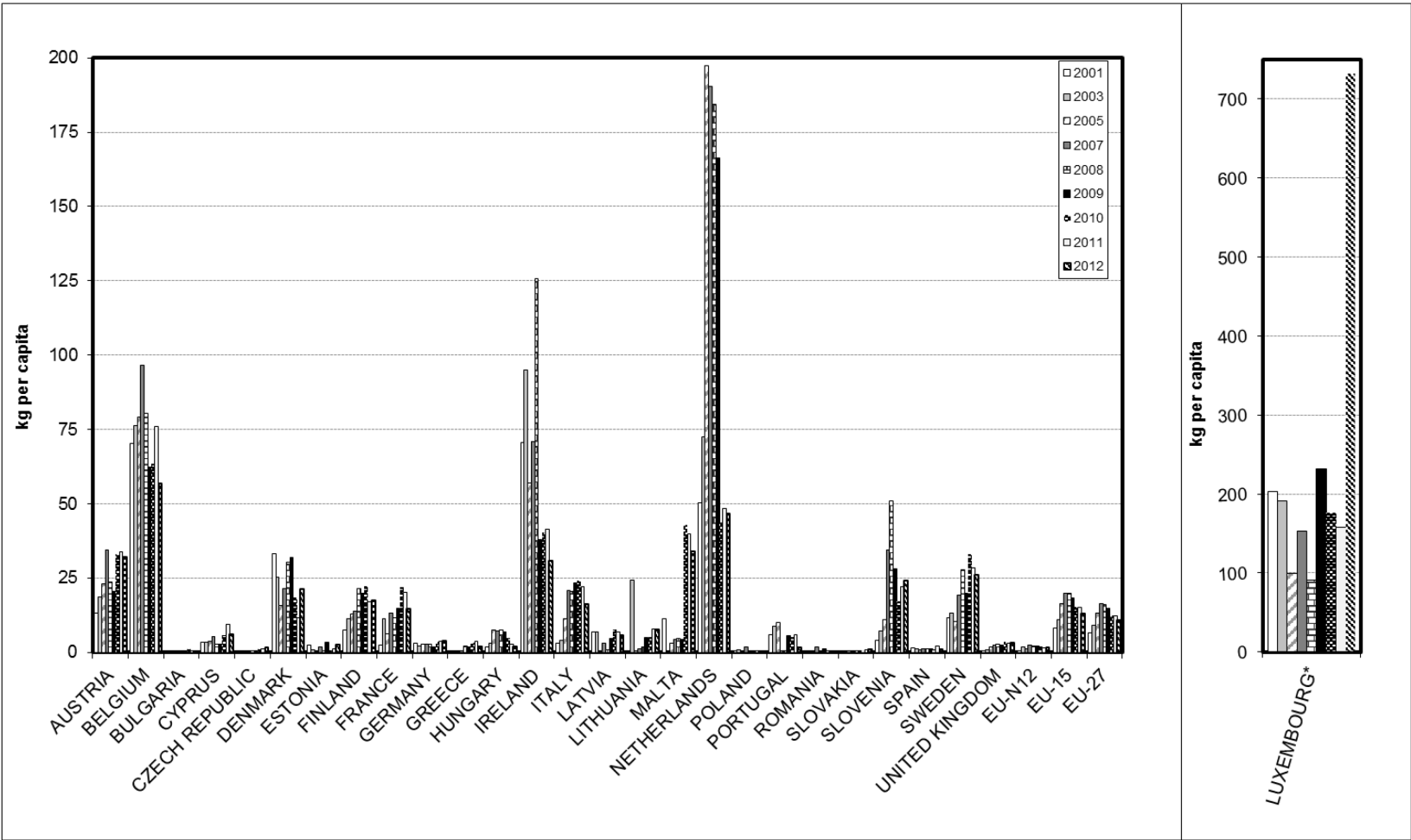


Table 6: Shipment of hazardous waste out of EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	106	150	191	285	199	173	279	285	270
Belgium	721	792	829	1,026	861	673	689	836	631
Bulgaria				0	1	0	9	5	1
Cyprus	2	2	3	4	2	2	5	8	5
Czech Republic	2	1	2	4	6	7	15	11	18
Denmark	177	136	86	117	166	176	102	64	119
Estonia	3	1	0	3	1	5	1	2	3
Finland	39	60	68	74	114	107	120	92	95
France	149	710	399	863	760	972	1,451	1,346	985
Germany	270	186	229	249	249	164	309	317	334
Greece	1	3	3	9	25	23	39	44	22
Hungary	18	31	76	72	77	69	49	29	19
Ireland	282	389	257	323	576	191	201	211	142*
Italy	183	243	672	1,243	1,237	1,405	1,459	1,354	977
Latvia	17	16	1	7	2	11	17	14	12
Lithuania		84	2	4	6	17	18	24	23*
Luxembourg	89	86	46	73	44	114	89	81	384*
Malta	5		1	2	2	2	18	17	14
Netherlands	808	1,177	3,221	3,121	3,031	2,743	738	813	788
Poland	18	37	10	66	13	26	20	14	14
Portugal	63	92	108	8	6	61	54	63	17
Romania	n/a	n/a	n/a	37	2	23	4	2	7
Slovakia	0	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	5
Slovenia	8	15	22	70	103	58	35	45	50
Spain	61	49	44	60	52	54	52	104	47*
Sweden	105	119	95	176	256	184	310	270	249
United Kingdom	36	60	120	149	172	164	222	192	218
EU-12	73	191	120	271	218	223	196	176	172
EU-15	3,091	4,254	6,368	7,776	7,748	7,204	6,112	6,072	5,279
EU-27	3,164	4,445	6,488	8,047	7,967	7,428	6,308	6,248	5,452

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 5: Shipment of Hazardous Waste out of Member States, in kg per capita



**In previous years Luxembourg has reported significantly smaller values as exports especially to France, than France has reported as imports from Luxembourg. However, in 2012 the export data used for Luxembourg is estimated using the import data for the other countries, as Luxembourg has not reported on time. Therefore the difference between 2012 and previous years is significant. As such Luxembourg has been included in a separate graph due to the high values recorded in comparison to other Member States (see adjacent graph to Figure 5). This allows for a clearer interpretation of the data presented and makes comparisons between Member States easier.*

Table 7: Shipment of Hazardous Waste out of Member States, in kg per capita

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	13	19	23	34	24	21	33	34	32
Belgium	70	76	79	97	81	62	63	76	57
Bulgaria				0	0	0	1	1	0
Cyprus	4	3	4	5	3	3	6	9	6
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Denmark	33	25	16	21	30	32	18	12	21
Estonia	2	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	3
Finland	8	11	13	14	21	20	22	17	18
France	2	11	6	13	12	15	22	20	15
Germany	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	4
Greece	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	2
Hungary	2	3	8	7	8	7	5	3	2
Ireland	70	95	57	71	126	38	40	41	31*
Italy	3	4	11	21	21	23	24	22	16
Latvia	7	7	0	3	1	5	8	7	6
Lithuania		24	1	1	2	5	5	8	8*
Luxembourg	203	191	99	153	91	231	177	158	732*
Malta	11		3	4	5	4	43	40	34
Netherlands	50	73	197	191	184	166	44	49	47
Poland	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Portugal	6	9	10	1	1	6	5	6	2
Romania				2	0	1	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	4	7	11	35	51	28	17	22	24
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1*
Sweden	12	13	10	19	28	20	33	29	26
United Kingdom	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	3	3
EU-N12	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
EU-15	8	11	16	20	20	18	15	15	13

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 6: Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in Relation to Generation in 2012, in %

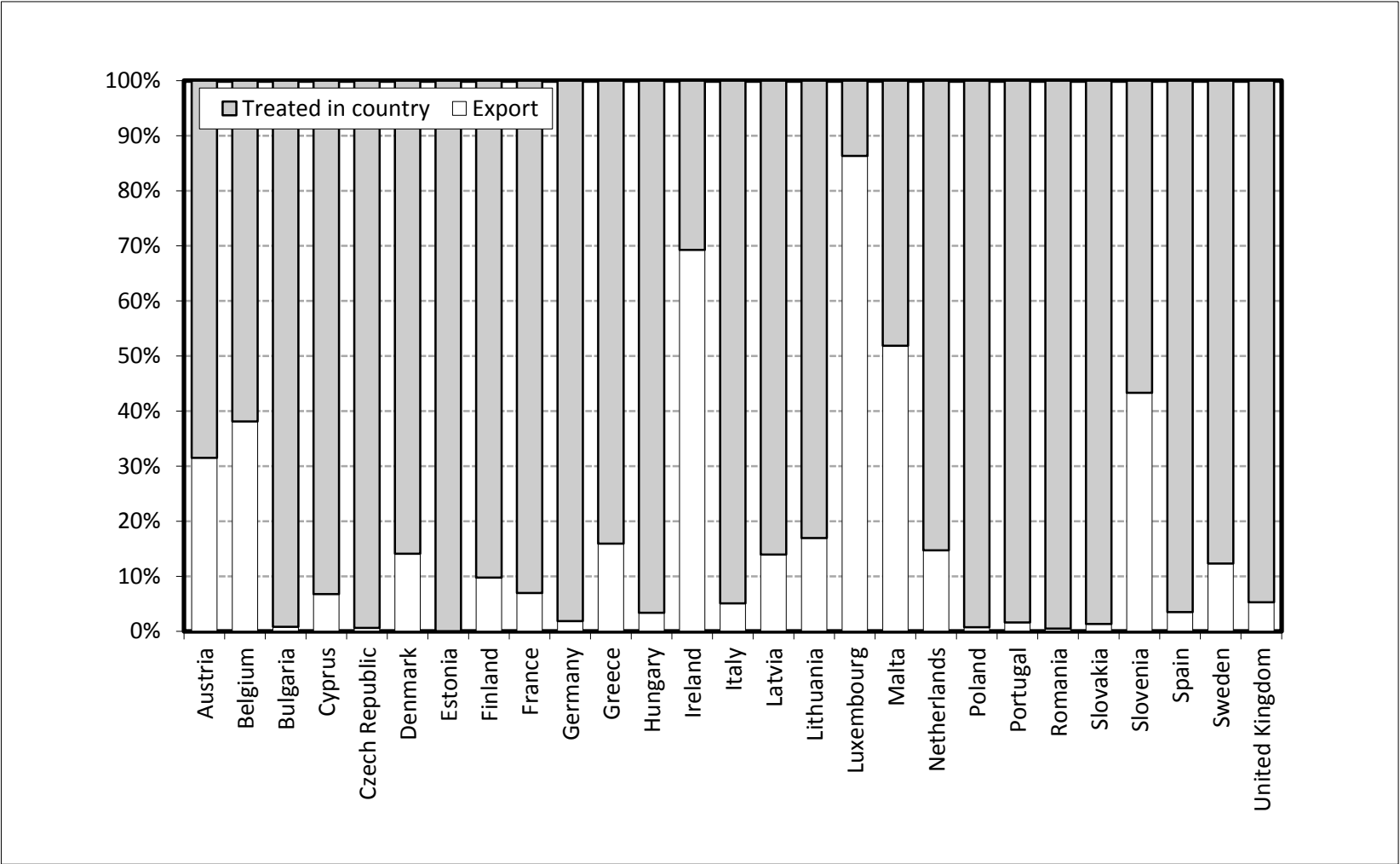


Table 8: Hazardous Waste Shipped out of each Member State in Relation to Generation in 2012, in 1,000 tonnes

Country	Export	Treated in country	Generation	Year*
Austria	285	619	904	2011
Belgium	861	1,398	2,259	2008
Bulgaria	1	159	160	2012
Cyprus	5	74	80	2012
Czech Republic	11	1,829	1,841	2011
Denmark	119	724	843	2012
Estonia	3	9,230	9,233	2012
Finland	92	852	944	2011
France	760	10,133	10,893	2008
Germany	317	16,676	16,993	2011
Greece	44	233	277	2011
Hungary	19	547	566	2012
Ireland	211	94	305	2011
Italy	576	10,715	11,291	2008
Latvia	12	73	85	2012
Lithuania	24	117	141	2011
Luxembourg	81	13	93	2011
Malta	14	13	27	2012
Netherlands	738	4,276	5,014	2010
Poland	14	1,786	1,800	2012
Portugal	17	1,060	1,077	2012
Romania	2	417	419	2011
Slovakia	5	364	369	2012
Slovenia	50	66	116	2012
Spain	104	2,887	2,991	2011
Sweden	310	2,206	2,516	2010
United Kingdom	222	3,981	4,202	2010

**Due to lack of generation data for 2012, the comparison has been undertaken based on the newest data available for both exports and the generation of hazardous waste.*

Table 9: Shipment of all Notified Waste out of EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

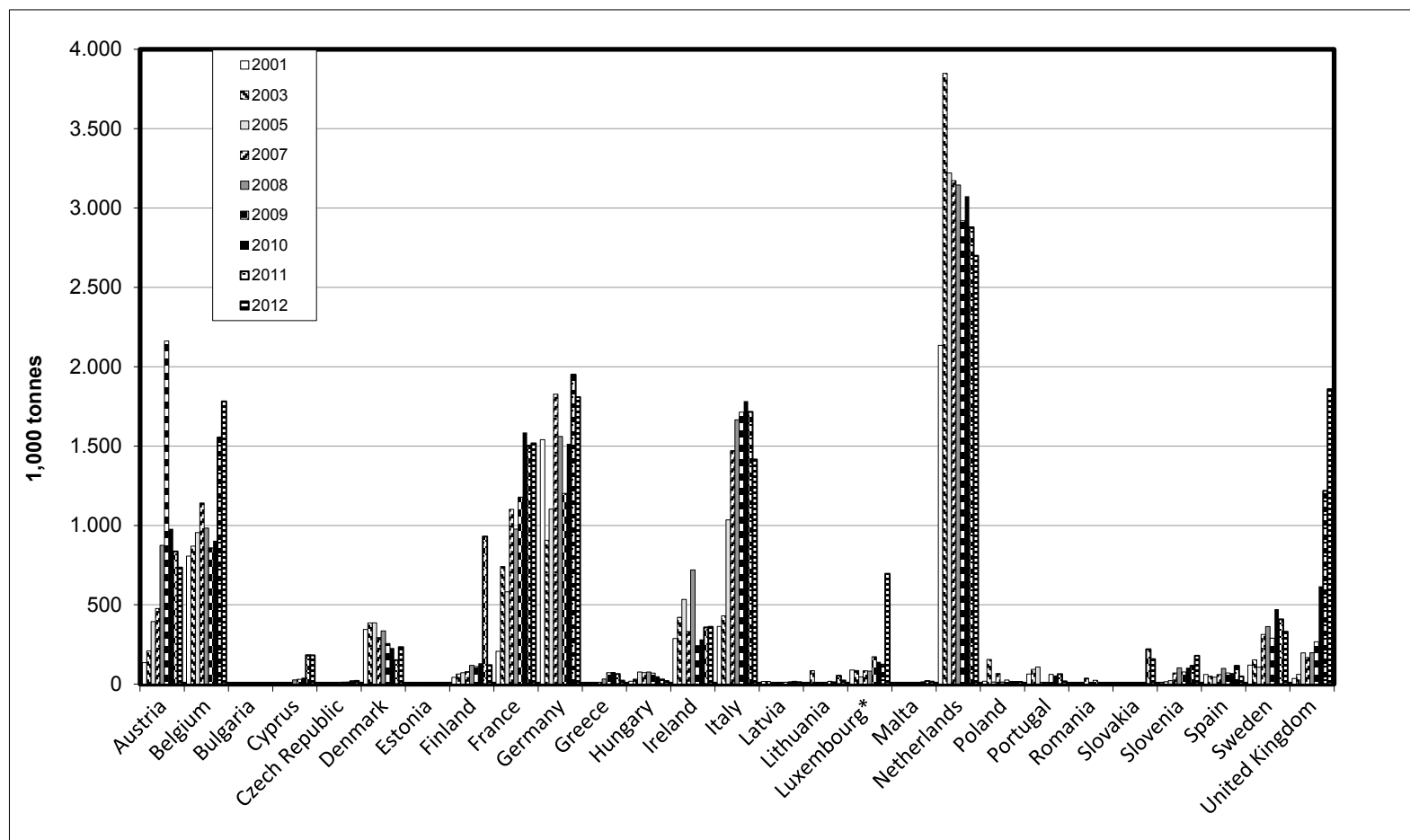
Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	136	209	394	476	875	2,162	978	836	734
Belgium	806	869	955	1,141	983	858	903	1,555	1,782
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	5	1
Cyprus	2	2	3	4	26	30	41	182	181
Czech Republic	4	2	2	4	6	12	15	19	20
Denmark	344	385	386	293	336	255	227	151	234
Estonia	3	1	0	3	1	5	1	2	3
Finland	43	63	72	78	118	111	131	930	120
France	207	740	582	1,101	977	1,178	1,586	1,502	1,517
Germany	1,540	907	1,103	1,827	1,561	1,201	1,514	1,950	1,809
Greece	1	3	3	9	32	72	76	64	22
Hungary	18	31	76	72	77	69	49	29	19
Ireland	287	421	534	331	720	242	282	357	361*
Italy	364	430	1,035	1,471	1,666	1,713	1,783	1,715	1,416
Latvia	17	16	1	7	2	11	17	14	12
Lithuania	0	84	2	4	6	17	18	53	23*
Luxembourg*	89	86	46	84	82	172	141	123	695*
Malta	5	0	1	2	2	2	18	19	16
Netherlands	2,135	3,848	3,221	3,172	3,146	2,920	3,074	2,879	2,699
Poland	18	155	13	66	13	26	20	14	14
Portugal	63	92	108	8	6	61	54	63	17
Romania	0	0	0	37	2	23	4	2	7
Slovakia	0	2	5	5	3	5	12	219	157

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Slovenia	8	15	22	70	103	77	104	115	178
Spain	61	49	44	60	99	70	70	116	48*
Sweden	120	153	107	312	362	289	472	408	330
United Kingdom	36	61	197	167	198	267	617	1,218	1,859
EU-N12	76	310	125	274	243	277	309	674	631
EU-15	6,231	8,316	8,788	10,530	11,160	11,572	11,910	13,865	13,641
EU-27	6,307	8,626	8,912	10,804	11,403	11,850	12,219	14,539	14,272

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

**In previous years, Luxembourg has reported significantly smaller values for exports especially to France, than France has reported for imports from Luxembourg. However, in 2012 the export data used for Luxembourg is estimated using import data from other countries, as Luxembourg did not report on time. Therefore the difference between the 2012 data for Luxembourg and that of previous years is significant.*

Figure 7: Shipment of all Notified Waste out of EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes



** In previous years, Luxembourg has reported significantly smaller values for exports especially to France, than France has reported for imports from Luxembourg. However, in 2012 the export data used for Luxembourg is estimated using import data from other countries, as Luxembourg did not report on time. Therefore the difference between the 2012 data for Luxembourg and that of previous years is significant.*

Table 10: Shipment of all Notified Waste out of EU Member States, in kg per capita

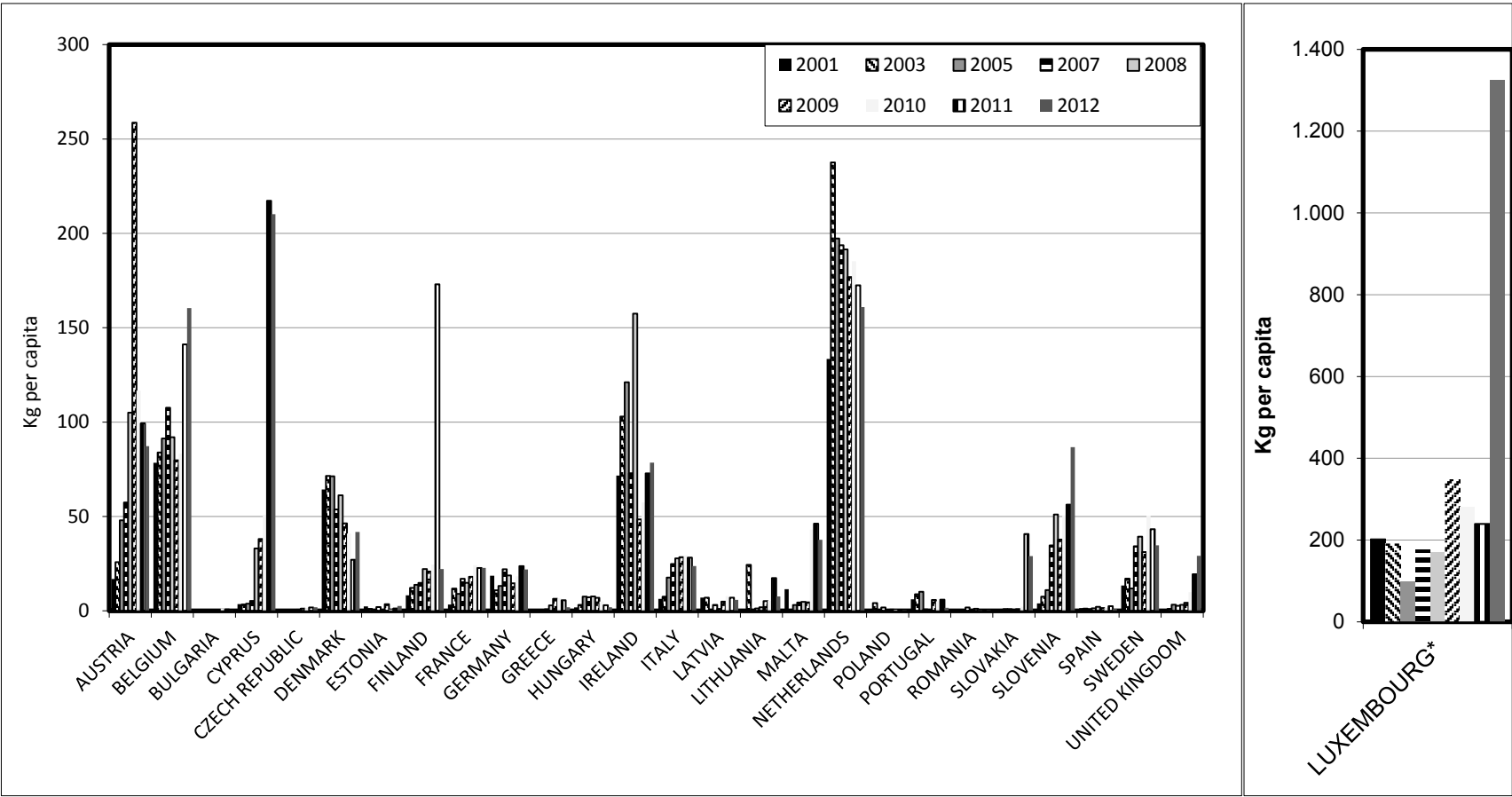
Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	17	26	48	57	105	259	117	99	87
Belgium	78	84	91	108	92	80	83	141	160
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Cyprus	4	3	4	5	33	38	51	217	210
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2
Denmark	64	71	71	54	61	46	41	27	42
Estonia	2	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	3
Finland	8	12	14	15	22	21	24	173	22
France	3	12	9	17	15	18	24	23	23
Germany	19	11	13	22	19	15	18	24	22
Greece	0	0	0	1	3	6	7	6	2
Hungary	2	3	8	7	8	7	5	3	2
Ireland	72	103	121	73	157	48	57	73	79*
Italy	6	7	18	25	28	28	29	28	24
Latvia	7	7	0	3	1	5	8	7	6
Lithuania	0	24	1	1	2	5	5	17	8*
Luxembourg	203	191	99	176	169	348	280	239	1,325*
Malta	11	0	3	4	5	4	43	46	38
Netherlands	133	238	197	194	191	177	185	172	161
Poland	0	4	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Portugal	6	9	10	1	1	6	5	6	2
Romania	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	41	29
Slovenia	4	7	11	35	51	38	51	56	87
Spain	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1*

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sweden	13	17	12	34	39	31	50	43	35
United Kingdom	1	1	3	3	3	4	10	19	29
EU-N12	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	7	6
EU-15	16	22	23	27	28	29	30	35	34
EU-27	13	18	18	22	23	24	24	29	28

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

**In previous years Luxembourg had reported significantly smaller values for exports especially to France, than France has reported for imports from Luxembourg. However, in 2012 the export data used for Luxembourg is estimated using import data from other countries, as Luxembourg did not report on time. Therefore the difference between the 2012 data for Luxembourg and that of previous years is significant.*

Figure 8: Shipment of all Notified Waste out of EU Member States, in kg per capita



**In previous years, Luxembourg has reported significantly smaller values for exports especially to France, than France has reported for imports from Luxembourg. However, in 2012 the export data used for Luxembourg is estimated using import data from other countries, as Luxembourg did not report on time. Therefore the difference between the 2012 data for Luxembourg and that of previous years is significant. As such Luxembourg has been included in a separate graph adjacent to Figure 8 due to the high values recorded in comparison to other Member States. This allows for a clearer interpretation of the data presented and makes comparisons between Member States easier.*

Figure 9: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2012, in %

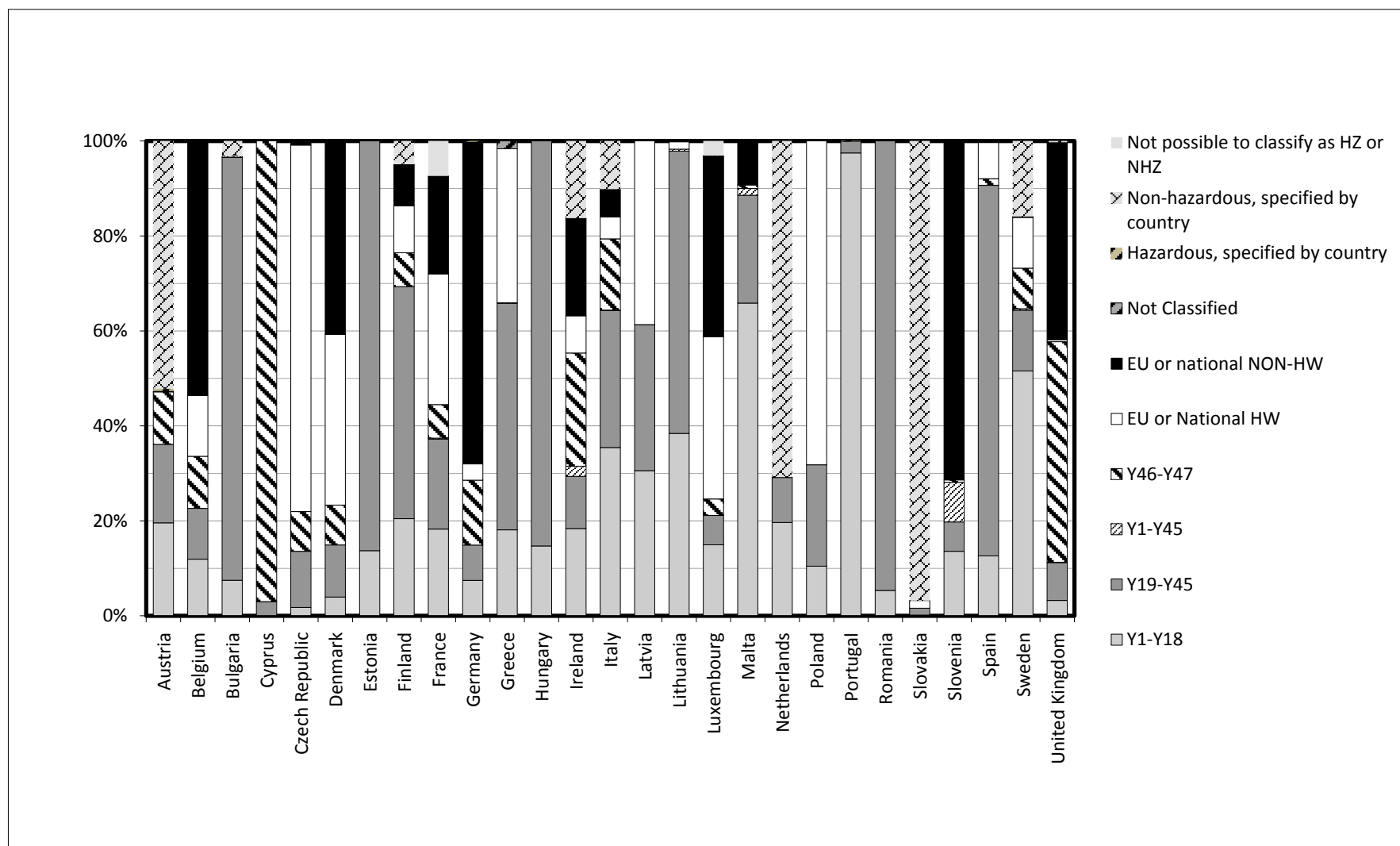


Figure 10: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2011, in %

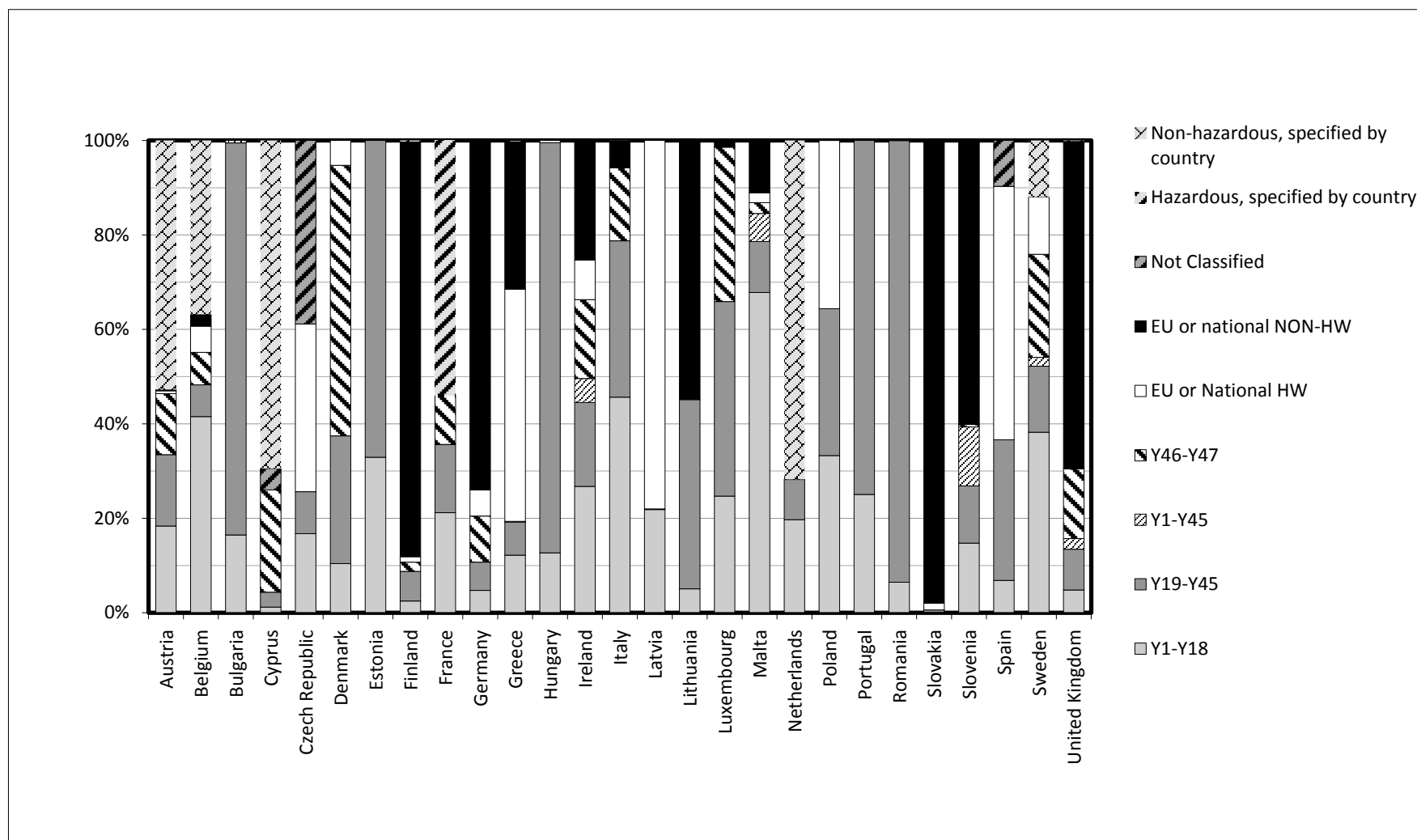


Figure 11: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2010, in %

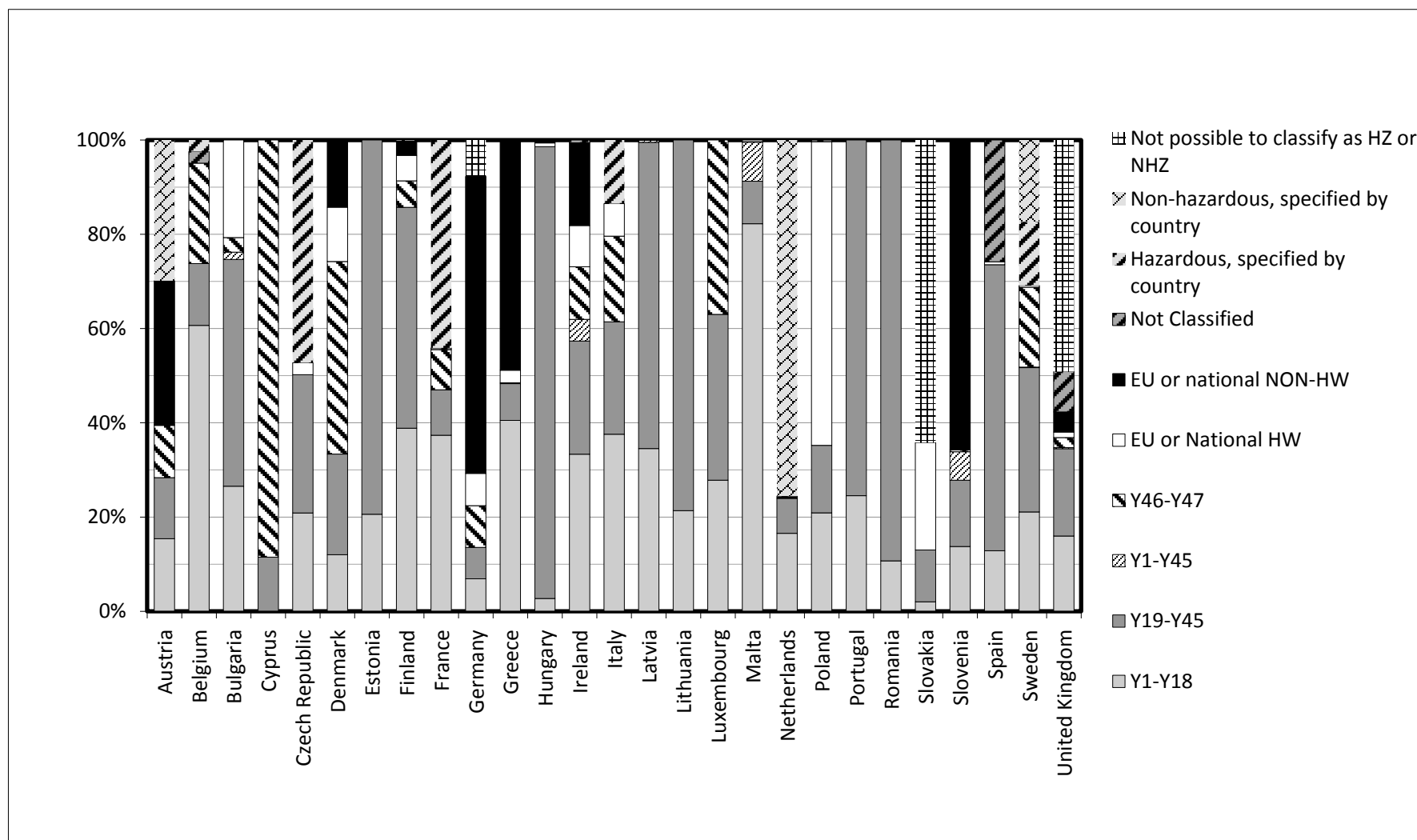


Figure 12: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2009, in %

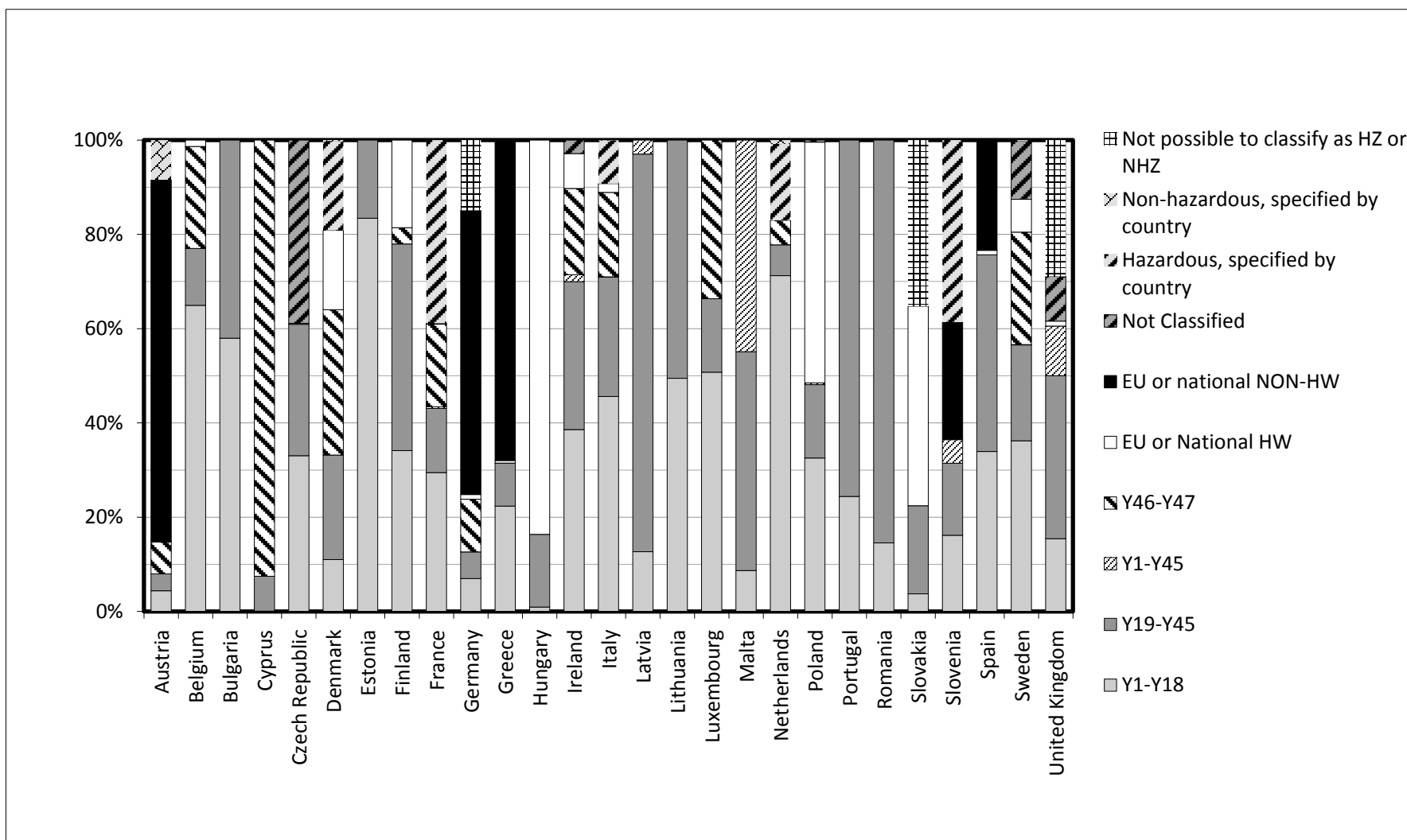


Figure 13: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2008, in %

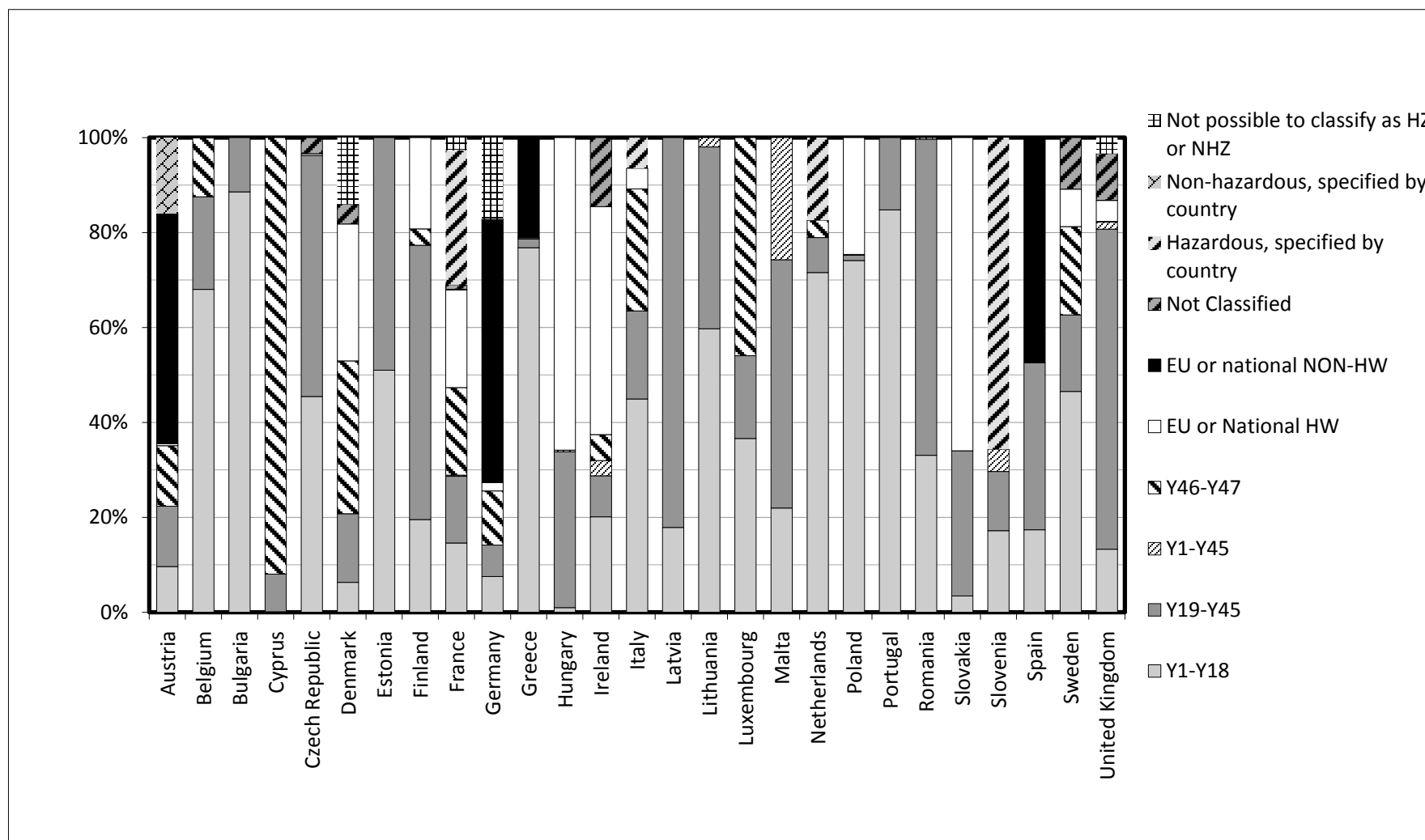


Table 11: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2012, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU National HW or	EU national NON-HW or	Not Classified	Hazardous, specified by country	Non-hazardous, specified by country	Not possible to classify as HZ or NHZ	Total
Austria	143,645	121,419	0	81,160	1,291	39	0	3,648	383,215	0	734,416
Belgium	212,347	190,556	0	195,648	228,173	955,043	0	0	0	0	1,781,766
Bulgaria	103	1,226	4	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	1,376
Cyprus	0	5,400	0	175,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	181,214
Czech Republic	348	2,352	0	1,663	15,351	174	0	0	0	0	19,887
Denmark	9,194	25,638	0	19,610	83,974	95,132	0	0	0	0	233,549
Estonia	469	2,949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,418
Finland	24,496	58,508	0	8,528	11,793	10,526	0	0	5,869	0	119,720
France	276,866	287,566	3,324	107,211	417,537	311,735	1,238	0	0	111,825	1,517,302
Germany	134,535	134,678	0	247,318	61,867	1,227,332	0	3,247	0	0	1,808,977
Greece	4,009	10,566	32	0	7,181	0	366	0	0	0	22,155
Hungary	2,812	16,316	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,128
Ireland	66,228*	39,688*	7,741*	85,961*	28,294*	74,276*	0*	0*	58,652*	0*	360,840*
Italy	501,412	408,884	1,131	212,431	65,415	82,700	0	0	143,746	0	1,415,719
Latvia	3,627	3,654	0	0	4,590	0	0	0	0	0	11,871
Lithuania	8,851*	13,703*	92*	0*	358*	43*	0*	0*	0*	0*	23,047*
Luxembourg	103,888*	43,000*	0*	24,135*	237,512*	265,341*	0*	0*	55*	21,416*	695,347*
Malta	10,367	3,578	221	122	20	1,439	0	0	0	0	15,746
Netherlands	530,613	255,295	0	0	2,568	0	0	0	1,910,832	0	2,699,308
Poland	1,429	2,925	0	0	9,334	0	0	0	0	0	13,687
Portugal	16,931	423	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17,371

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU or National HW	EU or national NON-HW	Not Classified	Hazardous, specified by country	Non- hazardous, specified by country	Not possible to classify as HZ or NHZ	Total
Romania	371	6,598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,969
Slovakia	219	2,260	0	0	2,509	0	0	0	151,693	0	156,680
Slovenia	24,192	11,055	14,895	891	0	127,348	0	0	0	0	178,382
Spain	6,045	37,380	24	658	3,639	166	0	0	0	0	47,912
Sweden	170,336	42,256	1,008	28,174	35,412	574	0	0	52,553	0	330,312
United Kingdom	59,868	148,001	1,591	863,028	8,408	772,388	0	0	5,404	0	1,858,689
EU-27	2,313,200	1,875,871	30,064	2,052,352	1,225,225	3,924,257	1,604	6,912	2,712,063	133,241	14,274,790

***Bold figures** =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Table 12: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2011, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU or National Hazardous Waste	EU or National Non- Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non- Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Total
Austria	153,324	126,427	0	107,888	4,979	2,355	0	0	440,771	835,744
Belgium	645,450	104,755	0	106,942	86,019	38,997	0	0	572,530	1,554,693
Bulgaria	817	4,115	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,958

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU or National Hazardous Waste	EU or National Non-Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Total
Cyprus	2,184	5,725	0	39,547	0	0	8,248	0	126,760	182,465
Czech Republic	3,129	1,658	0	0	6,635	0	7,260	0	0	18,682
Denmark	15,658	40,714	0	86,284	7,914	0	0	0	0	150,570
Estonia	525	1,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,596
Finland	23,035	58,361	0	18,046	10,707	817,447	0	0	2,307	929,904
France	318,060	216,541	798	156,721	0	0	0	810,267	0	1,502,388
Germany	92,328	116,355	0	190,338	108,305	1,443,112	0	0	0	1,950,438
Greece	7,817	4,499	93	0	31,510	20,000	215	0	0	64,135
Hungary	3,732	25,548	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	29,416
Ireland	97,298	64,725	18,503	60,781	30,537	92,029	68	0	0	363,941
Italy	782,781	567,711	0	264,628	3,270	96,166	0	0	476	1,715,032
Latvia	3,153	18	0	0	11,258	0	0	0	0	14,429
Lithuania	2,680	21,204	0	0	0	29,049	0	0	0	52,933
Luxembourg	30,264	50,458	0	40,041	0	1,764	0	0	0	122,527
Malta	13,069	2,083	1,141	447	400	2,136	0	0	0	19,276
Netherlands	567,006	245,114	0	0	905	0	0	0	2,065,851	2,878,876
Poland	4,566	4,267	0	0	4,886	0	0	0	0	13,719
Portugal	15,668	46,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,528

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU or National Hazardous Waste	EU or National Non-Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Total
Romania	136	1,978	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,114
Slovakia	158	1,142	0	0	3,082	214,933	0	0	0	219,315
Slovenia	17,032	13,988	14,398	649	0	69,412	0	0	0	115,480
Spain	7,912	34,458	0	0	62,038	79	11,225	0	0	115,712
Sweden	155,854	57,027	7,638	88,995	49,367	0	0	0	48,934	407,814
United Kingdom	58,679	105,299	27,250	180,142	846	844,555	0	0	1,674	1,218,444
EU-27	3,022,316	1,922,101	69,847	1,341,450	422,795	3,672,034	27,018	810,267	3,259,302	14,547,129

Table 13: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2010, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU or National Hazardous Waste	EU or National Non-Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Waste	Total
Austria	150,603	126,789	0	108,632	1,321	298,880	0	0	292,245	0	978,470
Belgium	548,199	118,503	0	192,518	0	0	22,191	22,107	0	0	903,518
Bulgaria	2,565	4,650	150	300	2,001	0	0	0	0	0	9,666

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU National Hazardous Waste or	EU National Non-Hazardous Waste or	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Waste	Total
Cyprus	3	4,687	0	36,136	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,827
Czech Republic	3,166	4,456	0	0	384	0	0	7,180	0	0	15,186
Denmark	27,267	48,515	0	92,826	26,174	32,423	0	0	0	0	227,205
Estonia	194	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	942
Finland	50,984	61,501	0	7,397	7,107	4,108	0	0	147	0	131,244
France	592,122	153,358	33	134,968	0	0	5,729	699,710	0	0	1,585,920
Germany	104,347	100,909	0	133,872	103,680	954,077	0	0	0	117,159	1,514,044
Greece	30,824	5,927	142	0	2,020	37,098	77	0	0	0	76,088
Hungary	1,326	47,184	0	0	379	307	0	0	0	0	49,196
Ireland	94,042	67,785	13,003	31,516	24,638	49,561	1,663	0	0	0	282,208
Italy	670,006	425,026	0	324,261	123,203	0	0	240,566	0	0	1,783,062
Latvia	6,014	11,315	70	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	17,414
Lithuania	3,790	13,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,764
Luxembourg	39,195	49,537	0	52,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	140,874
Malta	14,664	1,608	1,477	21	60	0	0	0	0	0	17,830
Netherlands	508,695	227,554	0	0	0	14,639	0	1,835	2,321,718	0	3,074,441
Poland	4,247	2,916	0	0	13,114	0	69	0	0	0	20,346
Portugal	13,305	40,972	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,277
Romania	414	3,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,871
Slovakia	239	1,314	0	0	2,723	0	0	0	0	7,670	11,946
Slovenia	14,234	14,616	6,240	401	0	68,202	0	0	0	0	103,693
Spain	8,961	42,323	0	0	440	0	18,013	0	0	0	69,737

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU National Hazardous Waste	or EU National Non- Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non- Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non- Hazardous Waste	Total
Sweden	99,510	144,590	571	80,038	1,790	0	0	63,549	82,128	0	472,176
United Kingdom	98,450	114,384	1,508	12,941	7,339	26,268	52,764	0	0	303,100	616,754
EU-27	3,087,366	1,838,598	23,194	1,207,969	316,388	1,485,563	100,506	1,034,947	2,696,238	427,929	12,218,699

Table 14: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2009, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU National Hazardous Waste	or EU National Non- Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non- Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non- Hazardous Waste	Total
Austria	94,880	77,357	0	147,514	707	1,658,788	0	0	182,655	0	2,161,901
Belgium	557,336	103,533	0	185,563	11,727	0	0	0	0	0	858,159
Bulgaria	229	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395
Cyprus	17	2,250	0	28,053	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,320
Czech Republic	3,938	3,324	0	0	24	0	4,634	0	0	0	11,920
Denmark	28,071	56,675	0	78,777	42,953	0	0	48,414	0	548	255,438
Estonia	3,890	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,664
Finland	37,806	48,561	0	3,832	20,604	0	0	0	0	0	110,803
France	346,919	160,452	4,193	206,534	0	0	2,435	457,655	0	0	1,178,188

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU National Hazardous Waste	or EU National Non- Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non- Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non- Hazardous Waste	Total
Germany	83,847	67,845	0	134,275	12,057	724,053	0	0	0	179,372	1,201,449
Greece	16,126	6,570	15	0	385	49,036	0	0	0	0	72,132
Hungary	650	10,667	0	0	57,940	0	0	0	0	0	69,257
Ireland	93,412	75,969	3,518	44,302	17,953	0	6,940	0	0	0	242,094
Italy	781,026	435,110	86	306,557	31,753	0	0	156,973	0	1,603	1,713,108
Latvia	1,382	9,187	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,895
Lithuania	8,536	8,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,258
Luxembourg	87,253	26,814	0	57,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	171,931
Malta	161	860	832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853
Netherlands	2,079,936	190,455	0	152,326	0	0	0	473,042	24,025	0	2,919,784
Poland	8,364	3,998	96	0	13,131	0	111	0	0	0	25,700
Portugal	14,969	46,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,365
Romania	3,404	20,027	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,431
Slovakia	172	860	0	0	1,947	0	0	0	0	1,623	4,602
Slovenia	12,406	11,731	3,831	0	0	19,142	0	29,649	0	0	76,759
Spain	23,874	29,351	0	0	667	16,359	107	0	0	0	70,358
Sweden	104,598	58,704	224	68,945	20,079	0	35,601	742	0	0	288,893
United Kingdom	41,153	92,379	28,006	0	2,826	0	25,331	0	0	77,194	266,889
EU-27	4,434,355	1,548,737	41,127	1,414,542	234,753	2,467,378	75,159	1,166,475	206,680	260,340	11,849,546

Table 15: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste out of Member States, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2008, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU National Hazardous Waste	or EU National Non- Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non- Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non- Hazardous Waste	Total
Austria	84,344	111,096	0	111,613	3,782	425,317	0	0	138,708	0	874,860
Belgium	668,897	191,734	0	122,072	615	0	0	0	0	0	983,318
Bulgaria	804	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	908
Cyprus	27	2,071	0	24,013	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,111
Czech Republic	2,793	3,120	0	0	24	0	208	0	0	0	6,145
Denmark	21,137	48,539	0	108,050	96,778	0	14,136	0	0	47,023	335,663
Estonia	364	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	714
Finland	22,970	67,949	0	4,031	22,626	0	0	0	0	0	117,576
France	142,532	137,369	2,419	180,038	201,340	1,034	9,325	276,202	0	26,539	976,798
Germany	117,581	103,221	0	177,957	27,931	866,145	0	0	0	267,756	1,560,591
Greece	24,761	607	13	0	70	6,795	0	0	0	0	32,246
Hungary	750	25,180	250	0	50,453	0	0	0	0	0	76,633
Ireland	144,788	62,106	23,069	39,402	345,640	0	104,622	0	0	0	719,627
Italy	748,424	309,288	0	427,954	72,403	0	0	107,324	0	432	1,665,825
Latvia	414	1,902	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,316
Lithuania	3,862	2,476	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,466
Luxembourg	30,012	14,284	0	37,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	81,954
Malta	432	1,028	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,966
Netherlands	2,250,806	232,118	0	114,636	0	0	0	547,969	0	0	3,145,529
Poland	9,605	145	19	0	3,192	0	0	0	0	0	12,961

Country reporting	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	Y46-Y47	EU National Hazardous Waste	or EU National Non- Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non- Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non- Hazardous Waste	Total
Portugal	5,394	969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,363
Romania	781	1,572	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,361
Slovakia	118	1,048	0	0	2,262	0	0	0	0	0	3,428
Slovenia	17,649	12,783	4,812	0	0	0	0	67,382	0	0	102,626
Spain	17,220	34,887	0	0	0	46,881	105	0	0	0	99,093
Sweden	168,607	58,381	0	67,425	28,604	0	39,403	0	0	0	362,420
United Kingdom	26,291	133,537	2,987	239	8,776	25	19,500	0	0	6,691	198,046
EU-27	4,511,363	1,557,864	34,211	1,415,088	864,496	1,346,197	187,299	998,877	138,708	348,441	11,402,544

Figure 14: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste out of Member States for Total EU-27, as Distributed on Y-Codes in 2001-2012, in million tonnes

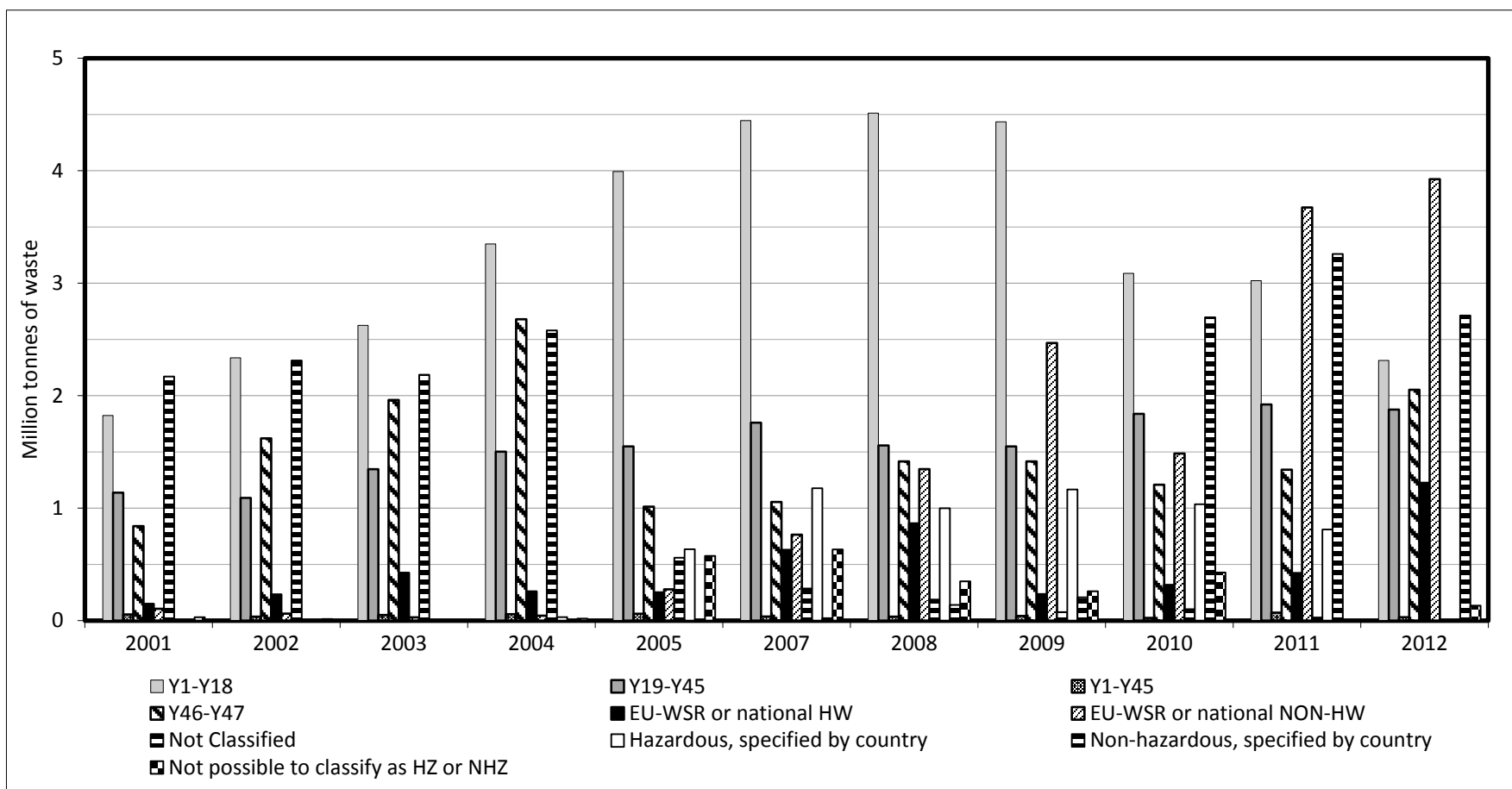


Table 16: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of Member States (EU-27), in tonnes

Year	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Unknown	EU-27 Total
2001	630,938	2,435,246	87,795	10,213	3,164,192
2002	881,761	2,784,483	21,766	5,489	3,693,499
2003	892,833	3,530,261	19,123	2,328	4,444,545
2004	1,176,711	3,878,460	132,829	9,570	5,197,570
2005	1,314,859	5,169,636	1,535	1,476	6,487,506
2007	1,765,064	6,263,906	13,537	4,425	8,046,932
2008	2,155,820	5,801,447	2,619	6,925	7,966,811
2009	2,037,705	5,376,906	3,170	10,101	7,427,882
2010	1,693,831	4,601,945	3,165	9,021	6,307,962
2011	1,889,228	4,357,370	932	11	6,247,541
2012	1,649,850	3,790,775	6,137	4,877	5,451,639

Figure 15: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of Member States (EU-27), in million tonnes

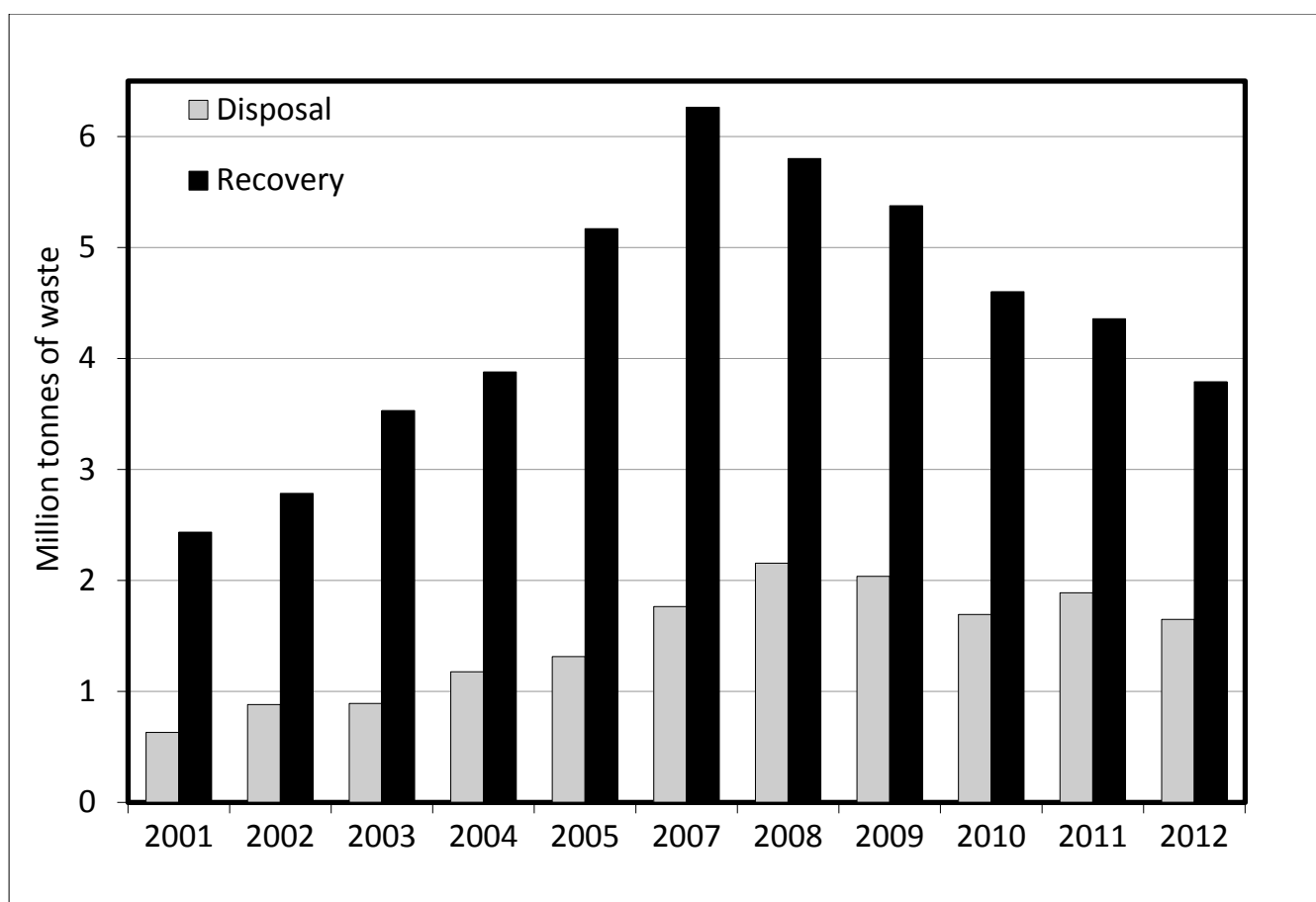


Table 17: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU-15 Member States, in tonnes

Year	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Unknown	EU-15 Total
2001	604,315	2,393,862	82,690	10,213	3,091,080
2002	855,133	2,761,355	21,766	4,781	3,643,035
2003	845,759	3,386,644	19,094	2,328	4,253,825
2004	1,132,167	3,732,672	18,585	9,370	4,892,794
2005	1,284,431	5,081,586	484	1,476	6,367,977
2007	1,732,721	6,028,112	10,429	4,377	7,775,639
2008	2,129,727	5,609,455	2,290	6,925	7,748,397
2009	2,002,515	5,190,395	1,402	10,079	7,204,391
2010	1,668,657	4,432,504	2,205	9,021	6,112,388
2011	1,860,776	4,210,146	666	11	6,071,599
2012	1,618,054	3,661,175	60	174	5,279,462

Figure 16: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU-15 Member States, in million tonnes

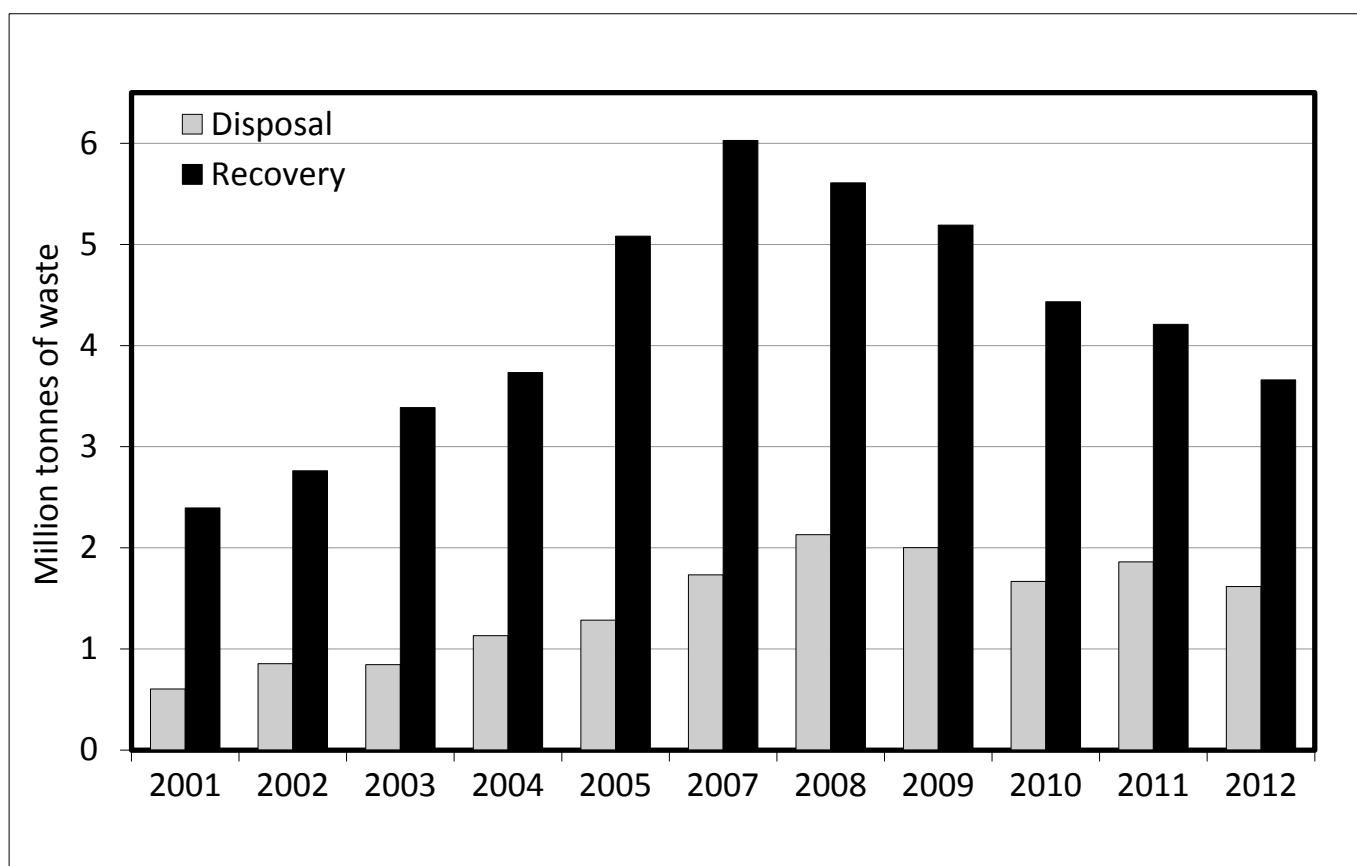
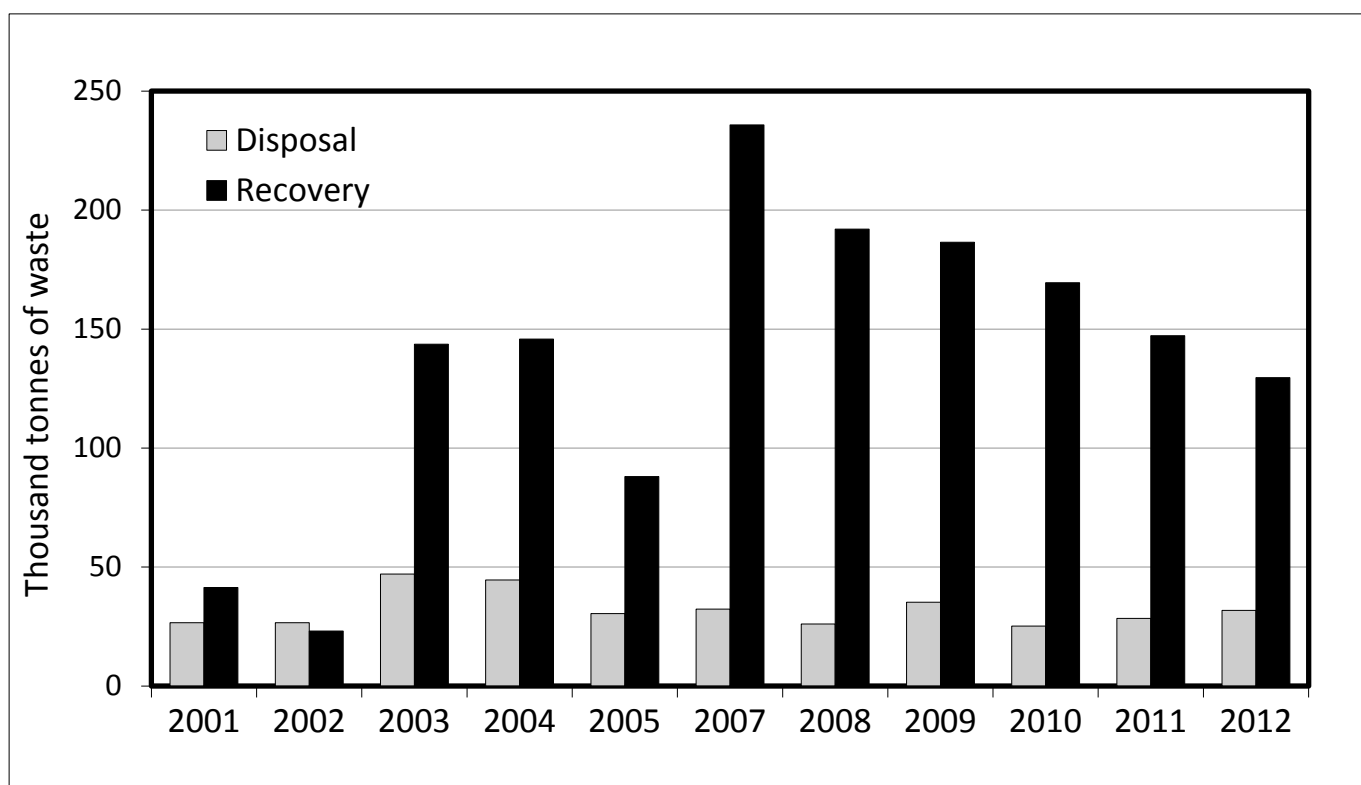


Table 18: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU-12⁹ Member States, in tonnes

Year	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Unknown	EU-N12 Total
2001	26,623	41,384	5,105	0	73,112
2002	26,628	23,128	0	708	50,464
2003	47,074	143,617	29	0	190,720
2004	44,544	145,788	114,244	200	304,776
2005	30,428	88,050	1,051	0	119,529
2007	32,343	235,794	3,108	48	271,293
2008	26,093	191,992	329	0	218,414
2009	35,190	186,511	1,768	22	223,491
2010	25,174	169,441	960	0	195,575
2011	28,452	147,224	266	0	175,942
2012	31,796	129,600	6,077	4,703	172,176

Figure 17: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU-12 Member States, in million tonnes



⁹ Also referred to as EU-N12.

Figure 18: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2012, in %

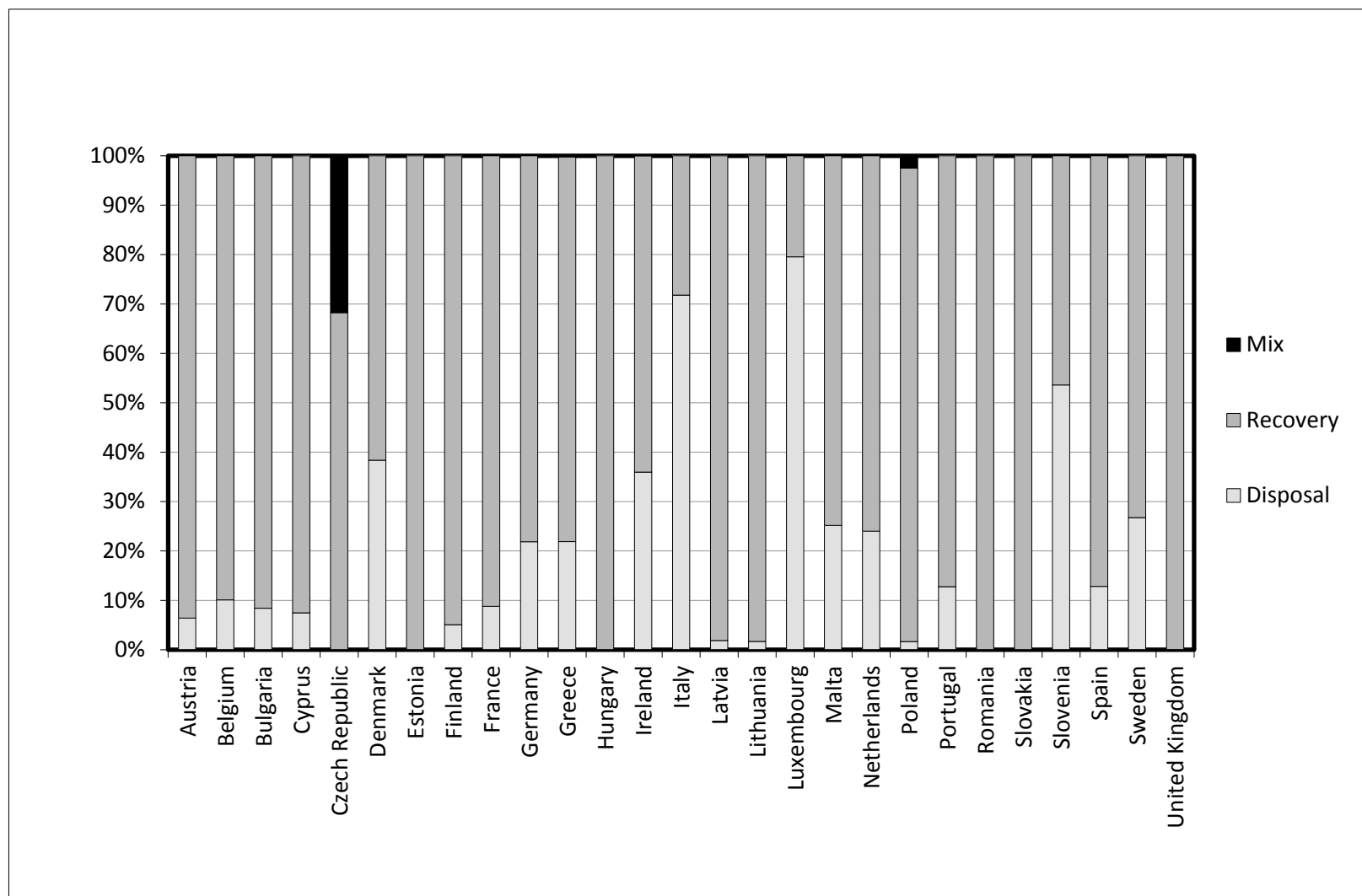


Table 19: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2012, in tonnes

Country	Recovery or Disposal			
	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Total
Austria	17,304	252,699		270,003
Belgium	63,743	567,332		631,075
Bulgaria	112	1,220		1,332
Cyprus	403	4,997		5,400
Czech Republic		12,315	5,735	18,050
Denmark	45,592	73,215		118,807
Estonia		3,262		3,262
Finland	4,813	89,983		94,797
France	86,490	898,803		985,293
Germany	73,149	261,178		334,327
Greece	4,851	17,255	49	22,155
Hungary		19,128		19,128
Ireland	51,028*	90,913*	10*	141,951*
Italy	701,208	275,460		976,668
Latvia	224	11,647		11,871
Lithuania	388*	22,617*		23,004*
Luxembourg	305,802*	78,598*		384,400*
Malta	3,572	10,613		14,186
Netherlands	189,123	599,353		788,476
Poland	226	13,119	342	13,687
Portugal	2,218	15,153		17,371
Romania		2,422		2,422
Slovakia		4,987		4,987
Slovenia	26,871	23,271		50,142
Spain	6,046*	41,042*		47,088*
Sweden	66,641	182,371		249,011
United Kingdom	46	217,822		217,868
EU-N12	31,796	129,600	6,077	167,473
EU-15	1,618,054	3,661,175	60	5,279,288
EU-27	1,649,850	3,790,775	6,137	5,446,761

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 19: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2011, in %

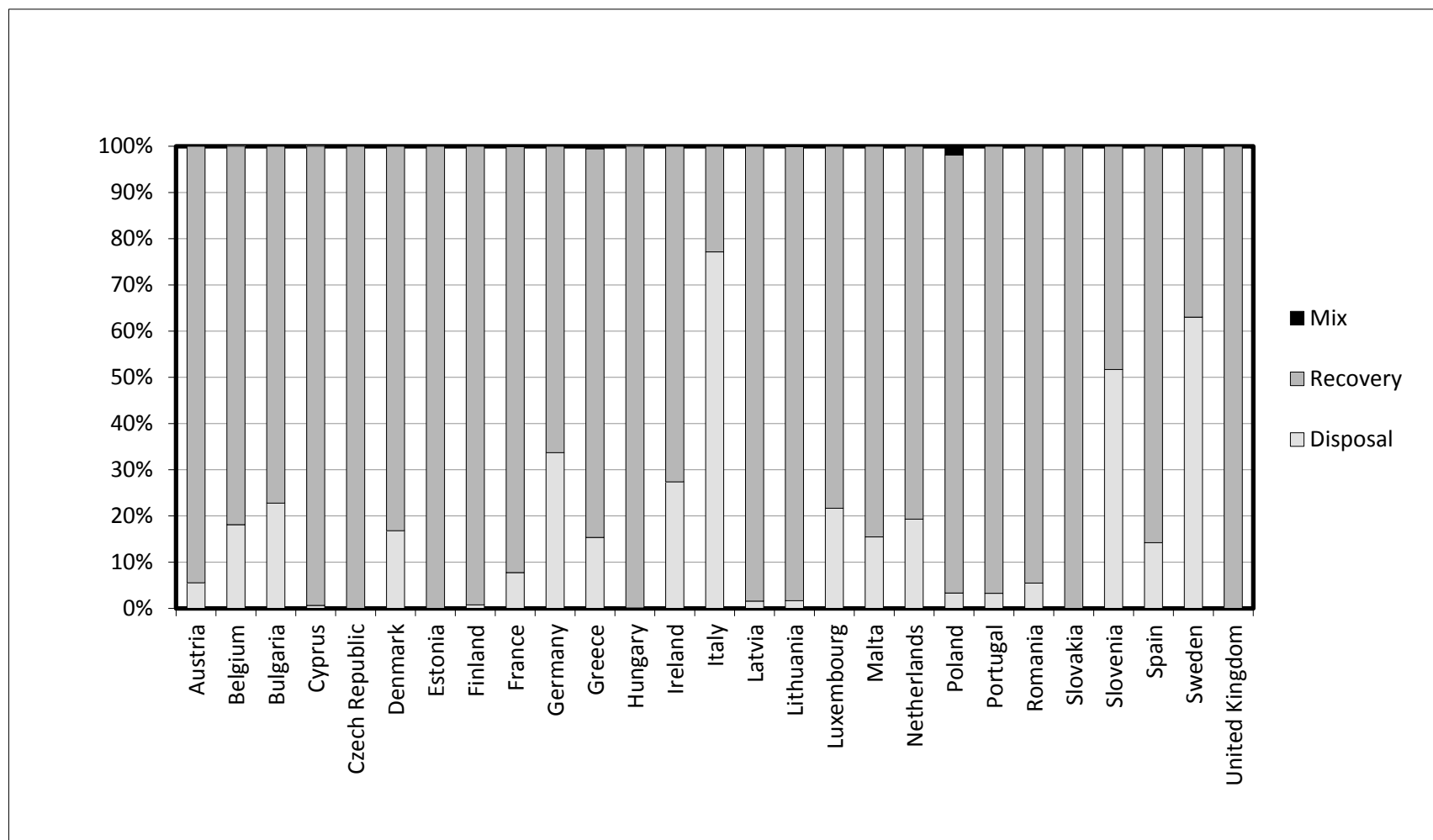


Table 20: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2011, in tonnes

	Recovery or Disposal			
Country	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Total
Austria	15,741	268,988		284,730
Belgium	151,539	684,685		836,223
Bulgaria	1,129	3,829		4,958
Cyprus	50	7,859		7,910
Czech Republic		11,422		11,422
Denmark	10,807	53,479		64,286
Estonia		1,596		1,596
Finland	688	91,416		92,103
France	104,334	1,241,004	329	1,345,667
Germany	106,784	210,203		316,988
Greece	6,774	37,124	237	44,135
Hungary	23	29,394		29,416
Ireland	58,353	154,799		213,152
Italy	1,044,280	309,482		1,353,762
Latvia	229	14,200		14,429
Lithuania	396	23,480	9	23,884
Luxembourg	17,503	63,219		80,722
Malta	2,580	14,113		16,693
Netherlands	156,957	656,068		813,026
Poland	455	13,007	257	13,719
Portugal	2,040	60,488		62,528
Romania	116	1,998		2,114
Slovakia		4,382		4,382
Slovenia	23,475	21,943		45,418
Spain	14,850	89,558		104,408
Sweden	170,127	99,659	99	269,885
United Kingdom		192,074		192,074
EU-N12	28,452	147,224	266	175,942
EU-15	1,860,776	4,212,246	666	6,073,688
EU-27	1,889,228	4,359,470	932	6,249,630

Figure 20: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2010, in %

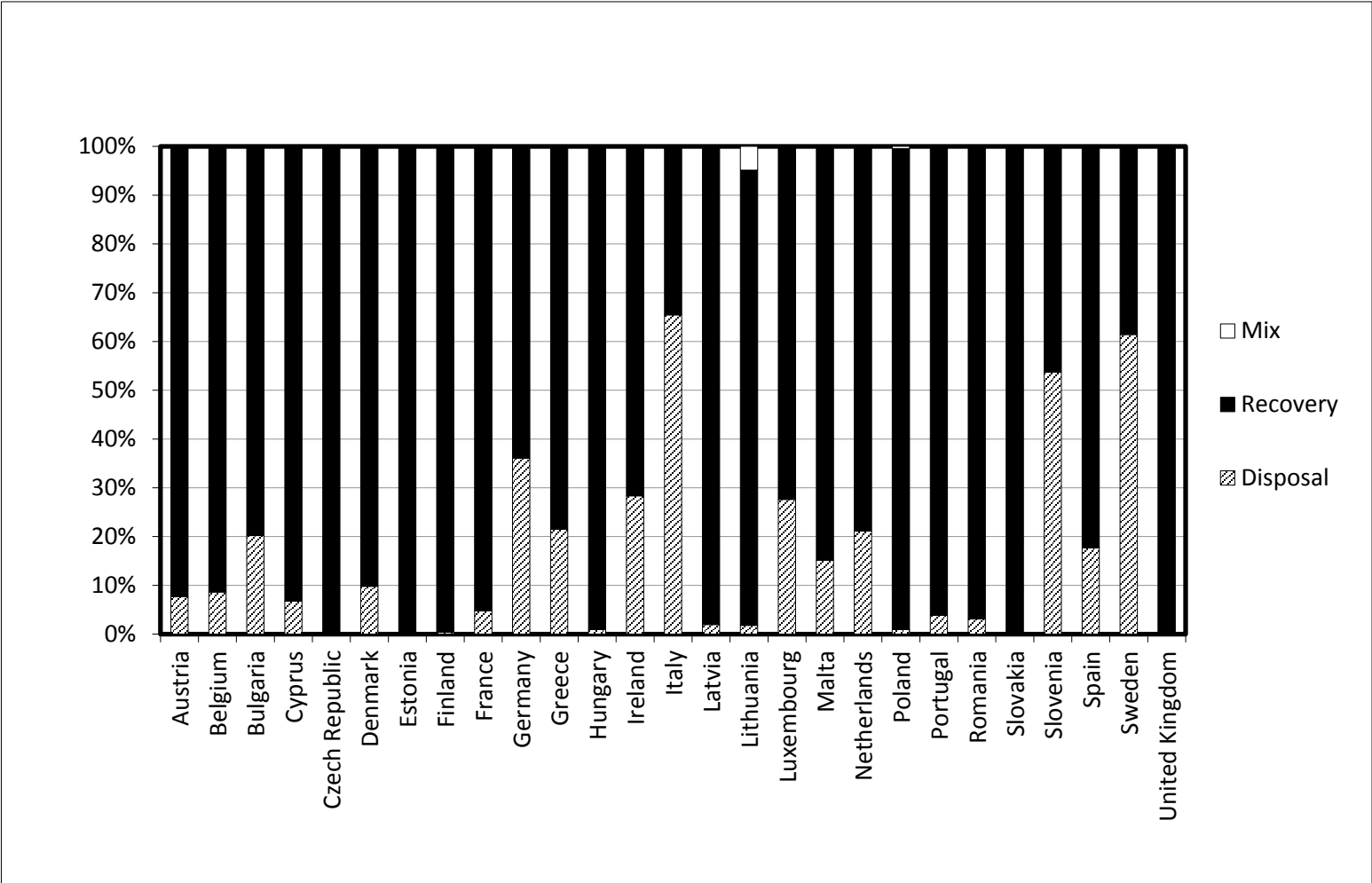


Table 21: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2010, in tonnes

	Recovery or Disposal			
Country	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Total
Austria	21,382	257,331		278,713
Belgium	59,480	629,328		688,809
Bulgaria	1,890	7,476		9,366
Cyprus	315	4,375		4,690
Czech Republic		15,186		15,186
Denmark	9,992	91,964		101,956
Estonia		942		942
Finland	407	119,185		119,592
France	69,359	1,379,131	2,162	1,450,652
Germany	111,351	197,585		308,936
Greece	8,380	30,610		38,990
Hungary	456	48,433		48,889
Ireland	56,972	144,116	43	201,131
Italy	954,654	504,087		1,458,741
Latvia	340	17,074		17,414
Lithuania	318	16,578	868	17,764
Luxembourg	24,495	64,237		88,732
Malta	2,699	15,111		17,809
Netherlands	155,859	582,225		738,084
Poland	190	19,995	92	20,277
Portugal	2,090	52,187		54,277
Romania	120	3,751		3,871
Slovakia		4,276		4,276
Slovenia	18,846	16,244		35,090
Spain	9,125	42,599		51,724
Sweden	185,070	116,279		301,349
United Kingdom	41	221,640		221,681
EU-N12	25,174	169,441	960	195,575
EU-15	1,668,657	4,432,504	2,205	6,103,367
EU-27	1,693,831	4,601,945	3,165	6,298,941

Figure 21: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2009, in %

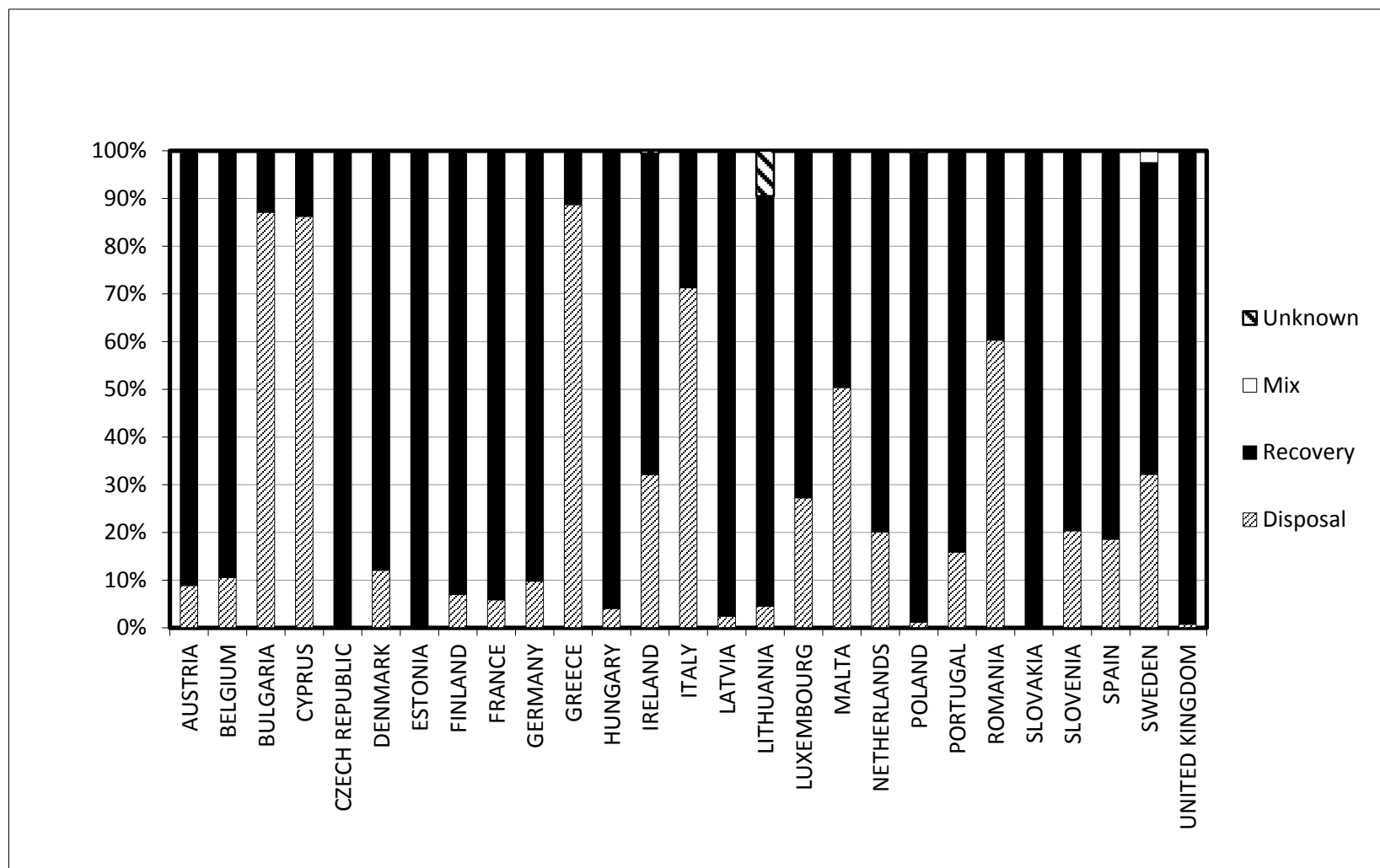


Table 22: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2009, in tonnes

	Recovery or Disposal				
Country	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Unknown	Total
Austria	15,316	157,652			172,968
Belgium	70,270	596,744			667,014
Bulgaria	344	51			395
Cyprus	94	15			109
Czech Republic		7,286			7,286
Denmark	21,310	155,351			176,661
Estonia		4,664			4,664
Finland	7,448	99,523			106,971
France	41,905	673,856			715,761
Germany	15,954	147,305			163,259
Greece	5,669	723			6,392
Hungary	2,800	66,457			69,257
Ireland	61,231	128,296		1,155	190,682
Italy	1,002,131	404,420			1,406,551
Latvia	266	106,29			10,895
Lithuania	776	14,840		1,642	17,258
Luxembourg	31,078	82,989			114,067
Malta	933	920			1,853
Netherlands	554,274	2,210,226			2,764,500
Poland	291	25,150		126	25,567
Portugal	9,732	51,633			61,365
Romania	14,127	9,304			23,431
Slovakia		2,979			2,979
Slovenia	15,619	61,140			76,759
Spain	10,024	43,975			53,999
Sweden	59,025	120,014	4,497	69	183,605
United Kingdom	1,224	162,990			164,214
EU-N12	35,250	203,435	0	1,768	240,453
EU-15	1,906,591	5,035,697	4,497	1,224	6,948,009
EU-27	1,941,841	5,239,132	4,497	2,992	7,188,462

Figure 22: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2008, in %

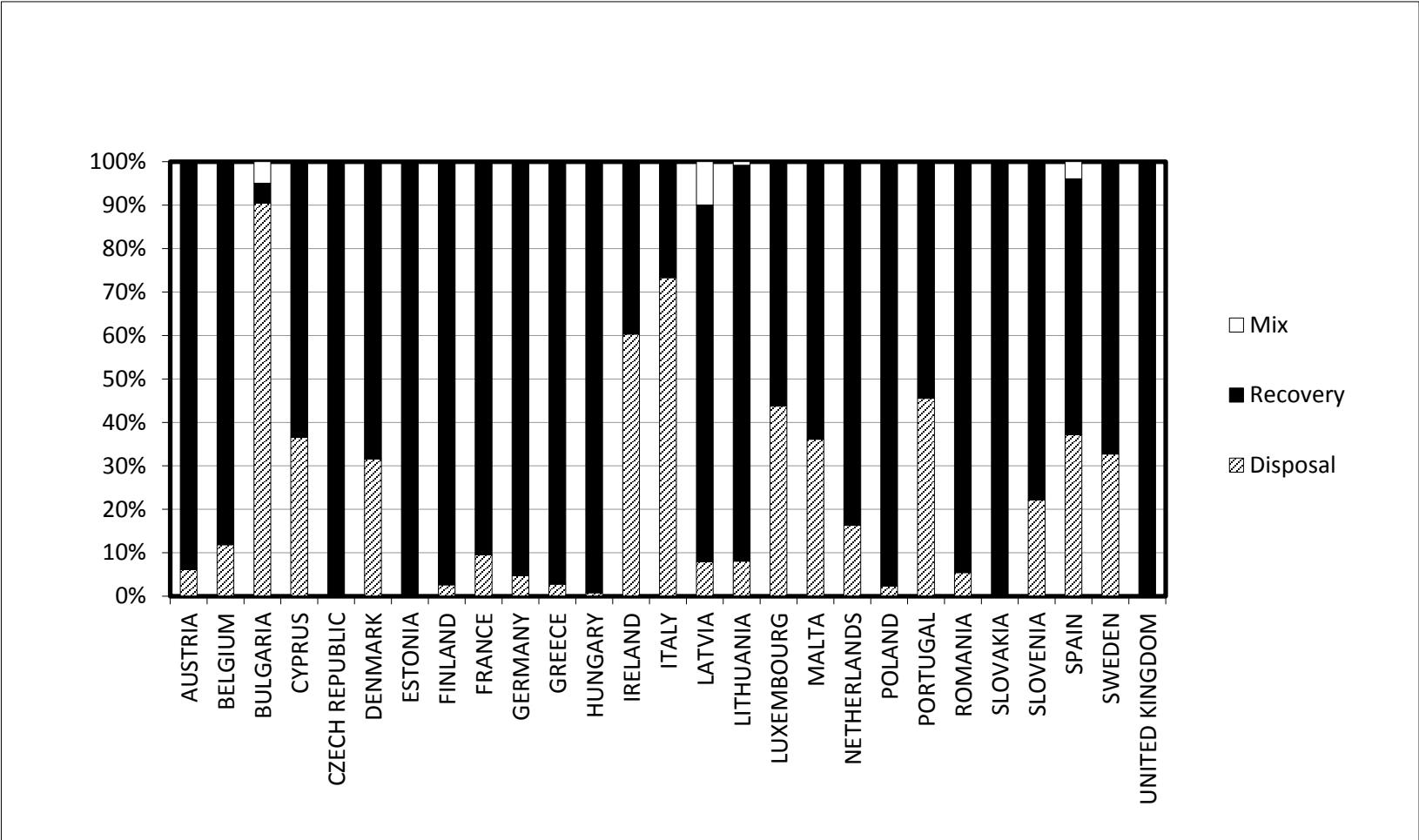


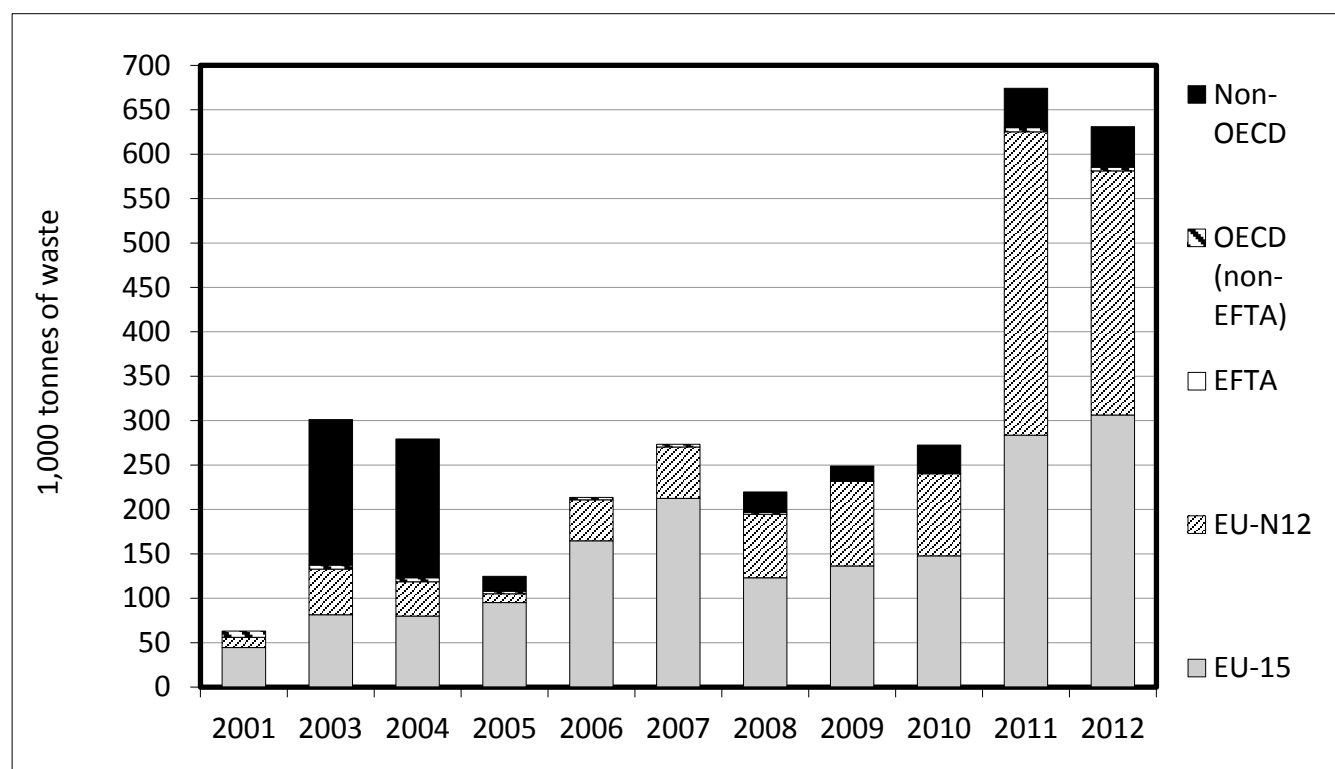
Table 23: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped out of EU Member States in 2008, in tonnes

	Recovery or Disposal			
Country	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Total
Austria	12,205	187,039		199,244
Belgium	102,024	759,996		862,020
Bulgaria	821	42	45	908
Cyprus	145	252		397
Czech Republic		5,937		5,937
Denmark	39,757	86,067		125,824
Estonia		714		714
Finland	2,966	110,579		113,545
France	34,463	327,738		362,201
Germany	11,581	233,215		244,796
Greece	699	24,682		25,381
Hungary	600	76,033		76,633
Ireland	347,477	228,708		576,185
Italy	907,395	330,476		1,237,871
Latvia	183	1,902	231	2,316
Lithuania	521	5,892	53	6,466
Luxembourg	19,301	24,827		44,128
Malta	710	1,256		1,966
Netherlands	494,026	2,536,867		3,030,893
Poland	303	12,658		12,961
Portugal	2,898	3,465		6,363
Romania	128	2,233		2,361
Slovakia		3,428		3,428
Slovenia	22,696	79,930		102,626
Spain	19,378	30,708	2,049	52,135
Sweden	83,569	171,846	177	255,592
United Kingdom	35	171,373		171,408
EU-N12	26,107	190,277	329	216,713
EU-15	2,077,774	5,227,586	2,226	7,307,586
EU-27	2,103,881	5,417,863	2,555	7,524,299

Table 24: Shipment of all Notified Waste from EU Member States to EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD countries, in 1,000 tonnes

From	Year	To					
		EU-15	EU-N12	EFTA	OECD (non-EFTA)	Non-OECD	Total
EU-N12	2001	44	12	0	7	0	63
	2003	81	51	0	5	164	301
	2004	80	39	0	4	156	279
	2005	95	10	0	3	17	125
	2006	165	46	0	3	0	214
	2007	212	58	0	3	0	273
	2008	123	71	0	2	23	220
	2009	137	95	0	0	17	249
	2010	148	92	0	0	32	273
	2011	284	341	0	5	44	674
	2012	306	275	0	4	46	631
EU-15	2001	5,745	66	370	10	36	6,227
	2003	7,799	50	358	41	48	8,296
	2004	9,615	56	313	7	103	10,095
	2005	8,018	109	480	3	166	8,775
	2006	8,572	342	673	4	148	9,739
	2007	9,271	453	604	3	199	10,530
	2008	9,784	631	569	15	162	11,160
	2009	10,146	694	537	8	188	11,572
	2010	9,930	998	795	4	183	11,910
	2011	10,924	940	740	45	1,216	13,864
	2012	11,914	775	662	30	254	13,635
EU-27	2001	5,790	78	370	17	36	6,290
	2003	7,881	101	358	46	212	8,597
	2004	9,696	95	313	12	260	10,374
	2005	8,113	119	480	6	182	8,900
	2006	8,737	389	673	6	148	9,952
	2007	9,484	511	604	6	199	10,804
	2008	9,907	702	569	17	184	11,379
	2009	10,282	789	537	8	205	11,821
	2010	10,077	1,090	795	4	215	12,182
	2011	11,207	1,282	740	50	1,260	14,539
	2012	12,220	1,050	662	34	300	14,266

Figure 23: Shipment of all Notified Waste from EU-12 to EU, EFTA,¹⁰ OECD¹¹ and Non-OECD countries, in 1,000 tonnes



¹⁰ European Free Trade Association.

¹¹ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Figure 24: Shipment of all Notified Waste from EU-15 to EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

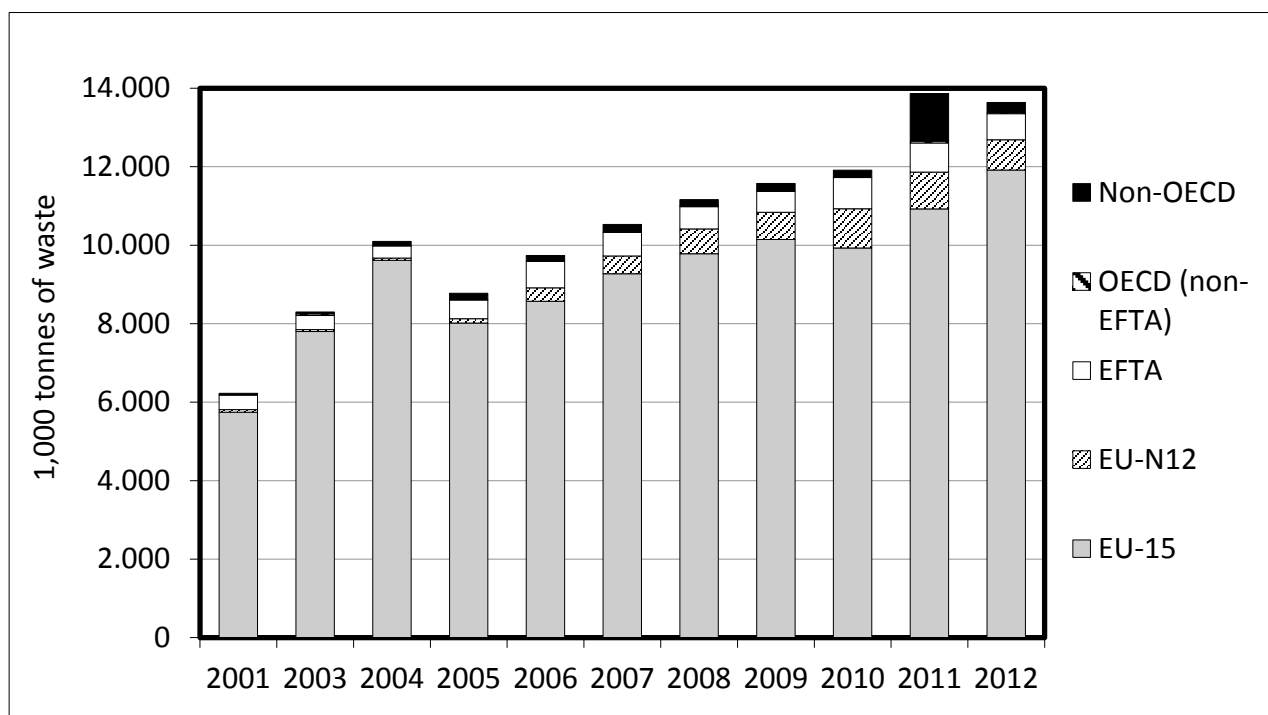


Figure 25: Shipment of all Notified Waste from EU-27 to EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

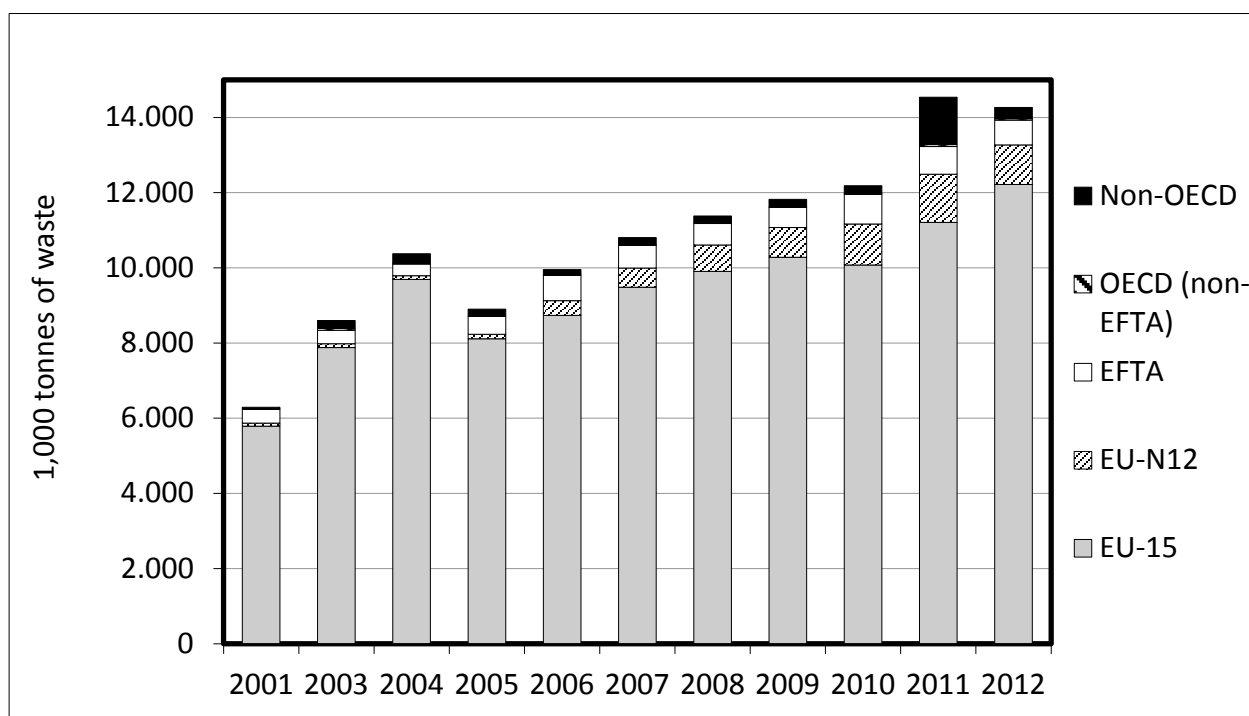


Table 25: Shipment of Hazardous Waste from EU Member States to EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD countries, in 1,000 tonnes

From	Year	To					
		EU-15	EU-N12	EFTA	OECD (non-EFTA)	Non-OECD	Total
EU-N12	2001	42	12	0	7	0	61
	2003	72	51	0	5	54	182
	2004	76	38	0	4	46	165
	2005	90	10	0	3	17	120
	2006	150	45	0	3	0	198
	2007	210	58	0	3	0	271
	2008	122	71	0	2	23	218
	2009	132	92	0	0	0	223
	2010	140	56	0	0	0	196
	2011	117	59	0	0	0	176
	2012	108	62	0	0	0	171
EU-15	2001	2,904	5	171	6	1	3,087
	2003	4,094	5	93	41	7	4,239
	2004	4,728	16	121	7	21	4,893
	2005	6,216	20	53	3	75	6,366
	2006	6,276	53	81	4	127	6,542
	2007	7,489	58	128	3	98	7,776
	2008	7,421	100	174	15	39	7,748
	2009	6,828	126	189	8	53	7,204
	2010	5,558	156	343	4	0	6,061
	2011	5,580	76	248	45	0	5,949
	2012	4,924	101	220	28	0	5,274
EU-27	2001	2,946	17	171	12	1	3,148
	2003	4,166	56	93	45	61	4,421
	2004	4,803	54	121	12	68	5,057
	2005	6,306	30	53	6	91	6,486
	2006	6,426	98	81	6	127	6,739
	2007	7,699	115	128	6	98	8,047
	2008	7,543	171	174	17	62	7,967
	2009	6,960	218	189	8	53	7,428
	2010	5,698	212	343	4	0	6,256
	2011	5,697	136	248	45	0	6,125
	2012	5,033	163	220	29	0	5,444

The Netherlands has submitted information in their reply to the Basel Convention's Implementation Questionnaire that they have issued "other hazardous waste" for all waste which could not be classified otherwise, i.e. by using one of the Basel Convention's Y-code (Y1 to

Y47). However, hazardous waste (as defined by the European Waste List) has not been transported out of the EU to non-OECD countries. This illustrates a classification problem encountered by many Member States. Within the EU the waste is predominately classified according to the European Waste List. As there is no unique relation between the EWL-codes and the Basel-codes, Member States have to find solutions for waste that cannot be classified by one of the Y-codes in the Basel Convention.

Italy has reported the waste as hazardous for incineration although it has been classified as OECD-code B3140 for 2009 (tyres), which are normally regarded as non-hazardous waste.

Slovenia has reported the waste as hazardous for incineration in 2009 although it has been classified as OECD-code B1010, B3020, B3140, which is normally regarded as non-hazardous waste.

Figure 26: Shipment of Hazardous Waste from EU-12 to EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

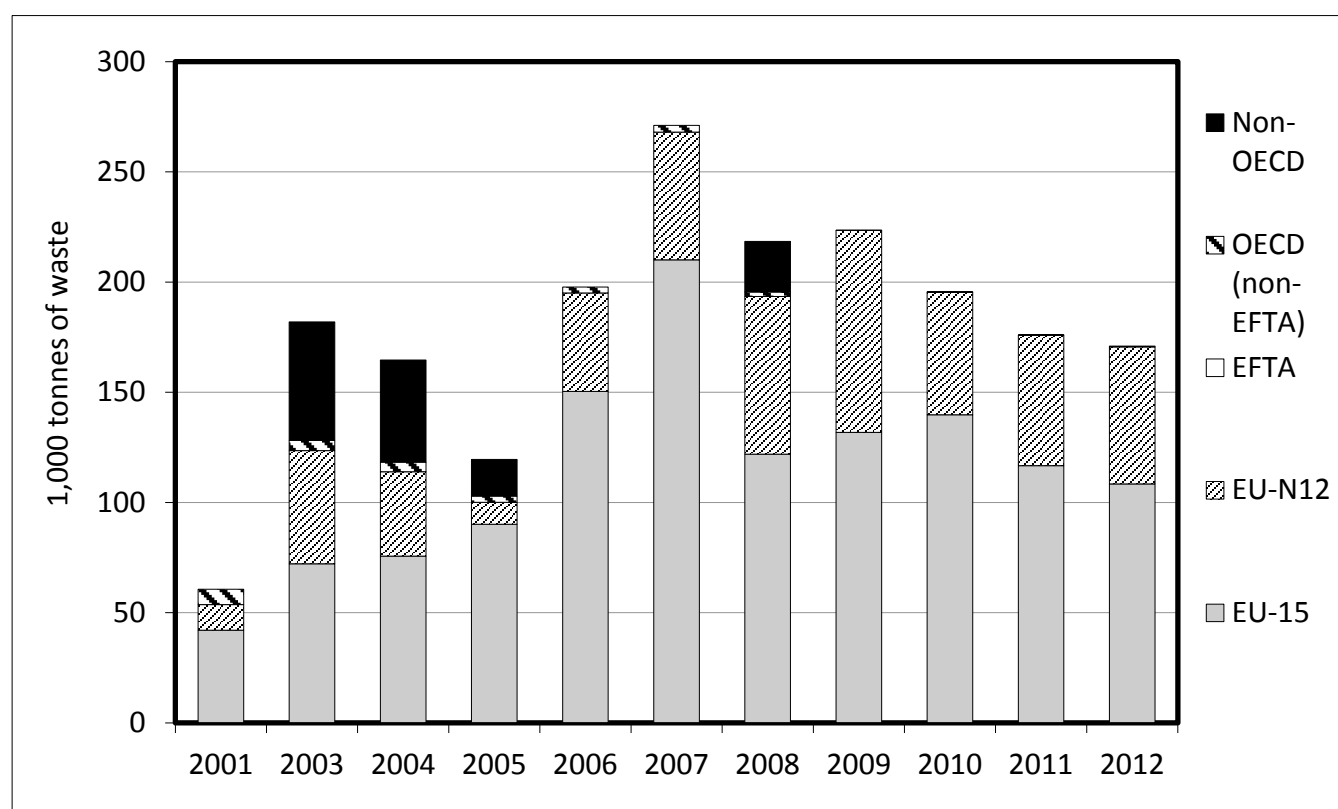


Figure 27: Shipment of Hazardous Waste from EU-15 to EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD countries, in 1,000 tonnes

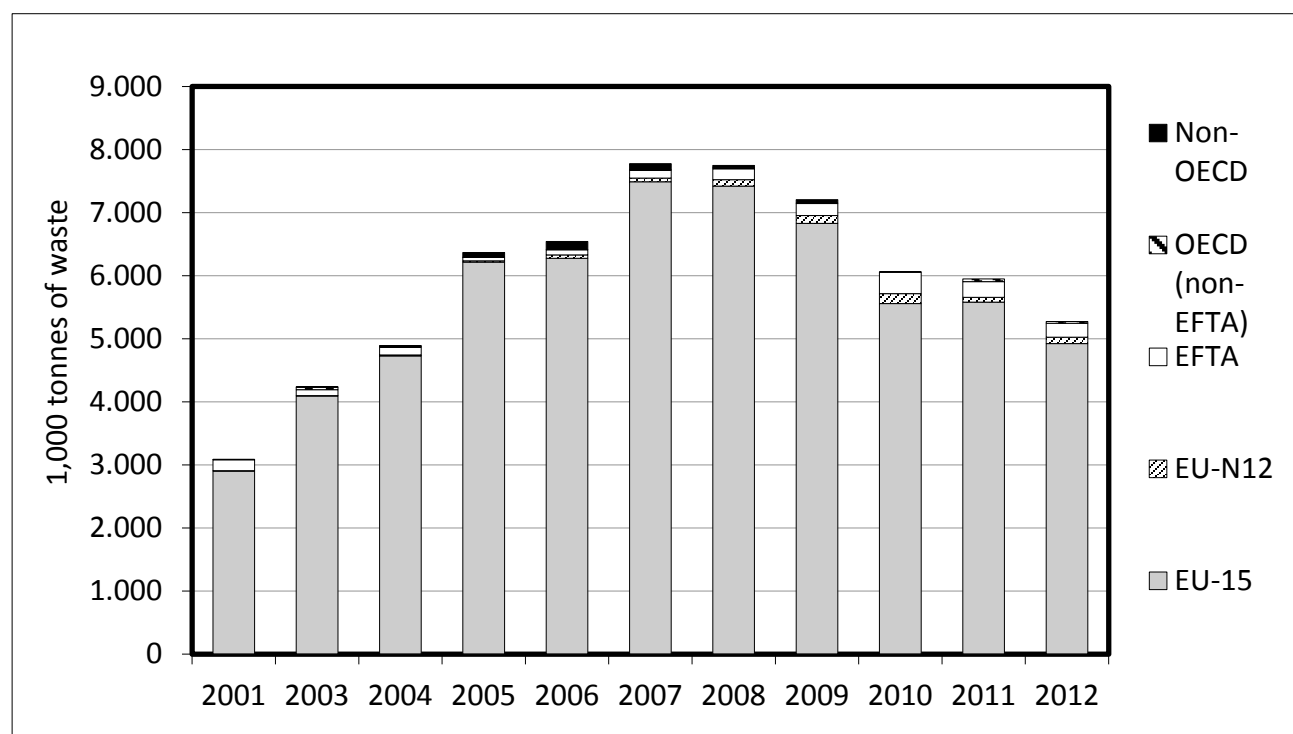
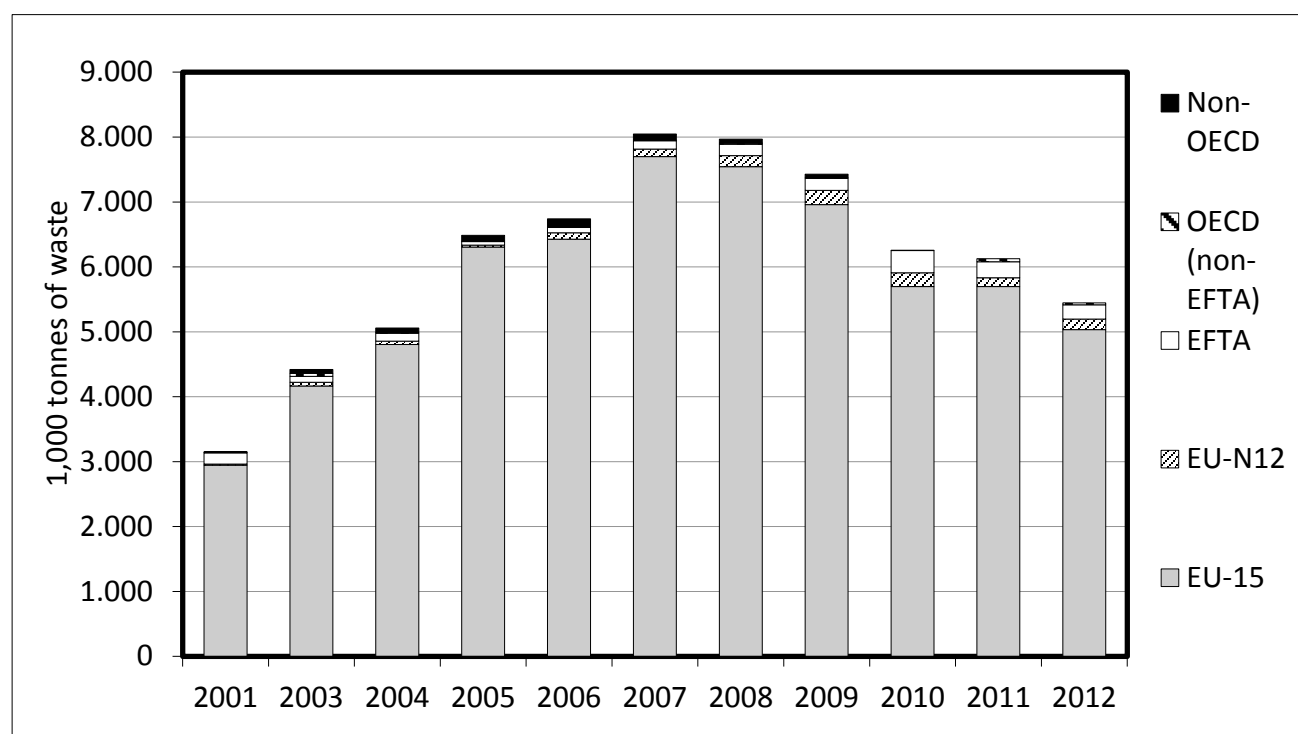


Figure 28: Shipment of Hazardous Waste from EU-27 to EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes



2.3 Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into EU Member States

Table 26: Shipment of Hazardous Waste into EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	32	43	55	108	79	69	117	102	115
Belgium	591	868	778	922	762	679	704	538	582
Bulgaria	0	0	0	21	20	29	24	10	30
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	2	3	2	8	10	11	21	22	23
Denmark	116	107	97	114	137	92	146	188	262
Estonia	1	1	9	15	16	14	16	19	18
Finland	7	15	12	11	18	26	18	31	21
France	371	1,182	789	1,470	1,201	2,298	2,061	2,131	719
Germany	799	1,244	2,172	2,617	3,205	3,035	3,112	3,461	3,077
Greece	9	26	3	1	0	3	12	10	6
Hungary	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	0	8
Ireland	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	6*
Italy	31	195	28	1,117	53	34	560	786	375
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	6
Lithuania	0	0	0	7	6	8	8	12	7*
Luxembourg	1	1	2	7	6	5	2	0	2*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	153	142	510	1,064	961	1,013	440	658	870
Poland	0	123	6	8	19	37	44	77	83
Portugal	74	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Slovakia	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	11
Slovenia	21	23	23	27	22	28	34	37	34
Spain	206	127	172	222	388	217	203	307	117*
Sweden	375	147	137	355	346	518	681	198	265
United Kingdom	182	204	129	128	132	154	162	121	101
EU-N12	24	154	44	90	96	131	153	188	228
EU-15	2,947	4,302	4,885	8,138	7,291	8,148	8,223	8,536	6,517
EU-27	2,971	4,456	4,929	8,228	7,387	8,279	8,376	8,724	6,744

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 29: Shipment of Hazardous Waste into EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

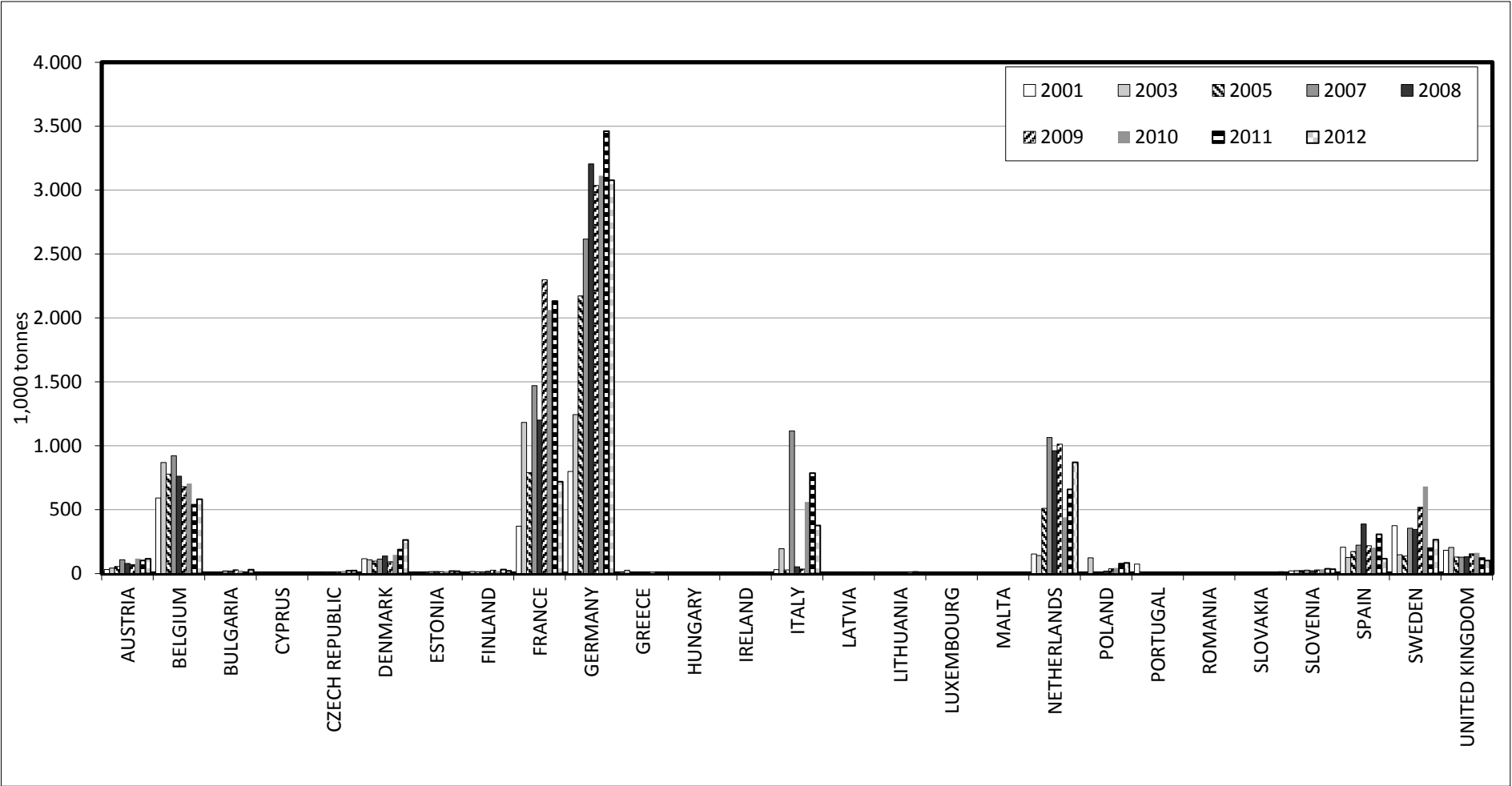


Table 27: Shipment of hazardous waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

Country	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	4	5	7	13	10	8	14	12	14
Belgium	58	84	74	87	71	63	65	49	52
Bulgaria	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	1	4
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2
Denmark	22	20	18	21	25	17	26	34	47
Estonia	1	0	7	11	12	10	12	14	14
Finland	1	3	2	2	3	5	3	6	4
France	6	19	13	23	19	36	32	33	11
Germany	10	15	26	32	39	37	38	42	38
Greece	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1*
Italy	1	3	0	19	1	1	9	13	6
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3
Lithuania	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	2*
Luxembourg	1	3	4	14	13	10	4	1	3*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	10	9	31	65	59	61	27	40	52
Poland	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Portugal	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Slovenia	10	12	12	14	11	14	17	18	16

Country	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spain	5	3	4	5	9	5	4	7	2*
Sweden	42	16	15	39	38	56	73	21	28
United Kingdom	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
EU-N12	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
EU-15	8	11	13	21	18	21	21	21	16
EU-27	6	9	10	17	15	17	17	17	13

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 30: Shipment of Hazardous Waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

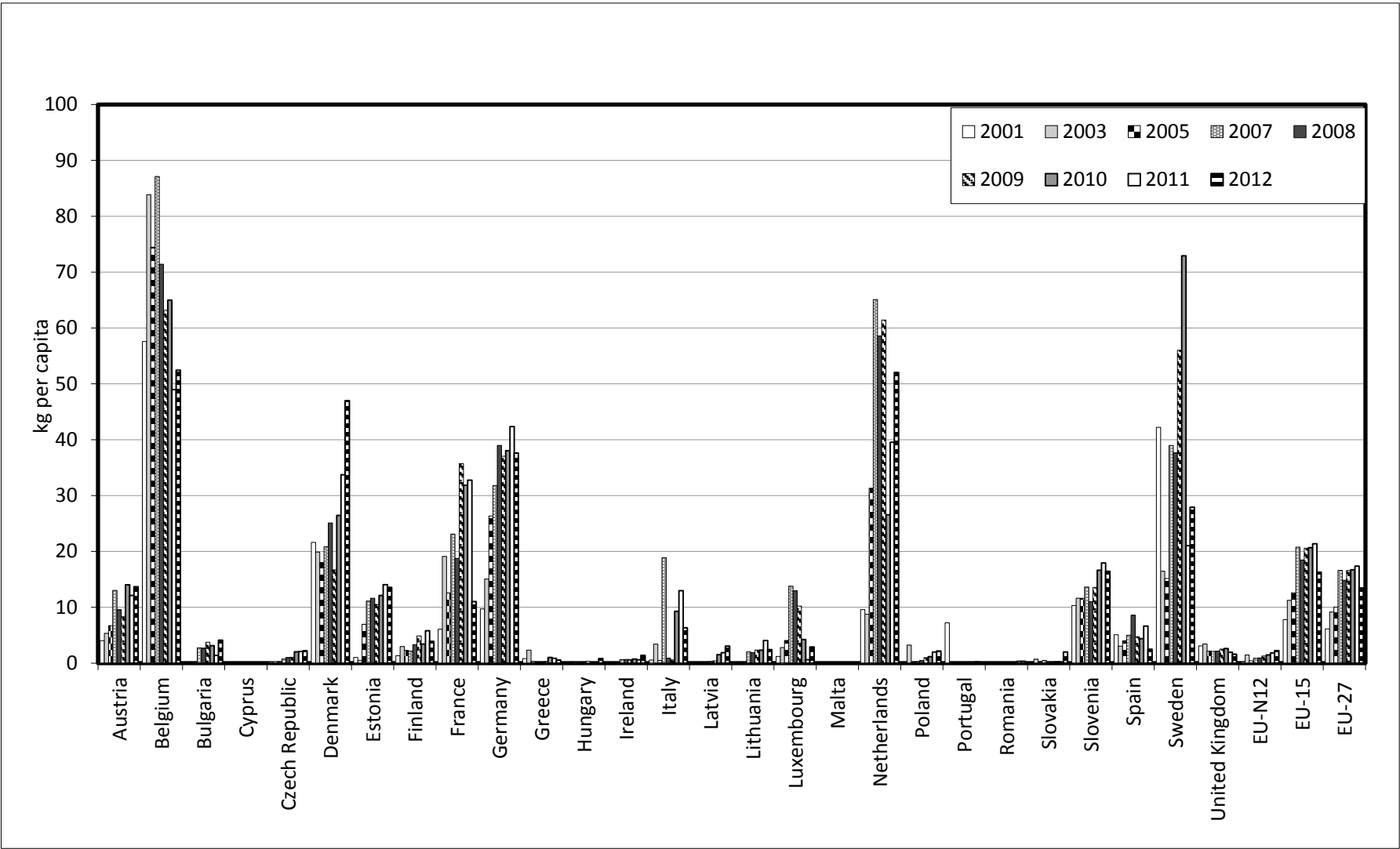


Table 28: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and other Notified Waste into EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	32	48	55	248	176	219	362	369	637
Belgium	646	872	806	1,222	772	680	704	1,130	1,128
Bulgaria	0	0	0	21	20	29	24	10	30
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	20	9
Czech Republic	46	3	2	8	10	11	21	23	184
Denmark	118	114	111	140	144	95	147	189	272
Estonia	1	1	9	15	16	14	16	19	18
Finland	8	21	18	15	20	27	75	104	106
France	1,317	1,183	929	1,556	1,365	2,359	2,133	2,222	2,070
Germany	2,630	4,853	5,965	6,241	6,854	7,626	6,861	6,451	5,880
Greece	9	26	3	1	0	3	12	10	6
Hungary	0	0	17	1	1	3	1	0	8
Ireland	0	0	0	4	3	5	6	7	15*
Italy	1,149	1,379	1,335	1,818	702	728	576	802	1,187
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	106	130
Lithuania	0	0	0	7	6	8	8	12	7*
Luxembourg	1	1	2	7	6	5	2	2	15*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	512	434	510	1,073	1,060	1,017	1,051	1,980	2,645
Poland	0	123	8	8	19	37	45	77	88
Portugal	74	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	29
Slovakia	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	363	152
Slovenia	21	23	23	27	22	28	38	41	37
Spain	206	166	226	234	406	231	257	319	117*

Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sweden	396	500	278	618	703	827	1,343	1,526	1,786
United Kingdom	182	235	131	157	192	234	242	249	262
EU-N12	69	154	62	90	96	133	172	679	692
EU-15	7,280	9,832	10,367	13,334	12,404	14,057	13,773	15,363	16,127
EU-27	7,348	9,987	10,429	13,424	12,500	14,190	13,945	16,042	16,819

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 31: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into EU Member States, in 1,000 tonnes

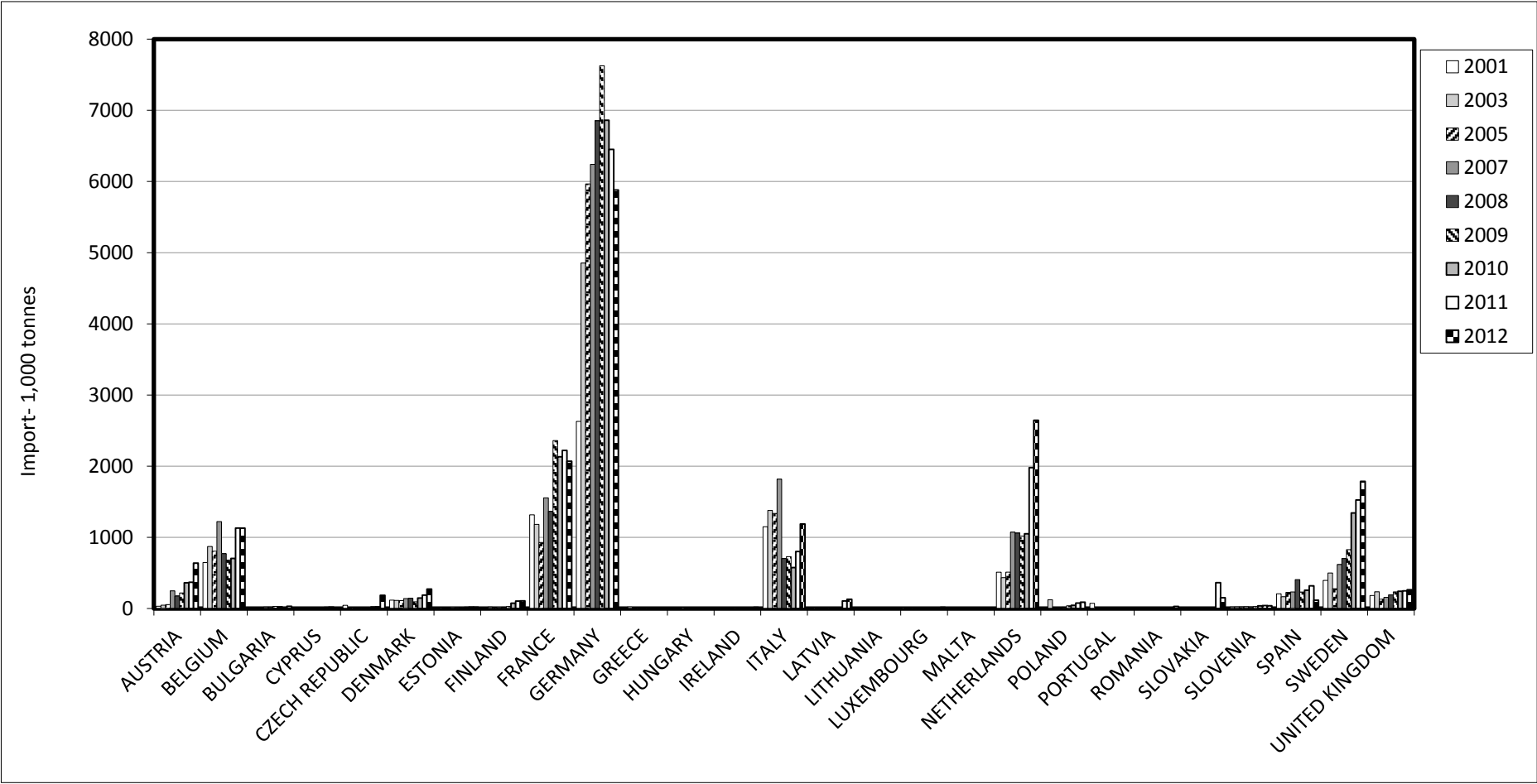


Table 29: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

Country	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	4	6	7	30	21	26	43	44	76
Belgium	63	84	77	115	72	63	65	102	101
Bulgaria	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	1	4
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	24	11
Czech Republic	5	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	18
Denmark	22	21	20	26	26	17	26	34	49
Estonia	1	0	7	11	12	10	12	14	14
Finland	2	4	3	3	4	5	14	19	20
France	21	19	15	24	21	36	33	34	31
Germany	32	58	72	75	82	92	83	78	71
Greece	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hungary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3*
Italy	20	24	23	31	12	12	10	13	20
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	51	63
Lithuania	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4	2*
Luxembourg	1	3	4	14	13	10	4	4	28*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	32	27	31	65	64	62	63	119	158
Poland	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Portugal	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	67	28
Slovenia	10	12	12	14	11	14	19	20	18
Spain	5	4	5	5	9	5	5	7	2*

Country	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sweden	44	56	31	68	76	89	144	162	188
United Kingdom	3	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
EU-N12	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	7
EU-15	19	26	27	34	31	35	35	38	40
EU-27	15	21	21	27	25	28	28	32	34

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 32: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

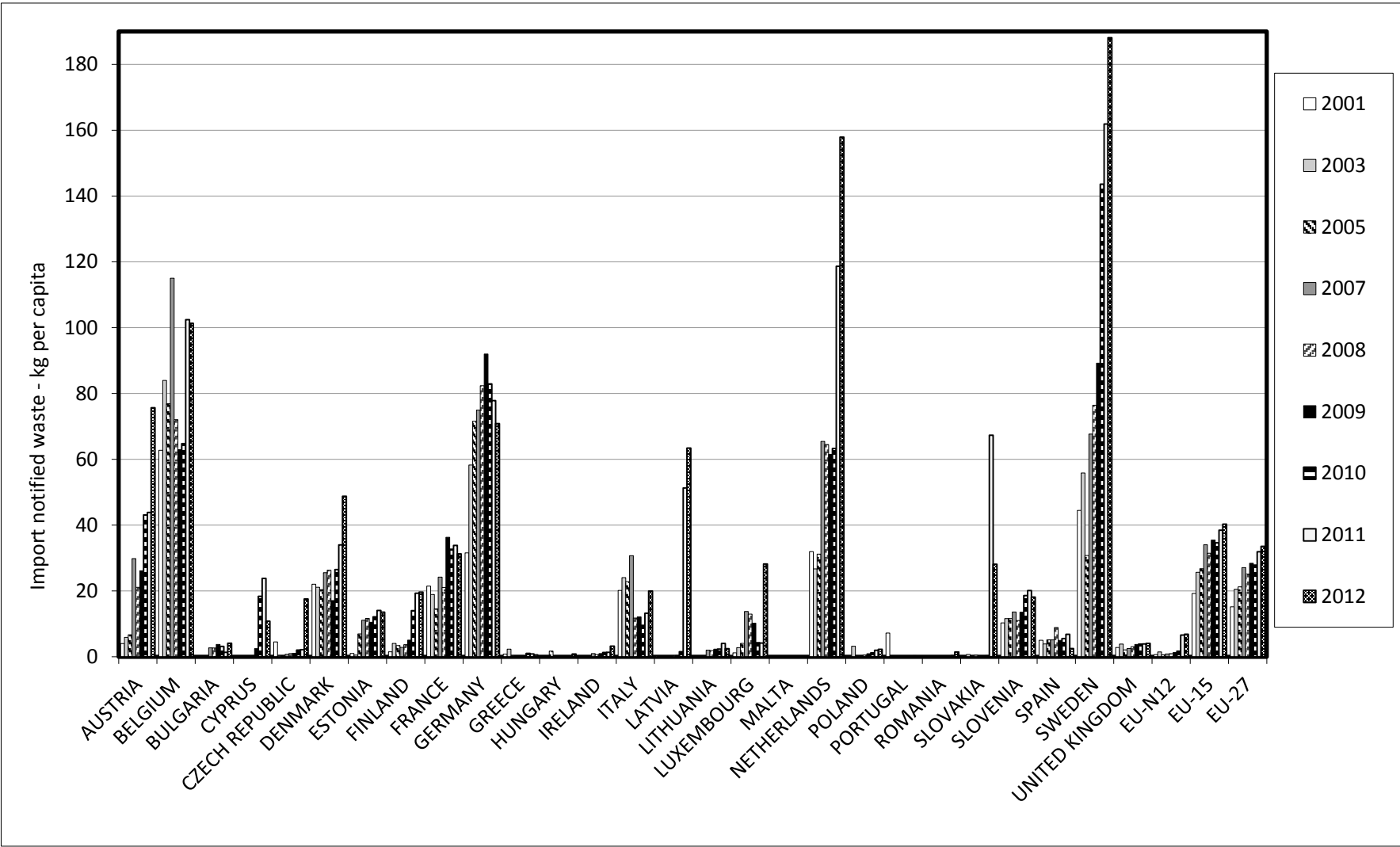
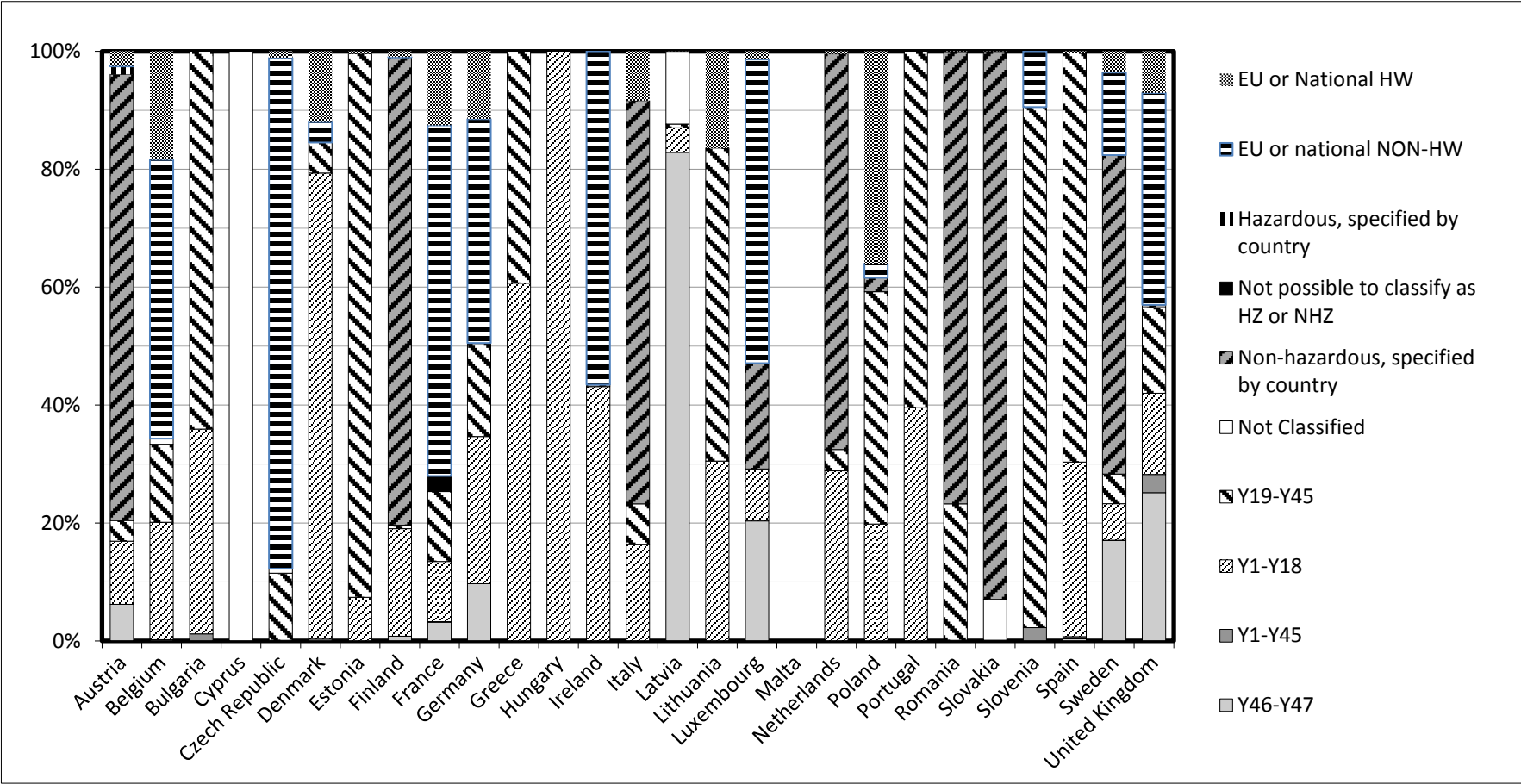
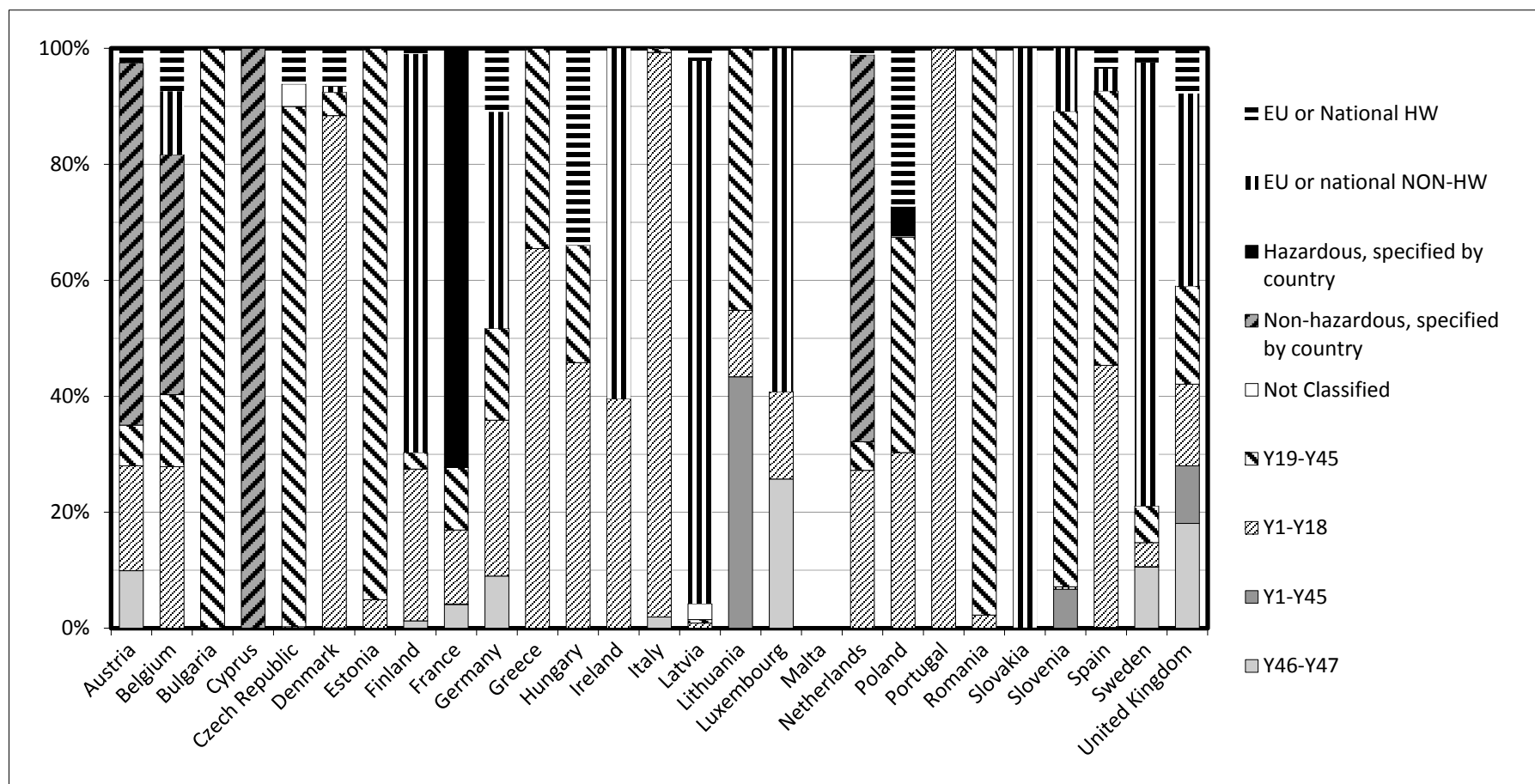


Figure 33: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2012, in %



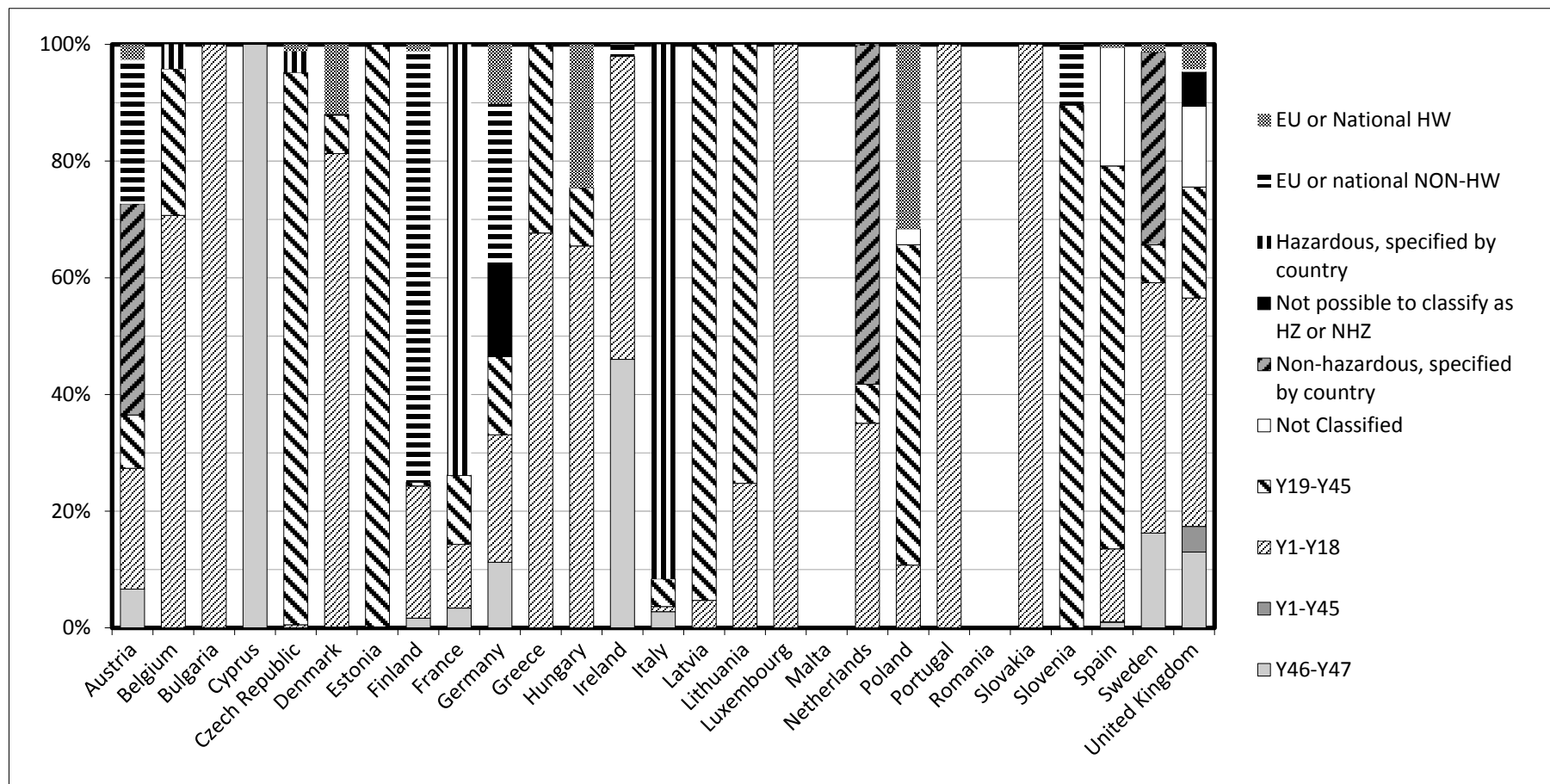
Note: Malta reported a value of zero for shipment of hazardous waste and other notified waste into its borders.

Figure 34: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2011, in %



Note: Malta reported a value of zero for shipment of hazardous waste and other notified waste into its borders.

Figure 35: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2010, in %



Note: Malta reported a value of zero for shipment of hazardous waste and other notified waste into its borders.

Table 30: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2012, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y46-Y47	Y1-Y45	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Not Classified	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	EU national or Non-Hazardous Waste	EU National or Hazardous Waste	Grand Total
Austria	39,506	0	68,212	22,325	0	482,485	0	8,452	405	15,955	637,339
Belgium	2,232	0	224,649	149,422	10,933	0	0	0	533,857	207,778	1,128,871
Bulgaria	0	356	10,435	19,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,039
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	9,314	0	0	0	0	0	9,314
Czech Republic	0	143	0	21,021	1,410	0	0	0	159,663	2,080	184,317
Denmark	828	0	215,294	14,107	0	0	0	0	9,456	32,690	272,376
Estonia	0	0	1,327	16,554	0	0	0	0	0	76	17,957
Finland	845	0	19,349	629	0	84,256	0	17	39	1,035	106,170
France	65,071	2,325	211,478	245,198	0	0	54,638	0	1,231,278	260,013	2,070,001
Germany	569,746	0	1,468,760	927,295	0	0	0	5,009	2,233,719	676,380	5,880,909
Greece	0	0	3,724	2,415	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,139
Hungary	0	0	8,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,240
Ireland	0*	0*	6,333*	0*	0*	48*	0*	0*	8,307*	0*	14,688*
Italy	0	0	193,523	82,396	0	811,411	0	0	0	99,430	1,186,760
Latvia	107,442	0	5,380	829	15,978	0	0	0	0	29	129,657
Lithuania	0*	0*	2,216*	3,857*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	1,193*	7,266*
Luxembourg	3,009*	0*	1,306*	0*	0*	2,651*	0*	0*	7,621*	205*	14,792*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	762,890	95,708	0	1,774,705	0	0	0	11,740	2,645,043

Country reporting	Y46-Y47	Y1-Y45	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Not Classified	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	EU national Non-Hazardous Waste or	EU National Hazardous Waste or	Grand Total
Poland	0	0	17,381	34,516	0	2,068	0	0	2,117	31,565	87,647
Portugal	0	0	373	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	943
Romania	8	0	18	6,625	0	21,945	0	0	0	15	28,612
Slovakia	0	0	153	0	10,537	141,224	0	0	0	76	151,989
Slovenia	0	836	0	32,926	0	0	0	0	3,528	0	37,290
Spain	398*	434*	34,669*	81,188*	0*	25*	0*	0*	0*	306*	117,020*
Sweden	304,544	376	110,642	89,595	0	966,402	0	0	250,515	64,046	1,786,120
United Kingdom	65,997	8,076	36,189	38,055	0	1,332	0	0	94,392	18,502	262,544
EU-N12	107,450	1,335	45,150	135,576	37,239	165,237	0	0	165,308	35,034	692,329
EU-15	1,052,176	11,211	3,357,389	1,748,904	10,933	4,123,315	54,638	13,478	4,369,590	1,388,081	16,129,714
EU-27	1,159,626	12,546	3,402,539	1,884,480	48,172	4,288,552	54,638	13,478	4,534,897	1,423,115	16,822,043

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Table 31: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2011, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y46-Y47	Y1-Y45	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Not Classified	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	EU or national Non-Hazardous Waste	EU or National Hazardous Waste	Grand Total
Austria	36,612	0	66,800	25,925	0	230,831	0	106	9,171	369,446
Belgium	0	0	314,880	140,364	0	467,800	0	123,993	83,497	1,130,535
Bulgaria	0	0	0	10,128	0	0	0	0	0	10,128
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	20,000
Czech Republic	0	0	54	20,290	872	0	0	0	1,396	22,613
Denmark	126	0	167,309	7,708	0	0	0	1,787	12,527	189,457
Estonia	0	0	924	17,920	0	0	0	0	0	18,844
Finland	1,310	0	27,226	2,982	0	0	0	71,497	996	104,011
France	90,928	1,881	283,469	240,140	236	0	1,605,638	0	0	2,222,293
Germany	580,604	0	1,733,864	1,021,761	0	0	0	2,409,630	706,106	6,451,966
Greece	0	0	6,360	3,356	0	0	0	0	0	9,716
Hungary	0	0	185	82	0	0	0	0	137	405
Ireland	0	0	2,686	0	0	0	0	4,107	0	6,794
Italy	15,507	0	780,626	5,227	0	0	0	399	0	801,758
Latvia	0	0	947	633	2,925	0	0	99,570	2,330	106,405
Lithuania	0	5,372	1,420	5,602	0	0	0	0	0	12,395
Luxembourg	550	0	322	0	0	0	0	1,267	0	2,139
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	538,590	97,654	0	1,321,338	0	0	22,259	1,979,842
Poland	0	0	23,245	28,544	175	0	3,842	0	20,986	76,793
Portugal	0	0	2,584	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,584

Country reporting	Y46-Y47	Y1-Y45	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Not Classified	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	EU or national Non-Hazardous Waste	EU or National Hazardous Waste	Grand Total
Romania	0	0	154	6,676	0	0	0	0	0	6,829
Slovakia	0	0	312	43	0	0	0	363,080	0	363,435
Slovenia	0	2,768	184	33,835	0	0	0	4,495	0	41,282
Spain	428	0	144,337	151,174	0	0	0	12,137	11,320	319,396
Sweden	161,439	361	63,520	96,501	0	0	0	1,167,040	37,602	1,526,462
United Kingdom	45,021	24,717	35,111	42,232	0	0	0	82,690	19,405	249,176
EU-N12	0	8,141	27,427	123,752	3,973	20,000	3,842	467,145	24,849	679,129
EU-15	932,525	26,959	4,167,685	1,835,024	236	2,019,969	1,605,638	3,874,654	902,883	15,365,575
EU-27	932,525	35,100	4,195,112	1,958,776	4,209	2,039,969	1,609,481	4,341,799	927,732	16,044,704

Table 32: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2010, in tonnes

Country reporting	Y46-Y47	Y1-Y45	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Not Classified	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	EU national or Non-Hazardous Waste	EU or National Hazardous Waste	Grand Total
Austria	24,018	0	74,882	33,060	0	130,898	0	0	89,320	9,504	361,682
Belgium	0	0	498,083	176,865	0	0	0	29,590	0	0	704,538
Bulgaria	0	0	23,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,800
Cyprus	14,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,725
Czech Republic	0	0	112	20,175	0	0	0	781	0	244	21,312
Denmark	188	0	119,228	9,652	182	0	0	0	136	17,512	146,898
Estonia	0	0	25	16,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,247
Finland	1,250	0	16,981	497	0	0	0	0	55,412	877	75,017
France	72,132	603	232,502	252,516	398	0	0	1,575,057	0	0	2,133,208
Germany	772,041	0	1,497,960	917,657	0	0	1,107,406	0	1,869,528	696,736	6,861,328
Greece	0	0	7,825	3,741	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,566
Hungary	0	0	373	57	0	0	0	0	0	140	570
Ireland	2,898	0	3,269	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	6,297
Italy	15,975	0	5,077	27,300	0	0	0	528,012	0	0	576,364
Latvia	0	0	161	3,268	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,429
Lithuania	0	0	1,921	5,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,753
Luxembourg	0	0	2,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,129
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	368,602	70,163	0	611,019	0	1,465	0	0	1,051,249

Country reporting	Y46-Y47	Y1-Y45	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Not Classified	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or Non-Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	EU or national Non-Hazardous Waste	EU or National Hazardous Waste	Grand Total
Poland	0	0	4,874	24,879	1,243	0	0	0	0	14,318	45,314
Portugal	0	0	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	1,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,285
Slovenia	0	0	0	34,048	0	0	0	0	3,966	0	38,014
Spain	2,508	121	32,216	168,935	52,371	0	0	0	0	1,245	257,396
Sweden	218,120	70	576,024	87,100	0	443,514	0	159	0	17,794	1,342,781
United Kingdom	31,470	10,610	94,785	46,105	33,517	0	14,246	0	1,138	10,280	242,151
EU-N12	14,725	0	32,551	104,481	1,243	0	0	781	3,966	14,702	172,449
EU-15	1,140,600	11,404	3,530,026	1,793,591	86,468	1,185,431	1,121,652	2,134,283	2,015,664	753,948	13,773,067
EU-27	1,155,325	11,404	3,562,577	1,898,072	87,711	1,185,431	1,121,652	2,135,064	2,019,630	768,650	13,945,516

Table 33: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States for total EU-27, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2001-2012, in tonnes

Year	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y1-Y45	EU or national Hazardous Waste	Y46-Y47	EU or national Non-Hazardous Waste	Not Classified	Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Non-Hazardous Waste, specified by country	Not possible to classify as Hazardous or non-Hazardous Waste	Total
2001	1,334,985	789,563	15,609	830,775	408,533	33,442	3,134,639	0	0	800,884	7,348,430
2002	1,209,900	1,094,826	13,563	1,105,844	491,212	48,071	3,901,536	0	0	376,910	8,241,862
2003	2,017,064	1,244,981	25,895	1,168,011	613,446	1,114	4,916,011	0	0	0	9,986,522
2004	2,151,040	1,471,098	24,528	730,321	1,113,761	16,635	4,694,584	766,742	0	63,864	11,032,573
2005	2,200,415	1,296,396	36,312	1,332,431	634,961	1,442,075	2,126,738	63,493	0	1,295,965	10,428,786
2006	3,071,183	1,400,282	37,056	1,243,191	547,296	1,235,694	2,164,558	1,014,196	0	1,670,021	12,383,477
2007	3,591,493	1,619,705	37,362	1,660,782	645,187	1,543,288	645,729	1,318,742	0	2,361,476	13,423,764
2008	3,477,969	1,705,484	27,125	1,182,767	943,886	1,717,314	565,662	993,209	19,631	1,866,884	12,499,931
2009	3,714,744	1,671,488	44,752	928,569	673,698	2,928,765	301,715	1,918,839	67,528	1,939,661	14,189,759
2010	3,562,577	1,898,072	11,404	768,650	1,155,325	2,019,630	87,711	2,135,064	1,185,431	1,121,652	13,945,516
2011	4,195,112	1,958,776	35,100	927,732	932,525	4,341,799	4,209	1,609,481	2,039,969	0	16,044,704
2012	3,402,539	1,884,480	12,546	1,423,115	1,159,626	4,534,897	48,172	13,478	4,288,552	54,638	16,822,043

Figure 36: Shipment of Hazardous Waste and Other Notified Waste into Member States for total EU-27, as Distributed on Y-codes in 2001-2012, in million tonnes

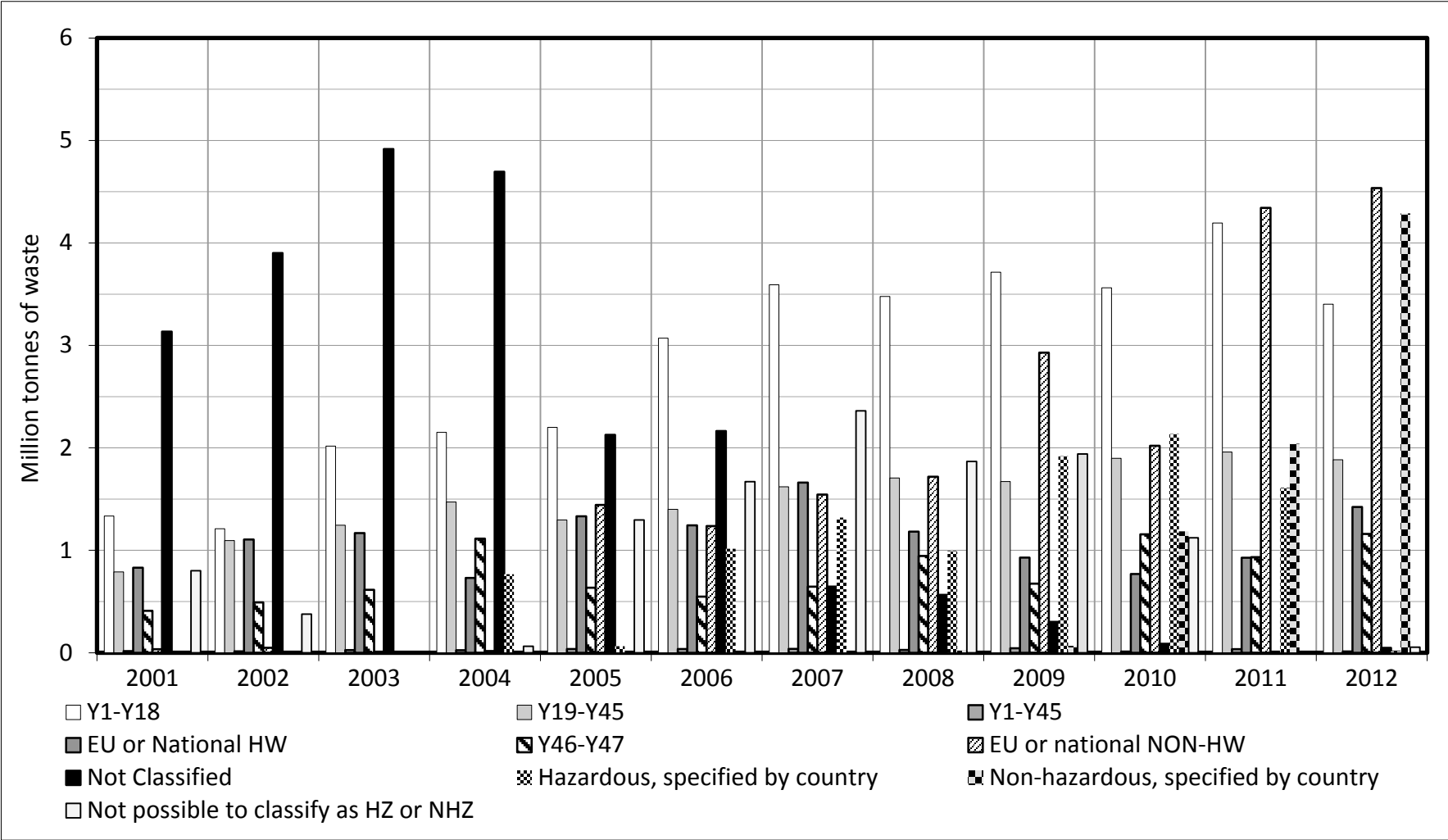


Figure 37: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States (EU-27), in million tonnes

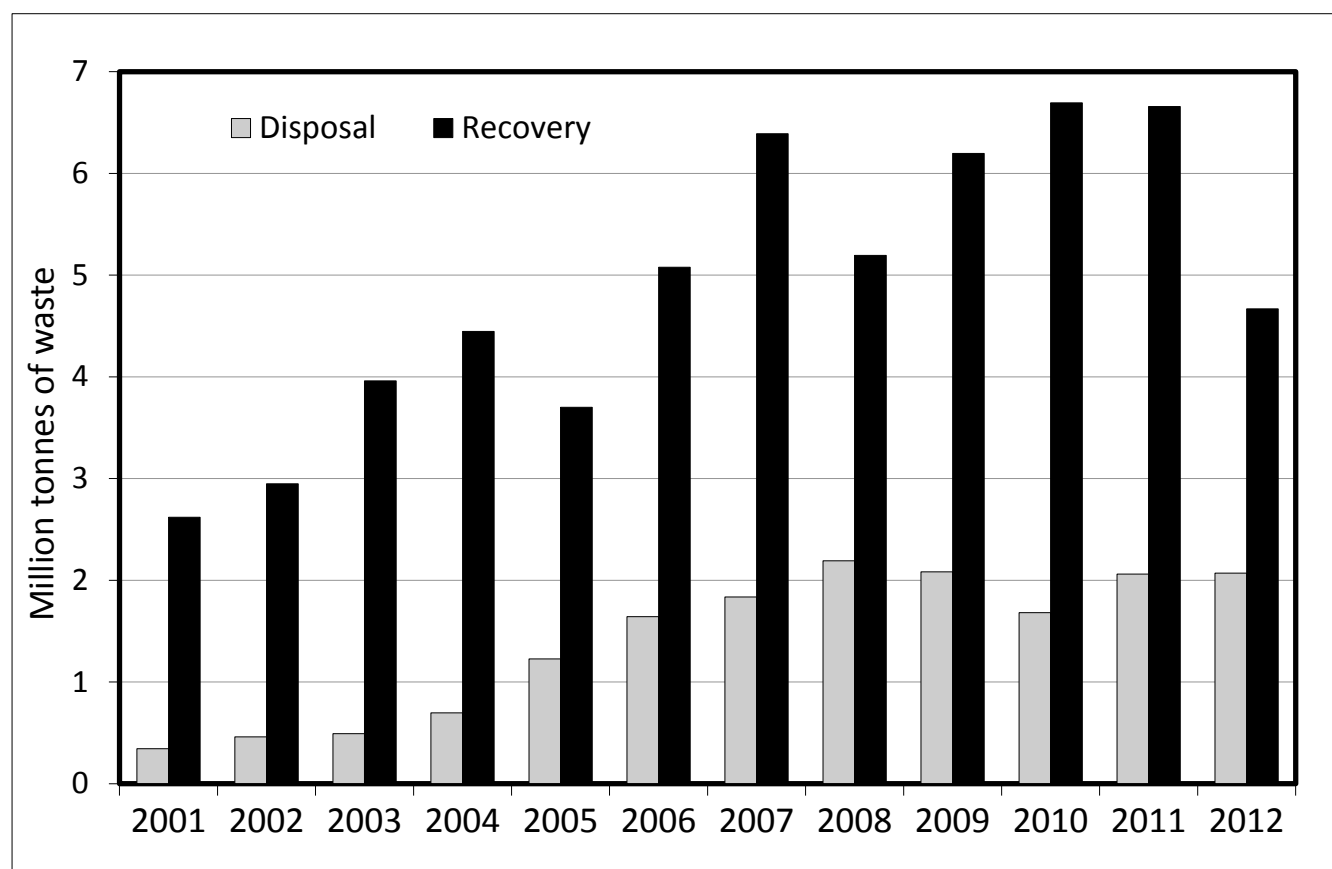


Table 34: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States (EU-27), in tonnes

Year	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Not specified	EU-27 Total
2001	344,529	2,620,410	3,973	2,020	2,970,932
2002	460,351	2,948,190	4,948	10,644	3,424,133
2003	491,730	3,960,703	156	3,362	4,455,951
2004	696,277	4,446,831	621	0	5,143,729
2005	1,227,712	3,700,170	21	1,171	4,929,074
2006	1,642,932	5,078,295	379	44,302	6,765,908
2007	1,835,810	6,390,637	114	1,523	8,228,084
2008	2,192,004	5,193,643	907	0	7,386,554
2009	2,082,679	6,196,050	22	0	8,278,751
2010	1,681,625	6,693,528	784	229	8,376,165
2011	2,061,834	6,658,149	6,354	100	8,726,437
2012	2,070,596	4,668,359	7,562	177	6,746,695

Figure 38: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into EU-15 Member States, in million tonnes

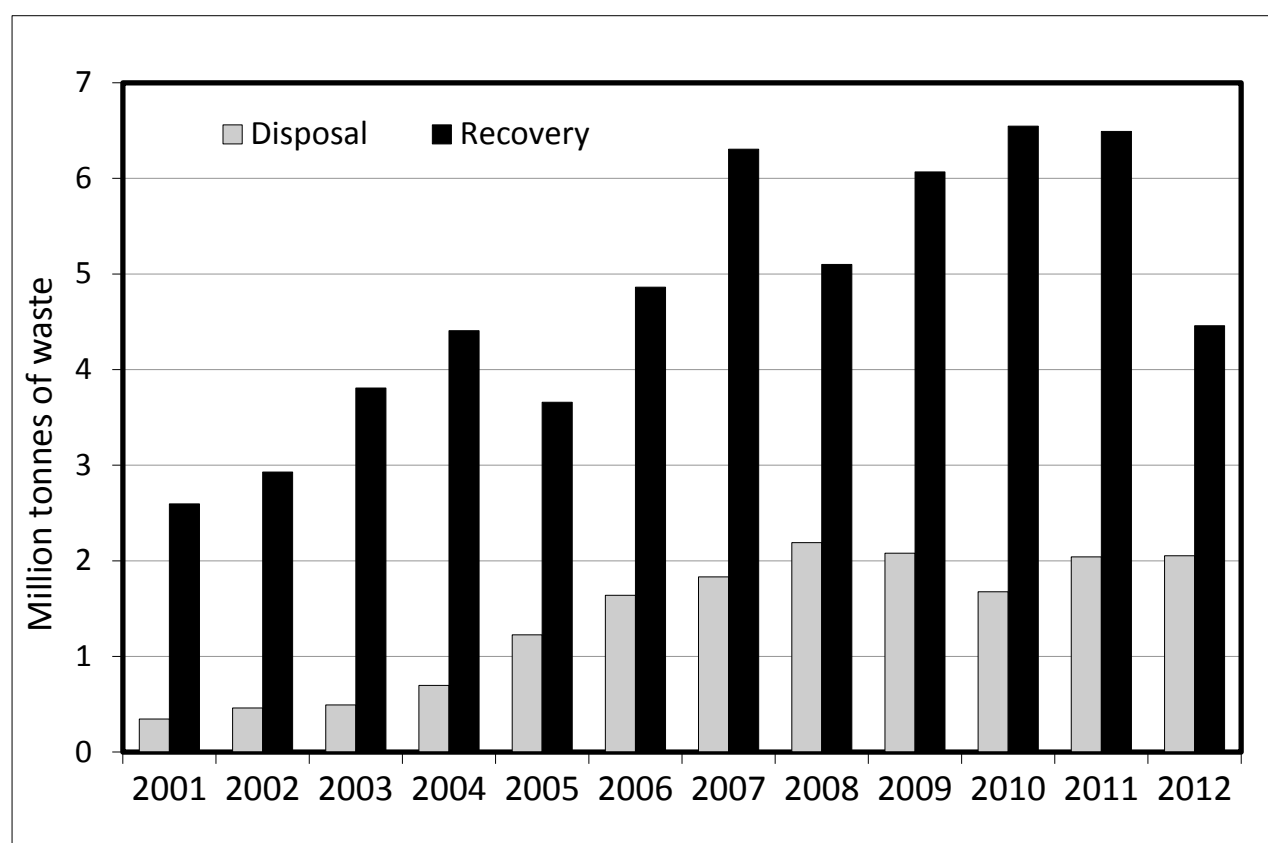


Table 35: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into EU-15 Member States, in tonnes

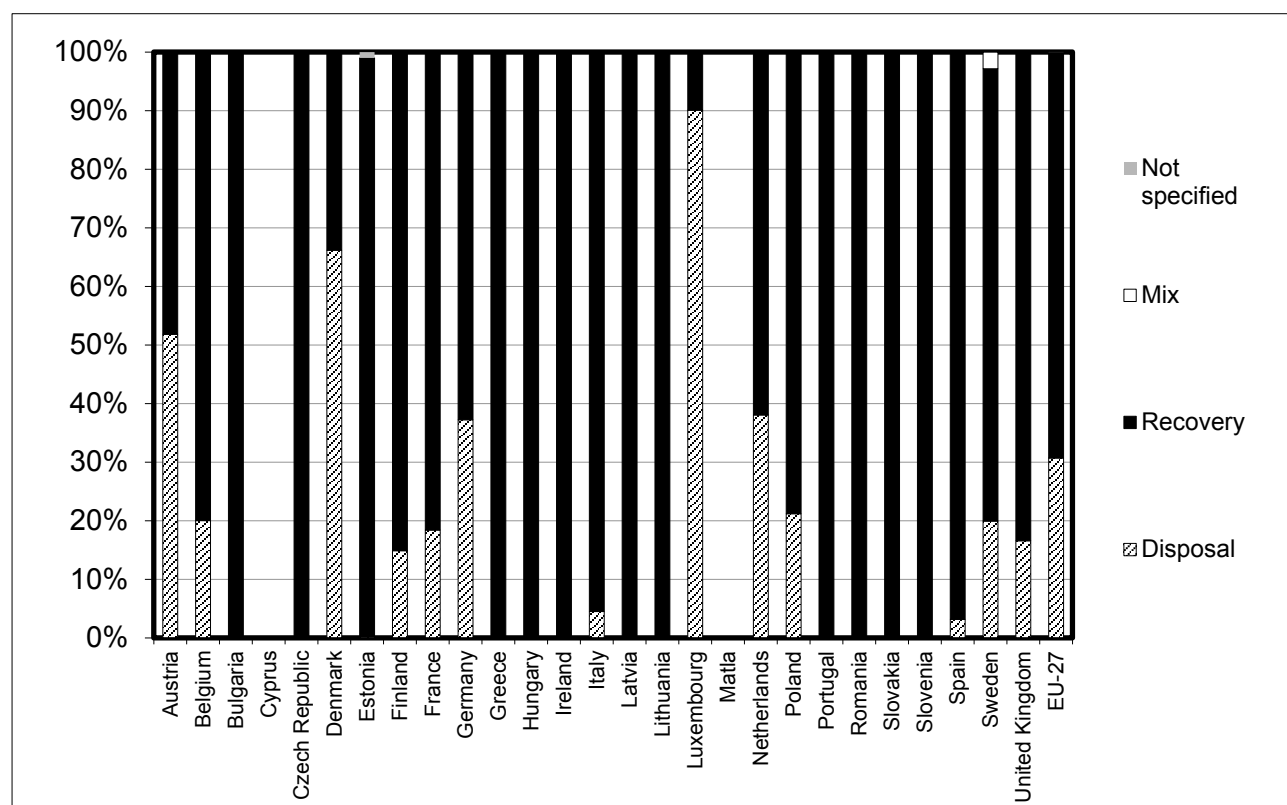
Year	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Not specified	EU 15 Total
2001	344,529	2,596,085	3,949	2,020	2,946,583
2002	460,351	2,928,709	277	10,644	3,399,981
2003	491,730	3,806,925	156	3,362	4,302,173
2004	696,277	4,406,406	621	0	5,103,304
2005	1,225,424	3,658,058	21	1,171	4,884,674
2006	1,639,625	4,862,881	379	41,142	6,544,027
2007	1,831,736	6,304,794	114	1,523	8,138,167
2008	2,190,415	5,099,387	907	0	7,290,709
2009	2,080,522	6,067,167	22	0	8,147,711
2010	1,675,951	6,546,999	472	229	8,223,650
2011	2,040,441	6,491,780	6,105	100	8,538,426
2012	2,052,876	4,458,625	7,562	0	6,519,062

Table 36: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States in 2012, in tonnes

Country reporting	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Not specified	Total
Austria	59,565	55,378	0	0	114,943
Belgium	116,477	465,372	0	0	581,849
Bulgaria	0	30,039	0	0	30,039
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	23,243	0	0	23,243
Denmark	173,380	88,712	0	0	262,092
Estonia	38	17,742	0	177	17,957
Finland	3,132	17,898	0	0	21,030
France	132,266	586,748	0	0	719,014
Germany	1,145,461	1,931,983	0	0	3,077,444
Greece	0	6,139	0	0	6,139
Hungary	0	8,240	0	0	8,240
Ireland	0*	6,333*	0*	0*	6,333*
Italy	16,916	358,433	0	0	375,349
Latvia	0	6,238	0	0	6,238
Lithuania	0*	7,266*	0*	0*	7,266*
Luxembourg	1,361*	150*	0*	0*	1,511*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	331,145	539,193	0	0	870,338
Poland	17,683	65,780	0	0	83,463
Portugal	0	943	0	0	943
Romania	0	6,658	0	0	6,658
Slovakia	0	10,765	0	0	10,765
Slovenia	0	33,762	0	0	33,762
Spain	3,676*	112,880*	41*	0*	116,597*
Sweden	52,791	204,348	7,521	0	264,659
United Kingdom	16,707	84,115	0	0	100,822
EU-27	2,070,596	4,668,359	7,562	177	6,746,695

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 39: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States in 2012, in %

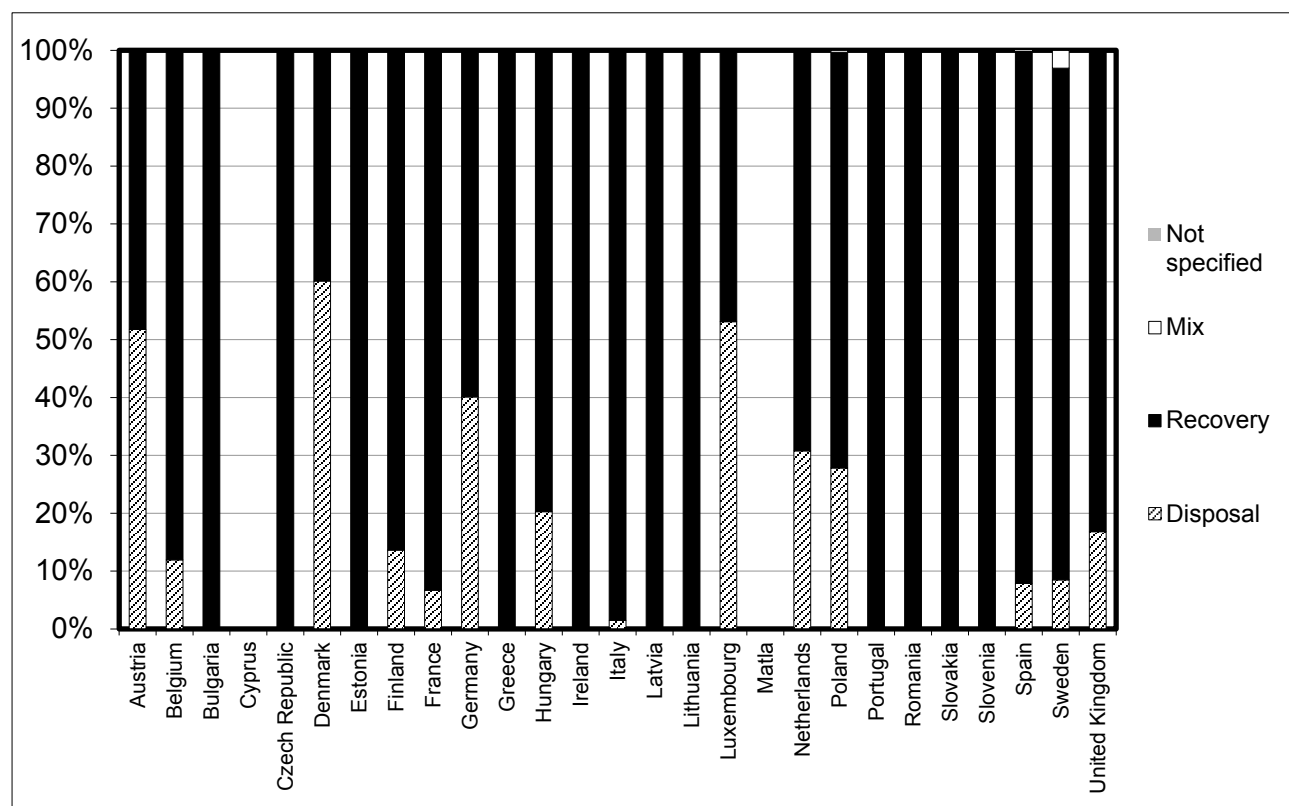


Note: Cyprus and Malta reported a value of zero for shipment of hazardous waste and other notified waste into its borders.

Table 37: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States in 2011, in tonnes

Country reporting	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Not specified	Total
Austria	52,769	49,128	0	0	101,896
Belgium	64,339	474,402	0	0	538,741
Bulgaria	0	10,128	0	0	10,128
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	21,741	0	0	21,741
Denmark	112,776	74,768	0	0	187,544
Estonia	0	18,844	0	0	18,844
Finland	4,257	26,947	0	0	31,204
France	142,451	1,988,915	0	0	2,131,365
Germany	1,388,004	2,073,728	0	0	3,461,732
Greece	0	9,716	0	0	9,716
Hungary	82	323	0	0	405
Ireland	0	2,686	0	0	2,686
Italy	11,621	774,231	0	0	785,852
Latvia	0	3,910	0	0	3,910
Lithuania	0	12,395	0	0	12,395
Luxembourg	171	151	0	0	322
Malta	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	202,709	455,795	0	0	658,504
Poland	21,311	55,057	249	0	76,617
Portugal	3	2,581	0	0	2,584
Romania	0	6,829	0	0	6,829
Slovakia	0	355	0	0	355
Slovenia	0	36,787	0	0	36,787
Spain	24,137	282,594	0	100	306,831
Sweden	16,788	175,090	6,105	0	197,983
United Kingdom	20,418	101,047	0	0	121,464
EU-27	2,061,834	6,658,149	6,354	100	8,726,437

Figure 40: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States in 2011, in %

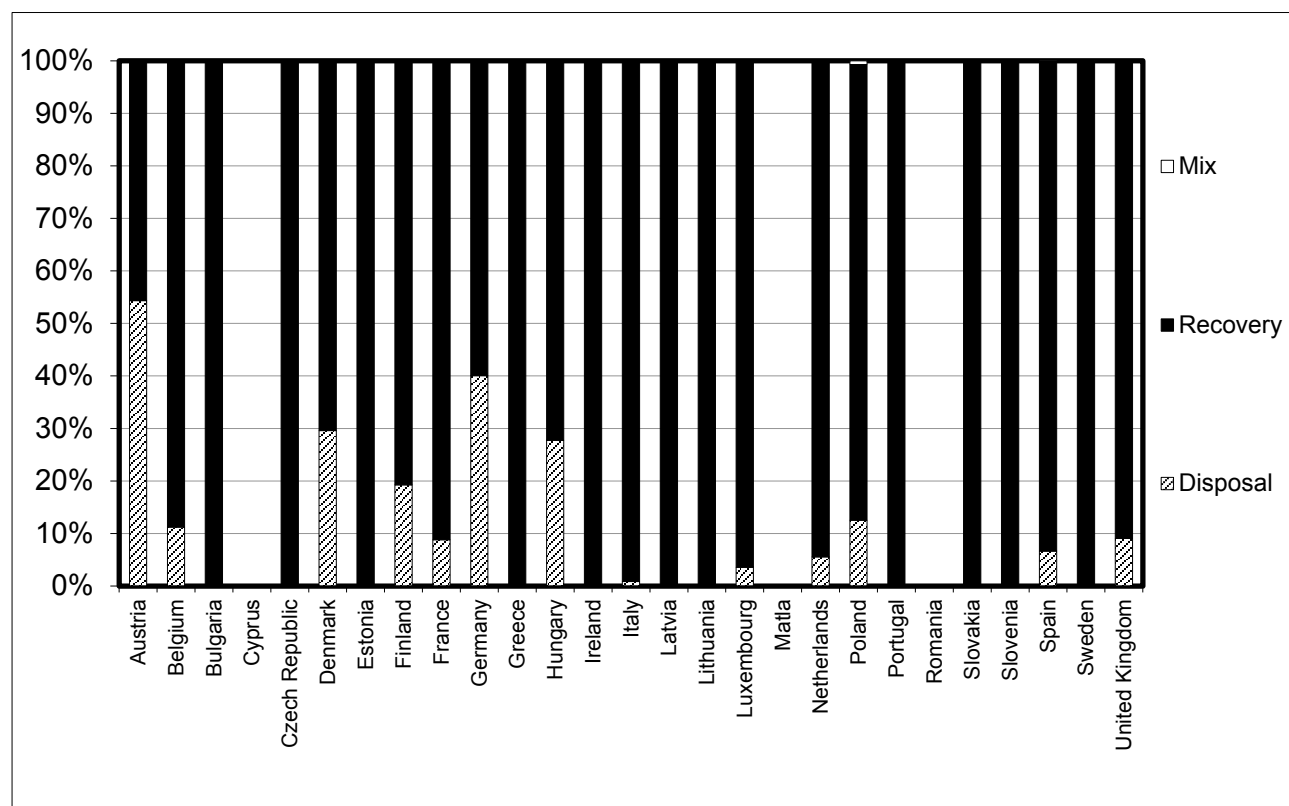


Note: Cyprus and Malta reported a value of zero for shipment of hazardous waste and other notified waste into its borders.

Table 38: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States in 2010, in tonnes

Country reporting	Disposal	Recovery	Mix	Total
Austria	63,118	53,069	0	116,187
Belgium	79,104	625,434	0	704,538
Bulgaria	0	23,800	0	23,800
Cyprus	0		0	0
Czech Republic	0	21,312	0	21,312
Denmark	43,348	103,180	0	146,528
Estonia	0	16,247	0	16,247
Finland	3,538	14,817	0	18,355
France	181,685	1,879,162	0	2,060,847
Germany	1,246,899	1,866,804	0	3,113,703
Greece	0	11,566	0	11,566
Hungary	158	412	0	570
Ireland	0	3,269	0	3,269
Italy	4,747	555,642	0	560,389
Latvia	0	3,429	0	3,429
Lithuania	0	7,753	0	7,753
Luxembourg	76	2,053	0	2,129
Malta	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	24,447	415,783	0	440,230
Poland	5,516	38,243	312	44,071
Portugal	0	464	0	464
Romania	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	1,285	0	1,285
Slovenia	0	34,148	0	34,148
Spain	13,461	188,816	240	202,517
Sweden	949	679,966	232	681,147
United Kingdom	14,641	147,139	0	161,780
EU-27	1,681,687	6,693,793	784	8,376,264

Figure 41: Treatment of Hazardous Waste Shipped into Member States in 2010, in %



Note: Cyprus, Malta and Romania reported a value of zero for shipment of hazardous waste and other notified waste into its borders.

Table 39: Shipment of all Notified Waste into EU Member States from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD countries, in 1,000 tonnes

To	Year	From					
		EU-15	EU-N12	EFTA	OECD (non-EFTA)	Non-OECD	Total
EU-N12	2001	45	14	0	0	10	69
	2002	2	12	0	0	11	25
	2003	4	14	0	0	13	31
	2004	5	18	0	0	17	40
	2005	25	17	0	0	19	62
	2006	94	55	1	0	71	221
	2007	33	31	0	3	22	90
	2008	37	41	1	0	17	96
	2009	57	54	1	0	20	133
	2010	84	61	2	0	26	172
	2011	391	248	4	0	36	679
	2012	514	144	1	0	33	692
EU-15	2001	6,475	66	675	31	27	7,273
	2002	7,360	38	669	12	45	8,124
	2003	8,494	53	1,052	129	67	9,796
	2004	10,079	80	680	77	73	10,989
	2005	9,127	55	1,089	14	70	10,354
	2006	10,398	55	1,633	27	48	12,161
	2007	11,689	136	1,384	50	74	13,334
	2008	10,387	122	1,596	77	221	12,404
	2009	11,928	112	1,791	40	186	14,057
	2010	11,201	136	2,119	53	264	13,773
	2011	12,350	164	2,562	112	175	15,363
	2012	12,486	197	3,128	65	245	16,122
EU-27	2001	6,520	79	675	31	37	7,342
	2002	7,362	51	669	12	56	8,149
	2003	8,498	67	1,052	129	80	9,827
	2004	10,084	99	680	77	91	11,030
	2005	9,152	73	1,089	14	89	10,416
	2006	10,492	110	1,634	27	119	12,382
	2007	11,722	168	1,384	53	96	13,424
	2008	10,423	163	1,598	77	239	12,500
	2009	11,985	166	1,792	40	207	14,190
	2010	11,285	196	2,121	53	289	13,945
	2011	12,741	412	2,565	112	211	16,042
	2012	13,000	341	3,130	65	279	16,814

Figure 42: Shipment of all Notified Waste into EU-12 from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

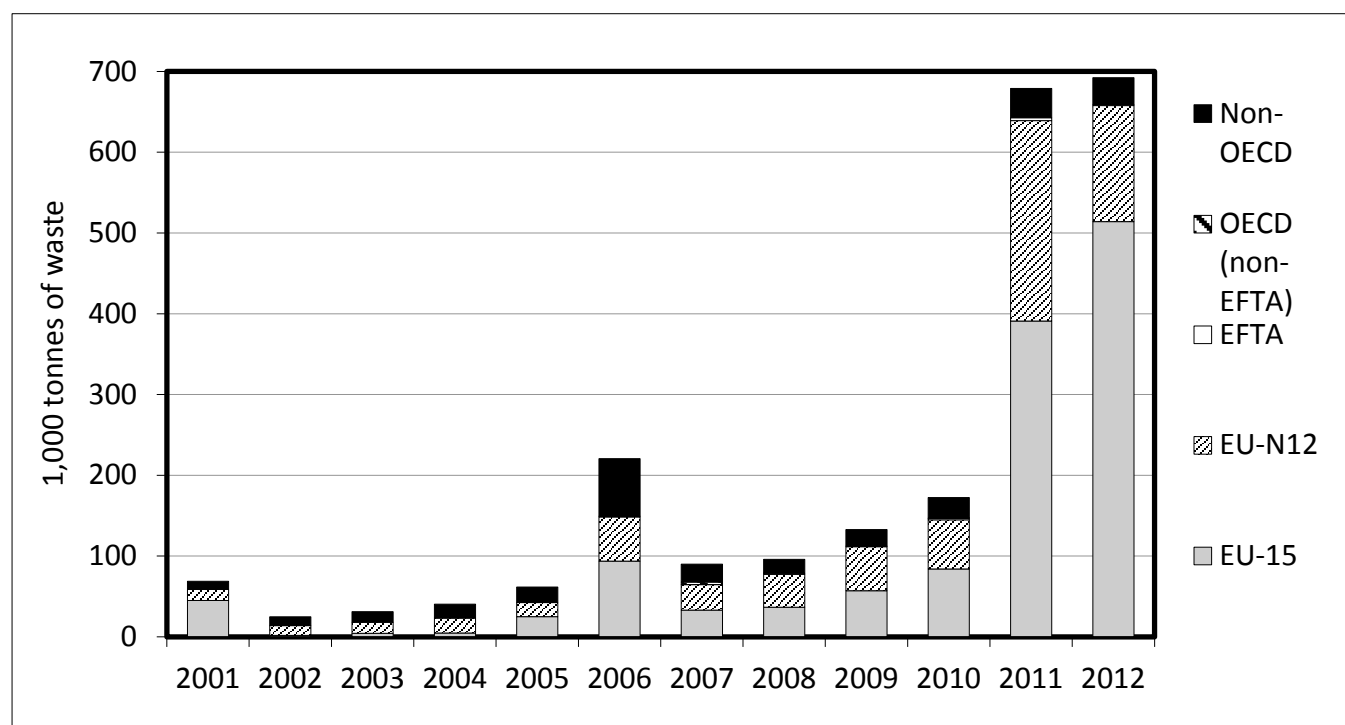


Figure 43: Shipment of all Notified Waste into EU-15 from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

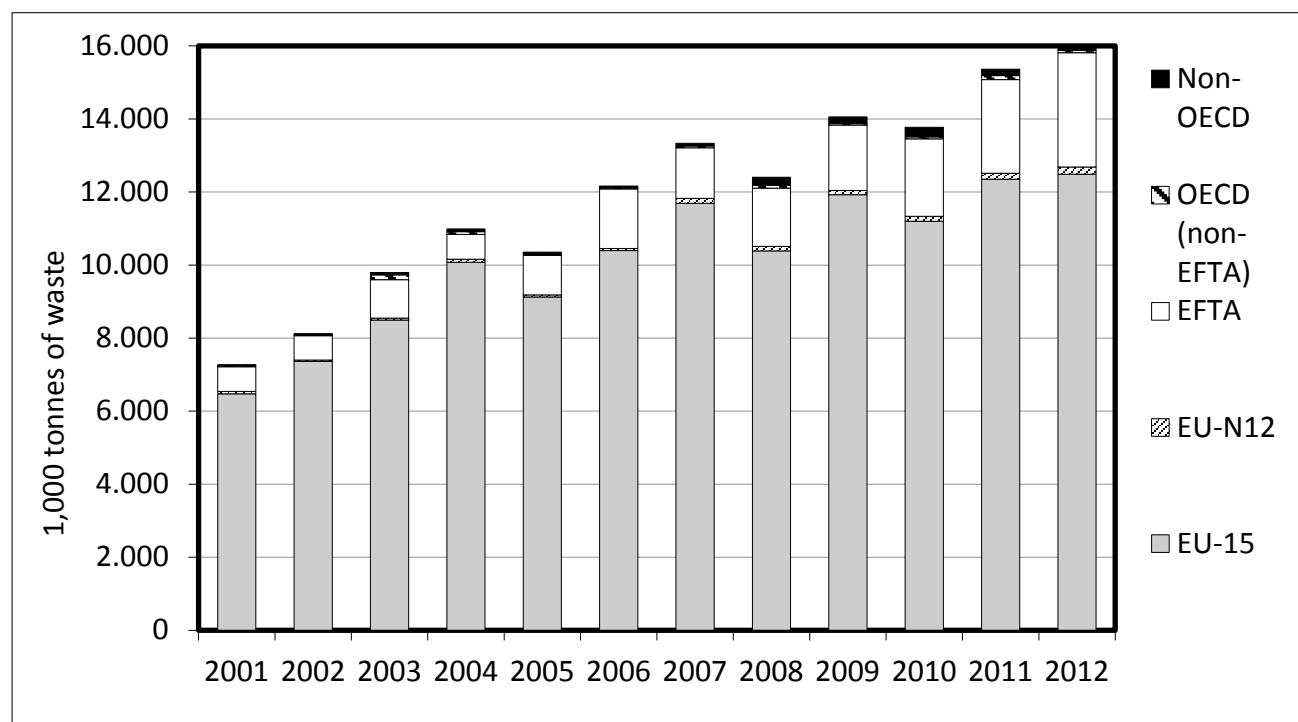


Figure 44: Shipment of all Notified Waste into EU-27 from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

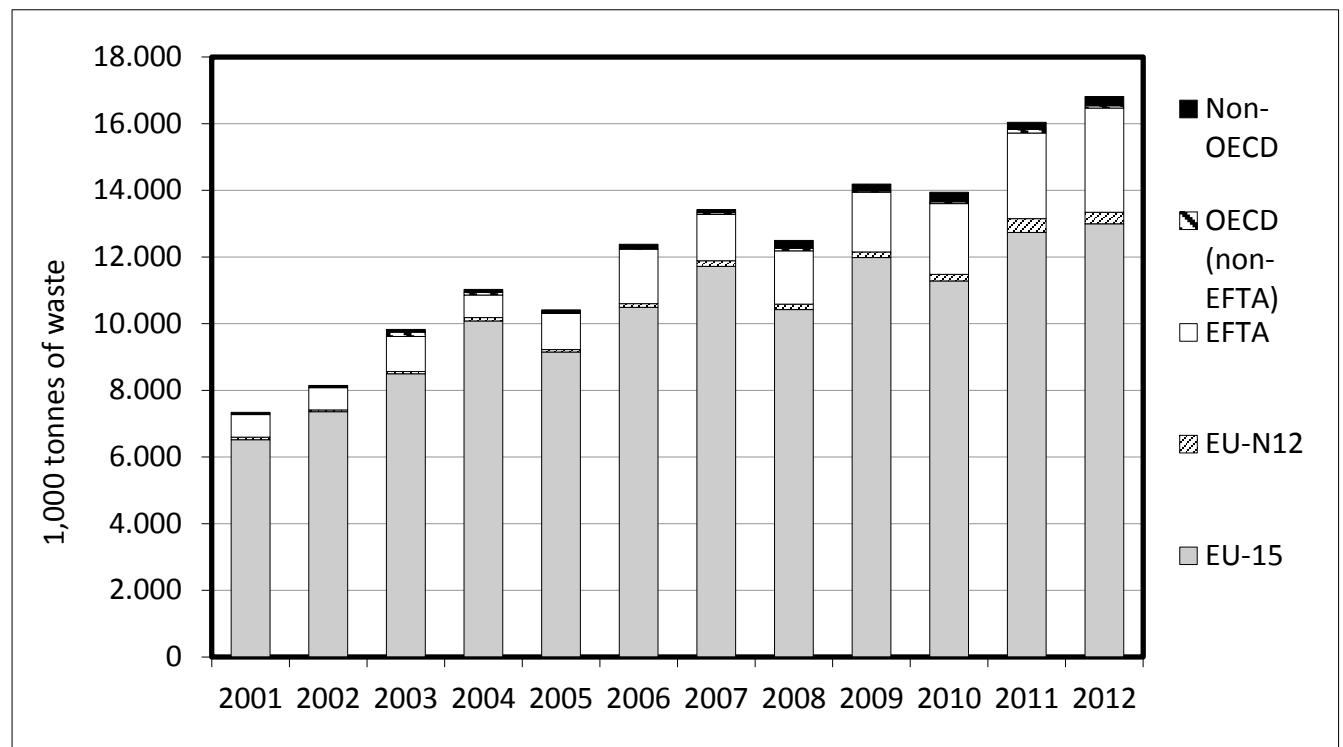


Table 40: Shipment of Hazardous Waste into EU Member States from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

To	Year	From					
		EU-15	EU-N12	EFTA	OECD (non-EFTA)	Non-OECD	Total
EU-N12	2001	1	14	0	0	10	24
	2002	1	12	0	0	11	24
	2003	4	14	0	0	13	31
	2004	5	18	0	0	17	40
	2005	8	17	0	0	19	44
	2006	94	55	1	0	71	221
	2007	33	31	0	3	22	90
	2008	37	41	1	0	17	96
	2009	55	54	1	0	20	131
	2010	64	61	2	0	25	153
	2011	85	64	4	0	35	188
	2012	108	86	1	0	32	228
EU-15	2001	2,660	55	173	29	23	2,940
	2002	3,014	28	221	10	38	3,311
	2003	3,561	41	511	128	25	4,266
	2004	4,583	48	368	73	29	5,100
	2005	4,305	48	494	12	22	4,882
	2006	5,787	46	648	23	40	6,544
	2007	7,282	110	652	48	46	8,138
	2008	6,234	94	709	76	178	7,291
	2009	6,950	92	909	39	157	8,148
	2010	6,473	114	1,436	53	147	8,223
	2011	6,738	124	1,494	97	82	8,536
	2012	5,478	114	687	50	185	6,512
EU-27	2001	2,661	68	173	29	33	2,965
	2002	3,015	40	221	10	49	3,335
	2003	3,565	55	511	128	38	4,297
	2004	4,588	66	368	73	46	5,141
	2005	4,312	65	494	12	41	4,926
	2006	5,881	101	649	23	111	6,764
	2007	7,315	141	652	51	68	8,228
	2008	6,271	135	710	76	195	7,386
	2009	7,005	147	910	39	178	8,279
	2010	6,537	175	1,438	53	172	8,376
	2011	6,823	188	1,498	97	118	8,724
	2012	5,586	200	688	50	217	6,740

Figure 45: Shipment of Hazardous Waste into EU-12 from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

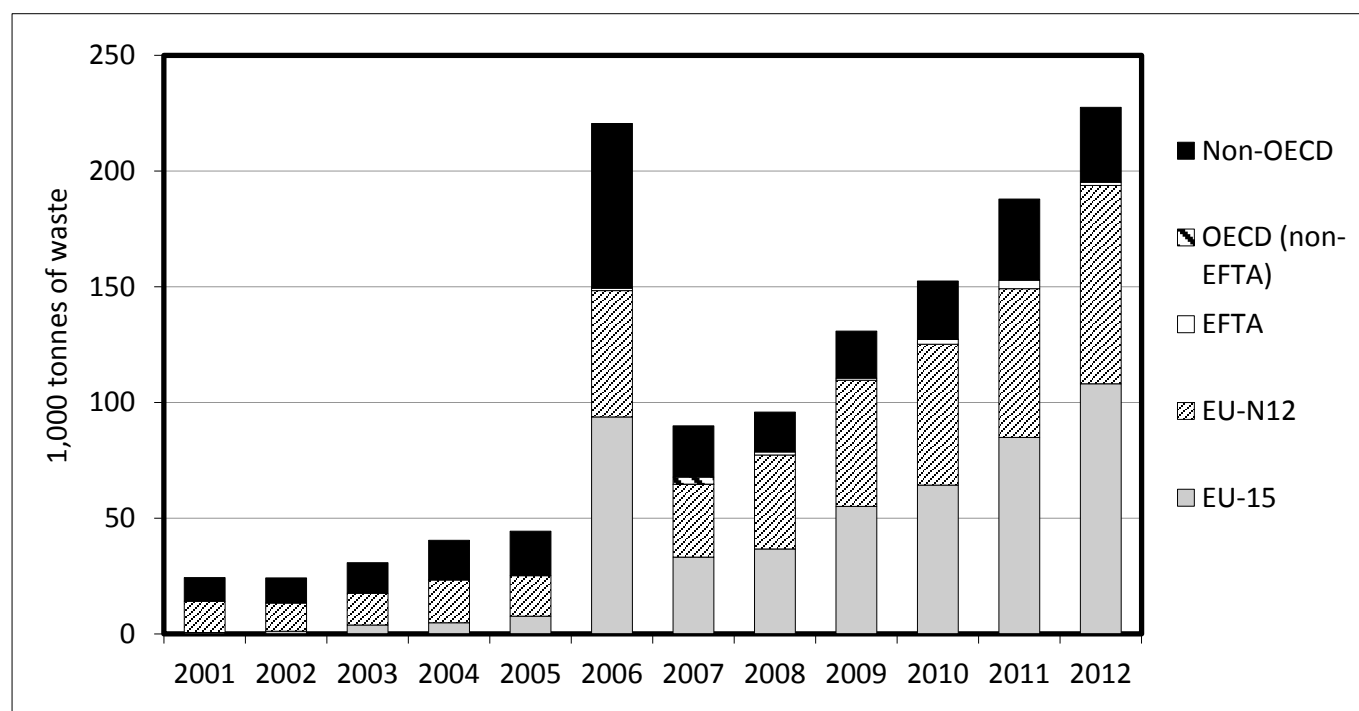


Figure 46: Shipment of Hazardous Waste into EU-15 from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

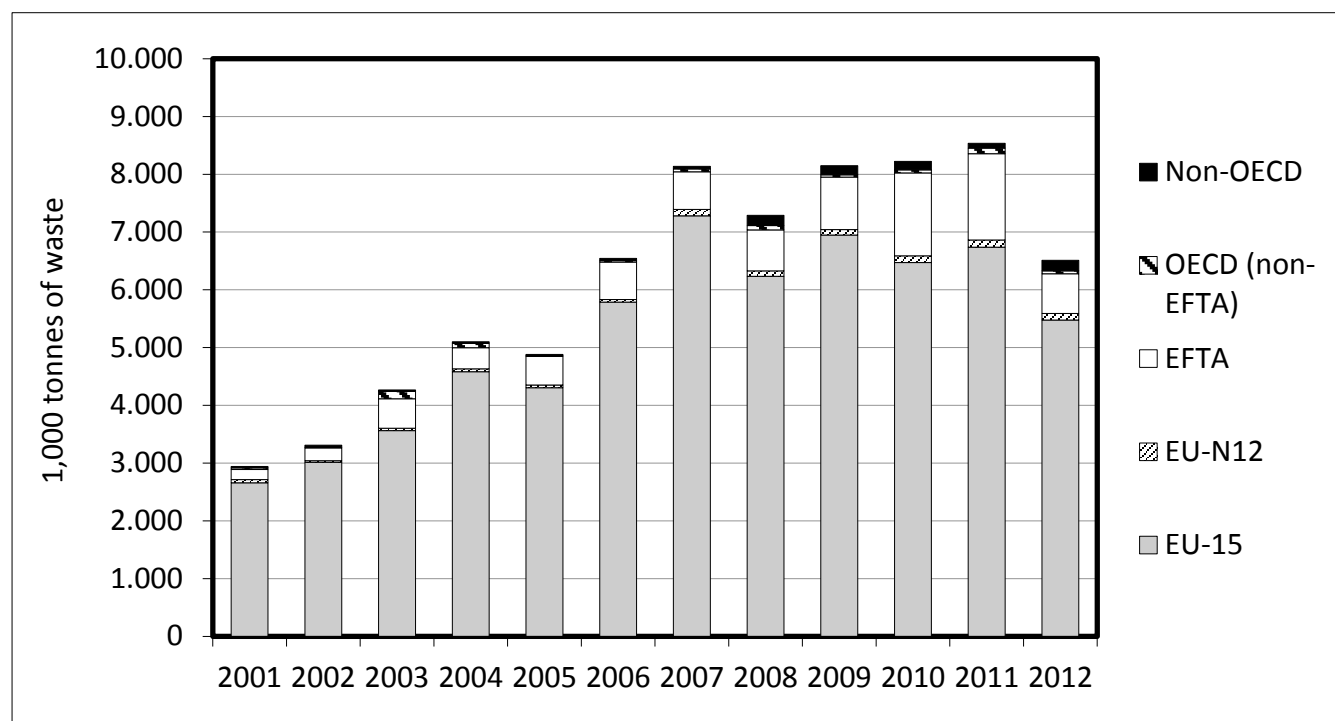
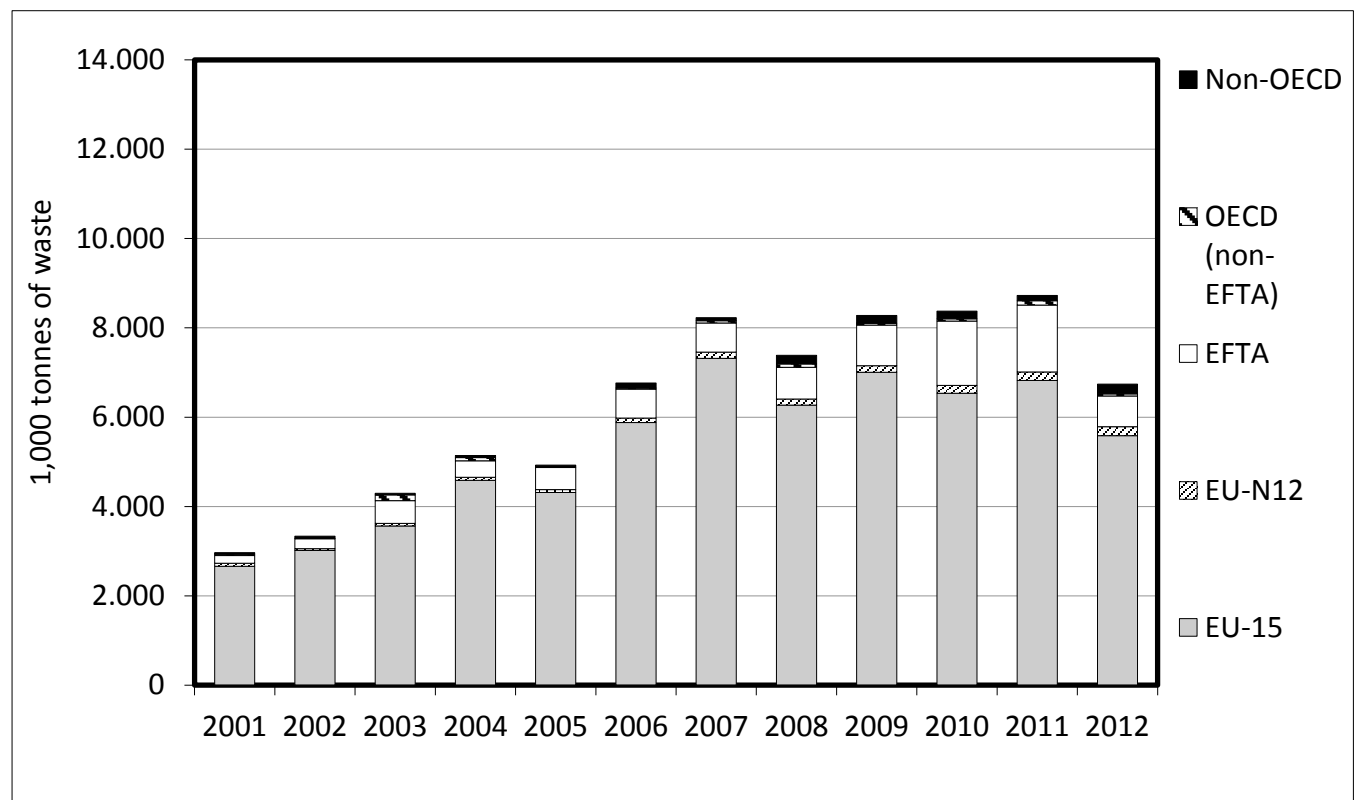


Figure 47: Shipment of Hazardous Waste into EU-27 from EU, EFTA, OECD and Non-OECD Countries, in 1,000 tonnes



2.4 Import and Export of Notified Waste from and to Countries outside the EU

Table 41: Top Treatment (Recovery) of all Notified Waste Exported by EU Member States (2001 to 2012), in 1,000 tonnes

Recovery code corrected	Waste management	2001	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
R1	Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy	792	1,314	1,721	1,945	2,088	2,182	2,691	3,144	3,945
R4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds	1,378	1,424	1,417	1,690	1,369	1,370	1,696	3,125	2,086
R5	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials	576	1,074	1,803	1,911	1,877	1,349	1,647	2,195	2,184
R3	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents	1,335	1,416	1,510	1,457	1,199	944	1,222	1,181	1,253
R12	Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11	33	123	224	284	782	620	579	869	789
Mix	Mix of 2 or more R and D codes	234	463	256	380	279	562	874	644	568
R10	Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement	6	149	100	89	420	1,680	196	63	52
R13	Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Section B	387	771	211	249	104	155	64	96	46
R9	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	124	91	255	256	238	197	223	239	234
R2	Solvent reclamation/regeneration	51	55	91	80	90	78	69	67	66
R11	Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10	50	38	33	58	22	9	132	54	83
R6	Regeneration of acids or bases	112	79	59	43	29	22	25	20	11
R7	Recovery of components used for pollution abatement	11	22	21	44	31	32	88	22	23
R8	Recovery of components from catalysts	10	8	16	14	14	9	16	15	17
Not specified	No R or D code reported by the Member State	13	1	0	57	15	0	3	0	1
Total		5,112	7,027	7,716	8,557	8,558	9,210	9,525	11,735	11,358

Table 42: Top Treatment (Disposal) of all Notified Waste Exported by EU Member States (2001 to 2012), in 1,000 tonnes

Disposal code corrected	Waste management	2001	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Not specified	No R or D code reported by the Member State	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mix	Mix of 2 or more R and D codes	17	72	44	2	11	5	257	240	94
D9	Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Section A, (e.g., evaporation, drying, calcination, neutralization, precipitation, etc.)	214	245	414	283	234	160	180	179	158
D8	Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Section A	36	57	76	130	175	26	15	83	93
D6	Release into a water body except seas/oceans	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
D5	0	5	120	24	76	146	79	181	185	158
D4	Surface impoundment, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
D3	Deep injection, (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes of naturally occurring repositories, etc.)	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
D2	Land treatment, (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D15	Storage pending any of the operations in Section A	8	4	2	1	3	0	1	31	7
D14	Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in Section A	0	0	9	19	12	1	3	5	3
D13	Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations in Section A	26	55	35	22	39	5	4	6	10
D12	Permanent storage (e.g., emplacement of containers in a mine, etc.)	69	60	70	70	48	51	71	24	26
D11	Incineration at sea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D10	Incineration on land	538	684	938	993	1,263	1,548	1,498	1,480	1,438
D1	Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.)	172	155	588	626	901	750	471	572	919
Total		1,089	1,467	2,202	2,223	2,835	2,626	2,681	2,806	2,904

Figure 48: Top Treatment of all Notified Waste Exported by EU Member States (2001 to 2012)

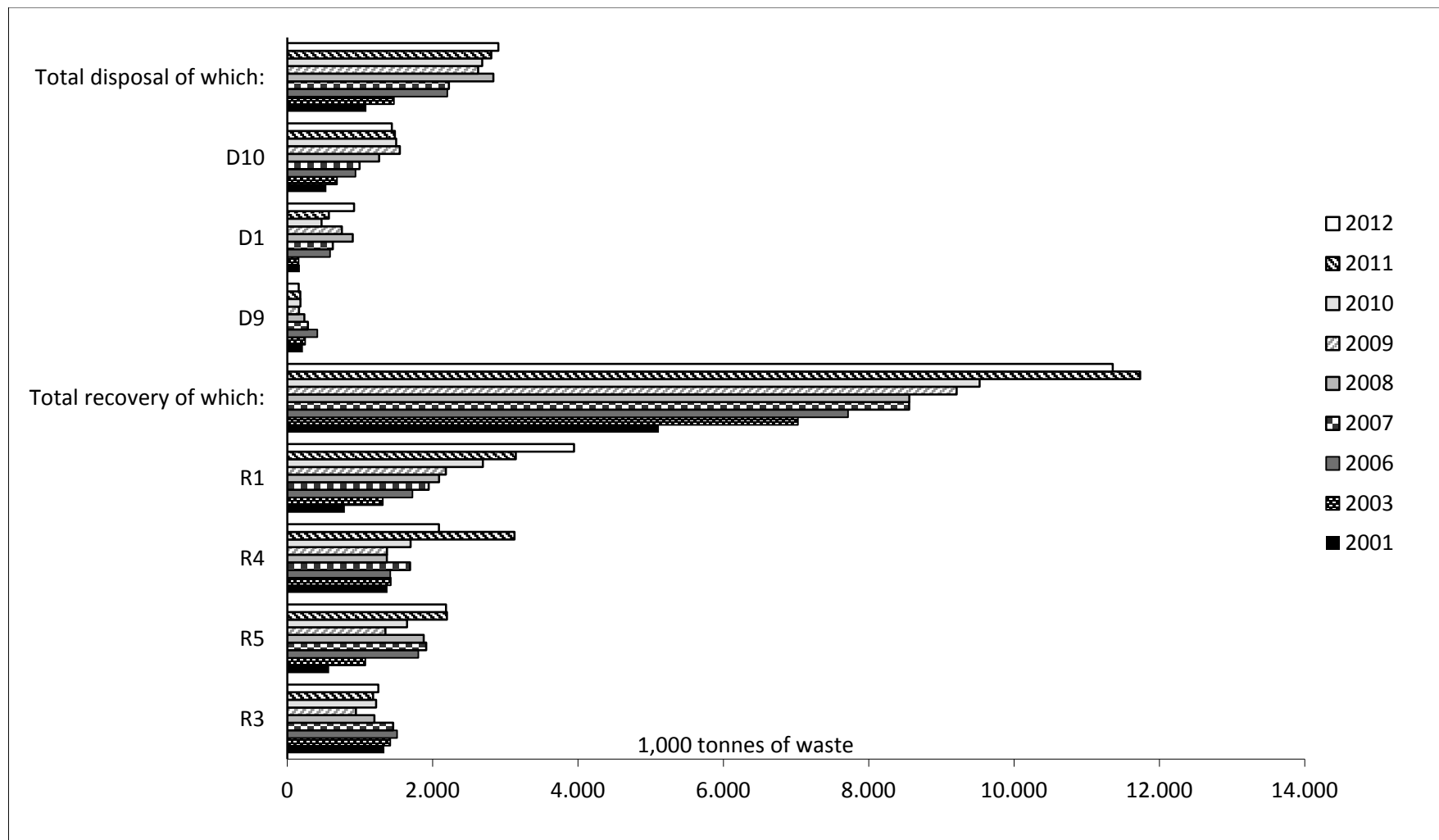


Table 43: Import and Export of Hazardous Waste from and to Countries outside the European Union, in tonnes

		Country group	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Export from EU	Disposal	EFTA	100,787	60,033	16,581	30,520	35,060	97,507	99,902	236,035	176,465	99,479
		Non-OECD	0	6,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		OECD (non-EFTA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub-total, Disposal	100,787	66,043	16,581	30,520	35,060	97,507	99,902	236,035	176,465	99,479
	Recovery	EFTA	70,369	32,159	36,283	50,935	93,057	76,636	88,937	106,646	70,960	133,027
		Non-OECD	1,098	54,357	91,213	127,192	97,756	44,904	53,240	0	0	0
		OECD (non-EFTA)	12,476	45,227	5,593	6,161	6,273	16,871	7,753	4,123	44,892	28,771
		Sub-total, Recovery	83,943	131,743	133,089	184,288	197,086	138,411	149,930	110,769	115,852	161,798
	Total, Recovery + Disposal		184,730	197,786	149,670	214,808	232,146	235,918	249,832	346,804	292,317	261,276
Import into EU	Disposal	EFTA	46,721	58,863	242,560	358,400	275,487	144,274	156,541	87,061	201,626	279,753
		Non-OECD	4,273	5,891	6,123	4,252	17,385	139,319	128,723	105,072	60,048	54,966
		OECD (non-EFTA)	1,824	8,771	3,906	1,441	4,297	7,732	9,779	5,354	7,739	10,360
		Sub-total, Disposal	52,818	73,525	252,589	364,093	297,169	291,325	295,043	197,487	269,413	345,079
	Recovery	EFTA	126,469	451,790	251,926	290,821	376,260	566,119	753,630	1,350,997	1,290,493	405,714
		Non-OECD	18,475	21,648	22,038	52,496	35,591	37,971	33,341	48,806	37,229	157,567
		OECD (non-EFTA)	27,577	118,843	8,570	21,293	46,582	67,822	29,473	47,055	89,767	69,162
		Sub-total, Recovery	172,521	592,281	282,534	364,610	458,433	671,912	816,444	1,446,859	1,417,490	632,443
	Total, Recovery + Disposal		225,339	665,806	535,123	728,703	755,602	963,237	1,111,487	1,644,346	1,686,902	977,522

The Netherlands has noted in its reply to the Implementation Questionnaire on the Basel Convention that they have issued "other hazardous waste" for all waste which could not be classified otherwise, i.e. by using one of the Basel Convention's Y-code (Y1 to Y47). However, hazardous waste (as defined by the European Waste List) has not been transported out of the EU to non-OECD countries. This illustrates a classification problem encountered by many Member States. Within the EU the waste is predominately classified according to the European Waste List. As there is no unique relation between the EWL-codes and the Basel-codes, Member States have to find solutions for waste that cannot be classified by one of the Y-codes in the Basel Convention.

Italy has reported waste as hazardous for incineration although it has been classified as OECD-code B3140 for 2009 (tyres), which are normally regarded as non-hazardous waste.

Slovenia has reported the waste as hazardous for incineration in 2009 although it has been classified as OECD-code B1010, B3020, B3140, which is normally regarded as non-hazardous waste.

Figure 49: Import and Export of Hazardous Waste from and to Countries outside the European Union, in tonnes

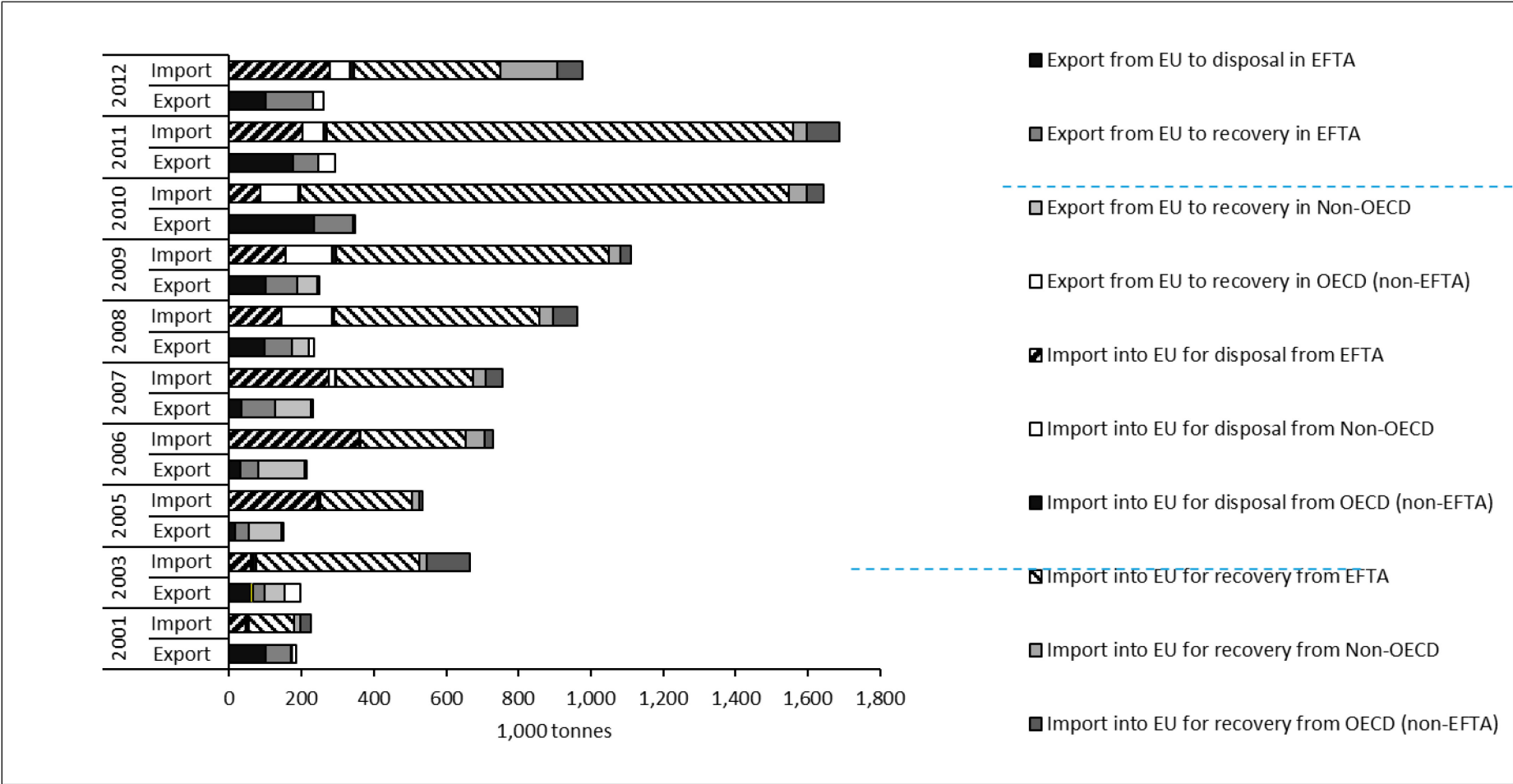


Table 44: Import and Export of all Notified Waste from and to Countries outside the European Union, in tonnes

		Country group	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Export from EU	Disposal	Non-OECD	0	6,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		EFTA	263,257	311,133	395,068	419,599	309,675	300,935	287,071	512,111	450,728	333,502
		OECD (non-EFTA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub-total, Disposal	263,257	317,143	395,068	419,599	309,675	300,935	287,071	512,111	450,728	333,502
	Recovery	Non-OECD	35,838	95,709	178,286	147,827	198,774	184,463	204,862	215,281	1,257,122	299,847
		EFTA	106,334	46,501	84,594	253,410	294,161	267,840	250,068	282,504	288,817	328,803
		OECD (non-EFTA)	17,362	45,606	5,857	6,302	6,397	16,899	8,006	4,371	49,326	34,204
		Sub-total, Recovery	159,534	187,816	268,737	407,539	499,332	469,202	462,936	502,156	1,595,265	662,853
	Total, Recovery + Disposal		422,791	504,959	663,805	827,138	809,007	770,137	750,007	1,014,267	2,045,993	996,355
Import into EU	Disposal	Non-OECD	4,336	46,955	48,608	13,699	33,143	166,040	151,218	184,293	107,378	65,899
		EFTA	90,605	85,453	259,763	380,436	327,480	183,113	184,577	117,734	244,602	340,465
		OECD (non-EFTA)	1,834	8,772	3,906	1,442	4,297	7,794	9,870	5,354	7,739	10,468
		Sub-total, Disposal	96,775	141,180	312,277	395,577	364,920	356,947	345,665	307,381	359,719	416,833
	Recovery	Non-OECD	32,872	33,142	40,213	102,546	63,238	72,465	55,285	105,052	103,978	212,523
		EFTA	584,206	966,723	828,987	1,253,257	1,056,977	1,414,572	1,603,781	2,002,335	2,315,035	2,780,594
		OECD (non-EFTA)	28,732	120,725	10,272	25,629	48,561	69,507	29,886	47,831	104,496	54,402
		Sub-total, Recovery	645,810	1,120,590	879,472	1,381,432	1,168,776	1,556,544	1,688,952	2,155,219	2,523,509	3,047,518
	Total, Recovery + Disposal		742,585	1,261,770	1,191,749	1,777,009	1,533,696	1,913,491	2,034,617	2,462,600	2,883,228	3,464,351

Figure 50: Import and Export of all Notified Waste from and to Countries outside the European Union, in tonnes

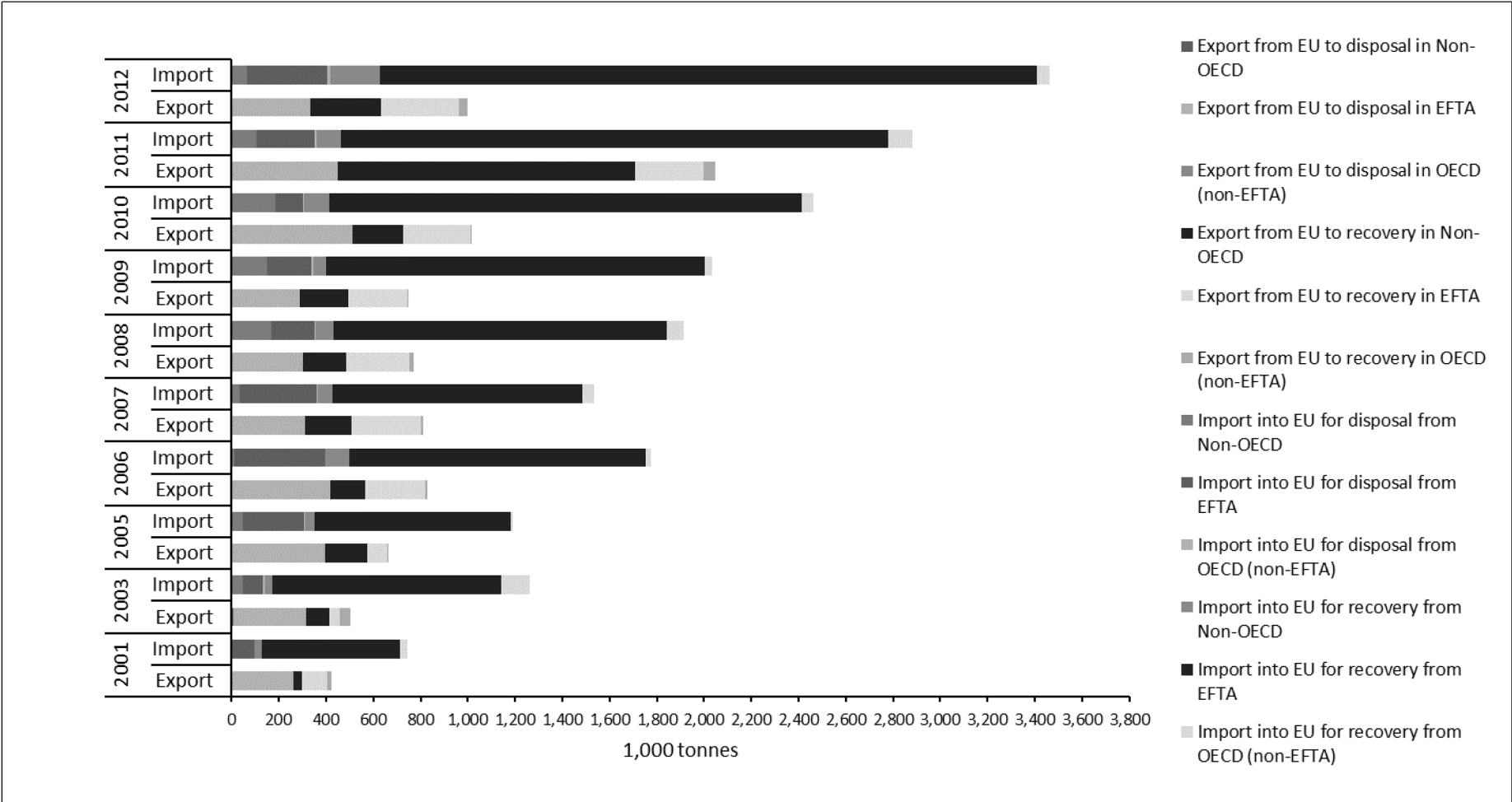


Table 45: Export of Hazardous Waste out of the European Union to Non-OECD Countries (all treatments), in tonnes

Country reporting	Export to non-OECD countries								
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	0	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	25	350	1,232	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	1,520	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	5,000	5,039	49,246	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	7,470	16,660	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	373	1,764	1,215	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	3,968	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	46,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	653	4,924	72,988	89,788	33,659	26	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	6,206	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,098	60,512	91,213	97,756	44,904	53,240	0	0	0

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

The Netherlands has submitted information that in their Basel reports they have issued "other hazardous waste" for all waste which could not be classified otherwise, i.e. by using one of the Basel Convention's Y-code (Y1 to Y47). However, hazardous waste (as defined by the European Waste List) has not been transported out of the EU to non-OECD countries. This illustrates a classification problem encountered by many Member States. Within the EU the waste is predominately classified according to the European Waste List. As there is no unique relation between the EWL-codes and the Basel-codes, Member States have to find solutions for waste that cannot be classified by one of the Y-codes in the Basel Convention.

Italy has reported the waste as hazardous for incineration although it has been classified as OECD-code B3140 for 2009 (tyres), which are normally regarded as non-hazardous waste.

Slovenia has reported the waste as hazardous for incineration in 2008 although it has been classified as OECD-code B1010, B3020, B3140, which is normally regarded as non-hazardous waste.

Table 46: Export of Hazardous Waste out of the European Union to EFTA Countries (all treatments), in tonnes

	Export to EFTA countries								
Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	16,111	2,689	8,905	30,059	16,543	5,577	4,663	3,099	2,599
Belgium	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2,281	72
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	103,457	50,988	2,482	6,411	34,456	17,113	6,914	8,008	43,589
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	740	877	5,969	3,700	0	136	5,647	4,235	4,317
France	5,463	15,194	11,732	11,478	8,634	49,454	84,415	10,029	3,744
Germany	6,375	5,701	7,499	17,195	17,452	12,868	10,661	13,415	10,778
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	30	0	38	0	0	0	0	0*
Italy	404	6,664	5,745	17,860	13,404	16,507	27,604	15,363	13,231
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	11,432	297	293	5,134	16,286	10,818	24	149	110
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	36	96	26	23	30	12,446	0*
Sweden	7,050	7,617	10,369	34,838	65,638	71,983	200,443	174,555	137,271
United Kingdom	20,102	2,456	122	1,304	1,704	4,360	2,280	3,922	3,889
Total	171,156	92,513	53,152	128,117	174,143	188,839	342,681	247,524	232,505

See Table 45 for notes.

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

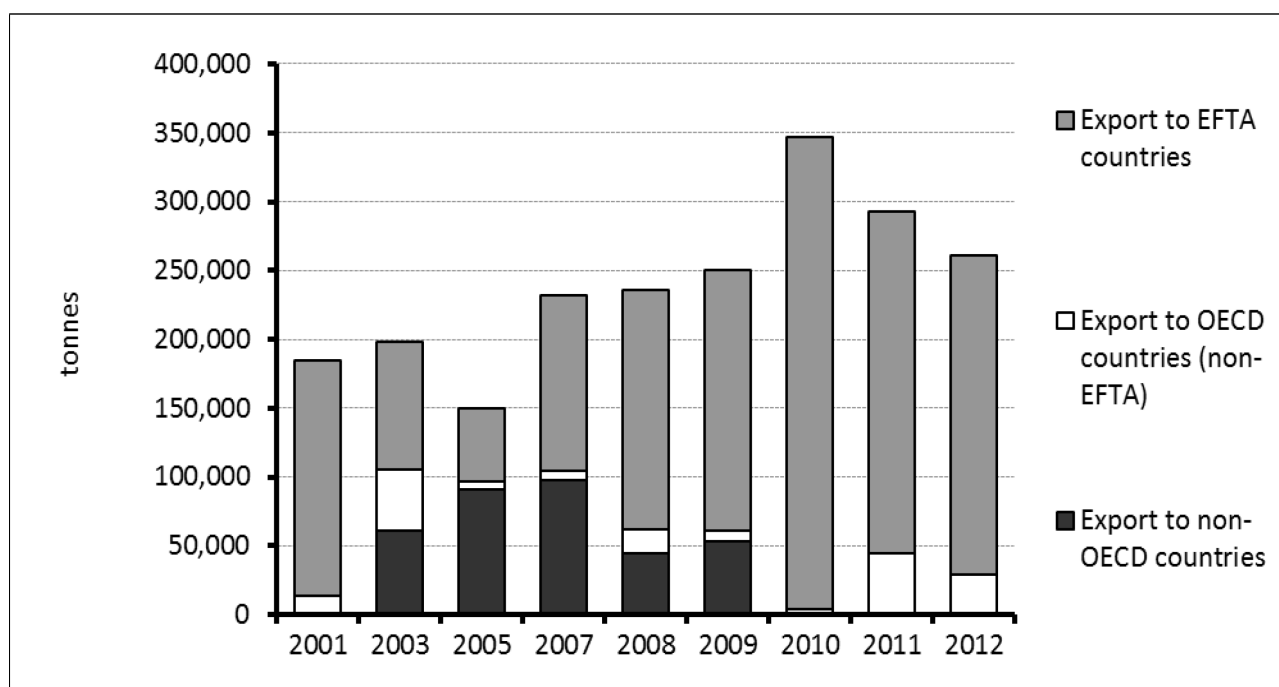
Table 47: Export of Hazardous Waste out of the European Union to OECD Countries (non-EFTA) (all treatments), in tonnes

Country reporting	Export to OECD countries (non-EFTA)								
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	3,713	30,594	0	0	194	219	39	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	2,399	2,373	2,758	2,732	1,961	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	79
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	33
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	341	490	0	0	0	0	0	112
France	0	1,008	191	231	95	97	122	29	0
Germany	981	1,826	1,504	1,322	2,909	2,599	3,045	2,759	6,234
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,200	1,200
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	144	0	4	219	16	25	115	73	0*
Italy	0	0	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	2,073	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	4,500	0	100	355	121	0	140	0	234*
Netherlands	346	323	85	271	8,873	0	142	136	8,165*
Poland	61	150	0	0	0	56	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	27	6,133	26	88	37	18	138	93	0*
Sweden	0	0	30	55	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	305	406	405	788	2,665	4,739	381	20,571	12,654
Total	12,476	45,227	5,593	6,303	16,871	7,753	4,123	44,892	28,771

See Table 45 for notes.

Bold figures* =The countries that have not reported on time. Therefore as export data for those Member States, import data from other Member States have been used.

Figure 51: Export of Hazardous Waste out of the European Union - All Treatments, in tonnes



See Table 45 for notes.

Table 48: Import of Hazardous Waste into the European Union from non-OECD Countries (All Treatments), in tonnes

	Import from non-OECD countries								
Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	0	195	54	283	1,279	805	3,523	2,381	1,833
Belgium	5,538	4,266	1,844	4,456	11,479	8,594	5,409	5,006	5,460
Bulgaria	0	0	0	6,200	3,400	6,000	8,000	1,057	3,908
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	100	2,245
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	153	7,465	1,061	5,938
Estonia	0	0	351	200	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	463	1,143	50	129	302	392	135	330	297
France	1,323	1,482	3,089	14,532	7,131	72,669	92,338	3,949	26,262
Germany	3,167	5,003	5,566	8,611	7,610	2,649	5,817	9,683	6,367
Greece	0	0	2,717	0	20	908	7,691	4,660	874
Hungary	0	0	1,800	0	350	0	72	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Italy	120	0	246	1,821	2,260	2,434	4,665	3,181	111,424
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	681	961	0	0	415	0*
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1,127	2,930	700	2,286	3,827	880	619	220	1,172
Poland	0	0	1,620	248	1,100	2,659	5,628	21,635	14,953
Portugal	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	154	1,123
Slovakia	0	0	105	1,640	778	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	138	5,586	6,184	5,675	5,027	4,712	4,813	5,635	4,535
Spain	8,866	4,759	603	980	125,450	53,613	703	25,263	0*
Sweden	43	0	54	93	365	535	289	294	186
United Kingdom	1,963	2,175	3,067	5,141	5,951	5,019	6,532	12,252	9,792
Total	22,748	27,539	28,161	52,976	177,290	162,064	153,955	97,277	212,887

Bold figures*

=The countries that have not reported on time for 2012.

Table 49: Import of Hazardous Waste into the European Union from EFTA Countries (All Treatments), in tonnes

Country reporting	Import from EFTA countries								
	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	293	821	707	5,752	3,455	3,392	2,902	3,389	3,087
Belgium	3,772	6,554	5,359	4,486	4,815	2,296	1,701	4,161	11,179
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	171
Denmark	34,466	36,773	26,510	48,081	57,261	40,937	83,163	102,542	26,123
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	120	243
Finland	2,716	2,370	3,310	1,679	9,335	13,973	3,990	15,213	4,136
France	5,609	297,957	262,480	233,866	211,152	200,305	389,229	527,731	35,908
Germany	61,866	122,600	115,905	140,165	150,675	180,919	190,740	250,962	264,552
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,994
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Italy	409	2,250	1,631	18,314	1,857	29,422	226,538	419,427	4,294
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	135	1,376	906	1,921	3,454	463*
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	851	183	26,743	9,887	56,898	74,528	30,688	67,278	168,560
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	973
Portugal	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	15,160	0	5,118	3,744	1,806	4,523	4,318	3,635	0*
Sweden	35,881	29,916	38,467	178,715	196,688	343,917	482,354	83,982	146,938
United Kingdom	11,882	11,229	8,256	6,946	15,075	15,058	20,580	16,197	19,106
Total	173,190	510,653	494,486	651,770	710,393	910,176	1,438,290	1,498,183	692,925

Bold figures*

=The countries that have not reported on time for 2012.

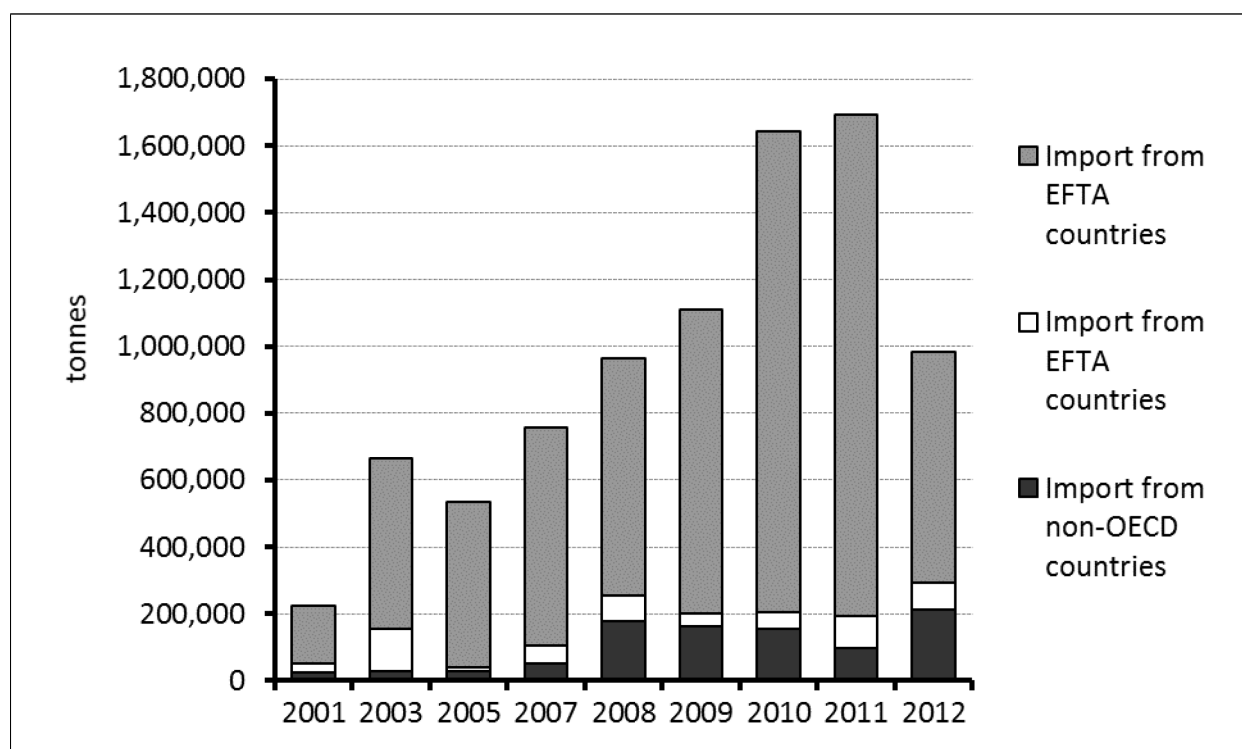
Table 50: Import of Hazardous Waste into the European Union from EFTA Countries (All Treatments), in tonnes

	Import from EFTA countries								
Country reporting	2001	2003	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	102	0	56	132	94	11	108	64	1,206
Belgium	1,691	11,414	53	17,373	18,687	12,223	15,244	11,160	12,171
Bulgaria	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,202	7,435
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	286	787	0	0	216	1,061	193	191	131
France	1,566	3,977	618	1,079	413	1,481	1,229	2,618	675
Germany	2,397	5,605	4,680	7,326	13,241	15,139	22,685	22,137	21,510
Greece	8,980	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Italy	6,750	1,643	1,905	3,308	0	0	0	0	5,731
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0*
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	2,975	1,433	27	3,087	1,290	458	0	173	332
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	3,715	1,918	4,410	15,094	41,597	8,879	12,869	25,372	0*
Sweden	91	92	124	35	16	0	89	511	250
United Kingdom	852	100,745	603	445	0	0	14	15,078	131
Total	29,405	127,614	12,476	50,879	75,554	39,252	52,638	97,506	79,521

Bold figures*

=The countries that have not reported on time for 2012.

Figure 52: Import of Hazardous Waste into the European Union - All Treatments, in tonnes



2.5 Differences between Reported Amounts of ‘Import’ and ‘Export’

Table 51: Difference between “Export” and “Import” of all Notified Waste between EU Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

	Year	Import	Export	Difference
EU-27	2001	6,606	5,884	-722
	2002	7,505	7,408	-97
	2003	8,725	8,010	-715
	2004	10,185	9,932	-254
	2005	9,237	8,244	-993
	2006	10,603	9,136	-1,467
	2007	11,890	9,995	-1,895
	2008	10,586	10,632	46
	2009	12,151	11,100	-1,052
	2010	11,481	11,204	-277
	2011	13,155	12,497	-658
	2012	13,348	13,278	-70

Table 52: Difference between Reported "Export" and "Import" of Hazardous Waste between EU Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

	Year	Import	Export	Difference
EU-27	2001	2,735	2,979	244
	2002	3,144	3,601	456
	2003	3,779	4,246	467
	2004	4,657	4,997	341
	2005	4,381	6,338	1,956
	2006	5,983	6,535	552
	2007	7,457	7,815	358
	2008	6,405	7,714	1,309
	2009	7,152	7,178	26
	2010	6,713	5,910	-803
	2011	7,013	5,833	-1,180
	2012	5,792	5,202	-590

Table 53: Difference between Reported "Export" and "Import" of all other Notified Wastes (i.e. excluding Hazardous Waste) between EU Countries, in 1,000 tonnes

	Year	Import	Export	Difference
EU-27	2001	3,870	2,905	-966
	2002	4,357	3,790	-567
	2003	4,945	3,759	-1,186
	2004	5,529	4,933	-595
	2005	4,846	1,895	-2,951
	2006	4,620	2,601	-2,019
	2007	4,433	2,180	-2,253
	2008	4,181	2,895	-1,286
	2009	5,000	3,893	-1,106
	2010	4,768	5,258	490
	2011	6,142	6,665	522
	2012	7,557	8,076	520

3.0 Section B: Summary of the Data Supplied by Member States on the Basis of the Basel Convention Questionnaire; 2010-2012

Section B of the report presents a summary of the qualitative data (Part I and II B of the Basel Convention Implementation Questionnaire) supplied by the Member States to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

The reporting period spans the years 2010-2012. For reporting purposes Member State replies to the Implementation Questionnaire have been consolidated, i.e. one reply is submitted per Member State for the three year period. Where replies change significantly between the reporting years they are provided separately. Where possible, Member State replies are grouped and/or shortened in length to prevent them from being replicated verbatim.

Since the Convention has been effective since 1992, Member States have introduced systems and measures that have been in place for several years. Therefore, for some questions, Member States' replies are very similar – and in some cases identical – to the replies given in the previous reporting period (2007-2009).

In these instances, rather than making reference to the replies provided to the 2007-2009 Implementation Report, the replies have also been included under the relevant headings in this report to produce a standalone document.

3.1 Questionnaire on ‘Transmission of Information’ (in accordance with Articles 13 & 16 of the Basel Convention)

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

Member State’s replies to this question are included in Section C.

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 2012) can be found in Section C.¹²

An up-to-date list of Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention can be found online.¹³

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

Member States have submitted information on Focal Points in their replies. An updated list of Focal Points can be online.¹⁴

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

According to Article 1(a) of the EU Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) ‘waste’ is defined as follows:

*‘Waste’ shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.*¹⁵

Member States indicated that they implemented the definition of waste given above. These cases have not been included below. In the cases where additional information on the national definition of waste is provided by Member States (for example information on national legislation), this is summarised below.

Some Member States referenced the EU Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)¹⁶ when providing national definitions of waste which has the same definition of waste as the EU Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). Other Member States reference the definition given in the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).¹⁷ The definitions of waste are the same between the two pieces of legislation.

¹² United Nations (1989) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal of 22 March 1989

¹³ <http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx>

¹⁴ <http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx>

¹⁵ Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste (OJ L 114/9 of 27.4.2006)

¹⁶ European Parliament, and European Council (2008) Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (Text with EEA relevance), *Official Journal of the European Union*

¹⁷ 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 of 12.7.2006)

Cyprus 2010 – 2012: 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 2010-2012: A definition is provided in the Act on Waste No. 185/2001, as amended. Waste means any movable thing in the categories set out in Annex 1 to the Act, which a person discards or intends or is required to discard.

Denmark 2010-2012: According to the Revised Waste Framework 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 ratified in the Danish Statutory Order of Waste no. 1415/2011 Section 2.

Estonia 2010-2012: Waste shall mean any movable property or registered ship, which the holder has discarded or intends or is required to discard.

Finland 2010-2012: 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 Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Germany 2010-2012: In Germany the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) apply.

Concerning the definition of waste the Regulation refers to the Revised 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.”

Greece 2011-2012: In national legislation, the definition of “waste”, as stated in the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) is used.

The Common Ministerial Decision 50910/2727/16-12-2003 (Article 2 (a)) defines non-hazardous waste as follows:

“Solid (non-hazardous) Waste shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in (a) Annex I of Directive 75/422/EEC and (b) European Waste Catalogue, which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.”

Greece 2012: 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 2010-2012: Waste shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex 1 to Act XLIII of 2000 which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. (The Annex 1 to Act XLIII of 2000 is available in the Country Fact Sheet (Hungary) prepared by the Secretariat).

Ireland 2010-2012: 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 31st 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 2012: The national definition of waste is contained in Article 183(1) (a) of Legislative Decree No 152/2006, in accordance with the definition of the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Latvia 2010-2012: "Waste - any object or substance which holder disposes of, or intends to or is forced to dispose of." (Waste Management Law, Article 1.1)

Lithuania 2010-2012: According to the Law on Waste Management adopted on 1 July 2002 No IX-1004 (with last amendments on 1 July 2012), waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard, belonging to the categories of waste, pursuant to the Annex I of this Law, and fall into the list of waste adopted by the Ministry of Environment. List of waste is determined in the Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Order No 217 by the Minister of Environment Annex 2 “List of waste” (with last amendments on - 3 May 2011 by the Order No D1-368).

Poland 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: According to the Act No. 223/2001 of Laws on Waste and on of Certain Acts as amended a waste shall mean a movable thing specified in Annex 1, which the holder discards, or wishes to discard, or is obliged to discard pursuant to the Act or special regulations (For instance, the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 272/1994 of Laws on Human Health Protection, as amended, Section 43 of the Act No. 140/1998 of Laws on Medicaments and Medical Aids, on Modification of the Act No. 455/1991 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 of Laws on Advertisement, as amended by the Act No. 119/2000 of Laws, Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic No. 12/2001 of Laws on Requirements for the Provision of Radiation Protection).

The national waste definition refers to the waste definition of the Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) on waste as amended.

The Act No. 343/2012 amending Act No. 223/2001 on waste and on the amendment of certain acts as amended was approved by the Slovak Government in the year 2012 and entered into force from 1st January 2013. The Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) was transposed into this new Act.

Slovenia 2010: Definition of waste is in line with the Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). According to Article 3 of Decree on Waste Management (2008,) waste is further defined as:

“Waste is waste according to act regulating environmental protection and it is classified in one of the groups of wastes specified in Annex 1 to this decree.”

Slovenia 2011 – 2012: 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:

Waste means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is requested to discard.

Spain 2010: According to the Act 10/1998 on Wastes, Article 3, Definitions, “wastes” are those substances or objects falling under any of the categories referred to in the annex to the present Act, which the holder discards, has the intention or is required to discard. In any case, substances or objects (which fulfil the above condition) and listed in the European Waste Catalogue approved by the Community institutions should always be considered as wastes. (For categories of wastes appearing in the annex to the Act, see annex II to the questionnaire) (The version in force of the European Waste Catalogue/List has been adopted by Decision 2000/532/EC of the Commission of European Communities of 3rd May 2000, amended by Decisions of the Commission 2001/118/EC of 16th January 2001, 2001/119 of 22nd January 2001, and Decision of the Council 2001/573 of 23rd July 2001. The European Waste List has been published in the Spanish Official Gazette of 19th February 2002 by Order MAM/304/2002).

Spain 2011-2012: According to the Act 22/2011, of July the 28th, on Wastes, Article 3, Definitions: ‘waste’ means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

3.1.4 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:¹⁸

- *"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/EC¹⁹ establishing a List of Wastes as last amended by Decision 2001/573/EC²⁰.

Some Member States have implemented a definition of waste in line with the EU or Basel Convention definitions; these are not included below. Member States have mentioned an alternate national definition of hazardous waste or submitted additional information to the above (for example on national legislation) and these are outlined below.

Austria 2010-2012: 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.²¹

A consolidated list of the Austrian Waste List (hazardous wastes marked with a "g") can be downloaded online.²²

Bulgaria 2010-2011: The national definition of "hazardous waste" is laid down in the Bulgarian Waste Management Act, dated 18 September 2003, promulgated in State Gazette 86/2003, as amended, and states that:

"Hazardous waste" is the waste, which composition, quantity and properties create risk for human health and environment, have one or more properties determining them as hazardous, and/or contain components turning them into hazardous and/or are defined as such according

¹⁸ Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (repealed) (OJ No L 377/20 of 31.12.91)

¹⁹ 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)

²⁰ Commission Decision of 23 July 2001 amending Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as regards the list of wastes

²¹ http://www.lebensministerium.at/dms/lmat/umwelt/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-altlastenrecht/awg-verordnungen/abfallverzeichnisvo_idf_498_2009/abfallverzeichnisvo_idf_498_2008.pdf

²²

https://secure.umweltbundesamt.at/edm_portal/cms.do?get=/dms/edm/portal/downloads/downloadbereich/Liste_Abfallarten_15-05-2012.pdf

to the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

National definition of hazardous waste is based on the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) as amended, according to which "hazardous waste" is:

Waste classified as hazardous waste featuring on the list established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC on the basis of Annexes I and II to the Directive. This waste must have one or more of the properties listed in Annex III to the Directive. The list shall take into account the origin and composition of the waste and, where necessary, limit values of concentration;

Any other waste which is considered by a Member State to display any of the properties listed in Annex III.

The requirements on the classification of waste as hazardous as laid down in Directive 91/689/EEC are completely transposed into the Bulgarian legislation by Ordinance No 3 on waste classification (No 44/25.05.2004) without any specific national requirements regarding the waste classification.

There are not any other wastes, which are considered by Bulgaria to display any of the properties in Annex III of the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC).

Bulgaria 2012: "Hazardous waste" means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III to the Waste Management Act (Properties of waste which render it hazardous).

Waste Management Act, promulgated in State Gazette No 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012, and transposes the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). Annex III to the Waste Management Act contains the hazardous properties listed in Annex III to Directive 2008/98/EC.

Cyprus 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Act on Waste No. 185/2001 , as amended, Decrees of the Ministry of the Environment No. 376/2001 and 381/2001 , as amended.

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 with Annex III of Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

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 the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). The listing system consists of two lists of waste. The first one (Annex III to the Waste Shipment 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 Waste Shipment Regulation - 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 either prohibited or subject to notification and to prior consent.

Denmark 2010-2012: According to the Danish Statutory Order of Waste no 1415/2011, Section 3, No. 18, Hazardous waste is defined as waste which is listed on and marked as hazardous wastes in the list of wastes contained in Annex 2, which exhibit one or more of the properties specified in Annex 4. As hazardous waste is also seen wastes that exhibit properties that are listed in Annex 4.

Estonia 2010-2012: Hazardous waste is defined by Section 6 and 8 of the Waste Act (2004).

Finland 2010: According to the Waste Act (1072/1993) hazardous waste shall mean any waste which may cause particular harm to health or the environment because of its chemical or some other property. The waste definition is further defined in the Waste Decree (1390/1993). According to it, hazardous waste shall mean any waste listed in Annexes 2 (classes of hazardous wastes, 40 items) and 3 (substances according to which wastes are classified hazardous, C-list, 51 items) of the Decree if they are referred to as hazardous waste in the list of the most common waste and hazardous wastes (Ministry of the Environment Decree 1129/2001). The Annexes 2-4 of the Waste Decree are in accordance with the Annexes I, II and III of the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) respectively, and the above-mentioned list of wastes and hazardous wastes is based on the respective EC legislation.

Finland 2011-2012: 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).

Greece 2010-2011: “Hazardous Waste” is defined in the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC), as amended and implemented in national law (Common Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006, Article 2, paragraph 2), as follows:

“Substance or object that is included in Annex I (“European Waste Catalogue”, as included in Common Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006) or has one or more properties listed in Annex II (Annex III of 91/689/EEC Directive), which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.

Greece 2012: 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 2010-2012: Hazardous waste shall mean waste displaying one or more of the properties listed in Annex II to Act XLIII of 2000 and/or containing such substances or components hazardous to health and/or the environment because of its origin, composition or concentration.

Otherwise the Environmental Ministerial Decree No. 16/2001 (VII.18) adopted the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes and marked with * the hazardous waste within this EWC list.

Ireland 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 2010: "Hazardous waste- waste which has one or more characteristics which makes it hazardous to human life and health, the environment, or the property of persons, and which conforms to a hazardous waste category specified in the waste classification" (Waste Management Law, Article 4.1).

Latvia 2011-2012: "Hazardous waste- waste which has one or more characteristics which makes it hazardous" (Waste Management Law, Article 1.2).

Lithuania 2010-2012: 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.

Malta 2010-2012: “hazardous wastes” means wastes which belong to any category in Annexes I, II and VIII in Schedule 1 of these regulations, and which by virtue of Articles 9 and 10 of the Act (The Waste Regulations), are being declared to be toxic substances.

Poland 2011-2012: 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 2010: According to the Waste Act (Decree-Law 178/2006 of 5 of September of 2006) hazardous waste means waste which exhibits characteristics which can be harmful to health or environment in accordance with the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC).

Portugal 2011-2012: 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 2011-2012: There is no national definition of hazardous waste in Romania used specially for the purposes of transboundary movements (see reply to Question 2(a)). The hazardous waste definition from the Basel Convention is used.

Slovakia 2010-2012: According to the Act No. 223/2001 of Laws on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended, hazardous waste shall mean waste featuring one or several hazardous characteristics as listed in Annex 4 (H codes). Annex 4 is equivalent to Annex III of the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC).

The Act No. 343/2012 amending Act No. 223/2001 on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended was approved by the Slovak Government in the year 2012 and entered into force

from 1 January 2013. This new Act amended the Annex 4 (Act No. 223/2001) in accordance with the Annex III of the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Slovenia 2010: Definition is in line with the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC).

According to the Environmental Protection Act (2004), as amended, the definition of hazardous waste is as follows:

Hazardous waste is waste which is due to certain hazardous ingredients or properties classified as hazardous wastes according to law.

According to Article 4 of Decree on Waste Management (2008) hazardous waste shall be deemed to be waste marked with asterisk next to the classification number of waste in the classification list of wastes. As hazardous shall also be deemed waste which can be classified under one of the groups or general types of wastes in Annex 2 and content constituents listed in Annex 3 (constituents which render them hazardous) with properties from Annex 4 (hazardous properties).

Slovenia 2011-2012: 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 2010: According to Spanish legislation, “hazardous wastes” refer to:

- wastes which have been classified as hazardous in pursuance of Community law; and
- wastes which the Government can approve in accordance with the established European laws or international agreements to which Spain is a Party.

Spain 2011-2012: 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 July the 28th, on Wastes; including packaging that has contained them.

Sweden 2010-2011: 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.

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

The transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes is in all Member States 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 (Annex I and Annex II of Council Directive 91/689/EEC²³ as amended by Directive 2008/98/EC). Both the list of categories and the list of constituents are broader than Annex I to the Basel Convention.

²³ Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (repealed) (OJ No L 377/20 of 31.12.91)

The Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) does not include a definition of hazardous waste. Wastes listed in Annex IV and certain ones in Annex V of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 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 State replies to this question are listed below:

Austria (2010-2012), Estonia (2010-2012), Finland (2010-2012), Germany (2010-2012), Poland (2010-2012) and Sweden (2010-2012) state that their national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other 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 on the website of the Basel Convention.²⁴

Belgium 2010-2012: In Belgium the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) apply, especially referring to its Annex IV. This annex consists of two parts: part 1 contains the wastes of annexes II and VII (A list) of the Basel Convention. Part 2 contains OECD codes. 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 Regulation are controlled. All wastes destined for final disposal are also controlled.

Bulgaria 2010-2012: 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 (*).

Cyprus 2010-2012: Cyprus does not regulate/control any additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Article 1 (1) (a) of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Article 1 (1) (b).

Czech Republic 2010-2012: The Czech Republic regulates and/or controls additional wastes as hazardous pursuant to Article 1 (1) (b) of the Basel Convention for the purpose of transboundary movements.

Hazardous wastes in the EU are governed by the Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

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.

All the wastes subject to control under the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) are controlled.

Denmark 2010-2012: In Annex V of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), Denmark has listed hazardous waste which is subject to decision II/12 of the Convention.

Estonia 2010-2012: 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.

²⁴ <http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>

Finland 2010-2012: 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 un-combined 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 2010-2012: In the case of shipments of waste included in the Article 1 (1) (b), the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) and the EU Regulation No 1418/2007²⁵ 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.

Germany 2010-2012: The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

Greece 2010-2012: Hazardous waste is defined according to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Hungary 2010-2012: Hungary uses the European Waste Codes (EWC). The EWC hazardous waste list contains 107 waste codes which are not compatible with the Y-codes of Basel Convention.

Ireland 2010-2012: All shipments of waste are controlled in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Italy 2010-2012: These wastes include all the wastes that are listed in Part II of the Annexes to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Latvia 2010: Latvia does not regulate/control any additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Article 1 (1) (a) of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Article 1 (1) (b).

Latvia 2011-2012: Latvia refers to the list of regulated/controlled wastes that is included in Annex V of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Lithuania 2010-2012: In Lithuania transboundary shipments of waste are regulated according to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). Lithuania does not regulate/control any additional waste as hazardous that are included in Article 1 (1) (a) of the Basel Convention.

Luxembourg 2010: All the wastes subject to control under the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) are controlled.

Luxembourg 2011-2012: There is no domestic legislation regulating/controlling any waste as hazardous in addition to waste regulated/controlled as hazardous by EU legislation.

²⁵ 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

Malta 2010-2012: Malta regulates wastes as per Annex IV and those marked with an asterisk in Part 2 of Annex V of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Netherlands 2010-2012: Lists of amber and red wastes (OECD-decision); and hazardous wastes on the European Hazardous Waste List.

Poland 2010-2012: The Polish national list of hazardous waste covers all types of hazardous waste stipulated in European Waste Catalogue and additionally covers the below mentioned waste which are considered 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;
- 18 01 82* - Food remains from feeding patients residing in infectious unit.

Portugal 2010-2012: The wastes subject to control procedure are defined by the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Romania 2010-2012: The Member State does not regulate/control any additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Article 1 (1) (a) of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Article 1 (1) (b).

Slovakia 2010-2012: Slovakia has been transposed the European Waste Catalogue into national legislation. The National Waste Catalogue covers all types of hazardous waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue. The National Waste Catalogue covers all types of hazardous waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue and additionally it covers six types of hazardous waste which are considered non-hazardous under the European Waste Catalogue. They are the following types of waste: 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 and therefore it is also difficult to classify the individual waste codes. So we present only the difference between the European and the National Waste Catalogue.

Waste holders classify their waste and eliminate unjustified waste classification into the category non-hazardous in the case, when the composition of the waste is adequately defined and based on its composition it is possible to classify this waste explicitly as hazardous one. According to the first digits of the waste code a source of generation can be identified to address to the waste 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. A waste codes ending with two digits "99" (wastes not otherwise specified) have no category - their classification depends on their composition. These types of waste are problematic and difficult (not easy) 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Spain refers to information submitted under Questions 2(a), 2(b) and 2(d) in this Questionnaire.

Sweden 2010-2012: The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

United Kingdom 2010-2012: Wastes listed in 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.

3.1.6 Question 2(d) (1): 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 (1013/2006/EC). 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 (1013/2006/EC) 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 1418/2007²⁶ and amendment (EC) No 740/2008²⁷ set out the applicable control procedures for such shipments.

Note: For Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland and Sweden this question appears as Question 2(g.ii) in the 2012 Implementation Questionnaires. Their replies are included in this Section.

Member State replies to this question are listed below:

Austria 2010-2012: 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.

Cyprus 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Wastes not classified under one single entry in either Annex III to the Waste Shipment Regulation (Green listed waste) or Annex IV to the EU Regulation Amber listed waste). Transboundary movement of those wastes is subject to notification and prior consent.

Finland 2010-2012: The wastes subject to control procedures when moved transboundary are defined by the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), and the regulations issued on the basis of the said regulation.

²⁶ 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

²⁷ 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

Besides wastes identified above, the following waste streams have been controlled:

Export: Sludge and scales from steel and iron production; metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form; aluminium slag; unclassified, exhausted slicing slurry; silicon carbide waste; electronic and electric devices; construction and demolition waste; waste water treatment sludge and electronic and electric devices without hazardous parts.

Import: unclassified, bark and trimming waste; residue from sorting, RDF Refuse derived fuel; unclassified, wood chip waste; unclassified, dried de-inking sludge from paper recycling; waste water treatment sludge; treated wood wastes and NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation.

Germany 2010-2012: 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 2(b) and 2(c), 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.

Portugal 2010-2012: Wastes that are not listed in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) are subject to control procedures when subjected to transboundary movement.

Spain 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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.

United Kingdom 2010-2012: 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').

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

Note: This question only appears for 18 Member States (listed below), where a new format of Implementation Questionnaire has been used. This format has only been used for the 2012 reporting period. In these cases, the previous Question 2(d) (see above) becomes Question 2(g.ii).

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.

The Member States with the new format are as follows: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

The following Member States stated that there *has* been a significant change to the national definition of hazardous waste: Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland and Slovenia.

The following Member States stated that there *hasn't* been a significant change to the national definition of hazardous waste: Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden.

Belgium did not answer the question.

3.1.8 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 18 Member States that have used the new format of Implementation Questionnaire.²⁸ This format has only been used for some of the replies for 2012; it has not been used in 2011 or 2010.

The following Member States based their definition of hazardous waste on EU waste law alone: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Latvia Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia and Slovenia.

The following Member States based their definition of hazardous waste on EU waste law and national sources: Austria, Malta and Sweden.

Belgium did not answer the question.

²⁸ These are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

3.1.9 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 18 Member States that have used the new format of Implementation Questionnaire.²⁹ This format has only been used for some of the replies for 2012; it has not been used in 2011 or 2010.

The following Member States stated that the national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention: Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

The following Member States stated that the national definition of hazardous waste *doesn't* cover wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention: Bulgaria, Ireland, Latvia and Luxembourg.

Belgium did not answer the question.

²⁹ These are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

3.1.10 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.

The following Member States used the same requirements (procedures) as wastes included under Annex I, II or VIII of the Convention: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

The following Member States had other requirements:

Cyprus 2012: 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).

Belgium and Luxembourg didn't answer the question.

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

This question is the same as Question 2 (d) (1). It only appears as Question 2 (g.ii) for Austria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland and Sweden. Their replies are included under Question 2(d) (1) in Section 3.1.6.

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

Decision III/1³⁰ 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 (1013/2006). As the Regulation has direct effect, the Basel ban amendment is thereby implemented in all EU Member States.

All Member States answered 'Yes' when asked whether they had implemented the Amendment. Additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force is provided below.

Austria 2010-2012: The ban is implemented via EU-Legislation (Shipment Regulation 1013/2006/EC (OJ L 190/1 12.07.2006)).

Bulgaria 2010-2012: Bulgaria ratified the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) "Ban amendment" on 15.02.2000.

Cyprus 2010-2012: A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.04.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Finland 2010-2012: The Decision has been in force since 01.10.1995.

Germany 2010-2012: The export prohibition has been implemented through Article 36 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Germany ratified Decision III/1 in 2002.

Greece 2010-2012: The amendment of Basel Convention has been ratified by Law No. 3835/2010 (FEK 43 A) (ratification Act).

Ireland 2010-2012: Ireland formally ratified the Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) on 13.11.2009.

Lithuania 2010-2012: 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.

Luxembourg 2010-2012: The amendments were introduced by Law 29.06.1997.

Malta 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Portugal ratified Decision III/1 on 30.11.2000 (notice No. 229/99, from 7 December of 1999).

Romania 2010-2012: Romania accepted the Amendment and the Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention through Law No. 265/2002.

³⁰ The Basel Ban Amendment,
<http://www.basel.int/Implementation/LegalMatters/BanAmendment/Overview/tabid/1484/Default.aspx>

Slovenia 2010-2012: Slovenia ratified Decision III/1 in 2004.

3.1.13 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 (1013/2006):

- 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:
 - (a) where the EFTA country prohibits imports of such waste; or
 - (b) if the Competent Authority of dispatch has reason to believe that the waste will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner 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, notification procedure stipulated in Article 35 of the Waste Shipment Regulation should be applied.

Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. These instances have not been recorded below, which 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 2010-2012: 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).

Cyprus 2010-2012: 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).

Denmark 2010-2012: Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order No. 421/2012 on the shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal. This prohibition is in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), Article 11 (1) (a).

Estonia 2010-2012: No restrictions in place.

Finland 2010-2012: References the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). The regulation came into force in Finland on 12 July 2007.

The amendment 747/2007 to the Waste Act (1072/1993) came into force on 12 July 2007. The Waste Act (1072/1993) has further been amended by 806/2008.

Germany 2010-2012: In Germany the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation apply since May 1994, especially referring to Article 34.

Luxembourg 2010-2012: 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 2010-2011: Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000 (LN205/00), which entered into force on 17 September 2000.

Malta 2012: Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (Legal Notice 285 of 2011) which entered into force on 4 November 2011.

Romania 2010-2012: No restrictions in place.

United Kingdom 2010-2012: 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).

3.1.14 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 (1013/2006/EC). 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.

Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. These instances have not been recorded below, which summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force.

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 2010-2012: 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.³¹

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.

³¹ Decision of the Council C(2001)107/Final Concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Waste Destined for Recovery Operations

Belgium 2010-2012: Belgium fulfils the Provision of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). 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 2010-2012: lists the following relevant pieces of legislation:

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

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

Estonia 2010-2012: No restrictions have been implemented.

Luxembourg 2010-2012: 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 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 Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) are applied.

Malta 2010-2011: Malta references the Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000 (LN205/00), which entered into force on 17 September 2000.

Malta 2012: Malta references the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (Legal Notice 285 of 2011) which entered into force on 4 November 2011.

Romania 2010-2012: No restrictions in place.

3.1.15 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 (1013/2006), 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.

Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. These instances have not been recorded below, which summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force.

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 2010-2012: Austria references the Federal Waste Management Plan 2006, 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.

Cyprus 2010-2012: Cyprus references the following pieces of legislation:

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

Czech Republic 2010-2012: Act on Waste No. 185/2001 as last amended by Act No. 154/2010 (in force from July 2010).

Denmark 2010-2012: Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 421/2012 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).

Estonia 2010-2012: No restrictions have been implemented.

Finland 2010-2012: Waste Act (646/2011) came into force on 1 May 2012. Also references the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC)

France 2010-2012: References the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Hungary 2010-2012: Import of hazardous wastes into Hungary for final disposal is banned. Through:

- Paragraph 17 of the Act XLIII of 2000 on Waste Management which came into force on 1 January 2001;
- Paragraph 1 (3) of the Governmental Decree No. 180/2007 (VII, 3) which came into force on 12 July 2007.

Latvia 2010-2012: References Waste Management Law, 18.11.2010.

Luxembourg 2010-2012: In the waste law of 21 March 2012 there is an import prohibition for any waste destined for final disposal from non-European Union countries. The prohibition applies unless the carrier has a special permit for such an import. Such waste imports 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 applied.

Malta 2010-2011: The Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, which entered into force on 17 September 2000 (LN205/00).

Malta 2012: Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (Legal Notice 285 of 2011) which entered into force on 4 November 2011.

Netherlands 2010-2012: The import of hazardous waste and other waste for final disposal is restricted on basis of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) since 12 July 2007.

Specific restrictions are given in the Waste policy plan 2009-2021, entry into force 11 November 2009. Only a restriction for the disposal operation D1 is in place.

Poland 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Since 12 July 2007 the import of hazardous waste and other wastes for final disposal is regulated by relevant Articles of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Shipments of waste from other Member State to Slovak Republic and import of waste from other than Member State to Slovak Republic destined for disposal are forbidden pursuant to Article 23 (3) of the national Waste Act No. 223/2001 as amended by subsequent regulations.

Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic applies objections to shipments of waste destined for disposal pursuant to Article 11 of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Spain 2010: Article 17 of Law Act 10/98 on Wastes, which entered into force on 22.04.98, allows Competent Authorities in Spain to restrict the import of wastes for final disposal (Annex IV (A) of Basel Convention).

Spain 2011-2012: Article 26.2 of Act 22/2011, of July the 28th, 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 2010-2012: Spain references the Swedish Ordinance on Waste (SFS 2011:927).

United Kingdom 2010-2012: The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2012) sets out Government policy on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the United Kingdom.

3.1.16 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 (1013/2006/EC), 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.

Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. These instances have not been recorded below. Instead below is a summary of additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force.

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 2010-2012: Bulgaria references the following pieces of legislation:

1. Waste Management Act, promulgated in State Gazette No 53/13.07.2012, effective 13.07.2012; and
2. The Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Cyprus 2010-2012: Cyprus references the following pieces of legislation:

- Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011);
- A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Estonia 2010-2012: No restrictions have been implemented.

Finland 2010-2012: No restrictions have been implemented.

France 2010-2012: No restrictions have been implemented.

Hungary 2010-2012: No restrictions have been implemented.

Luxembourg 2010-2012: In the waste law of 21 March 2012 there is an import prohibition for any waste destined for recovery from non-European Union countries. The prohibition applies unless the carrier has a special permit for such an import. Such waste imports 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 applied.

Malta 2010-2011: The Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000 (LN205/00), which entered into force on 17 September 2000.

Malta 2012: Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (Legal Notice 285 of 2011) which entered into force on 4 November 2011.

Romania 2010-2012: 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.

Spain 2010: Article 17 of Law Act 10/98 on Wastes, which entered into force on 22.04.98, allows Competent Authorities in Spain to restrict the import of wastes for recovery (Annex IV B of Basel Convention).

Spain 2011-2012: Article 26 (2) of Act 22/2011, of July the 28th, 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 restraint the imports for energy recovery when it implies that their own wastes will then go for disposal or must be treated against their waste treatment plans.

Sweden 2010-2012: References the Swedish Ordinance on Waste (SFS 2011:927).

United Kingdom 2010-2012: No restrictions have been implemented according to the reply to this question.

3.1.17 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 (1013/2006/EC). The transit of wastes has to be notified and is allowed only with a permit of the Competent Authorities.

Member States have introduced the relevant restrictions, referencing the Waste Shipment Regulation. These instances have not been recorded below, which summarises additional information submitted by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force.

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.

Austria 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

Cyprus 2010-2012: Cyprus references the following pieces of legislation:

- Law on Solid and Hazardous Waste Management on December 12, 2002 (No. 215(I)/2002).
- A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Estonia 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

Finland 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

France 2010-2012: Refers to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Germany 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

Hungary 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

Italy 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

Malta 2010-2012: Refers to the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (Legal Notice 285 of 2011) which entered into force on 4 November 2011.

Netherlands 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

Romania 2010-2012: 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.

Slovenia 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place.

Sweden 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place according to the reply to the question.

United Kingdom 2010-2012: There are no restrictions in place according to the reply to the question.

3.1.18 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 (1013/2006/EC) 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 Movements document forms are also accepted by all countries, at least for Basel Parties outside the European Union.

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

Austria 2010-2012: 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.

Sweden 2010-2012: EU Forms are used in most cases. Almost all shipments are between Sweden and other EU Member States or EES/EFTA countries.

United Kingdom 2010-2012: 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.

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

Austria 2010-2012: English, French, German

Belgium 2010-2012: Dutch, English, French, German

Bulgaria 2010-2012: English, Bulgarian

Cyprus 2010-2012: Greek, English

Czech Republic 2010-2012: Czech, English, Slovak

Denmark 2010-2012: Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English

Estonia 2010-2012: English

Finland 2010-2012: English, Finnish, Swedish

France 2010-2012: French, English

Germany 2010-2012: English (transit), German (import and transit)

Greece 2010-2012: English, French, Greek

Hungary 2010-2012: English, Hungarian

Ireland 2010-2012: English

Italy 2010-2012: English, French, Italian

Latvia 2010-2012: English, German, Russian

Lithuania 2010-2012: Lithuanian, English

Luxembourg 2010-2012: English, French, German, Luxembourgish

Malta 2010-2012 2010-2012: English

Netherlands 2010-2012: Dutch, English, German

Poland 2010-2012: Polish

Portugal 2010-2012: Portuguese, Spanish, English, French

Romania 2011-2012: English, Romanian

Slovakia 2010-2012: All languages

Slovenia 2010-2012: English, Slovene

Spain 2010-2012: English, Spanish

Sweden 2010-2012: English, Swedish

United Kingdom 2010-2012: English

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

Additional information required under the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) include: waste classification in accordance with the European Union legislation, a contract between notifier and consignee and information on the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance.

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.

Below, the information submitted by Member States is summarised.

Austria 2012: 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 R130) are required.

Belgium 2010-2012: Information requirements in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention: those reflected in the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Bulgaria 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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

Denmark 2010: Information asked for in the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC) Annex II part 2.

Finland 2010-2012: 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 Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Germany 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Insurance and/or financial guarantee covering third parties and the restoration of the environment in its former state.

Latvia 2011-2012: Information requirements for transboundary movements of waste are set in Annex II of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Malta 2010-2012: 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;
- 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 2010-2012: Those reflected in the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Slovakia 2010-2012: Since 12 July 2007 the transboundary movements of wastes is covered by the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC). Additional information that may be requested by the Competent Authority is given in Annex II, part 3 of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Slovenia 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Spain applies additional information requirements reflected in the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC).

Sweden 2010-2012: Financial guarantee according to the Waste Shipment Regulation (1013/2006/EC), Article 6.

United Kingdom 2010-2012: 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.

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

Regular border controls are performed only at the external borders of the European Union.

The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes is established for the following Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

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

Additional remarks are as follows:

Austria 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: After accession of the Czech Republic to the EU no regular border controls take place. Only spot checks are carried out.

Denmark 2010-2012: Simultaneous controls are arranged in co-operation with other EU countries.

Finland 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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 and 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 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: Regular controls are performed only at the external borders of the European Community. Within this area, shipments of waste are controlled at random by the environmental authorities, custom and police.

Romania 2010-2012: 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 2010-2012: 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.

United Kingdom 2010-2012: 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.

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

Table 54: Measures Taken by Member States to Reduce/Eliminate the Amount of Waste Generated

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Austria 2010-2012	Waste avoidance was already a basic principle of the Austrian Waste Management Act 1990. New legislation was including the principles of sustainable development was prepared in 2001 and enforced in 2002 (Act on sustainable Waste Management: Federal Law Gazette I 2002/102). The national strategy is laid down in the Federal Waste Management Plan (latest edition 2011).	National strategies/policies
Austria 2010-2012	Branch specific concepts for hazardous waste management (including waste avoidance) (based on the Federal Waste Management Act and the Act on Chemical Substances (Federal Law Gazette I Nr. 53/1997 as amended) where drafted by the Federal Ministry. Detailed information is available via the home page.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Austria 2010-2012	A specific Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations was published (Federal Law Gazette II 2004/459) and enacted 13 August 2005. The Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations defines minimum requirements for the collection, storage and treatment of the following waste streams: • batteries and accumulators; • solvents and wastes containing solvents, waste paints and varnishes; • medical wastes involving the risk of injury; • residual amalgam; and • PCB-containing electrical equipment and other PCB-containing wastes. The party obligated is the waste holder (original waste producer, waste collector or waste treatment operator). If the waste holder is not authorized or able to treat the waste appropriately, he shall according to Section 15 (5) Waste Management Act 2002 hand over the waste to a party authorised to collect or treat	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	the waste within due time to prevent impairments of the public interest (Section 1 (3) Waste Management Act 2002). The text of the Ordinance is available online.³² Quality criteria for Refuse Derived Fuel (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).	
Austria 2010-2012	The Federal Act on the Financing and Implementation of the Remediation of Contaminated Sites (ALSAG, Federal Law Gazette 289/1989 as amended). The charge is donated for clean-up procedures. Several funds for subsidies for environmentally sound treatment/production exist.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Austria 2010-2012	Waste management concepts provided by each company with more than 20 employees.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Belgium 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Belgium 2010-2012	Flanders It is an aim of the Flemish policy 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;	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

³² <http://www.lebensministerium.at/umwelt/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-altlastenrecht/awg-verordnungen.html>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	• Promotion of waste recycling; and • Organising the disposal of all the wastes which cannot be prevented or recycled. (Article 5 of the Waste Management Decree of 20.04.94). Various initiatives which are taken in Flanders to prevent waste from arising are given as examples in the Member State's reply. Two examples of these are given below: Reuse centres: Since 1995, the Flemish Public Waste Agency (OVAM) has helped to set up a network of 31 reuse centres with 107 shops. They collect reusable furniture, electrical and electronic equipment, toys and clothing for free and resell those goods at a low price. Reuse centres collected in 2009 around 8 kg of goods to be given a second life per inhabitant per year. Ecolizer: In an effort to make eco-design more accessible to the designer, the OVAM developed the Ecolizer, a modern tool that is quick and can be easily consulted during the design process. The tool was developed for designers or product producing companies as an introduction to eco-design and life cycle thinking and allows designer to assess the most important environmental impacts of their products. The idea for the Ecolizer derived from the fact that despite the availability of a lot of academic information and software on eco-design, it is rarely applied by Flemish designers or companies. The Ecolizer, which consists of a number of cards put together in the form of a fan, brings part of this academic background closer to the designers to enable them to integrate environmental criteria in innovative products. The Ecolizer uses the single indicator methodology of the eco-indicator '99 method. The lay-out of the original tables was altered so that each material now has the relevant production, tooling and waste management indicators on one card. The Ecolizer features 400 indicators, based on European and Flemish data, and is available in Dutch and English. Brussels The ordinance of the Brussels Government on waste prevention and management of 1991 allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce the production of waste and their harmfulness: • By encouraging development of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources; • By encouraging development of products conceived in a way that their production, their use or elimination provokes the minimum on waste; and	

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	- By developing appropriate techniques for elimination of hazardous substances in waste. The fourth waste prevention and management plan was adopted in May 2010. This plan confirmed the waste management hierarchy, it gives priority to prevention and re-use, followed by recycling and energy recuperation, and disposal operations coming as a last resort. This plan is based on general principles of urban governance: waste management through public policies, awareness and information of citizens and enterprises and accountability of waste producers. Further information on the waste management plan and examples of schemes focused on waste reduction are submitted in the Member State's reply but have not been included here. Wallonia 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. In order to reduce the quantity of waste, the Government is introducing a new waste reduction target: The "polluter pays" principle and the principle of producer responsibility in accordance with waste management plan: - Lowest priority to landfilling and introduction of landfill tax; - Highest priority to the waste treatment in the form of recycling encouraged by regional authority investments and increase in the private undertaking; - Adoption of cleaner process techniques by industries, using of resources more effectively and re-using or sale of by-products; - Adoption of more suitable consumption patterns by consumers, for example, buying products with minimal packaging or/and re-use; and - Use of agreements as management tools to promote the overall principle of answerability of waste generators and market orientation in the field of waste and recycling. In order to reduce the degree of hazard represented by waste to be landfilled, following suitable treatment are used: physical treatment (solidification/ stabilization and dehydration); biological treatment (biological	

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	activity); and physico-chemical treatment (de-chlorination; de-chromatisation; and de-cyanurisation). These objectives were translated into Government Action Plan and into a decree on waste on 27 June 1996.	
Belgium 2010-2012	Federal: Eco-tax: Since July 1993 a national law introduced taxes on certain consuming products that are considered to be harmful to the environment (soda packaging, batteries, pesticides, paper etc.) Flanders: The Member State gives several examples including: Eco-efficiency scan program: The program started in 2006. Designed for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) the program provided the opportunity to the SME's to have a free, professional audit concerning the use of resources of the SME. In this way the SMEs would have the necessary information to reorganise themselves, improve their efficiency and thus reduce costs. Now the efficiency scan is provided via a web application.³³ SMEs can register and do a scan themselves. In this way they discover how their resources (materials, energy, working hours) can be optimised to reduce waste, improve efficiency and save costs. <i>Further examples were given in Belgium's reply that have not been included here.</i> Brussels • The producer liability system is a key element of the waste prevention and management plan of Brussels. The plan provides that manufacturers must bear the real and full cost of waste created by their products; • Brussels has one municipal waste incinerator. Fees for collection and treatment of non-household waste (similar to household waste) are variable to encourage sorting and recycling of waste; and • Brussels will study different economic instruments to improve the management of hazardous waste: positive economic return, private financing, and introduction of a "return brand".	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Belgium	Packaging prevention plans by packaging companies.	Measures taken by

³³ <https://services.ovam.be/ecoscan-extern/views/info/home.seam>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012		industries/waste generators
Belgium 2010-2012	Flanders The environmental management plan (MINA) 2003-2007 which indicates the environmental policy of Flanders, describes some actions to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes: • Action 9: Determine goals for the prevention, reuse and recycling of industrial waste that have to be tackled first; • Action 10: Reduce the disposal of high calorie waste to a minimum and increase the energy recovery of non-recyclable waste to a maximum, with respect for the environment; • Action 11: Develop a source-oriented waste policy approach; and • Action 12: Obtain the objective of 13% prevention in 2007 of household waste compared with 2000. The aim is to decouple the generation of waste from economic growth. MINA 2003-2007 was extended to 2010. Wallonia • Development of production technology to minimize the production of hazardous waste; and • Development of technology to neutralize hazardous waste.	Others
Bulgaria 2010-2012	Measures regarding reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated are described in the National Waste Management Programme 2009-2013 (NWMP). According to NWMP and in compliance with the requirements of Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain directives Bulgaria shall also develop a waste prevention program. 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 the:	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	- Implementation of the requirements of the Directive on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) by the large industrial enterprises; - encouragement of the application of “cleaner” technologies; and - Introduction of eco-management and audit schemes in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 allowing voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) and BDS EN ISO 14001 by installations that are potential sources of pollution. 2. Implementation of “producer responsibility” principle: - Encouraging of “life cycle” analysis during the stage of design of the products according to ISO 14 040; and - The introduction of Regulation (EEC) 92/880 on Community eco-label award scheme.	
Bulgaria 2010-2012	- Environmental Protection Act (No 91/25 Sep 2002); - Waste Management Act (promulgated in State Gazette No 53, 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Bulgaria 2010-2012	Product charge for putting on the market of packaging products, electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, tires and vehicles.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Bulgaria 2010-2012	- Application of “cleaner” technologies; - Introduction of environmental management systems by application of EMAS and certification procedures according to ISO 14000/ ISO 14001; - Encouragement of “life cycle” analysis during the stage of design of the products according to ISO 14 040; - Participation in the European eco-label award scheme; and - Playing a more important role in the waste management planning on municipal, regional and national	Measures taken by industries/waste generators

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	level through industry branch chambers and associations.	
Cyprus 2010-2012	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). In terms of National Strategy a Study for Household and similar type Wastes Management and Minimization was conducted in 2012.	National strategies/policies
Cyprus 2010-2012	The Waste Law on December 23, 2011 (No. 185(I)/2011), as well as the Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control Law of 2003 (No. 56(I)/2003) 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Cyprus 2010-2012	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	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	sound technologies. The Department of Environment in 2012 subsidised 22 companies under the voluntary program Environmental Management and Auditing System (EMAS) with the amount of € 98.855.	
Cyprus 2010-2012	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.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Czech Republic 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Czech Republic 2010-2012	• Act on Waste No. 185/2001 as amended; • Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 as amended); • Regional Waste Management Plans for all 14 regions of the Czech Republic; and • National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Czech Republic 2010-2012	• 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); and • Financial reserve for reclamation of landfills.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Czech Republic 2010-2012	• Implementation of cleaner production projects; • Implementation of environmental management systems (EMS/EMAS); and • Implementation of the National Eco-labelling Programme.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Czech Republic 2010-2012	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); and • Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic.	Others
Denmark 2010-2012	The Government's resource strategy from 2014 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.	National strategies/policies
Denmark 2010-2012	The Member State gave the same reply as the one given for 'National strategies/policies'.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Denmark 2010-2012	The Member State gave the same reply as the one given for 'National strategies/policies'.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Denmark 2010-2012	Environmentally sound management, ISO and EMAS systems are widespread in industries. New initiatives are set out in the coming strategy for waste prevention.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Estonia	The environmental policy of the Estonian government has been provided by the National Environmental Strategy (2007) and the National Environmental Action Plan (2007), which also set guidelines for legal	National

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	development. National Waste Management Plan (2008).	strategies/policies
Estonia 2010-2012	Waste Act, Packaging Act, etc.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Finland 2010-2012	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: 1. Improving the materials efficiency of production and consumption 2. Promoting recycling 3. Decreasing hazardous chemicals in waste 4. Reducing harmful effects on the climate from waste management 5. Reducing risks to health and the environment from waste management 6. Developing and clarifying the organization of waste management 7. Improving waste management know-how 8. 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	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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.	
Finland 2010-2012	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 Environment Protection Act (86/2000) 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 March 2000.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Finland 2010-2012	The Waste Tax Act (1126/2010) came into force in 2010. According to the Act, a State tax of €40 per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills before 1 January 2013 and of 50 euros per tonne after 1 January 2013. 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 reduction of hazardousness of wastes.	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Finland 2010-2012	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, ISO 14001 or branch-specific programmes such as "Responsible Care" by the chemical industry. In December 2013 there were nine EMAS-registered sites in Finland.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Finland 2010-2012	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 eco-labelling, such as Nordic Swan Label and European Union Eco-label, research programmes and R&D projects, such as the Environmental Cluster Research Programme co-financed by several ministries and academies which aim at seeking new ways of saving the environment and natural resources and at developing them into environmentally friendly products, production technologies and infrastructure, and various R&D projects financed by the National Technology Agency TEKES. ³⁴	Others
France 2010-2012	Measures related to EU policies Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) transposed in French law by the Ordinance of 17 th December 2010 and the Decree of 11th July 2011.	National strategies/policies

³⁴ www.tekes.fi/eng/

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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: • Develop the re-using; • Encourage waste recovery focusing on re-use, recycling and other recoveries; and • Limit incineration and landfilling to waste that cannot be treated differently.	
France 2010-2012	Transboundary movements of waste Decree No. 2010 577 from May 31th 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). Waste management Grenelle II Law (loi portant engagement national pour l'environnement No. 2010-788 du 17 Juillet 2010)	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	Ordinance of 17 December 2010 and Decree of 11 July 2011 (transposed WFD) Code de l'environnement. 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.	
France 2010-2012	• 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 (Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie) 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.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
France 2010-2012	• Agreement on the phasing out of the lamp bulb and the promotion of low-energy light bulb, from 23 October 2008.³⁵ • Agreement with the food industry on the reduction and the recycling of packaging waste.³⁶ Following the Grenelle Environnement 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.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators

³⁵ <http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/Convention-sur-le-retrait-de-la.html>

³⁶ <http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/Convention-avec-eco-emballage-les.html>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
France 2010-2012	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. More information is available online.³⁷	Others
Germany 2010-2012	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 20012); • 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 2012); • PCB-waste Ordinance (2000, amended in 2012); • Ordinance on Underground Waste Stowage (2002, amended in 2006); • Commercial Wastes Ordinance (2002, amended in 2012); • Waste Management Plans issued by the Federal States; • Landfill Ordinance (2009, amended in 2013); Federal Emission Control Act (1974, amended in 2013) 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 2012); • Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (2005, amended in 2012); • Batteries Act (2009, amended in 2012); and	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

³⁷ <http://www.reduisonsnosdechets.fr/>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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).	
Germany 2010-2012	Environmental aspects are implemented in many German Industrial Standards (DIN). There is a “Manual on the Consideration of Environmental Aspects in Standardization and Development of New Products” (2003; DIN-Fachbericht 108). 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. The German Environment Label comprises more than 100 different product criteria (e.g. tires, copiers, paper) and several thousand labelled products. For further information see online.³⁸	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Germany 2010-2012	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.³⁹ There is also a Framework Programme of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) on research for sustainable Development.⁴⁰ For further information see online.⁴¹	Others
Greece 2010-2012	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	National strategies/policies

³⁸ <http://www.blauer-engel.de>

³⁹ <http://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/en/the-council/?size=jekmzekggi>

⁴⁰ http://www.fona.de/pdf/publikationen/research_for_sustainable_development.pdf

⁴¹ <http://www.fona.de/en/index.php>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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 (OJG 24 A), 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.	
Greece 2010-2012	- National Law 4014/2011 (OJG 209 A) concerning environmental permitting; and - Common Ministerial Decision 11014/703/104/20-3-2003, implementing Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) (OJG 332 B), as replaced by Directive 2008/1/EC.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Greece 2010-2012	Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Greece 2010-2012	Measures taken according to the legislation and the environmental permits issued.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Hungary 2010-2012	The National Environmental Program contains 19 measures for waste reduction and recycling/reuse measures, including hazardous wastes. The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament on November 2002. This Plan contains the financial and technical measures for implementation till 2008. Based on the NWMP the regional environmental authorities have created the regional waste management plans for the seven statistical regions. These plans were issued according to the prescriptions, given in the Decree of Ministry of Environment and Water No. 15/2003 (XI. 7.). Municipalities and companies are also obliged to prepare similar waste management plans. Regional environmental authorities have to control the plans of local municipalities and these plans have to be published in the form of municipal decrees. In order to keep the plans of different levels harmonised, the structure and content requirements of these plans are	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	laid down in the Governmental Decree No. 126/2003. (VIII. 15.).	
Hungary 2010-2012	Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer shall prepare a three-year waste management plan for the prevention of the generation of its hazardous wastes, for the reduction of the hazard level and the quantity of its hazardous wastes, and for the recuperation and disposal thereof. Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer of hazardous waste shall draw up a material balance in respect of each of its activities resulting in hazardous waste.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Hungary 2010-2012	Companies having considerable influence on waste management also have to create individual waste management plans and forward them to the regional environmental authorities.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Ireland 2010-2012	Examples include: • Local Authority Waste Management Plans (since 1998); • National Hazardous Waste Management Plan; • National Waste Prevention Programme; • Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change; and • National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste.	National strategies/policies
Ireland 2010-2012	Examples include: • Waste Management Act 1996, as amended; • Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Licensing (since 1994); • Waste Licensing (since 1997); • Packaging Regulations (Since 1997); • End-of-Life Vehicle Regulations (Since 2006); • Plastic Bag Regulations (Since 2001); • The Waste Management (Farm Plastics) Regulations 2001;	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	• The European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2011 (WEEE Regulations); • Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2005 (as amended); • The Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations (S.I. No 268 of 2008). as amended by the Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI No 556 of 2008); • Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects; and • Tyre Regulations (since 2008).	
Ireland 2010-2012	Examples include: • Cleaner Greener Production Programme; • European Union Eco-Label Scheme; • Green Offer (2011); • The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Research Programmes; and • ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standards.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Ireland 2010-2012	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 Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) and Waste Facility licence holders.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Ireland 2010-2012	Information, Advice, Awareness Raising, Guidance & Tools Enterprise Ireland (EI) provides a range of environmental supports designed to improve the environmental performance of indigenous Irish industry, with a particular focus on SMEs, such as: • Information and advice on industry environmental issues including waste provided via phone, email or	Others

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	site visits and site environmental audits and eco-efficiency assessments on waste and other environmental issues; The online provision of waste information and tools.⁴² EI are also involved in a series of sustainability studies designed to benchmark environmental practices in various industrial sectors. Data on waste, resource efficiency, energy use, carbon emissions, and other relevant information provided by participating companies analysed and included in sectoral benchmarking reports. Environmental training and awareness on waste prevention/minimization and management through events and Regional Environmental Industrial Seminars.	
Italy 2010-2012	Legislative Decree No. 152/06, Article 179, 180 and 181; Legislative Decree No. 151/2005 (Directives 2002/95/EC, 2002/96/EC, 2003/108/EC).	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Latvia 2010-2012	National Waste Management Plan, 2006-2012.	National strategies/policies
Latvia 2010-2012	Waste Management Law, Law on Natural Resource tax.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Latvia 2010-2012	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 electronic equipment).	Economic instruments/initiatives
Latvia	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 electronic equipment or joining such system, if	Measures taken by industries/waste

⁴² www.envirocentre.ie

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	it has been recognised by Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development.	generators
Lithuania 2010-2012	National Strategic Waste Management Plan adopted on 12 April 2002 by Government Resolution No. 519 (with last amendments on 1 December 2010 by Government Resolution No. 1746).	National strategies/policies
Lithuania 2010-2012	• Law on Waste Management adopted on 16 June 1998, No. VIII-787 (with last amendments on 1 June, 2013); • Law on the Amendment of the Law on Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 13 May 1999, No. VIII 1183 (with last amendments on 1 June 2013); • Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Order No. 217 of the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on 3 May 2011 by the Order No. D1-368); • Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste Management adopted on 25 September 2001, No. IX-517 (with last amendments on 19 October 2013); • Order of the Minister of Environment on Rules on Packaging and Packaging Waste Management, adopted on 27 June 2002, No. 348 (with last amendments on 17 July 2012); and • Order of Ministry of Environment, No. 80 "For the rules for issuing, updating, repealing the permissions on integrated pollution prevention and control"(27 February, 2002, with last amendments on 1 August, 2013).	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Lithuania 2010-2012	According to Law on Waste Management, the principle of responsibility of producers and importers and the taxation system on this is applied. This principle means that producers and importers are responsible for the impact on environment of production and packaging supplied to the internal market during all the life circle time till the sound management of waste related. There is a tax deduction in this system if tasks for particular waste management and treatment are met. Other instruments: Law On Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 13 May 1999, No. VIII 1183 (with last amendments on 1 June 2013).	Economic instruments/initiatives
Lithuania	According to the requirements, set in National Strategic Waste Management Plan adopted on 12 April 2002	Measures taken by

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	by Government Resolution No. 519 (with last amendments on 1 December 2010 by Government Resolution No. 1746), the purpose of waste prevention is to avoid generation of waste, to reduce the quantities of generated and unused waste, as well as its threat to environment and human health, amount of hazardous materials in materials and products. The prevention is implemented in the following ways: • By introducing integrated product policies, implementing cleaner production and low-waste technologies in companies and organizations, reduction of hazardous substances used in production, manufacture of easily recyclable products with long life cycles, conduct of voluntary environmental audits, introducing of environmental management systems and use of life-cycle principle for product manufacturing; • By drawing up and implementing plans aimed at saving of natural resources and reduction of waste, implementing the measures provided for in integrated pollution prevention and control permits; • By regulating and controlling production, import, trade and use of substances and products; • By applying harmonized European standards on core requirements applicable to packaging production; • By rising public awareness of potential threats posed by products and their environmental impact throughout the entire life cycle. The National Strategic Waste Management Plan states that encouraging and preparing for re-use of products and their parts, deposit systems, ecological design, and other economic and administrative measures (criteria of public procurement, quantitative purposes or other tools) should be applied.	industries/waste generators
Luxembourg 2010-2012	National Waste Management Plan adopted by the Government on 29 January 2010.⁴³ Obligation for industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of the waste which they generate.	National strategies/policies
Luxembourg	• Waste law of 21 March 2012; and	Legislation,

⁴³ <http://www.environnement.public.lu/dechets/pggd/index.html>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	Modified law of 10 June 1999 on classified establishments.	regulations and guidelines
Luxembourg 2010-2012	The "SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber", Initiative taken since 1992 by the former Ministry of the Environment and the Chamber of Handicraft, recently also supported by the Chambre of Commerce of Luxembourg, with the aim to: - 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 - Give a quality label to the companies with a good waste management practice (quality label certified by ISO 14024).	Economic instruments/initiatives
Luxembourg 2010-2012	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.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Malta 2010-2012	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. In addition, a Twinning Light Project MT04EN08TL entitled "Hazardous waste inventory and technical	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	assistance in regulatory aspects of hazardous waste management” was implemented.	
Malta 2010-2012	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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Malta 2010-2012	Most generators of waste store their hazardous waste while seeking exportation for recovery or disposal in an environmentally sound manner.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Netherlands 2010-2012	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.).	National strategies/policies
Netherlands 2010-2012	Eco design, sustainable procurement, producer responsibility. See also the NWMP 2009-2021.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Netherlands 2010-2012	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 the NWMP 2009-2021.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Netherlands	Appendix IV of the new Framework Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) includes 16 examples of waste	Measures taken by industries/waste

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	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.	generators
Poland 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Poland 2010-	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	Legislation, regulations and

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2012	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 national legislation also regulates the issues related to specific waste streams, including hazardous waste: • 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 2007 No. 90, item 607, as amended); • The Act of 20 January 2005 on recycling of End-of Life Vehicles (Official Journal 2005, No. 25, item 202, as amended); • The Act of 29 July 2005 of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Official Journal of 2005 No. 180, item 1495, as amended); and • The Act of 24 April 2009 on batteries and accumulators (Official Journal of 2009, No. 79, Item 666, as amended).	guidelines
Poland 2010-2012	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 2007, No. 90, Item 607, as amended), 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 waste automotive and industrial acid – lead accumulators, collection system of this accumulators is regulated by the deposit fee.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Portugal 2010-2012	According to Article 13 of the national framework law on waste management, Decree-Law No 178/2006, of 5 September 2006, republish on Decree-Law No 73/200/2011, of 17 June 2011, the implementation of the "National Plan on Waste Management" should be supported by sector-based plans. In this context, the following plans have been prepared, approved and has been implemented:	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	• Strategic Plan on Municipal Solid Waste, concerning the period 2007 – 2016, approved by the Government and published in February 2007 (Portaria No. 187/2007); • Portuguese Norm NP 4486 - Waste derived fuels, framework for the production, classification and quality management, published in September of 2009 and Waste Derived Fuel Strategy; • Strategic Plan on Industrial Waste, concerning the period 2000-2020, published in December 1999; its revision was published in April 2002; • National Plan on Industrial Waste Prevention, approved in September 2000, concerning the period 2000 – 2015; • Programme for the Prevention of Urban Waste; and • Strategic Plan for Hospital Waste.	
Portugal 2010-2012	The Waste Act (Decree-Law No 178/2006 of 5 September 2006, republish on Decree-Law No 73/200/2011) 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 flows. In order to accomplish the rules that were established in the national framework and specific laws on waste management, the producer responsibility principle is being implemented by the creation of integrated management systems for special waste flows, ensuring the proper intervention of the stakeholders which are involved during the life cycle of the product.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Portugal 2010-2012	• Waste Management Levy; and • The European Union Funds, such as LIFE program.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Portugal 2010-2012	• 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	Measures taken by industries/waste generators

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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 2010-2012	Through the Government Decision No. 1470/2004 was adopted the Waste Management National Plan, which is presently in a revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter. The National Waste Management Strategy revised this year and adopted by the Government Decision no. 870/2013 is promoting the principle of waste prevention which is situated on the top of waste hierarchy according to the Directive 2008/98/CE. This principle aims to reduce the amounts of waste generated, including hazardous. According with the Law 211/2011 on Waste Regime which transpose the Directive No. 2008/98/EC on waste and repealing certain Directives, the central authority on environment protection shall elaborate the waste management plans and waste prevention programme.	Hazardous wastes and other wastes generated
Romania 2010-2012	- 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); - The Governmental Decision No.1037/2010 regarding WEEE; - The Governmental Decision No.2406/2004 regarding ELV with all further updates; and - The Law No. 278/2013 on industrial emission.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Romania 2010-2012	Presently the National Waste Management Plan is in the revision procedure and contains a hazardous waste chapter. The Environment Fund Administration is financing the environment projects including for hazardous waste management These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions lay down in the Emergency Governmental Ordinance No. 196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law No. 105/2006 with all further updates.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Slovenia 2010-2012	• 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; and • Operational plan for municipal solid waste (2013). 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.	National strategies/policies
Slovenia 2010-2012	Environmental Protection Act (2004) as amended and from it deriving legislation on the field of waste management.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Slovenia 2010-2012	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).	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Slovenia 2010-2012	ISO; EMAS registration system; ECO-LABELING; - European flower; and awards for achievements on the field of protection of the environment and introduction of cleaner technologies.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Spain 2010-2012	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: • Municipal wastes; • Hazardous wastes; • End of life vehicles; • End of life tires; • Sewage sludge; • Construction and demolition wastes; • PCB/PCT and PCB/PCT containing equipment; • Wastes from accumulators and batteries; • Electric and electronic equipment wastes; • Wastes from extractive industries (mining activities); • Wastes from agricultural plastics; • Non-hazardous industrial wastes; and • Contaminated soils.	National strategies/policies
Spain 2010-2012	Act 22/2011, of July the 28 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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.	
Spain 2010-2012	Besides the above mentioned legal or planning instruments, there are other specific economic instruments or initiatives already in place, such as: • Landfill taxes for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in some regions (i.e. Madrid, Cataluña, Murcia, Andalucía, Castilla y León); • Voluntary agreements with stakeholders; and • Promotion of Environmental Management Systems and Schemes (ISO-14000 / EMAS).	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Spain 2010-2012	Voluntary sectorial agreements on the management of wastes (mentioned above); and Certification of Environmental Management Systems.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Sweden 2010-2012	EU Waste management strategy: • Prevention of generation of waste; • Reduce content of hazardous material in the waste; • Reuse or recovery of material or energy; and • Safe and adequate disposal of the waste.	National strategies/policies
Sweden 2010-2012	• 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Sweden 2010-2012	• Tax on waste sent to landfill from 1 January 2000; and • Tax on household waste to incineration from 1 July 2006.	Economic instruments/initiatives
UK 2010-2012	Waste policy is devolved in the UK to the respective administrations. England The Waste Prevention Programme for England (Waste Prevention Programme for England) was published on the 11 December 2013. The Programme sets out the roles and actions for government and others to reduce the amount of waste produced in England. It sets out the aims and priorities, along with actions businesses, the wider public sector, civil society and consumers can take to benefit from waste prevention. 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: • From 1 January 2014 all businesses must segregate metals, plastics, glass, paper & card for separate collection; • 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; • 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; • Waste contractors must provide collection and treatment services which deliver high quality recycling • Local Authorities must provide a minimum recycling service to householders; • From 1 January 2014 separately collected recyclables will be banned from going to incineration or landfill; and • From 1 January 2012 all biodegradable municipal waste will be banned from going to landfill. Wales	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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. Northern Ireland “The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020” available at www.doeni.gov.uk, covers all waste streams and reflects a change of focus away from simply managing waste to preventing waste. The aim is to stabilise waste generation through government procurement policies, site waste management plans, National Education and Awareness Campaigns, and waste prevention tools developed through a Waste Prevention Forum. The next priority in the Strategy is to increase the amount of waste recycled and recovered. Non-statutory targets have been set to: recycle and compost 35% of Household waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020. The Strategy also sets targets for the recycling of 60% of Commercial and Industrial waste by 2020.	
UK 2010-2012	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: • REACH controls for the Registration, Evaluation, Assessment of Chemicals; • 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); • 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 UK; • Hazardous Waste Regulations were implemented on 16 July 2005 to more fully transpose the EC's Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC);	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	• 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; • A revised Packaging Directive 2004/12/EC came into force in February 2004; • The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 were amended in March 2008 to revise existing UK recovery and recycling targets; • The GB 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; • The Packaging Waste Recovery Note (PRN) is an evidence note used by obligated businesses to demonstrate compliance with their recovery and recycling obligations; • The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 1998 took full effect in January 1999 and were superseded by revised Regulations in 2003; • The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006; • The End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 and ELV (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005; and • 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.	
UK 2010-2012	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. The standard rate of Landfill Tax was £64 per tonne for 2012-13. The Government announced that the rate of tax will increase by £8 per tonne each year until 2014, by which time it will be £80 per tonne. The rate of tax for inert or ‘inactive’ waste remains £2.50 per tonne.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
UK	WRAP is an independent, not-for-profit company which delivers programmes for government and other public sector bodies, acting as an ‘honest broker’ between governments, business and communities. WRAP	Measures taken by industries/waste

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	offers UK businesses practical advice on how to minimise waste, increase resource efficiency, reduce environmental impact and save money (converting turnover to profit). Projects commissioned by WRAP over the last decade are expected, over their lifetimes, to divert 350 million tonnes of waste from landfill, and save 110 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions. Over the next decade, activities from WRAP's last business plan are expected to generate £3 billion in additional sales for the UK recycling & reprocessing sector and help businesses, consumers and the public sector save £18 billion.	generators
UK 2010-2012	England committed to reviewing the case for restrictions on sending particular materials to landfill, including looking at textiles and biodegradable waste. In July 2012 Defra issued a call for evidence on restricting wood waste to landfill in England. After the replies received were analysed, it was concluded that the time was not right to introduce a restriction but Defra would continue to monitor the situation. Defra is focusing on collecting evidence on textiles and biodegradable waste for the time being rather than developing options for landfill restrictions. Before bringing forward any proposals on restricting materials, Defra will need to be content that restrictions are the best-value way of moving the material up the waste hierarchy and that the costs to businesses and the public sector are affordable. In Scotland there will be a ban on any metal, plastic, glass, paper, card and food collected separately for recycling from going to incineration or landfill from 1 January 2014. The Welsh Government is currently consulting on a range of legislative measures to increase recycling, including the source segregation of specified recyclable/recoverable materials and landfill and energy from waste bans for specified recyclable/recoverable materials.	Others

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

Table 55: Measures Taken by Member States to Reduce/Eliminate the Amount of Waste Subject to Transboundary Movement

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Austria 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Austria 2010-2012	Federal Waste Management Plan 2011. ⁴⁴	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Belgium 2010-2012	In the European Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.	National strategies/policies
Belgium 2010-2012	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 expectations to these rules may be appropriate. The same guidance applies in Flanders and Brussels.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Bulgaria 2010-2012	National Waste Management Program 2009-2013.	National strategies/policies

⁴⁴ <http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Bulgaria 2010-2012	Waste Management Act (promulgated in State Gazette No. 53, effective 13/07/2012).	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Bulgaria 2010-2012	The NWMP (National Waste Management Programme) envisages the establishment of a National centre for disposal of hazardous waste, generated by small and medium-sized waste generators.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Bulgaria 2010-2012	The companies that produce large quantities of hazardous waste shall also construct their own disposal facilities in compliance with the conditioning plans and their waste management programmes approved by the regional inspectorates of environment and water.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Cyprus 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Cyprus 2010-2012	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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Cyprus 2010-2012	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-	Measures taken by industries/waste generators

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	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 2010-2012	See State Environmental Policy 2012-2020.	National strategies/policies
Czech Republic 2010-2012	The “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 as last amended by Act No. 154/2010 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 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 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Czech Republic 2010-2012	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.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Denmark	The Government’s resource strategy from 2014 sets out the overall strategy for waste	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	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.	
Denmark 2010-2012	The Government's resource strategy from 2014 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Denmark 2010-2012	The Government's resource strategy from 2014 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.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Denmark 2010-2012	The Government's resource strategy from 2014 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.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Denmark 2010-2012	The Government's resource strategy from 2014 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.	Others

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	through the national strategy of chemicals.	
Estonia 2010-2012	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: 1.Prevention of waste generation; 2.Minimization of waste amounts and hazards; 3.Waste recovery: direct re-use-recycling of waste material; biological recovery (e.g. Composting); and energy recovery(e.g. incineration); and 4. Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.	National strategies/policies
Estonia 2010-2012	Waste Act, Packaging Act, etc.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Finland 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	National strategies/policies
Finland 2010-2012	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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Finland 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	Economic instruments/initiatives

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Finland 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
France 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
France 2010-2012	Environment Code (Book 5, Title 4).	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
France 2010-2012	Taxes (General tax on polluting activities) on the disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes, including when waste are exported for disposal.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Germany 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Germany 2010-2012	Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency pursuant to Article 2 of the German Waste Movement Act.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Greece 2010-2012	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	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	prohibited, if the regeneration (R9 operation) within the country is technically feasible.	
Greece 2010-2012	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) No. 117/2004, 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Greece 2010-2012	Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Hungary 2010-2012	The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament in November 2002.	National strategies/policies
Hungary 2010-2012	XLIII. Act of year 2000 on the Waste Management.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Hungary 2010-2012	NWMP contain the financial and technical measures for establish new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Hungary 2010-2012	Within the frame of NWMP.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Ireland 2010-2012	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 Environmental protection Agency (EPA) Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (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.	National strategies/policies
Ireland 2010-2012	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 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. Part IV of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992. Irish EPA guidelines on the content of an Annual Environmental Report (AER).⁴⁵	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

⁴⁵ <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/>

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	The European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014) are designed to promote the recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment. European Union (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2012 (S.I. No. 513 of 2012) give effect to the provisions of European Parliament and Council Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). These Regulations aim to improve the safety of electronic products and prevent the release of hazardous substances into the environment. 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.	
Ireland 2010-2012	The landfill levy increased from €50 per tonne to €60 per tonne in 2012 and now stands at €75 per tonne.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Ireland 2010-2012	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, the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and end-of-life vehicles) has reduced the hazardous components of specified products and assisted with the collection/reduction of hazardous waste.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Italy 2010-2012	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).	National strategies/policies
Latvia	National Waste Management Plan 2006.-2012.	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012		
Latvia 2010-2012	It is stated in Waste Management Law (Section 5, Part 1) that when organising, 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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Lithuania 2010-2012	National Strategic Waste Management Plan, adopted on 12 April 2002 by the Government Resolution No. 519 (with last amendments on 1 December 2010 by the Government Resolution No. 1746).	National strategies/policies
Lithuania 2010-2012	Law on Waste Management adopted on 1 July 2002 No. IX-1004 (with last amendments on 1 June 2013). Law On Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 13 May 1999, No. VIII 1183(with last amendments on 1 June 2013). Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste Management adopted on 25 September 2001, No. IX-517 (with last amendments on 19 October 2013). Order of the Minister of Environment on Rules on Packaging and Packaging Waste Management, adopted on 27 June 2002, No. 348 (with last amendments on 17 July 2012). The Order of Ministry of Environment No. 80 "For the rules for issuing, updating, repealing the permissions on integrated pollution prevention and control"(27 February, 2002, with last amendments 1 August, 2013) Order of the Minister of Environment December 30, 2005 No. D1-663(with latest amendments December, 2011) on calculation and adjustment of the amount of financial guarantee or equivalent insurance according to the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Shipments of Waste of 14 June 2006 and submission and withdrawal of Guarantee or Insurance documents.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Lithuania 2010-2012	According to Law on Waste Management, the principle of responsibility of producers and importers and the taxation system on this are applied. This principle means that producers and importers are responsible for the impact on environment of production and packaging supplied to the internal market during all the life cycle until the sound management of waste related. There is a tax deduction in this system if tasks for particular waste management and treatment are met and, among other conditions, these wastes are treated in EU economy zone. The person who is in charge of waste shipment has to establish a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance to ensure the proper arrangement of waste shipment and environmentally sound management of shipped waste. Other instruments: Law On Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 13 May 1999, No. VIII 1183 (with last amendments on 1 June 2013).	Economic instruments/initiatives
Lithuania 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Luxembourg 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	National strategies/policies
Luxembourg 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Luxembourg 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	Economic instruments/initiatives
Luxembourg 2010-2012	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	Measures taken by industries/waste generators

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Malta 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Netherlands 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Poland 2010-2012	Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity applies to all shipments of waste destined for final disposal (Annex IV A of the Basel Convention).	National strategies/policies
Poland 2010-2012	Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Poland 2010-2012	Programme of priorities of president COP (Conference of the Parties) ¹² : • To encourage early entrance into force of Ban Amendment by activating CEE region; • To facilitate the adoption of technical guidelines on e-waste at COP12; and • To keep close contact with Open-Ended Working Group (monitoring of the progress of preparations for COP12).	Others
Portugal 2010-2012	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).	National strategies/policies
Portugal 2010-2012	• Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council entered into to 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);	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	and 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.	
Portugal 2010-2012	European Union Funds, such POVT and PRIME.	Economic instruments/initiatives:
Romania 2010-2012	Through the Government Decision No. 1470/2004 was adopted the Waste Management National Plan, which is presently in a revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter. The National Waste Management Strategy revised this year and adopted by the Government Decision No. 870/2013 is promoting the principle of waste prevention which is situated on the top of waste hierarchy according to the Directive 2008/98/CE. This principle aims to reduce the amounts of waste generated, including hazardous. In accordance with Article 22 (1) of the Law No. 211/2011 1, waste producers shall treat the waste taking into account the waste hierarchy and protection of human health and environment.	National strategies/policies
Romania 2010-2012	- 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	Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
	Governmental Decision No. 210/2007; • The Governmental Decision No. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the European Waste Catalogue); • The Governmental Decision No. 1037/2010 regarding WEEE; • The Governmental Decision No. 2406/2004 regarding ELV with all further updates; and • The Law no. 278/2013 on industrial emission.	
Romania 2010-2012	Currently the National Waste Management Plan is in revision procedure and contains a hazardous waste chapter. The Environment Fund Administration is financing the environment projects including for hazardous waste management These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions lay down in the Emergency Governmental Ordinance No. 196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law No. 105/2006 with all further updates.	National strategies/policies
Slovakia 2010-2012	The Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for 2011 - 2015 (WMP 2011-2015) approved by the Slovak Government includes the following specific measures: • 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 • 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.	National strategies/policies
Slovakia	See reply to Question 5 (Table 54 in Section B of this working document).	Legislation, regulations and

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012		guidelines
Slovakia 2010-2012	• 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); and • Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Slovakia 2010-2012	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, d) to handle electric and electronic wastes. Above mentioned operations - under conditions laid down by the Act No. 223/2001 - 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: • Establishment of new technologies - a cleaner production; • Implementation of cleaner production projects; and • Establishment and implementation of EMS/EMAS.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Slovenia 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
Slovenia 2010-2012	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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
Spain 2010-2012	National policy relies on: • Implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible; • 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; • 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 • Strategies, laws and other instruments mentioned in Reduction and/or Elimination of Hazardous Waste Generation.	National strategies/policies
Spain 2010-2012	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".	Slovenia 2010-2012
Sweden 2010-2012	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.	National strategies/policies
Sweden 2010-2012	Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
UK	The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2012) generally prohibits the export and import of	National strategies/policies

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	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.	
UK 2010-2012	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.	Legislation, regulations and guidelines
UK	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	Economic

Member State	Measure	Type of Measure
2010-2012	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.	instruments/initiatives
UK 2010-2012	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.	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
UK 2010-2012	The work of the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) 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.	Others

3.1.24 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 56: Information from Member States on the Effects of Waste on Human Health and the Environment

Member State	Information
Austria 2010-2012	No specific information is available. General information can be obtained from the Federal Environment Agency website. ⁴⁶
Belgium 2010-2012	Brussels 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 (incineration, biological degradation, recycling, and transport), with special emphasis on the effects of hazardous waste in general and of PCB-containing waste and asbestos waste in particular. 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 (i.e. saturnism, lung diseases, micronutrient deficiencies, fertility problems etc.).⁴⁷ 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 entitled, "PCB's, a model for thinking and action." Information concerning the 'green ambulance' is available online.⁴⁸
Bulgaria 2010-2012	This kind of information can be obtained from: Executive Environment Agency⁴⁹

⁴⁶ <http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltsituation>

⁴⁷ <http://www.ibgebim.be>.

⁴⁸ <http://www.ibgebim.be>.

Member State	Information
	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
Cyprus 2010-2012	Information is not readily available. Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.
Czech Republic 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) homepage but unfortunately most of them are in Danish but all of them will have an English summary.⁵⁰
Estonia 2010-2012	National Waste Management Plan, Yearly statistics, Health Care Waste Management Strategy. Statistics are available online. ⁵¹
Finland	The requirements for the monitoring of e.g. the emissions and effects of industrial facilities (including waste disposal and recovery

⁴⁹ <http://eea.government.bg/>

⁵⁰ www.mst/homepage.dk

⁵¹ <https://jats.keskkonnainfo.ee/main.php?page=content&content=overviews> and <http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/main/index.php/en/publications/publication>

Member State	Information
2010-2012	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, and soil), generation and management of wastes and hazardous wastes, use of chemicals, natural resources, and biodiversity. The health of the Finnish population is also regularly monitored by the health authorities.⁵²
France 2010-2012	No information available.
Germany 2010-2012	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, etc.). There is also a huge amount of waste analysis data which have been collected in a waste analysis database (www.abanda.org). Data about all environmental issues are published in “Data on the environment” which is available in German (ISBN 3-503-09057-6) and English.
Greece 2010-2012	No information available.
Hungary 2010-2012	On the basis of the material balance and other documents, waste producers/holders (with exception of waste carriers) and treatment facilities shall submit a quarterly and annual report, to the regional environmental protection authority. The quarterly and annual reports are collected and registered in the database which is operated by the Ministry of Rural

⁵² www.thl.fi

Member State	Information
	Development. All information on waste generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous and other wastes can be found via the Hungarian Focal Point and competent authority.
Italy 2010-2012	No information available.
Ireland 2010-2012	• 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;⁵³ • National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2008-2012;⁵⁴ • Final Report of Expert Group for Silvermines, Co. Tipperary: Lead and Other Relevant Metals (2002);⁵⁵ • Report of the Investigation into the presence of Lead and Other Heavy Metals in the Tynagh Mines Area;⁵⁶ and • Irish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Environmental Research Technological Development and Innovation (ERTDI) Research programme. Methodology for the assessment of hazardous waste disposal sites.⁵⁷ For further information, documents and reports see online.⁵⁸
Latvia 2010-2012	There were no such studies carried out in 2010-2012.
Lithuania	The Law on the Assessment of the Impact of Proposed Economic Activities on the Environment adopted on 15 August 1996, No. I-1495 (with last amendments on 16 July 2013) establish provisions on the process of the assessment of the impact on the

⁵³ www.agriculture.gov.ie

⁵⁴ www.epa.ie

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/research/waste/EPA/hazardous_waste_sites/ERDT116synthesis.pdf

⁵⁸ www.epa.ie

Member State	Information
2010-2012	environment for 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 European Union legal acts. The purposes of the environmental impact assessment shall be to: 1) Determine, describe and evaluate any potential direct and indirect impact of a planned economic activity upon public health, flora and fauna, soil, surface and subsurface of the Earth, air, water, climate, landscape and biodiversity, material values, immovable cultural values heritage and interaction among the aforesaid components of the environment; 2) Reduce or avoid the negative effects of the proposed economic activity on public health and other components of the environment referred to in item 1) above; and 3) Determine whether a planned economic activity is permissible in the chosen location given the nature and environmental impact of the proposed economic activity.
Luxembourg 2010-2012	Information can be found online. ⁵⁹
Malta 2010-2012	No information available.
Poland 2010-2012	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:

⁵⁹ www.rivm.nl
www.rijksoverheid.nl
www.ilent.nl/onderwerpen/leefomgeving/afval/evoa_vergunningen/

Member State	Information
	• Consequent realisation of programmes concerning air and water quality and waste disposal (with special view to hazardous waste); • Development and implementation of a modern system for identification and assessment of occupational hazards; • Development of methodology for early diagnosis and prevention of occupational diseases and health promotion at workplace; and • Development or updating of educational systems essential for national social policy in relation to occupational safety and hygiene as well as ergonomics.
Portugal 2010-2012	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 Agência Portuguesa de Ambiente and Direcção-Geral da Saúde, 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: • Act at environmental factors levels promoting health for all; • Increase awareness-raising, training and education of professionals and general public; • Adjust policies and improve risk communication; and • Enhance and information network increasing knowledge on environment and health relationships.
Romania 2010-2012	Information is not available.
Slovakia 2010-2012	Special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment do not exist in Slovakia. ⁶⁰ The following information sources regarding wastes are available:

⁶⁰ www.minzp.sk
www.sizp.sk
www.enviroportal.sk

Member State	Information
	• Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; • Report on the state of the environment of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic; • Wastes in the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; and • Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for the time period 2011-2015, national, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia 2010-2012	Information is not available.
Spain 2010-2012	Information is not available.
Sweden 2010-2012	Information is not available.
UK 2010-2012	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.⁶¹

www.recfond.sk

www.sazp.sk

www.nczisk.sk

⁶¹ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20081105144808/http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/research/health/index.htm>

Member State	Information
	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 2014. 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 2014. Other studies that have been undertaken include: • Small Area Health Statistics Unit (SAHSU) epidemiological study on health effects in human populations living close to landfill sites in the UK – this looks at the rates of birth defects, low birth weight, stillbirths and of certain cancers in populations living within 2km of landfill sites in operation between 1982 and 1997. The report was published in 2001 and can be found online;⁶² and • Statement by the Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals and Food, Consumer Products and the Environment (COC) entitled 'Cancer incidence near municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain'. This is a review of a SAHSU epidemiology study investigating cancer incidence or mortality amongst individuals living in proximity to municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain. More information on this and other relevant studies can be obtained online.⁶³ Information on waste transfers within the UK for calendar years 2007 onwards is held on the UK Pollutant Release and Transfer Register online.⁶⁴

⁶² http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4120607

⁶³ <http://www.advisorybodies.doh.gov.uk/coc/statements.htm>

⁶⁴ <http://prtr.defra.gov.uk/>

3.1.25 Table 1 of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Bilateral, Multilateral or Regional Agreements or Arrangements in Force

Table 57: 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.)
Austria 2010-2011	Multilateral	EU Member States and EEA States		Recovery operations and final disposal operations.
Austria 2010-2011	Bilateral	Germany and Austria	01/07/2009 – not specified	The agreement covers transboundary shipments in the border region of Germany- Austria. The text of the agreement is available online.
Austria 2010-2012	Regional	OECD Member Countries	1994 - not specified	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.
Belgium 2010-2012	None			
Bulgaria	None			

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
2010-2012				
Czech Republic 2010-2011	Multilateral	EU countries, OECD Member Countries		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).
Cyprus 2010-2012	None			
Czech Republic 2012	Regional	EU countries, OECD Member Countries		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).
Denmark 2010-2011	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Estonia 2010-2012	None			
Finland 2012	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.
Finland 2010-2011	Multilateral	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.
France 2010-2012	None			

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Germany 2010-2012	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	1992 - not specified	OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.
Germany 2010-2012	Bilateral	Zimbabwe	31/05/1994 – 30/05/2012	Import of waste into Germany (all wastes for recovery).
Germany 2010-2012	Bilateral	Afghanistan	09/11/2002 – 24/06/2013	Import of hazardous wastes from Afghanistan for the purpose of disposal according to environmental requirements.
Germany 2010-2012	Bilateral	Kosovo (arrangement with the commander of the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR))	15/02/2000 - not specified	Import of wastes generated in Kosovo during deployment of KFOR/NATO troops into Germany for environmentally sound management.
Germany 2010-2012	Bilateral	Austria	01/07/2009 – not specified	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

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
				through Germany and transit from Germany to Germany through Austria via certain routes.
Greece 2010-2011	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		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).
Greece 2012	Regional	OECD Member Countries		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).
Hungary 2010-2012	None			
Ireland 2010-2012	None			

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Italy 2010-2012	Bilateral	San Marino	26/10/2001 - not specified	All imports of wastes for disposal into Italy are allowed except those containing or contaminated with PCB, PCT, and PBB, at a concentration level of 50 mg/Kg or more.
Italy 2010-2012	Bilateral	San Marino	26/10/2001 - not specified	All imports of wastes for recovery into Italy are allowed.
Latvia 2010-2012	None			
Lithuania 2010-2012	None			
Luxembourg 2010-2012	None			
Malta 2010	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and	Albania, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey	28/12/2007 - not specified	

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
	Their Disposal			
Malta 2011-2012	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	Albania, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	28/01/2008 - not specified	
Netherlands 2010-2011	Multilateral	All EU overseas islands (incl. Aruba, Netherlands Antilles) Since 10-10-2010 Bonaire, Eustasius and Saba are overseas territories and Aruba, Curaçao and St. Maarten are overseas countries in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.	27/11/2001 – 27/11/2011	LGO-decision 2001/822/EG
Poland 2010-2012	None			
Portugal 2010-2012	Multilateral	OECD Countries	14/06/2001 - not specified	OECD Council Decision C(2001)107 FINAL of 14 June 2001 concerning the revision of

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
				OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL of 30 March 1992 on the control of transboundary movement of wastes destined for recovery operations.
Portugal 2012	Bilateral	Angola	22/06/2012 - not specified	Addend to Protocol between Portugal and Angola to import wastes to disposal and recover, according Article 11 of Basel Convention.
Romania 2010-2012	None			
Slovakia 2010-2012	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	2000 - not specified	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Waste Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
Slovenia 2010-2012	None			
Spain	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30/03/1992 - not specified	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
2010-2012				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).
Spain 2010	Bilateral	Andorra	17/10/2006 - not specified	Relating to imports from Andorra to Spain of wastes, generated in Andorra, with the aim of their environmentally sound management recovery or disposal.
Spain 2011	Bilateral	Andorra	29/11/2011 - not specified	Relating to waste imports and exports from Andorra to Spain of wastes, with the aim of their environmentally sound management recovery or disposal.
Spain	Bilateral	Andorra	29/11/2011 – 29/11/2014	Relating to waste imports and

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
2012				exports from Andorra to Spain of wastes, with the aim of their environmentally sound management recovery or disposal.
Sweden 2010-2012	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30/03/1992 - not specified	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
Sweden 2010-2012	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.
UK 2010-2012	Multilateral	OECD Member countries	1992 - not specified	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.

Member State	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (from – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
UK 2010-2012	Multilateral	OECD Member countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations.

3.1.26 Tables 2 and 3 of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Disposal Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

Table 58: Information from Member States on Disposal and Recovery Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
Austria 2010-2012	All licensed collectors/disposers of hazardous wastes and other wastes are registered in a public data base. ⁶⁵ Data can be obtained via the Focal Point on request.	
Belgium 2012	A complete list of disposal facilities can be obtained from the Competent Authorities. A broad range of facilities exist in Belgium for waste treatment / recovery, graphical industry, animal waste treatment, chemical industry, metallurgy, scrap treatment, oil refinery, waste oil treatment, sludge treatment, soil treatment, recycling of zinc and nickel salts, treatment of used oils etc. Information is available from the Competent Authorities.	
Bulgaria 2010-2012	Executive Environment Agency ⁶⁶ 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 Register of the enterprises accomplishing waste management activities is available online. ⁶⁷	
Cyprus	Central Wastewater Treatment Plant at Vathia	Information can be found online. ⁶⁸

⁶⁵ https://secure.umweltbundesamt.at/eras/public.do?wfjs_enabled=true&zz=0.0542802004160825_0.9240797208790372

⁶⁶ <http://eea.government.bg/>

⁶⁷ http://pdbase.government.bg/forms/public_permits.jsp

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
2010	Gonia • New Sanitary Landfill in Paphos District Area • Integrated Solid Waste Management Installation in Larnaca District Area • Asbestos Mines Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.	Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.
Cyprus 2011-2012	• 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 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)

⁶⁸ <http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/environment/environment.nsf/All/0BDE126C326CDA4BC225796D0036B533?OpenDocument>

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		• Trandescania Properties Ltd (Vati, Limassol) • G & X Lampsis Ltd (Marki, Nicosia) • 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 Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.
Czech Republic 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	Information can be obtained from The annual Danish Waste Statistics. ⁶⁹	
Estonia 2010-2011	• AS Ecopro Pärnu mnt 141, 11314 Tallinn Estonia	• AS Kunda Nordic Tsement Jaama 2 Kunda 44106 Estonia • AS Epler & Lorenz Ravila 75, 51014 Tartu • AS Ecopro Pärnu mnt 141, 11314 Tallinn Estonia

⁶⁹ www.mst.dk

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		- AS Ecometal KESK 2/26, SILLAMÄE 40231 Estonia - AS Weerec Vana-Narva mnt. 16 Kiiu 74604 Estonia
Estonia 2012	None	- 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
Estonia 2010-2012	Further information could be obtained online. ⁷⁰	
Finland 2010-2012	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).	
France 2010-2012	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. ⁷¹	
Germany 2010	33 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III landfills) 4 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV landfills)	34 facilities for thermal treatment of hazardous waste 580 facilities for chemical or physical treatment 120 soil treatment plants 7 facilities for recovery of waste oil 300 dismantling facilities for waste electric and electronic equipment

⁷⁰ <http://klis.envir.ee/klis>

⁷¹ <http://www.ademe.fr>

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		1250 dismantling facilities for end-of-life-vehicles
Germany 2011	32 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III landfills) 4 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV landfills)	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 2012	35 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III landfills) 4 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV landfills)	36 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 2010-2012	Further information on recovery facilities operated within the national jurisdiction can also be obtained from the Focal Point	
Greece 2010	- 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. - APOSTIROSI S.A. - HYDROCLAVE HELLAS S.A.	- POLYECO A.E. - CYCLON HELLAS S.A. - MICHAEL SIMITZOGLU - MAVIOL - DELTA LIVADAROS-LUBRICANTS ACHAIA S.A. - VEKO-AFOI KALOUPH O.E. - GREEN OIL A.E.B.E. - DENVER A.E.B.E.

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	• MEDICAL WASTE S.A • STERIMED LTD • ECOPRIME SOLUTIONS LTD	• SKAMAGOULIS DIMITRIS • METPLAST: MAVROULHS I.-PRIOVOLOS G. A.E.B.E. • CHOUMAS I. A.E.B.E. • EVROS LEAD S.A. • AMEKON S.A. • POLYFLEX SA • E. VIDALIS- EL. VIDALI O.E. • VAFIADIS BROS • HELLENIC ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER S.A • NORTH AEGEAN SLOPS S.A. • ELLINIKA PETRELEA S.A. • GINIS • ELEUTHEROGLOU & SIA O.E. • VOGDANOS • ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING S.A. • HALYPS BUILDING MATERIALS S.A • ELDONS A.E.B.E.
	• 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. • APOSTIROSI S.A. • HYDROCLAVE HELLAS S.A. • MEDICAL WASTE S.A • STERIMED LTD • ECOPRIME SOLUTIONS LTD	• 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. • 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.

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		• AMEKON S.A. • POLYFLEX A.B.E.E. • E. VIDALIS- EL. VIDALI O.E. • VAFIADIS BROS • KTISTAKIS X. I. • HELLENIC ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER S.A • NORTH AEGEAN SLOPS S.A. • ELLINIKA PETRELEA S.A. • GINIS • ELEUTHEROGLOU & SIA O.E. • VOGDANOS • ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING S.A. • HALYPS BUILDING MATERIALS S.A • ELDONS A.E.B.E.
Greece 2012	• 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. • APOSTIROSI S.A. • HYDROCLAVE HELLAS S.A. • MEDICAL WASTE S.A • STERIMED LTD • ECOPRIME SOLUTIONS LTD • INTERGEO LTD	• 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. • 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

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		• 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 Information could be obtained from: European Union, for implementation of Directive 91/689/EEC, for hazardous wastes, Article 8 (3) of the Decision 96/302/EU (Country report).
Hungary 2010-2012	• Hulladékégető Co. Ltd. H-9025 Győr-Bácsa • Cement Factory, Address: H-7827 Beremend • Ecomissio Kft., Address: H-3581 Tiszaújváros • Fűzfői Hulladékégető Kft. Address: H-8175 Balatonfűzfő • ÉMK Kft. hulladékégető Address: H-3792 Sajóbábony • PYRUS Co. Ltd. Disposal site, No. 1. Aszód-Galgamácsa, Headquarters: H-1181 Budapest, Zádor u. 4. • ÉHG Kft. Disposal site in Sajókaza	• Sarpi Dorog Kft., H-2510 Dorog, Bécsi u. 131. • Mal Zrt., H-8401 Ajka, Gyártelep hrsz. 598. • Ankel Vegyipari Kft., H-2440 Százhalombatta, Erőmű út 2655/3 hrsz. • Nikom Kft., H-1108 Budapest, Sírkert u. 2-4.

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
Ireland 2010-2012	• 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 • Greenstar Holdings Ltd, East Galway Residual Landfill Site (W0178-02), Killagh More, Ballybaun (E.D. Killaan), Ballintober (E.D. Killaan), Ballinasloe, Co. Galway • Rilta Environmental Ltd, (W0185-01) Site No. 14A1, Greenogue Business Park, Rathcoole, County 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 • National Recycling & Environmental Protection Ltd , Naas Rd. Dublin 12 (W0112-01) • 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. • The Recycling Village, WP 2007/20 , Unit 4 Tenure Business Park, Monasterboice, Drogheda, Co. Louth • ENVA, (W0184-01) Clonminam Industrial Estate, Portlaoise, co. Laois. • Enva Ireland Ltd, (W0145-02) Raffeen Ind. Est., Ringaskiddy Road, Monkstown, Co. Cork • Hi-Volt Ireland Ltd (W0267-01), Ballyduff (Townland Shanballyduff and Piercetown), Thurles, Co. Tipperary
Italy 2010-2012	None	

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
Latvia 2010-2011	- Landfill for disposal of asbestos and asbestos-containing waste "Dumini", Brocenu area, Saldus district, Latvia "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, Broceni, Saldus rajons, LV-3851, Latvia "Bistamo Atkritumu Serviss", Raina iela 28, Daugavpils, Latvia "Plastika", Ltd, Jaunatnes 18, Eglaines pagasts, Daugavpils rajons, LV-5444 "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», Auru pagasts, Dobeles rajons, Latvia. Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia - Storage facility for obsolete pesticides «Knava», Radapole, Vilanu pagasts, Rezeknes rajons. LV-4650, Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia - A/S "BAO", Tumes ITP Centrs, p/n Sāti" Tumes pagasts, Tukuma rajons, LV-3139, Latvia "Agrotehnika", Ltd, Isa iela 2, Kuldīga, 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, Rīgas rajons, LV-2114 - A/S "Olaines bīstamo atkritumu pārstrādes komplekss", Celtnieku iela 3a, Olaine, Rīgas rajons, LV-2114

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
Latvia 2012	• “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, Broceni, Saldus rajons, LV-3851, Latvia • “Bistamo Atkritumu Serviss”, Raina iela 28, Daugavpils, Latvia • “Plastika”, Ltd, Jaunatnes 18, Eglaines pagasts, Daugavpils rajons, LV-5444 • “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», Auru pagasts, Dobeles rajons, Latvia. Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia • Storage facility for obsolete pesticides «Knava», Radapole, Vilanu pagasts, Rezeknes rajons. LV-4650, Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia • A/S “BAO”, Tumes ITP Centrs, p/n Sāti” Tumes pagasts, Tukuma rajons, LV-3139, Latvia • “Agrotehnika”, Ltd, Isa iela 2, Kuldīga, 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, Rīgas rajons, LV-2114 • A/S “Olaines bīstamo atkritumu pārstrādes komplekss”, Celtnieku iela 3a, Olaine, Rīgas rajons, LV-2114

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
Lithuania 2010-2012	• 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, Aukštrakiai village • Klaipėda regional landfill, Klaipėda district, Dvilai municipality, Dumpiai village • Marijampolė regional landfill, Marijampolė district, Marijampolė municipality, Panausupis village • 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, Lapės municipality, Lepšiškiai village • Kaunas regional landfill Kėdainiai district, Pelėdnagai municipality, Zabieliškis village • Panevėžys regional landfill, Panevėžys district, Miežiškiai municipality, Dvarininkai village Other operating disposal facilities can be found in Waste Management Register online.⁷²	Recovery facilities can be found in Waste Management Register online.⁷³
Luxembourg	• Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225	• Cimalux SA (former Intermoselle Sàrl) Langengrund L-3701

⁷² <http://193.219.55.14/atir/ATIR.py>

⁷³ <http://193.219.55.14/atir/ATIR.py>

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
2010-2012	Bettembourg	Rumelange - Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg - Primorec S.A. b. p. 70, L-4501 Differdange
Malta 2010	- Sant' Antnin Composting Plant (Marsascala, Malta) - Gozo General Hospital (Victoria, Gozo) - Thermal Treatment Facility (Marsa, Malta) - Abattoir (Xewkija, Gozo) - Ghallis engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste	- Waste Oil Ltd. (Valletta Harbour, Malta) - Ricasoli Tank Cleaning Ltd - Metalco 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 - Ta Robba Ltd - Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Marsascala Sant' Antnin - Electrowaste Ltd, Ta Robba - Inspectra Ltd - IMA Engineering Services Ltd - ELA Ltd - Ta' Robba Ltd - G.S.Recycling Ltd - Green Skip Ltd - Hompesch Processing Co.Ltd - IMA Engineering Services Ltd - Wasteserv Malta Ltd - Borani Scrap Metal - AGV Non-Ferrous Malta Ltd - Electronic Products Ltd, Zabba - Electro Waste Ltd, Zebbug

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		Electronic Products Ltd. Santa Venera
Malta 2011	- Thermal Treatment Facility (Marsa, Malta) - Ghallis engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste - Zwejra engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste	- Waste Oil Ltd. (Valletta Harbour, Malta) - Ricasoli Tank Cleaning Ltd - Metalco 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 - U-Store - JAC Steel Ltd. - Kasco Ltd. - C&V Polymers Ltd. - Samito Ltd. - Ta Robba Ltd - Sant Antnin Materials Recovery Facility - Electrowaste Ltd, Ta Robba - Inspectra Ltd - Electronic Products Ltd, Birkirkara - IMA Engineering Services Ltd - All-Diesels Ltd - ELA Ltd - Ta' Robba Ltd - G.S.Recycling Ltd - Green Skip Ltd - Hompesch Processing Co.Ltd - IMA Engineering Services Ltd

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		• Wasteserv Malta Ltd • Borani Scrap Metal • AGV Non-Ferrous Malta Ltd • Schembri Batteries • Electronic Products Ltd, Zabbar • Electro Waste Ltd, Zebbug
Malta 2012	• Thermal Treatment Facility (Marsa, Malta) • Ghallis engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste • Zwejra engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste	• Waste Oil Ltd. (Valletta Harbour, Malta) • Ricasoli Tank Cleaning Ltd • Metalco 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 • U-Store • JAC Steel Ltd. • Kasco Ltd. • C&V Polymers Ltd. • Samito Ltd. • Ta Robba Ltd • Sant Antnin Materials Recovery Facility • Electrowaste Ltd, Ta Robba • Inspectra Ltd • Electronic Products Ltd, Birkirkara • IMA Engineering Services Ltd • All-Diesels Ltd • ELA Ltd

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		• Ta' Robba Ltd • G.S.Recycling Ltd • Green Skip Ltd • Hompesch Processing Co.Ltd • IMA Engineering Services Ltd • Wasteserv Malta Ltd • Borani Scrap Metal • AGV Non-Ferrous Malta Ltd • Schembri Batteries • Electronic Products Ltd, Zabbar • Electro Waste Ltd, Zebbug • Wasteserv Malta Ltd. • Colin's Metal Co. Ltd. • U-Recycle Ltd. • Roc-A-Go Ltd. • Autoclin Recycling Ltd. • Vernons Ltd.
Netherlands 2010-2012	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.	
Poland 2010-2011	A list of recovery and disposal facilities has been attached to the National Waste Management Plan 2010 and to the 'Voivodship' Waste Management Plans. The list of above-mentioned facilities could be obtained from the Competent Authority.	
Poland	A list of recovery and disposal facilities has been attached to the 'Voivodship' Waste Management Plans.	

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
2012	Links to the lists of disposal and recovery facilities in particular ‘Voivodships’ are included below: • Dolnośląskie Voivodship⁷⁴ • Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodship⁷⁵ • Lubelskie Voivodship⁷⁶ • Lubuskie Voivodship⁷⁷ • Łódzkie Voivodship⁷⁸ • Małopolskie Vovodship⁷⁹ • Mazowieckie Voivodship⁸⁰ • Opolskie Voivodship⁸¹ • Podkarpackie Voivodship⁸² • Podlaskie Voivodship⁸³ • Pomorskie Voivodship⁸⁴	

⁷⁴ <http://bip.umwd.dolnyslask.pl/dokument.php?iddok=1645&idmp=22&r=r;>

<http://www.umwd.dolnyslask.pl>

⁷⁵ www.bip.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl

http://www.kujawsko-pomorskie.pl/pliki/srodowisko/20121001_plan/PGO_uchwalony_24_09_2012.pdf

⁷⁶ http://www.um.bip.lublin.pl/upload/pliki/WPGO_18_lipca_z_nr_uchwaly.pdf

<http://www.um.bip.lublin.pl/index.php?id=489>

⁷⁷ http://bip.lubuskie.pl/84/98/Plan_Gospodarki_Odpadami_dla_Wojewodztwa_Lubuskiego/

<http://lubuskie.pl/nowe-menu/menu-strony/srodowisko-2/plan-gospodarki-odpadami-dla-wojewodztwa-lubuskiego-na-lata-2012-2017-z-perspektywa-do-2020r/>

⁷⁸ <http://www.lodzkie.pl/wps/wcm/connect/BIP/BIP/UrządMarszałkowski/Programy/ProgramyOchronaSrodowiska/>

⁷⁹ www.malopolskie.pl/pgowm

www.malopolskie.pl/Srodowisko/Odpady

⁸⁰ <http://www.mazovia.pl/komunikaty/art,1642,sejmik-wojewodztwa-mazowieckiego-uchwalil-plan-gospodarki-odpadami-dla-mazowsza-na-lata-2012-2017-z-uwzględnieniem-lat-2018-2023.htm>

⁸¹ <http://umwo.opole.pl/serwis/index.php?id=11252>

⁸² http://www.wrota.podkarpackie.pl/pl/bip/wojewodztwo-podkarpackie/wykaz_dok/gospodarka_odpadami/plan_gospodarki_odpadami

⁸³ http://www.wrotapodlasia.pl/pl/ochrona_srodowiska/programy_plany/Aktualizacja_Planu_Gospodarki_Odpadami_dla_Wojewodztwa_Podlaskiego.htm

http://www.wrotapodlasia.pl/NR/rdonlyres/11ED0714-7C04-4748-B07B-A4C56566454F/0/WPGO_20122017.pdf

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	• Śląskie Voivodship⁸⁵ • Świętokrzyskie Voivodship⁸⁶ • Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship • Wielkopolskie Voivodship⁸⁷ • Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship⁸⁸	
Portugal 2010-2012	None	
Romania 2011	• 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 • SC Automobile Dacia SA, Mioveni, jud	• S.C. Prombat S.C.- 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

⁸⁴ http://www.urzad.pomorskie.eu/pl/dokumenty_strategiczne/program_ochrony_srodowiska

⁸⁵ http://bip.slaskie.pl/index.php?grupa=40&id=74&id_menu=54

⁸⁶ <http://www.sejmik.kielce.pl/plan-gospodarki-odpadami-dla-wojewodztwa-swietokrzyskiego-2012--2018---uchwalony-32403.html>

⁸⁷ <http://www.bip.umww.pl/portal?id=1721286>

⁸⁸ https://bip.wzp.pl/attachments/33986_WPGO%20czerwiec%202012-za%C5%82%C4%85cznik%20do%20uchwa%C5%82y%20sejmiku.pdf

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	. 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 +40/21/233.17.61; email:iridex@fx.ro - S.C. Guardian, 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. KLT&CO INDUSTRIES S.R.L. – PH - Filipestii de Padure , DJ 720 Baicoi-Moreni; - 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. 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 - 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 Ecomaster Servicii Ecologice S.A.Vega Ploiesti,str. Valeni nr.146, Ploiesti,jud. Prahova tel:+40244406274 - 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. Stena DTM Waste Recycling SRL,Prelungirea Sos. Giurgiului nr.33^a,Jilava,Ilfov,tel:0728777646 - S.C.Aise, B-dul M.Eminescu nr.1,Botosani,jud. Bacau, tel:+40231505652,fax:+4-231505654 - S.C.Mihoc Oil S.R.L.,Leghin,com.Pipirig,tel:+40233-252202,fax:+4 - S.C.Ionescu Company SRL ,Gaiesti,str.Cuza Voda,nr.4A, bl.44,sc.A2,ap.8, jud Dambovit tel:0726113660. - Rafinaria Petrobrazii,Brazi,jud.Prahova,tel:+40244/543121 - 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:+

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	• S.C. ROM ECOL S.R.L. – AR • Arad Str:Bodrogului Nr. 8 • S.C. STERICARE S.R.L. – IF • Jilava, Șoseaua Giurgiului NR. 5 • S.C. SIGMAFLEX S.R.L. – DJ • Craiova, str.Brazda Novac, BL. 7 • S.C. SUPERSTAR COM S.R.L. –SV • Rădăuți, 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 • 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 Further information can be obtained from: National Environmental Protection Agency Local / Regional Environmental Protection Agencies	40244535024,jud. Prahova • S.C. GreenLamp Reciclare SRL,Odaia Banului village, Tintesti, Buzau, tel: +40338100601, fax:+40338100604 • S.C. Exmitiani SRL,Bistrita Nasaud,jud. Cluj, str.George Cosbuc nr.194,tel:+40263/361120 • S.C. NAC INDUSTRII S.R.L. – PH • Plopeni, str.Aleea GIURGENI,NR.9 • S.C. NEFERAL S.A. – B • Pantelimon, Bd Biruintei, nr. 100 • S.C. QUARTEK GRUP S.R.L. – BC • Bacau, str. Chimiei, nr.6 • S.C. R3 ECOLOGIC S.R.L. – CT • Agigea, Zona Moara, corp C1 • S.C. RO ECOLOGIC S.R.L. – MS-DB • Vidrasau, str. Oros, nr. 1; Fieni, str. Industriilor, nr.18 • S.C. ROMECO INT. SERV. CO. – CT • Navodari, str.Uzinei,nr.1A • S.C. ROMECOL S.R.L. – AR • Arad Str:Bodrogului Nr. 8 • S.C. STENA DTM S.R.L. - Ilfov • S.C. TERRITORY COMMERCE S.R.L. – TM • Timisoara, str. Odobescu, nr.5 • S.C. TEXAS GRUP OYL S.R.L. – IL • Slobozia, B-dul M. Basarab, bl. X • S.C. VOLYMAR BENZ S.R.L. – PH • Barcanesti ,nr. 359 A • S.C. RECYFUEL S.R.L. – B • Bucuresti, Sos. Bucuresti - Ploiesti nr. 1A • S.C. ALBINA CARPATICA S.R.L. – PH

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
		• Rm.Sarat , Str.Costieni nr.106 • S.C. CAMIX PROD S.R.L. - VL • Dragasani, str.Tudor Vladimirescu, BI T6. Sc C, Ap 3 • S.C. DUMALI S.R.L. – VL • Dragasani, str. Ferdinand, nr. 79 • S.C. ECO TOTAL S.R.L. – DJ • Craiova, Str. Cringului nr.2A • S.C. GREENWEEE INTERNATIONAL S.R.L. – BZ • Comuna Tintesti • S.C. GREMLIN COMPUTERS S.R.L. – CT • Str. Industriala Cladirea 3A nr. 9 • S.C. SETCAR SRL,Braila, str.Gradinii Publice nr.6, tel/fax: +40239614852 Further information can be obtained from: National Environmental Protection Agency. Regional/Local Environmental Protection Agencies
Romania 2012	• 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	• S.C. Prombat S.C.- 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.

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	• 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 +40/21/233.17.61; e-mail:iridex@fx.ro • S.C. Guardian, 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. Alea 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. 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 • 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 Ecomaster Servicii Ecologice S.A.Vega Ploiesti,str. Valeni nr.146, Ploiesti,jud. Prahova tel:+40244406274 • 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. Stena DTM Waste Recycling SRL,Prelungirea Sos. Giurgiului nr.33^a,Jilava,Ilfov,tel:0728777646 • S.C.Aise, B-dul M.Eminescu nr.1,Botosani,jud. Bacau, tel:+40231505652,fax:+4-231505654 • S.C.Mihoc Oil S.R.L., • • :+40233-252202,fax:+4 • S.C.Ionescu Company SRL ,Gaiesti,str.Cuza Voda,nr.4A,

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	• S.C. KLT&CO INDUSTRIES S.R.L. – PH • Filipeştii de Padure , DJ 720 Baicoi-Moreni; • 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. STERICARE 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. Frinzei, 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 • 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	bl.44,sc.A2,ap.8, jud Dambovită tel:0726113660. • Rafinaria Petrobrazii,Brazi,jud.Prahova,tel:+40244/543121 • 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. Exmitiani SRL,Bistrita Nasaud,jud. Cluj, str.George Cosbuc nr.194,tel:+40263/361120 • S.C. NAC INDUSTRII S.R.L. – PH • Plopeni, str.Aleea GIURGENI,NR.9 • S.C. NEFERAL S.A. – B • Pantelimon, Bd Biruintei, nr. 100 • S.C. QUARTEK GRUP S.R.L. – BC • Bacau, str. Chimiei, nr.6 • S.C. R3 ECOLOGIC S.R.L. – CT • Agigea, Zona Moara, corp C1 • S.C. RO ECOLOGIC S.R.L. – MS-DB • Vidrasau, str. Oros, nr. 1; Fieni, str. Industriilor, nr.18 • S.C. ROMECO INT. SERV. CO. – CT • Navodari, str.Uzinei,nr.1A • S.C. ROMECOL S.R.L. – AR • Arad Str:Bodrogului Nr. 8 • S.C. STENA DTM S.R.L. - Ilfov • S.C. TERRITORY COMMERCE S.R.L. – TM • Timisoara, str. Odobescu, nr.5 • S.C. TEXAS GRUP OYL S.R.L. – IL • Slobozia, B-dul M. Basarab, bl. X

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	• 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 Further information can be obtained from: • National Environmental Protection Agency • Local / Regional Environmental Protection Agencies	• S.C. VOLYMAR BENZ S.R.L. – PH • Barcanesti ,nr. 359 A • 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, BI T6. Sc C, Ap 3 • S.C. DUMALI S.R.L. – VL • Dragasani, str. Ferdinand, nr. 79 • S.C. ECO TOTAL S.R.L. – DJ • Craiova, Str. Cringului nr.2A • S.C. GREENWEEE INTERNATIONAL S.R.L. – BZ • Comuna Tintesti • S.C. GREMLIN COMPUTERS S.R.L. – CT • Str. Industriala Cladirea 3A nr. 9 • S.C. SETCAR SRL,Braila, str.Gradinii Publice nr.6, tel/fax: +40239614852 Further information can be obtained from: • National Environmental Protection Agency • Local / Regional Environmental Protection Agencies
Slovakia 2010	• A total number - 118 landfill sites (12 for hazardous waste, 89 for non-hazardous waste, 17 for inert waste) • 7 incineration plants for hospital waste	A list of authorized facilities is available online.⁹¹ A list of other facilities is available at relevant regional environmental authorities of the Slovak Republic.

⁹¹ www.minzp.sk

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
	• 5 incineration plants for industrial waste • 2 incineration plants for municipal waste • 4 co-incineration plants A list of landfill sites is available online.⁸⁹ A list of incineration plants is also available online.⁹⁰	Information could be obtained also via Slovak Environmental Agency, Centre of Waste and Environmental Management (SEA, CWEM) – Focal Point of the Basel Convention.
Slovakia 2011	• A total number - 117 landfill sites (11 for hazardous waste, 90 for non-hazardous waste, 16 for inert waste) • 7 incineration plants for hospital waste • 6 incineration plants for industrial waste • 2 incineration plants for municipal waste • 5 co-incineration plants A list of landfill sites is available online.⁹² A list of incineration plants is also available online.⁹³	A list of authorized facilities is available online.⁹⁴ A list of other facilities is available at relevant regional environmental authorities of the Slovak Republic. Information could be obtained also via Slovak Environmental Agency, Centre of Waste and Environmental Management (SEA, CWEM) – Focal Point of the Basel Convention.
Slovakia 2012	A list of landfill sites is available online.⁹⁵ A list of incineration plants is also available online.⁹⁶	A list of authorized facilities is available online. ⁹⁷

⁸⁹ www.minzp.sk

⁹⁰ <http://enviroportal.sk/dokumenty/spalovne.php>

⁹² www.minzp.sk

⁹³ <http://enviroportal.sk>

⁹⁴ www.minzp.sk

⁹⁵ www.minzp.sk

⁹⁶ <http://enviroportal.sk>

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
Slovenia 2010-2012	Information can be obtained online.⁹⁸ Then 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 online.⁹⁹ Then go to file: -for D10 and R1: sežig in sosežig odpadkov -for other R codes: predelovalci odpadkov -composting: Predelovanje biološko razgradljivih odpadkov v kompost The data on this web site is monthly updated.
Spain 2010	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 Environmental Affairs of Spain. ¹⁰⁰	
Spain 2011-2012	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. ¹⁰¹	
Sweden 2010-2012	Data can be obtained from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.	

⁹⁷ http://charon.sazp.sk/zhodnocovanie_odpadov/zariadenie_zo.aspx

⁹⁸ <http://www.arso.gov.si/varstvo%20okolja/odpadki/podatki/>

⁹⁹ <http://www.arso.gov.si/varstvo%20okolja/odpadki/podatki/>

¹⁰⁰ www.marm.es

¹⁰¹ http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/enlaces/Pagina_enlaces_comunidades_autonomas.aspx

Member State	Disposal facilities	Recovery facilities
UK 2010-2012	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.¹⁰² There are too many facilities in the UK that are authorised to dispose of wastes to list here. There are too many facilities in the UK that are authorised to recover/recycle/re-use wastes to list here.	

¹⁰² www.ciwm.co.uk

3.1.27 Table 9 of the of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Disposals which did not Proceed as Intended

Table 59: 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 2011	28/11/2011	Austria, Germany	A3020 waste oil	48	Waste did not perform with the quality criteria of the recycling installation (R9).	Waste was shipped back to Austria for alternative disposal (R1).
	July 2011	Austria, Germany, Poland	B1010 aluminum scrap (non-hazardous waste)	600	Waste was not recycled by consignee but shipped back to Austria.	Recovery (R4) in Austria.
	18/3/2011	Austria, Czech Republic	Tall oil containing lye, Y35	54.5	Transport was not in accordance with RID (<i>not defined</i>) and therefore was sent back to Austria.	Repackaging in Austria.
	14/3/2011	Austria, Slovenia	RDF, Y18 (nonhazardous waste)	22	Recovery plant (R1) was out of operation.	Waste was shipped back to Austria for alternative disposal (R1).
	21/2/2011	Austria, Slovakia	B3010 (non-hazardous waste)	21.1	Waste did not perform with the quality criteria of the recycling installation	Waste was shipped back to Austria for alternative

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					(R3).	disposal (R1).
Austria 2012	September 2012	Croatia	EW 19 12 11, 19 02 09 - Y18	3.8	The waste was imported for disposal (D10) but due to improper packaging 3.8 t out of 21.68 t could not be handled.	The waste was shipped back to Croatia for re-packaging.
	June 2012	France	14 06 01 (CFCs) - Y45	12.0	The waste was intended for disposal D10 in France but could not be treated as intended.	The waste was shipped back to Austria.
Belgium 2010-2012	None					
Bulgaria 2010-2012	None					
Cyprus 2010-2012	None					
Czech Republic 2010	18/02/2010	Italy, Czech Republic,	A2050	24.06	Transit notification. without	Denied entry. Announcement to the Competent Authority of

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		Germany				the country of dispatch.
	18/05/2010	Germany, Czech Republic	Paper fiber rejects	23	Transit notification. without	Denied entry. Announcement to the Competent Authority of the country of dispatch.
	18/06/2010	Germany, Czech Republic	Municipal waste	25.07	Transit notification and accident. without	Repatriated to the country of dispatch.
	03/08/2010	Austria, Czech Republic	Crushed rejects paper-plastics	75	Import notification to non-existing facility. without	Repatriated to the country of dispatch.
Czech Republic 2011	February/March 2011	Germany, Czech Republic	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel)	814.86	Import of waste destined for alleged combustion test in power station.	Repatriated to the country of dispatch.
	27/07/2011	Germany, Czech Republic, Pakistan	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC, HFC	27.5	Prohibited export.	Repatriated. Penalty was granted to the importer.
	February-December	Germany, Czech	Waste originating from mechanical	2,267	Import notification to the un-	Penalty was granted to the importer.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	2011	Republic	treatment of waste		authorised facility.	
Czech Republic 2012	14/12/2011 The incident was solved in early 2012.	Germany, Czech Republic	Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances	A total of 25.4 t of which 3.04 t of hazardous waste	Export without notification whereas the consignment consisted partially of hazardous waste.	Waste disposed in the country of import. Penalty was granted to the exporter.
	11/01/2012	Germany, Czech Republic, Hong Kong	Discarded equipment containing hazardous components	A total of 12.62 t of which 3.42 t of hazardous waste	Export without notification whereas the consignment consisted partially of hazardous waste.	Repatriated to the country of dispatch.
Denmark 2010-2012	None					
Estonia 2010-2012	None					
Finland 2010-2012	None					
France	2011	From Côte	Ends-of-Life vehicles	20	Breach of Article 36 of	

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
2011		d'Ivoire to France			Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.	
	2011	From Poland to France	Ends-of-Life tires	10	Breach of Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.	
	2011	From India to France	Wastes from casting of non-ferrous pieces	26	Shipment of waste effected without the consent of the Competent Authorities concerned.	
	2011	Germany	Woods containing or contaminated with dangerous substances	20	Carrier non authorized regarding waste transports.	
	2011	From Portugal to France	Ends-of-Life vehicles	17 vehicles	Shipment of waste effected without notification to all Competent Authorities concerned and without the consent of the Competent Authorities concerned.	
	2011	From France	Sludges from	28	Shipment of waste	Waste taken back.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
France 2012	2011	to Belgium	washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation		effected notification without to all Competent Authorities concerned.	
		From France to Cameroon	Mixed waste	25	Shipment of waste effected notification without to all Competent Authorities concerned.	Treatment of wastes in Belgium.
	2012	From Benin to France	Electronic and electrical waste (e-waste)	1 container	Illegal shipment as defined in the Article 2 (35) f) of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 (shipment of waste effected contrary to Articles 34, 36, 39, 40, 41 and 43).	Recovery of waste by the notifier de facto.
	2012	From Mali to France	Hazardous components removed from discarded equipment = 16 02 05 * (waste electrical and electronic assemblies	0.505	Breach of the Articles 34, 36, 39 and 40 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.	Decision taken by the Competent Authority (the prefect) requiring the take-back and the disposal of the waste.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			or scrap ... = A1180)			
	2012	From France to Belgium	Waste non-halogenated organic solvents (= A 3140) (other solvents and solvents mixtures = 14 06 03*)	19	Exceeding the authorized quantity of waste.	
	2012	From Belgium to France	Pickling bases (= 11 01 07*)	10	Non-compliance with the consent deadline.	
	2012	From Belgium to France	Soil and stones ... (= 17 05 04)	317	Exceeding the authorized quantity of waste.	
	2012	From Belgium to France	Insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs (= 13 03 01 *)	1	Non-compliance with the consent deadline.	
	2012	From France to Morocco	Laboratory chemicals consisting of or containing dangerous substances	0.07	Shipment of waste effected without notification to all Competent Authorities.	Pending criminal proceedings.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			(= 16 05 06 *)			
	2012	From Madagascar to France	Ends-of-Life vehicles	1 container	Breach of the Articles 34, 36, 39 and 40 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.	Decision taken by the Competent Authority (the prefect) requiring the take-back of the waste. Pending criminal proceedings.
	2012	From France to Switzerland	Non cleared end-of-life vehicles and oil drums	19 vehicles	Shipment of waste effected without notification to all Competent Authorities.	The Competent Authorities of Switzerland have ensured the take-back of a part of the vehicles at their own costs.
Germany 2010	March 2010	From Germany to France	A3140	20	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	March 2010	From Germany to	A3140	20	Problems with unloading.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		France				
	April 2010	From Switzerland to Germany	A3160	10	Problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	May 2010	From Italy to Germany	A1030	17	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	May 2010	From Switzerland to Germany	A3160	18	Problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	May 2010	From Italy to Germany	Contaminated soil (170503*)	29	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	June 2010	From Belgium to Germany	A3020	53	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	June 2010	From Italy to Germany	Y18	24	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	June 2010	From the UK to Germany	A3020	48	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	July 2010	From the	A3160	20	Waste didn't meet	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		Netherlands to Germany			specifications.	
	July 2010	From Italy to Germany	A2050	44	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	July 2010	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste (190304*)	40	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	August 2010	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste (190304*)	89	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	September 2010	From Sweden to Germany	A4120	2	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	September 2010	From Italy to Germany	A2050	50	Problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	September 2010	From Germany to Belgium	Mixed hazardous waste (190304*)	16	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	September	From France	Hazardous mining	28	Waste didn't meet	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	2010	to Germany	residues (010407*)		specifications.	
	September 2010	From Germany to Poland	Residues from sorting of waste (191211*)	207	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	October 2010	From Germany to France	A3140	20	Problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	October 2010	From Greece to Germany	A4090	4	Misdirected transport.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	December 2010	From Sweden to Germany	A1030	4	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Not decided yet.
	December 2010	From Germany to France	A3140	20	Problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	Not reported	From Czech Republic to Germany	A3020	50	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.
	Not reported	From Switzerland	A3020	50	Waste didn't meet specifications.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		to Germany				
	Not reported	From Italy to Germany	A3160	28	Technical problems.	Repatriation.
Germany 2011	July 2011	From France to Germany	A1030	0,4	Waste generated gas.	Repatriation.
	July 2011	From Germany to Greece	A1030	24	Arrival after the end of the notification period.	Repatriation.
	March 2011	From Italy to Germany	A2050	59	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	July / September 2011	From Italy to Germany	A2050	9	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	February 2011	From Germany to the Netherlands	A3020	25	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation or alternative treatment.
	March and December 2011	From Germany to the	A3020	33	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		Netherlands				
	March 2011	From Germany to the Netherlands	A3020	75	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	May and December 2011	From Germany to the Netherlands	A3020	75	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	August 2011	From Belgium to Germany	A3020	27	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	January / February 2011	From Germany to France	A3140	40	Technical problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	March 2011	From Germany to France	A3140	20	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	March 2011	From Germany to the	A3140	32	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		Netherlands				
	June 2011	From Germany to France	A3140	40	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	November 2011	From the Netherlands to Germany	A3160	8	Technical problems	Repatriation.
	October 2011	From the Netherlands to Germany	A3160	12	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	June 2011	From Belgium to Germany	A3160	20	Technical problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	June and December 2011	From Germany to Belgium	A4070	40	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation or alternative treatment.
	January 2011	From Italy to Germany	A4100	24	Technical problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
	August 2011	From the Netherlands	A4100	26	Temperature of the material too high.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		to Germany				
	December 2011	From Italy to Germany	A4100	164	Technical problems with unloading.	Unloading in another facility and return to the notified facility.
	September 2011	From France to Germany	A4100	18,3	Too much humidity.	Repatriation.
	December 2011	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste	24	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	May and August 2011	From Germany to Belgium	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	40	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation or alternative treatment.
	March 2012	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	11	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	January 2011	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	30	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	March 2011	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste (190304*)	240	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	June 2011	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste (190304*)	30	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	September 2011	From Italy to Germany	Mixed hazardous waste (190304*)	91	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	August 2011	From Italy to Germany	Mixed waste (190203)	28	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	February 2011	From Germany to Poland	Residues from sorting of waste (191210)	24	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	November 2011	From Germany to Switzerland	Residues from sorting of waste (191212)	2.8	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	September 2011	From Belgium to Germany	Sewage sludge (AC 270)	24	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	April 2011	From the Netherlands to Germany	Waste from gas purification (050702)	20	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	February 2011	From Germany to the Netherlands	Waste from tank cleaning (160708*)	50	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation or alternative treatment.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	December 2011	From Switzerland to Germany	Wood waste (AC170)	9	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	June 2011	From Italy to Germany	Wood waste (AC170)	20	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	March 2011	From the Netherlands to Germany	Y18 (Hazardous liquid waste)	50	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	November 2011	From France to Germany	Y18 (Residues from treatment of waste)	18	Waste not in accordance with specifications.	Repatriation.
	October 2011	From Germany to Switzerland	Y46	23	Technical problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
Germany 2012	12/01/2012	Import from Belarus	A4030	4	Problems with composition of the waste.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	11/01/2012 17/02/2012	Import from France	A4100	34	Technical problems with unloading.	Pre-treatment in another facility.
	13/02/2012	Import from Belgium	AC 270	10	Technical problems with unloading.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	01/03/2012	Import from Switzerland	A4050	5	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	14/03/2012	Import from Netherlands	A3020	25	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	15/03/2012	Import from France	A4100	40	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	26/04/2012	Export to Belgium	A2030	42	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	12/06/2012	Import from Israel	A1050	43	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	19/06/2012	Export to Netherlands	A3020	25	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	17/07/2012	Import from Italy	Y18	70	Problems with composition of the waste.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	26/07/2012	Import from Netherlands	A4100	20	Technical problems with unloading.	Pre-treatment in another facility.
	31/07/2012	Import from Switzerland	A4140	7	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	25/09/2012	Import from Sweden	A3020	50	Problems with composition of the waste.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	19/10/2012	Import from France	A4100	26	Problems with composition of the waste.	Alternative treatment in Germany.
	22/10/2012	Import from Luxembourg	A4100	7	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	08/11/2012	Import from Italy	Y18	20	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	26/11/2012	Import from Belgium	A3020	26	Problems with composition of the waste.	Repatriation.
	04/12/2012	Import from France	A4100	25	Technical problems with unloading.	Pre-treatment in another facility.
	10/12/2012	Import from Belgium	A3140	3	Technical problems with unloading.	Repatriation.
Greece 2010	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Iron scrap	3.42	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC)	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					Regulation.	impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Iron scrap	1.5	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Shredded plastic waste	20.88	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the Article 18 of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Used car accumulators	0.33	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					Regulation.	impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Catalysts	0.21	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Metal scrap	0.5	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Used cables	0.73	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					Regulation.	impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Metal scrap / WEEE	2	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Metal scrap	2	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to impose those sanctions related.
	Spot Check 2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Iron scrap / WEEE	1	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC)	Prohibiting the export of waste from the country and inform the Competent Authorities of the country, in which the carriers are permitted, to

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					Regulation.	impose those sanctions related.
	05/11/2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Aluminium scrap	22.22	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Take back of the waste to the facility of the initial producer
	11/11/2010	DI: Greece, DE: Bulgaria	Copper slag	24.44 (gross) 24.16 (net)	The company that organised the shipment did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	Sending the waste to a permitted facility in the country of destination, for recovery.
	26/07/2010	DI: Greece, DE: Germany	Alkalines	3.86 N,N-dimethyl aniline + 7.8 cosmetics	The waste delivered did not correspond to that of the approved notification.	Sending the waste to a permitted facility in the country of destination, for disposal.
	05/11/2010 (date of the	DI: Greece, DE: Romania	Plastic packaging	12.78	The company that organised the shipment	Take back of the waste to the facility of the

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	document from the Competent Authority of Bulgaria that informed on the illegal shipment)				did not follow the prior notification and written consent procedure of the 1013/2006 (EC) Regulation.	initial producer.
Greece 2011	Spot check 2011	DE: Bulgaria, DI: Greece	Waste packaging (EWC 150102)	17.40	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The load was held by the Competent Authorities of Bulgaria and the criminal penalties procedure was initiated by the Bulgarian Competent Authorities.
	Spot check 2011	DE: Germany, DI: Greece	Slag from lead thermal treatment (EWC 100401*)	2 containers (approx. 20 – 25 tn.)	The shipments have taken place outside the validity period of the granted written consent (Article 9 (6)).	The loads were sent to the permitted facility of the consignee in the country of destination. The Competent Authorities of Greece have not imposed any penalties.
	Spot check 2011	DE: Bulgaria, DI: Greece	Used accumulators, aluminium, steel,	13.38	The process of prior written notification and	The load was held by the Competent Authorities of

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			copper scrap and used cables		consent had not been followed.	Bulgaria and the criminal penalties procedure was initiated by the Bulgarian Competent Authorities.
	Spot check 2011	DE: Nigeria, DI: Greece	160104*	2 end-of-life vehicles	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer.
	Spot check 2011	DE: Bulgaria, DI: Greece	Steel wire scrap (EWC 160117)	23.05	The shipments have taken place outside the validity period of the granted written consent (Article 9, par. 6).	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer.
	Spot check 2011	DE: Albania, DI: Greece	Waste packaging (EWC 150102)	23.78	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The waste was recovered in the facility planned, located in Albania.
Greece 2012	08/03/2012	Germany / Greece / Hungary	Insulation materials containing asbestos (EWC 170601*)	43.02	Two trucks were stopped by the Competent Authorities of Hungary because of following different route from the one mentioned in the	The trucks were held by the Competent Authorities of Hungary, which imposed financial penalty. The trucks were finally released and the

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					consent of the Hungarian competent authority.	shipment continued until the final destination in Germany.
	04/10/2012	Austria / Bulgaria / Greece	Expired beer bottles – materials unsuitable for consumption or proceeding (EWC 020704)	Five pallets with a total of 3,376 bottles	The process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed.	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer.
	29/06/2012	Greece / Italy	Steel mill dust (EWC 100207*)	1,027.86(2-3 big bags)	The waste did not fulfil the required technical specifications for recovery in the facility of the consignee.	The waste was taken back to the facility of the initial producer.
Hungary 2010-2012	None					
Ireland	12/02/2010	Netherlands	19 12 12	17.28	Container placed on hold in Dublin Port but shipped	Returned to origin.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
2010					in error.	
	25/03/2010	Netherlands	20 03 01	193	Export of this material not permitted to India.	Returned to origin.
	09/04/2010	Netherlands	20 03 01	48.9	Export of this material not permitted to India.	Returned to origin.
	07/05/2010	Netherlands	20 03 01	121.42	Export of this material not permitted to China/India.	Returned to origin.
	10/06/2010	Northern Ireland	B3010/B3040	17	No transfrontier shipment documentation present with load when inspected.	Returned to origin.
	18/06/2010	Bulgaria	16 02 13* & 16 02 14	4.7	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	06/07/2010	Hong Kong	Waste batteries	12	Export of this material not permitted to HK.	Returned to origin.
	21/07/2010	Netherlands	Waste batteries	86	Breach of International Maritime Dangerous Goods regulations.	Returned to origin.
	17/08/2010	Northern Ireland	16 01 04	26.3	No transfrontier shipment documentation present	Returned to origin.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					with load when inspected.	
Ireland 2011	13/01/2011	Germany	16 02 14	20.5	Load was placed on hold by the National Transfrontier shipment Office officers but was shipped in error.	Returned to origin.
	17/02/2011	Northern Ireland	19 12 12	25	No transfrontier shipment documentation present with load when inspected.	Returned to origin.
	25/02/2011	Northern Ireland	B3020/15 01 01/20 01 01	48.24	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	18/03/2011	Netherlands	Household Goods	3	Goods tested by Dutch customs and were defective.	Returned to origin.
	02/05/2011	Netherlands	Used car parts & engines	10	No transfrontier shipment documentation present with load when inspected.	Returned to origin.
	10/05/2011	Netherlands	Plastic Waste	23	No transfrontier shipment documentation present with load when inspected.	Returned to origin.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	04/08/2011	France	A3140/14 06 03*	24	Load rejected at destination facility due to elevated chlorine levels.	Returned to origin.
	09/08/2011	Netherlands	B3020	5	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	25/08/2011	Netherlands	B1250	21.5	No transfrontier shipment documentation present with load when inspected.	Returned to origin.
	01/09/2011	France	B3020/15 01 01	25.5	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	20/09/2011	Scotland	19 12 12	23.56	Material contaminated with paper waste.	Returned to origin.
	21/09/2011	Northern Ireland	19 12 12	25.68	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	06/10/2011	Netherlands	A1180	13.881	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	25/11/2011	Netherlands	A3020	25	Material as inspected did not match description on accompanying documentation.	Returned to origin

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Ireland 2012	14/04/2012	Netherlands	Baled paper, waste electronics, tyres	12	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	25/05/2012	Netherlands	Second hand vehicles and car parts	19	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	19/06/2012	Northern Ireland	ELVs	10	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	21/06/2012	Northern Ireland	B3140	20	Destination facility did not have a waste license, also no Transfrontier shipment Documentation present with load when inspected.	Returned to origin.
	25/07/2012	Great Britain	A3140	25.5	Waste did not conform to facility acceptance specification.	Returned to origin.
	19/07/2012	Northern Ireland	B3010	20	Material as inspected did not match description on accompanying documentation.	Returned to origin.
	03/09/2012	Northern Ireland	20 03 01	20	Material identified as 19 12 12 on documentation but Northern Ireland	Returned to origin.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					Environment Agency inspection deemed it to be 20 03 01 which is prohibited for import to Northern Ireland.	
	15/11/2012	Netherlands	Used car parts	20	Material was destined for the United Arab Emirates but it is not permitted for import to this country.	Returned to origin.
	15/11/2012	Great Britain	A4020	18.9	Waste did not conform to the notification.	Returned to origin.
	20/11/2012	Northern Ireland	Metal & mixed WEEE	1	Transfrontier shipment notification required.	Returned to origin.
	22/11/2012	Northern Ireland	B3010	22	Material destined for China on inspection by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, domestic plastics were present and these are not accepted for import by the Chinese authorities.	Returned to origin.
Italy	None					

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
2010-2012						
Latvia 2010-2012		State export of Latvia – State import of Lithuania	Waste from physical-chemical treatment of waste	0.025	In accordance with legal acts of Lithuania, the content of mercury in the relevant waste was exceeding the permitted limit values in order to classify the waste as non-hazardous waste.	Shipment taken back to Latvia.
		State export of Latvia – State import of Vietnam	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components	0.018	Shipment of hazardous waste without notification, wrong classification of waste.	Shipment was detected in the Netherlands, returned back to Latvia, notifier fined.
Lithuania 2010-2012	None					
Luxembourg 2010-2012	None					

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Malta 2010-2012	None					
Netherlands 2010-2012	None					
Poland 2010-2012	None					
Portugal 2010-2012	None					
Romania 2010-2012	None					
Slovakia 2010-2012	None					
Slovenia 2010-2012	None					
Spain 2010	2010	Spain / Netherlands	Pesticides	1.84	Notification E-12544 covered shipment of organic solvents from	Return of the cargo to the installation of origin in Spain (covered by

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					Spain to an installation in the Netherlands. Pesticides, covered by a notification for shipment to another installation, were shipped from Spain to the Netherlands together with organic solvents under notification E-12544. Pesticides were rejected in the installation in the Netherlands.	notification NL-208824) according to Article 22 of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006.
Sweden 2010-2012	None					
UK 2010	12/04/2010	UK/Jersey	A1160 Lead Acid Batteries EWC 16 06 01*	12.4	Shipment pre-notified for 02/04/10 but eventually made on 12/04/10 after expiry of notification on 05/04/10. NFA: Shipment allowed to proceed to G&P Batteries for recovery.	Jersey CA to write warning letter to notifier.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	04/08/2010	UK / Hong Kong	Baled Plastic	15	Container was seen leaking a white liquid at Teesport. Quantity very small and odourless. It was impounded & returned to the originator where it was opened in presence of EA. The cause of the leak had been heavy rain entering baled IBCs that had been stood in the open prior to loading. These IBCs contained small residues of white emulsion paint which mixed with the rainwater & subsequently leaked out during transit.	Items drained of any remaining rainwater & container reloaded for shipment.
	06/08/2010	Tanzania	AD090 EWC 09 01 06	0.49	Airline sent waste to India, where it sat for a month before they shipped it on to the UK.	No alternative measures taken.
	09/10/2010	England / Albania	Scrap Metal	6,000	EA not notified of waste movement. Albania is a	Consignor tried to intercept movement of waste when informed of

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					non- OECD country.	regulatory breach. It is unknown whether load reached Albania.
	12/10/2010	England / Albania	Scrap Metal	6,500	EA not notified of waste movement. Albania is a non- OECD country.	The load was detained in Liverpool Docks at request of EA. It was eventually diverted to Turkey.
	10/12/2010	UK / India	Scrap metal in the form of swath	21 containers	Waste contaminated & containers leaking.	Containers had been loaded in the snow with swarf, while on the docks they started to thaw out and the melting snow washed the cutting oil off the swarf and out of the containers. They were stored in a hazardous compound for a number of weeks before being emptied, dried, repacked and shipped.
	June/July 2010	UK / France	Unsorted Batteries	Unknown	Shipments 1 to 5 affected. Citron went in to liquidation before waste	No alternative measures taken.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					was recovered. French CA are investigating.	
	2003	UK / US	Ships	100,000	Waste Management License for the recovery facility was deficient.	Waste Management License issued July 2008. Processing commenced in July 2008. Fully Recovered in 2010.
UK 2011	09/06/2011	Belgium / UK	A4070 waste paint, inks, lacquers and varnish	9.57	The consignee rejected 9.57 tonnes of 14.68 tonnes exported due to the chlorine content. However the waste was within the specification of the notification.	The waste was returned to the notifier under a notification and then re-exported to the Netherlands under a separate notification for the same waste type that was already consented to, as the Dutch consignee clarified that the waste and chlorine content was acceptable under their site permit.
	24/08/2011	Belgium / UK	A3160 Waste halogenated or non-halogenated, non-	22.532	On arrive to the port of Zeebrugge, the waste carrier DFDS reported a	The drums were found to

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations		smell coming from the consignment. The consignment was held at port for 6 weeks whilst inspections were carried out.	be in UN approved IBCs with no smell/leakage and allowed to continue to the recovery facility. Consignment recovered in accordance with the notification.
	18/10/2011	Ethiopia / Belgium / UK	A4070 waste paint, inks, lacquers and varnish	15.5	On inspection of the shipment in Belgium, three drums of the waste were found to be leaking.	The waste was recovered at a site in Belgium.
	07/06/2011	Germany / UK	A3020 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use	483.16	Due to fire at original generator site, some shipments went from an alternative facility whilst rebuilding work carried out. This was approved by the IWS Team and local area office.	A total of 19 shipments didn't take place as planned and went from the alternative site. A total of 483.16 tonnes followed that route and was recovered in Germany.
	11/03/2011	Poland / UK	B1010 Metal & Metal-Alloy Wastes in Metallic, Non-	47.76	Two shipments rejected by consignee as it wasn't of the correct	Loads returned to Notifier.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			Dispersible Form		specification.	
UK 2012	31/7/2012	Ireland / England	A3140 – Non Halogenated Organic Solvents When the load was analysed following its arrival it became obvious that it was not the stream we expected by virtue of it containing only 3% THF and around 60% toluene	25.5	One shipment was rejected. The waste did not conform to specification on the notifiers contract. The driver had picked up the wrong barrel in error which contained a different waste stream.	Waste repatriated to notifier in August 2012.
	19/01/2012	China	Contaminated plastics/mixed waste	1,600	This waste was discovered stored illegally in a warehouse in Norwich. The company informed the EA that the waste was awaiting export to China as plastics for recycling. EA informed company that the waste could not be exported to China as green list waste.	Company transferred waste to a permitted waste transfer station for production of RDF.

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	02/02/2012	China	Contaminated plastics/mixed waste	1,800	Bales of waste stored at permitted facility but not in accordance with permit which EA were informed awaiting export to China as plastics for recycling. EA informed company that the waste could not be exported to China as green list waste.	Company transferred waste to a permitted waste transfer station for production of RDF.
	November/December 2012	Singapore	Contaminated plastics	N/A	Incident report from container holding depot (Alconbury, Cambs) that containers (x2) were leaking. Containers door side inspected and returned from depot to originating site –where it was inspected.	Plastic contaminated with fish processing wastes reported by interim holding site. No Notification-export via Annex 7. Following inspection and investigation Warning Letter issued.
	19/10/2012 to 23/11/2012	England / Hong Kong / China	Plastic	52 (approx.)	The notifier arranged with a broker, based at Orpington, Kent, to export 3 containers of carrier	The full details were only identified in April 2013 by which time the disposal seems to have

Member State	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					bags from a producer, based at Swanley, Kent, to Hong Kong. When the empty containers were organised, the producer no longer had this type of waste available so it was agreed to export plastic bottle waste instead, with the contract details to be finalised after the material had been processed. The containers were shipped with an Annex VII form indicating the destination as Hong Kong but it was subsequently reported that the reprocessing site was actually in China. It was then reported that since the quality of the material was lower than had been expected it could not be reprocessed and was land-filled in China instead.	been complete.

3.1.28 Table 9 of the of the Basel Convention Questionnaire on Accidents Occurring during the Transboundary Movement and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes

Table 60: Information from Member States on Accidents Occurring during the Transboundary Movement and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes

Country	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 2010-2012	None					
Belgium 2010-2012	None					
Bulgaria 2010-2012	None					
Cyprus 2010-2012	None					
Czech Republic 2010 -2012	18/0/6/2010	Germany / Czech Republic	Municipal waste	25.07	The waste spilled out after the trailer had turned over.	Repatriated to the country of dispatch.
Denmark 2010-2012	None					

Country	Date and place of accident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Type of accident	Measures taken to deal with the accident
Estonia 2010-2012	None					
Finland 2010-2012	None					
France 2010-2012	None					
Germany 2010-2012	No reliable statistics available.					
Greece 2010-2012	None					
Hungary 2010-2012	None					
Ireland 2010-2012	None					
Italy 2010-2012	None					

Country	Date and place of accident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Type of accident	Measures taken to deal with the accident
Latvia 2010-2012	None					
Lithuania 2010-2012	None					
Luxembourg 2010-2012	None					
Malta 2010-2012	None					
Netherlands 2010-2012	None					
Poland 2010-2012	None					
Portugal 2010-2012	None					
Romania 2010-2012	None					
Slovakia	None					

Country	Date and place of accident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Type of accident	Measures taken to deal with the accident
2010-2012						
Slovenia 2010-2012	None					
Spain 2010-2012	None					
Sweden 2010-2012	None					
UK 2010-2012	06/07/2010	United Kingdom (England) / Sweden	Chipped treated wood	Part of a 2,500 tonnes shipment	The wood chips caught fire while they were being loaded into a ship for export at Chatham Docks	The fire was put out by the ship's crew plus the local fire brigade also attended. The affected part of the load was then damped down with additional water. The loading and shipment then continued on the basis that an adjustment would be made for the additional water

Country	Date and place of accident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Type of accident	Measures taken to deal with the accident
						content. No further accidents were identified.

4.0 Section C: Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention (2012)

The following list shows the Competent Authority as of 2012 (unless stated otherwise).¹⁰³

Table 61: Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention (2012)

Member State	Competent Authority
Austria	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management Department VI/1 Stubenbastei 5 A-1010 Vienna Austria E-mail: andreas.moser@lebensministerium.at Tel: (+43 1) 51522 3513 Fax: (+43 1) 5131679 7502 Website: http://www.lebensministerium.at/umwelt/abfall-ressourcen.html
Belgium <i>(No reply was provided for 2012, so this information has been taken from Belgium's reply in 2011)</i>	In Belgium, There are 4 Competent Authorities, a federal Competent Authority (for transit only) and 3 regional authorities (for import/export to/from the region). Federal CA for transit (code BE004) Title: Directoraat-generaal Leefmilieu (code BE 004) Address: Eurostation Bloc II - Place Victor Horta 40 bus 10 B - 1060 Brussels Tel: (32-2) 524-9562 Fax: (32-2) 524-9602 E-mail: ann.vanpoucke@health.fgov.be Website: www.health.fgov.be Brussels (code number BE002) Institut Bruxellois pour la Gestion de l'Environnement (IBGE) Gulledelle 100, 1200 Brussels Tel: +32 2 775-7511

¹⁰³ An updated list of Competent Authorities is available at:
<http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx>

Member State	Competent Authority
	Fax: +32 2 775-7611 E-mail: cvi@ibgebim.be Website: www.ibgebim.be 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-mails: alain.ghodsi@spw.wallonie.be olivier.lhost@spw.wallonie.be giuseppe.pantano@spw.wallonie.be http://environnement.wallonie.be Flanders (code number BE001) OVAM, Departement Waste and Material management (code BE 001) Stationsstraat 110, 2800 Mechelen E-mail: Marc.leemans@ovam.be Website: www.ovam.be
Bulgaria	Ministry of Environment and Water Industrial and Hazardous Waste Management Department Head of Department: Olya Matova Tel: +359 2 940 66 78 Fax: +359 2 940 66 35 22 Maria Luiza Boulevard Sofia 1000 Bulgaria e-Mail: matova@moew.government.bg
Cyprus	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Environment Service Tagmatarchou Pouliou 17 Ag. Andreas Nicosia 1411 Cyprus Tel: +357 22 30 38 70 Fax: +357 22 77 49 45 E-Mail: mmilioti@environment.moa.gov.cy

Member State	Competent Authority
Czech Republic	Ministry of the Environment, Waste Management Department Vršovická 65 CZ-10010 Prague 10 Tel: (420-2) 6712-2283 Fax: (420-2) 6731-1545 E-mail: Irena.Sedlackova@mzp.cz Website: http://www.mzp.cz/
Denmark	Danish Environmental Protection Agency Soil and Waste Division Address: Strandgade 29, DK-1401 København K, Denmark Tel: (45) 7254-4000 E-mail: impeksp@mst.dk Website: www.mst.dk
Estonia	Environmental Board Narva mnt 7a Tallinn 15172 Estonia Tel: +372 627 21 93 Fax: +372 627 21 82 E-Mail: info@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	Competent Authority for transit : Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy MEDDE/DGPR/SPNQE Grande Arche de la Défense - Paroi Nord 92055 La Défense CEDEX Tel: +33 1 4081 8776 Fax: +33 1 4081 8969

Member State	Competent Authority
	E-mail: denise.juin-sevin@developpement-durable.gouv.fr Website: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Gestion-des-dechets-.html
Germany	There are 32 Competent Authorities with different territorial jurisdictions. These were provided in the form of an annex to the Questionnaire but have not been included here.
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
Hungary	National Inspectorate For Environment, Nature and Water Tel: +36-1-224-9100 Fax: +36-1-224-9162 orszagos@zoldhatosag.hu Website: http://www.orszagoszoldhatosag.gov.hu/index_en.php
Ireland	Dublin City Council National TFS Office Eblana House 68-71 Marrowbone Lane Dublin 8 Ireland Tel: +353 1 222 42 35 Fax: +353 1 454 48 30 E-Mail: nationaltfs@dublincity.ie
Italy	Tel: 0039 06 57225291 E-Mail: sorci.valeria@minambiente.it Website: www.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

Member State	Competent Authority
	E-Mail: ilze.donina@vidm.gov.lv
Lithuania	Environmental Protection Agency A. Juozapaviciaus st 9, LT-09311 Vilnius, Lithuania Tel: (+370) 70662008 Fax: (+370)70662000 E-Mail: aaa@aaa.am.lt Website: www.gamta.lt
Luxembourg	Administration de l'environnement Division des déchets 1, avenue du Rock'n'Roll, L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette, LUXEMBOURG Tel: +352 40 56 56 555 Fax: +352 40 56 56 699 E-Mail: serge.less@ae.v.etat.lu Website: http://www.emwelt.lu/
Malta	Malta Environment and Planning Authority St. Francis Ravelin, Floriana, P.O. Box 200, Marsa MRS 1000, Malta Tel: +356 2290 7202 Fax: +356 2290 2281 E-mail: basel.malta@mepa.org.mt www.mepa.org.mt
Netherlands	K. Yang Ma Inspectorate on the Environment and Transport (ILT) / Risk Substances and 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,

Member State	Competent Authority
	00-922 Warsaw Poland Tel: (48-22) 57-92-271 Fax: (48-22) 57-92-302 E-Mail: m.gosk@gios.gov.pl Website: www.gios.gov.pl
Portugal	Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente, I.P. Rua da Murgueira, 9/9A, Apartado 7585, 2611-865 Amadora Tel: (+351) 214 721 471 Fax: (+351) 214 728 200 E-mail: geral@apambiente.pt Website: www.apambiente.pt
Romania	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Libertatii Avenue no.12, District 5, Bucharest, Romania Tel: (40-21) 408-95.26 Fax: (40-21) 316-02.98 E-mail: simona.ghita@mmediu.ro Website: www.mmediu.ro National Environmental Protection Agency, Competent Authority of waste transit Splaiul Independentei, no.294, District 6 Bucharest, Romania Tel: +4 021 207 11 01 Fax: +4 021 207 11 03 E-mail: office@anpm.ro Website: www.anpm.ro
Slovakia	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic Nám. Ľ. Štúra 1 812 35 Bratislava Slovakia Tel: +421 2 6020 1677; +421 905 682 684 Fax: +421 2 6020 1678 E-mail: olga.trckova@enviro.gov.sk

Member State	Competent Authority
	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
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@magrama.es ; basel@magrama.es Website: www.magrama.es
Sweden	Sweden Environmental Protection Agency Stockholm S-106 48 Sweden Agnes Andersson Senior Advisor Tel: +46 10 698100 Fax: +46 10 6981628 E-Mail: agnes.andersson@swedishepa.se
United Kingdom	The details of several authorities are provided in an annex to the Questionnaire. This has not been repeated here.

5.0 Section D: Y-Codes for Waste under the Basel Convention

5.1 Categories of Wastes to be Controlled

Table 62: 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 63: 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.

5.2 Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration

Table 64: Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration

Y46	Wastes collected from households
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

6.0 Section E: Summary of the Data Supplied by the Member States on the basis of the European Commission Questionnaire; 2010-2012

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.

6.1 Questionnaire for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Article 51 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006

Table 65: 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

Question number	Article reference	Question
		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 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?
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 f 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 Regulation, please give details of the system applied

Question number	Article reference	Question
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.

6.2 Questionnaire Replies for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Article 51 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006

Table 66 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 Table 67 through to Table 74. If 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 66: Replies of Member States for the Reporting Years 2010-2012

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^	No	No	No	No	No	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Belgium	Yes^	No^	Yes^	No^	No^	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Bulgaria	No	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	2010: No 2011: Yes 2012: Yes

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
Cyprus	No^	No	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes^	No	No	No	No	2010: Yes 2011: No 2012: No	No	No	Yes	2010: Yes^ 2011: No^ 2012: No^	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Denmark	Yes^	No	Yes^	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Estonia	2010: No 2011: No 2012: blank	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Finland	Yes^	No	No	Yes^	No^	No	No	No	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	No
France	No^	No^	No	No	No	No	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Germany	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	Yes

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
Greece	Yes^	No	No	Yes^	No	No	2010: No 2011: Yes 2012: No	No	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Hungary	No	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	2010:blank 2011:Yes 2012:Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	Yes
Ireland	No	No	No	2010: Yes 2011: No 2012: No	2010: No 2011: No 2012: No	No	No	No	2010: Yes 2011: No 2012: Yes	2010: Yes 2011: No 2012: Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Italy	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Latvia	No^	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No^	2010: No 2011: Yes 2012: No	^	^	^	No
Lithuania	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes^	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	Yes

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
Malta	No	No	2010: No 2011: Yes^ 2012: Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	No^	^	^	^	Yes
Netherlands	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes^	^	^	2010^ 2011^ 2012: blank	Yes
Poland	No	No	Yes^	No	Blank	No	No	Yes	Yes	No^	Yes^	2010: blank 2011: not provided 2012: blank	2010: blank 2011: not provided 2012: blank	^	Yes
Portugal	2010: No 2011: Yes^ 2012: No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Romania	2010: No 2011: Yes^ 2012: Yes^	No	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2010: No 2011: Yes^ 2012: No^	^	^	^	Yes

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
Slovakia	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	Yes
Slovenia	Yes^	Yes^	Yes^	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	No
Spain	Yes6	Yes^	No	No	No	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	2010: No 2011: No 2012: Yes	Yes	2010: No 2011: Yes^ 2012: Yes^	No^	^	^	^	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	No
United Kingdom	Yes^	Yes^	No	Yes^	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No^	Yes^	^	^	^	No

6.3 Additional Details and Remarks of Member States to the European Commission Questionnaire

Table 67: Question 1 - Information on the Measures Taken to Prohibit Generally or Partially Shipments of Waste between Member States

Country	Additional Details and Remarks
Austria* 2010-2012	Ban of asbestos waste for disposal according to the Waste Management Act 2002, as amended by Federal Law Gazette I no. 2012/35.
Belgium 2010-2012	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.
Cyprus 2010-2012	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. In 2011 Cyprus exported the following wastes that could be treated in Cyprus: - Waste Mineral Oils from Cyprus to Greece. The export was requested in order to avoid leakage from storage tanks of licensed company after extended damages caused from explosion in Mari area. - Used Cooking Oils from Cyprus to Greece.
Czech Republic 2010-2012	From 2004, cross-border transportation of waste to the Czech Republic was prohibited, with the exception of waste produced in neighbouring countries as a result of natural disasters or emergencies (Act no. 185/2001 , On Waste, 54 paragraph 2).
Denmark 2010-2012	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.
Finland 2010	The Waste Act (1072/1993) regulates the national prohibitions and restrictions applying to the export and import of waste. Sections 46 and 47 of the Waste Act (as amended by 747/2007) set out the criteria for the conditions under which waste can be shipped to and from Finland for disposal. In addition, Section 47 of the Waste Act has been made more specific (806/2008), permitting the import of waste other than hazardous waste, provided it is imported on the basis of municipal cooperation agreements on waste management between Finland and Sweden or between Finland and Norway.
Finland 2011-12	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.

Country	Additional Details and Remarks
France* 2010-2012	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 2011	Germany referenced the following points from the “German Waste Shipment Act, Article 2 (Principle of self-sufficiency)”:

Country	Additional Details and Remarks
	(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 “The German Act for Promoting Closed Loop Recycling and Ensuring Environmentally Compatible Waste Disposal (Obligation to make waste available to parties responsible for waste disposal), Article 13(4)”: To ensure environmentally compatible disposal, the Federal States may, for hazardous waste destined for disposal, mandate obligations to offer waste (Andienung) and to make waste available. To ensure environmentally compatible waste management, they may, for hazardous waste destined for recovery, mandate obligations to offer waste and to make waste available in cases where proper recovery cannot be assured by other means. The reply went on to state that, “The following Federal States use the obligation pursuant to Article 13(4): Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxonia, Rhineland-Palatinate and several counties in Thuringia.”
Germany 2012	Germany referenced the following points from the “Waste Shipment Act, in particular 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 household waste (EWL code 200301) collected from private households, even if collected together with such waste from other generators. (German) Circular Economy Act (Obligation to make waste available to parties responsible for waste disposal), in particular Article 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 reply went on to state that, “The following Federal States use the obligation pursuant to 17(4): Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Hessen, Lower Saxonia, Rheinland-Pfalz and several counties in Thuringia.”
Greece 2010-2011	Measures taken in Greece include: promoting economic measures (economic incentives, grants) and administrative measures (aiming to reduce the bureaucratic burden) to encourage infrastructure development for waste recovery and / or safe and environmentally sound disposal. <i>Additional remarks:</i>

Country	Additional Details and Remarks
	The aforementioned measures are mainly aimed at regenerating – recovering waste oil 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 from agricultural and livestock operations.
Greece 2012	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* 2010-2012	Italy's reply references Articles from "Legislative Decree 3 April 2006, n.152 "Environmental Regulations" corrected and supplemented by Legislative Decree 16 January 2008 n.4, Legislative Decree December 3, 2010, #205." Article 179 1. Public authorities pursue, in the exercise of their respective powers, initiatives to promote primarily the prevention and reduction of production and harmfulness of waste, in particular by: a) the development of clean technologies, which allow a more rational use and a greater saving of natural resources; b) the technical development and marketing of products designed so as not to contribute or to contribute as little as possible, for their production, their use or disposal, to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards; c) the development of appropriate techniques for the disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste in order to enhance recovery. 2. Subject to the priority measures referred to in paragraph 1, measures aimed at recovery of waste through reuse, recycling or any other action aimed at obtaining secondary raw material they have taken priority over the use of waste as an energy source. Article 180 Prevention of waste generation

Country	Additional Details and Remarks
	1. In order to promote as a priority the prevention and reduction of production and harmfulness of waste, the measures referred to in Article 179 shall include: a) the promotion of economic instruments, eco-balances, environmental certification systems, use of best available techniques, analysis of the life cycle of the products, information campaigns and consumer awareness, the use of quality systems, as well as the system development of eco-label for the proper assessment of the impact of a specific product on the environment during the entire life cycle of the product itself; b) the provision of clauses notices or letters of invitation that enhance the capabilities and technical expertise in the prevention of waste generation; c) the promotion of agreements and program contracts or memoranda of understanding also experimental aimed at preventing and reducing the quantity and hazardous waste; <i>Additional remarks:</i> 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 to dispose of the waste in Italy.
Italy* 2012	Article 181 (<i>presumably of the same piece of legislation outlined above</i>) Recycling and recovery of waste in order to promote the recycling of high quality 'and to meet the necessary quality standards for the different areas of recycling, based on information provided by the Ministry of the Environment, Land and sea, regions determine the criteria by which municipalities shall implement recycling. The authorities' competent realize, altresì ', by 2015 separate collection least for paper, metal, plastic and glass, and where possible, for the wood, as well as' take the necessary measures to achieve the following objectives: a) by 2020, the preparing for re-use and recycling of waste such as paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly from other origin, at least up to 50%; b) by 2020 the preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, construction and demolition waste is not dangerous, at least up to 70%.
Latvia* 2010 & 2012	Information about the measures taken to object systematically to shipments of waste between Member States of the Community and national level to introduce proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC.
Netherlands* 2010-2012	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 is a treatment as

Country	Additional Details and Remarks
	specified in D1 (<i>D1 is not defined in the Member State's reply</i>). 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.
Portugal 2011	There have been objections to proposed shipments of waste classified under the European Waste Codes 060106, 060205 and 170605 from Portugal, destined for disposal in Germany, in accordance with Article 11 (1) (g) of Regulation (EC) no 1013/2006, on the basis of the existence of enough national capacity for disposing locally of such wastes.
Romania 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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* 2010-2012	Some Autonomous Communities in Spain have approved general measures, applying the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency in relation to the shipment of waste for disposal within or beyond their territories. The following examples are highlighted: • Andalusia's Plan for the Prevention and Management of Hazardous Waste (Decree 99/2004). • DECREE 236/2005 of 22 November 2005 of the Government of Aragon approving the Regulation on the production, possession and management of hazardous waste and the legal regime of the public service for the disposal of hazardous waste in the Autonomous Community of Aragon (Chapter II, Section 2 of the Regulation). DECREE 2/2006 of 10 January 2006 of the Government of Aragon approving the Regulation on the production, possession and management of non-hazardous industrial waste and the legal regime of the public service for disposal of non-hazardous industrial waste in the Autonomous Community of Aragon (Chapter II, Section 3 of the Regulation). • DECREE 40/2006 of 7 February 2006 of the Government of Aragon approving the Regulation on the production, possession and management of end-of-life tyres and the legal regime of the public service for the recovery and disposal of end-of-life tyres in the

Country	Additional Details and Remarks
	Autonomous Community of Aragon (Chapter II, Section 3 of the Regulation) • DECREE 262/2006 of 27 December 2006 of the Government of Aragon (amended by Decree 117/2009) approving the Regulation on the production, possession and management of construction and demolition wastes and the legal regime of the public service for the disposal and recovery of building waste not arising from minor construction and home repair work in the Autonomous Community of Aragon (Title II, Chapter II of the Regulation).
Spain 2011	In 2011, Spain referenced, "LAW 5/2003 of 20 March of the Community of Madrid".
Spain* 2012	In 2012, Spain also submitted the following information: THE CATALAN WASTE AGENCY generally opposes the export of waste for disposal operations, in accordance with the principles of proximity and adequacy established in Catalan (national and European regulations). <i>Additional comments:</i> THE CATALAN WASTE AGENCY: only allows export disposal operations if there are no facilities in Catalonia to treat the waste or its treatment capacity is insufficient. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY: The principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency are also specifically targeted in the Plan for Prevention and Management of Hazardous Waste 2008-2011
United Kingdom 2010-2012	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.
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

Table 68: Question 2 - Information on the Measures Taken to Object Systematically to Shipments of Waste between Member States

Country	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2010-2011	Details are set out in the Federal Waste Management Plan 2006. This was replaced by the Federal Waste Management Plan 2011 ¹⁰⁴
Austria* 2012	The “Austrian Waste Management Act (AWG) 2010” amendment requires that the movements of waste must be prohibited from certain recycling facilities if the principles of self-sufficiency are not met. This objection corresponds to Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Waste Framework Directive. Further details can be found further in Federal Waste Management Plan 2011. ¹⁰⁵
Belgium 2010-2012	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.
France* 2010-2012	France references the additional remarks given to Question 1 in response to this question.
Portugal 2010-2012	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).
Slovakia 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	All shipments of wastes, especially shipments of municipal wastes, to the Republic of Slovenia intended to be landfilled (D1 operation) is automatically rejected due to a lack of capacities.
Spain* 2010-2012	Generally, the Autonomous Communities check that the principles of proximity and priority for the recovery and self-sufficiency have been upheld in notifications of ‘intra-community’ shipments of waste. For example, Catalonia generally opposes the export of waste destined for disposal operations in accordance with the principles of proximity and

¹⁰⁴ www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at

¹⁰⁵ www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at

Country	Additional Remarks
	sufficiency enshrined in the Catalan, Spanish and European rules. Export is only permitted for disposal operations if there are no plants in Catalonia to treat the waste or if these do not have sufficient treatment capacity. The principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency are also enshrined as a specific target in the Plan for the prevention and management of hazardous waste 2008-2011 of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.
United Kingdom 2010-2012	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: 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 physicochemical treatment that leads to either of these types of disposal.
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

Table 69: Question 3 - Information on the Prohibition of the Import of Waste

Country	Additional Remarks
Belgium	The Walloon Region has taken its own measures to limit the development

Country	Additional Remarks
2010-2012	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 2010-2011	The prohibition of the import of waste is laid down in Article 75 (1) of the Waste Management Act 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.
Bulgaria 2010	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.
Bulgaria 2012	The prohibition of the import of waste is laid down in Article 98 (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 destined for disposal to the Republic of Bulgaria shall be prohibited, except: 1. in case of take-back obligations pursuant to Articles 22 и 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006; 2. in case of shipments to the Republic of Bulgaria of residues from treatment in another country of waste originating in the Republic of Bulgaria to other countries for which the Republic of Bulgaria has no treatment facilities; in such cases the shipment of the residues shall be carried out with a new notification; 3. in case of shipments to the Republic of Bulgaria of waste generated by the Bulgarian armed forces in situations of crisis, peace-making or peacekeeping operations.
Denmark	Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 421/2012 on Shipment of Waste has a

Country	Additional Remarks
2010-2012	general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal.
Hungary 2010-2012	According to paragraph 17 (1) (a) of the Act XLIII of 2000 on Waste Management, waste may be imported to the territory of Hungary for recovery only. The principles have been applied mainly at national level in accordance with the Hungarian regulation.
Malta 2011-2012	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." 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 2010 & 2012	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 2010-2012	In accordance to Article 32 (1) of the Emergency Ordinance No. 195/2005 on Environmental Protection approved by Law 265/2006, and the following changes and completions, the import of any kind of wastes for final disposal is prohibited.
Slovakia 2010-2012	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. The principles surrounding transboundary movements of waste are compliant with the objectives given in the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia 2010-2012	All shipments of wastes, especially shipments of municipal wastes, to the Republic of Slovenia intended to be landfilled (D1 operation) is automatically rejected due to a lack of capacities.
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

Table 70: Questions 4 & 5 - Information on Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for Recovery and Self-sufficiency

Country	Additional Remarks
Belgium 2010-2012	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

Country	Additional Remarks
	will be jeopardised. If there is insufficient processing capacity in Belgium, objections are made to the planned shipment.
Cyprus 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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.
Greece 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	The UK and Germany agreed that the waste munitions required specialised disposal only available in Germany.
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

Table 71: Question 10 - Information on the Member States' System for the Supervision and Control of shipments of Waste Exclusively within their Jurisdiction

Country	Additional Remarks
Austria * 2010-2012	According to the Austrian Waste Management Act 2002, every transfer of waste is monitored from its production to its final recovery or disposal through a ticketing system. One copy of the consignment note is kept in the transport of waste. Another copy of the consignment note remains with the transferor. A further copy is retained by the transferee and a final copy is sent to the Governor and recorded in the central database. The ticketing system is gradually being converted to an electronic system.
Bulgaria 2010-2011	Bulgaria references the national Waste Management Act in its reply: Article 5 (2) states:

Country	Additional Remarks
	“Industrial, construction and hazardous waste shall be delivered and accepted solely on the basis of a written contract...” In addition, Article 12 (1) requires that: “The following shall be required for pursuing waste recovery and/or disposal operations, including pre-treatment prior to recovery and/or final disposal: 1. A permit issued according to the procedure established by Article 37 herein, or 2. An integrated permit issued according to the procedure established by Chapter Seven, Section II of the Environmental Protection Act. (2) No permits shall be required for: 1. trade in ferrous and non-ferrous metal waste which does not have hazardous properties; 2. collection and temporary storage of waste on the site where it is produced; 3. collection and transport of waste within the meaning given by Items 18 and 19 of the Supplementary Provisions herein; 4. storage of non-hazardous waste designated by Code R13 within the meaning given by Item 17 of the Supplementary Provisions herein. In accordance with Article 8 of the Ordinance No. 9 on the procedure and formats used to submit information on waste activities, as well as the procedure for keeping a public register of the issued permits, registration documents and the closed installations and activities, a tracking form has to accompany each shipment of hazardous waste from the point of dispatch to the receiving facility. The receiver notifies than the acceptance of the waste to the competent authority.
Bulgaria 2012	There is a tracking system for the supervision of shipments of hazardous wastes within the territory of Bulgaria. Article 29 (5) of the Waste Management Act states: “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 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. 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 Article 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

Country	Additional Remarks
	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."
Czech Republic 2010-2012	Internally transported hazardous waste shipments are accompanied by evidence in the form of a registration form which contains a waste code, an indication of the amount of waste, information on the sender and recipient, the loading and unloading and on the originator and carriers (Act no. 185/2001 , On Waste, Section 40, ME Decree no. 383/2001 details of Waste Management, Section 25, Annex no. 26).
Finland 2010	Under Section 15 of the Waste Act (1072/1993), waste may only be delivered to an approved consignee. Under Section 49 of the Waste Act (as amended by Act 1583/2009), professional operators collecting and transporting waste must, in order to be authorised, submit a notification to the regional Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for the purpose of entry into its waste data register. Government Decision No 659/1996 stipulates that when hazardous waste is delivered to a consignee, an identification document must be provided which accompanies the waste concerned whenever it is transported. The identification document must give details of the holder, transporter and consignee of the hazardous waste, the time when the hazardous waste will be transferred, and the packing and mode of transport; details of the producer of the waste, the name of the hazardous waste and its identification number; details of the composition and amount of the waste and its hazardous properties, and the location where the hazardous waste will be recovered or disposed of and the method to be applied. When the shipment has been completed, the identification document must be given to the consignee, who confirms receipt of the waste by signing the document. The consignee must keep the document for three years following receipt of the waste.
Finland 2011-2012	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

Country	Additional Remarks
	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* 2010-2012	The German system is aligned to Titles II and VII of Regulation No. 1013/2006: The German Act for Promoting Closed Loop Recycling and Ensuring Environmentally Compatible Waste Disposal (Articles 42 to 45) in connection with the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records contains the following provisions: For hazardous waste, the Competent Authority decides about the permissibility of the planned waste treatment based on data delivered by the waste generator and a declaration of acceptance from the waste treatment facility (Waste Recovery and Disposal Record). Such a decision is valid for 5 years. After this decision each single waste transport has to be documented via a consignment note that has to be submitted to the Competent Authority. All parties involved shall keep a register. For non-hazardous waste, the treatment facilities are required to keep a register. All the documents mentioned above must be kept for at least three years. The parties involved (generator, operators of treatment facility etc.) shall provide information to the Competent Authority and allow the inspection of documents and technical investigations and tests to be carried out. For the cooperation between the Federal States and with the Federal authorities there is a permanent working group. There are national statistics about waste management (waste types, amounts, kind of treatment) and about prosecution of illegal handling of hazardous wastes (number of sentences, level of punishment).
Greece 2010-2012	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,

Country	Additional Remarks
	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* 2010 & 2012	Waste shipments within Latvian territory are required to have an appropriate waste management permit.
Lithuania* 2010-2012	According to Article 17 of the Law on Waste Management (adopted on 16 June 1998, with last amendments on 1 of June 2013) related to the shipment order of hazardous wastes, shipment of hazardous wastes are arranged according to the requirements of laws of the Republic of Lithuania, EU laws and international agreements. A covering letter is required if shipment of hazardous waste is arranged within the territory of the Republic of Lithuania. 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 3 May, 2011, Order No D1-368) (hereinafter -Rules). The 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 the individual carries household generated hazardous waste they are not required to have the covering letter. For the each shipment of hazardous waste, an individual covering letter should be completed. The carrier and consignee of hazardous waste does not have to accept the load of hazardous waste if there is no covering letter, if it is not completed, or if the information in the covering letter is incorrect, except where hazardous waste has been received from individuals. If the characteristics of the hazardous waste at the time of receiving do not meet the information in the covering letter, the consignee of hazardous waste has to inform the notifier of hazardous waste and the Regional Environmental Protection Department (therein after - REPD). The consignee of the hazardous waste should issue the report, which should be signed by the consignee and carrier of this load of hazardous waste. The decision to receive or refuse to receive the load has to be made by the consignee of hazardous waste after written coordination with the REPD. If the consignee of hazardous waste refuses to receive the load of hazardous waste, the notifier has an obligation to take back the load and coordinate this decision with the REPD. The notifier of the hazardous waste, producer, carrier and consignee have to ensure that the information in every copy of the covering letter matches,

Country	Additional Remarks
	is clearly legible and correct. The notifier, carrier and consignee of the hazardous waste must keep these covering letters for 5 years and submit them immediately to waste management inspection authorities after requesting.
Poland 2010 & 2012	The Waste Act of 27 April 2001 (Journal of Laws 2010/185, Item 1243, as amended) sets out rules for waste management. The Environmental Protection Inspectorate in Poland oversees compliance with proper waste management procedures. The Waste Act requires those engaged in the collection or transport of waste to have the proper authorisation to do so. The authorisation is issued by the “Starosta” (the head of the local administration in Poland). The Road Transport Inspectorate verifies road transport compliance, including the transport of waste within the country.
Slovakia 2010-2012	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

Country	Additional Remarks
	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 2010-2012	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 2011-2012	Shipments of waste are checked against the Prior Notifications of Shipment and the Control and Follow-Up Documents and the Records which both end managers of waste and waste transporters must present.
Spain* 2012	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.
Sweden 2012	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.

Country	Additional Remarks
United Kingdom 2010-2012	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.
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

Table 72: Question 11 - Information on Illegal Shipments of Waste

As part of Question 11, Member States are asked to complete Table 5 with any cases of illegal shipments of waste that have been identified in that reporting year. A table summarising this information for all Member States is provided in Appendix A.2.0.

Country	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2010-2012	Adequate sanctions can be found in the Waste Management Act 2002 (See Section 79, Section 1 Z 15a, Section 79 paragraph 2 18 to 23 and Section 79 paragraph 3 lines 13 to 16) and in the Criminal Code 1974 (Federal Law Gazette 60/1974 as amended. Section 181 b and 181c).
Belgium 2010-2012	The reply lists the relevant legislation in each region in Belgium and has not been included here due to the large amount of text provided.
Bulgaria 2010-2011	Bulgaria's reply references the national Waste Management Act and Regulation EC No 1013/2006.
Bulgaria 2012	The prevention and detection of illegal shipments is based on regular checks 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 checks of waste shipments may require the assistance of the local environmental inspectors. Provisions on how the authorities involved in checks of shipments shall co-operate are laid down in Article 116 and in Article 124 of the Waste Management Act. Cases of illegal shipments which are considered to 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 Article 150 of the Waste Management Act.

Cyprus 2010-2012	The 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 regular checks. Both Departments also participate in campaigns conducted by IMPEL-TFS and World Customs Organisation.
Cyprus 2011-2012	The Department of Environment also conducts road checks on wastes exports in cooperation with the Police Department within the European Project AUGIAS.
Czech Republic 2010-12	Provisions concerning the prevention, detection and penalisation of illegal shipments of waste are laid down in Act No 185/2001 on waste. Illegal shipment is prevented and detected through the provision of information to individuals and undertakings concerning the obligations stemming from Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and by means of frequent checks carried out during shipment and at installations. The public authorities' entitlement to carry out such checks is laid down in Sections 71, 72, 76, 77, 77a) and 81 of Act No 185/2001 on waste. Pursuant to Section 56 (2) of that Act, the Ministry prohibits the notified cross-border shipment of waste by persons who have been convicted of a criminal offence committed in connection with the handling of waste and persons who in the last five years prior to submitting a notification have been found guilty by the courts of illegal activity in the waste-industry sector. Penalties for illegal shipments of waste are laid down in Sections 66 and 69 of Act No 185/2001 on waste; illegal shipment also constitutes a criminal act. The Czech Environmental Inspectorate shall impose a fine of up to CZK 50, 000 000 on any natural person authorised to operate a business or legal person who fails to comply with the obligations relating to cross-border shipments of waste laid down in European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and Section 66 (4) (g) of Act No 185/2001 on waste. Any person violating any other waste management legislation by transporting waste across a state boundary, whether intentionally or through negligence, without notification to or consent from the competent public authority, or providing untruthful or grossly misleading information or failing to disclose basic information in the notification or request for consent or in any supporting documents, shall be punished by imprisonment of up to one year or by an operating ban. Any person storing, discarding, transporting or otherwise handling waste in violation of any other legislation, whether intentionally or through negligence, and thus causing or risking damage to the environment whose elimination will incur considerable costs shall be punished by imprisonment of up to two years or by an operating ban. Any person committing such an offence as a member of an organised group, deriving significant benefit for himself or another person by committing such an offence, or committing such an offence on more than

	one occasion shall be punished by imprisonment for six months to three years or by an operating ban. Any person deriving substantial benefit for himself or another person by committing such an offence or committing such an offence with hazardous waste shall be punished by imprisonment for one year to five years or by a financial penalty (Act No 40/2009, Criminal Code, Section 298).
Denmark 2010-2012	The Danish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducts border control in cooperation with the Police, Customs and Municipalities.
Estonia 2010-2012	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 2010	Under Chapter 3, Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act (86/2006; as amended by 1590/2009), each Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment is to guide and promote the performance in its region of the tasks specified in the Act and the rules issued on the basis of the Act, and to monitor compliance with these rules. Under Section 39 of the Waste Act (1072/1993, as amended by 747/2007) Finnish Customs supervises transboundary shipments of waste within its sphere of operations in cooperation with the Finnish Environment Institute. Finnish Customs must, if necessary, stop a waste shipment that is in violation of the requirements laid down in the Waste Shipment Regulation or the Waste Act, and must notify the matter to the Finnish Environment Institute, which must decide on further measures without delay. Provisions on the liability for punishment are laid down in Chapter 48, Section 1 (3) and Section 2 of the Criminal Code (39/1889, as amended by 578/1995, 579/2004, 138/2006, 748/2007 and 409/2009) and in Section 60(1) (3) of the Waste Act (as amended by 277/2008). Under Chapter 48, Section 1 (3) of the Criminal Code, 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 shipments of waste, so that the act is conducive to causing contamination of the environment, other similar environmental despoliation or littering or a health hazard, is to be sentenced to a fine or to imprisonment for a maximum of two years for impairment of the environment. If an offence is committed in defiance of an official ban or provision on illegal shipment, and the offence is aggravated when assessed as a whole, then in accordance with Chapter 48 Section 2 of the Criminal Code the offender is to be sent to prison for aggravated impairment of the environment for a minimum of four months

	and a maximum of six years. Offences with less serious consequences are covered by Section 60(1) (3) of the Waste Act. Under that Section, a person responsible for shipping waste in a manner which violates the Waste Shipment Regulation is to be sentenced to a fine for a waste violation, unless more severe punishment is provided for elsewhere in law.
Finland 2011-2012	According to the Environmental Protection Act (86/2006, amended by 1590/2009) chapter 3, section 20 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, amended by 578/1995, 579/2004, 138/2006, 748/2007 and 409/2009) 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* 2010-2012	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 and 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* 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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.
Ireland 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	Italy references Legislative Decree No 152 of 3 April 2006 'Rules relating to the environment', as amended by Legislative Decree No 205 of 3 December 2010 in its reply. It provides the text from Article 179, Article 180 and Article 181. Article 179 on Priority criteria in waste management states that: The following hierarchy applies to waste management: a) prevention; b) preparing for re-use; c) recycling; d) other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and e) disposal. This hierarchy establishes a general order of priority of the options that are best for the environment. When applying this hierarchy, measures are to be taken to encourage the options that deliver the best overall outcome, taking into account the health, social and economic impact, including technical and economic feasibility. In exercising their powers, the public authorities are to pursue measures that encourage the application of the waste management hierarchy set out in paragraph 1, in particular by means of: a) the promotion of the development of clean technologies; b) the promotion of the technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make the smallest possible contribution to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards; c) the promotion of the development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste in order to encourage their recovery; d) the setting of tendering conditions to require the use of materials recovered from waste and of substances and objects even partly produced using materials recovered from waste, in order to promote trade in such materials; e) the use of waste for the production of fuel and its subsequent use and, more generally, the use of waste as another means to generate energy. Article 180 on the Prevention of waste generation states that the initiatives referred to in Article 179 relates particularly to: a) the promotion of economic instruments, eco-balances, eco-certification systems, use of the best-available technologies, product life cycle analyses, consumer information and awareness-raising initiatives, the use of quality

	systems and the development of an eco-labelling system in order to accurately evaluate the impact of a specific product on the environment during that product's entire life cycle; b) the inclusion in contracts or calls for tenders of provisions that give preference to tenderers' technical abilities and capacity with regard to preventing waste; and c) the promotion of programme agreements and contracts or memoranda of understanding, including for experimental purposes, designed to prevent and reduce the amount and harmfulness of waste. Article 181 on waste recycling and recovery states that: In order to encourage high-quality recycling and to meet the necessary criteria for the various recycling sectors, the regions will set criteria for the organisation of separate waste collections by municipalities on the basis of instructions provided by the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Natural Resources and the Sea. By 2015, the competent authorities will also organise separate collections for at least paper, metals, plastic and glass, and where possible for wood, and take the measures necessary to meet the following objectives: a) by 2020, the preparing for re-use and the recycling of at least 50 % of waste materials such as paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly from other origins; and b) by 2020, the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery, including backfilling operations using waste to substitute other materials, of at least 70 % of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste. <i>Additional remarks:</i> As there is no list of recovery/disposal facilities located in the national territory, for each notification concerning waste for disposal, some competent authorities ask the notifier to provide self-certification regarding the impossibility of disposing of the waste in Italy, while others carry out an investigation at regional or provincial level; in addition, some carry out a check at national level involving the other competent authorities of dispatch.
Lithuania* 2010	Lithuania's reply to this question in 2010 gives examples of cases of hazardous waste and how they were dealt with. Information on how illegal shipments are prevented, detected and penalised under national legislation was provided in 2011 and 2012.
Lithuania 2011-2012	The Prevention and detection of the illegal shipments of waste are executed according to the Law on State Control of Environmental Protection adopted on 1 July 2002 and Rules of Waste Management adopted on 27 July 1999 by the Order No 217 by the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on 3 May, 2011, Order No D1-368) by issuing permissions, executing inspections and spot checks. Illegal shipments are detected by the Regional Environmental Protection

	Department (REPD) and Lithuanian custom department. The penal 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 are organized and directed by prosecutors, including regarding illegal shipments of waste (including hazardous waste) through the board of the Republic of Lithuania and other cases according to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania.
Luxembourg 2010-2011	Illegal shipments are detected through road checks which are regularly done. The illegal shipments are penalised under the provisions of the modified waste management law of June 17th 1994.
Luxembourg 2012	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 2010	Illegal traffic of waste is prohibited and punished under national legislation: the Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, (LN205/2000)). This legislation has since been repealed and replaced by the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste Regulations), 2011 (LN285/11). However, for the purposes of the applicable reporting period, the former Regulations apply. These Regulations state that 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 to illegal trafficking. It stipulates that, in the case of an illegal transboundary movement to another country as a result of conduct on the part of the exporter / generator, he shall ensure that the wastes are taken back, or the Competent Authority will take them back at the expense of the exporter / generator. It also states that, if this is not possible or it is impracticable, the Competent Authority and the Competent Authority of the other States concerned shall ensure that the wastes are otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (in accordance with the provision of the Regulations). Moreover, it is stipulated that any person who commits an offence against these Regulations shall be liable: • on a first conviction, to a fine of not less than 1,164.69 Euros but not exceeding 116,468.67 Euros; and • on a second or subsequent conviction, to a fine of not less than 2,329.37 Euros and but not exceeding 232,937.33 Euros, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to both such fine

	and imprisonment. Notwithstanding the above provisions, the court shall order any person who has been found guilty of an offence against these regulations to pay for the expenses incurred by the Competent Authority as a result of the said offence and shall order revocation of the permit issued. Furthermore, in the case of an illegal transboundary movement to Malta as a result of conduct on the part of the importer or the disposer, he shall, in addition to the penal punishment stipulated above, ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and, or pay the appropriate sum estimated by the Competent Authority in order to ensure the environmentally sound disposal of the imported hazardous wastes or other wastes.
Malta 2011	During 2011, illegal traffic of waste was prohibited and penalised under the Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000 (LN205/00); however, during that same year, the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2011 (LN285/11) were published and the Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000 (LN205/00) were revoked. 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, he 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 an 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, he shall be subject to a penalty, and may also have to pay the appropriate sum by 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.
Malta 2012	During 2012, 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, he 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 an 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, he shall be subject to a penalty, and may also have to pay the appropriate sum by 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* 2010-2011	The obligation to bring about waste in accordance with the Regulation are included in the Environmental Management Act. Failure to comply with these provisions is punishable. The legislation provides for both the possibility of judicial administrative sanctions in criminal penalties.
Netherlands 2012	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 2010 & 2012	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 (Journal of Laws 2007/128, item 859, as amended) 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 (Journal of Laws 1997/88, item 553, as amended) 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 2010-2012	Pursuant to Article 9 of Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 March 2008, which provides for offences punishable by a fine, and Article 10, which provides for the application of additional penalties to certain offences.
Romania 2010-2012	Article 4 and Article 9, Governmental Decision No. 788/2007 for establishing some measures for applying the provision of the Regulation (EC) no. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste.
Slovakia 2010-2012	There is co-operation between the Slovak Environmental Inspection, customs authorities and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic to detect illegal shipments. Under the Waste Act No. 223/2001 as amended by subsequent regulations, states that the Slovak Environmental Inspection is the state supervision body for waste management and that the Slovak Environmental Inspection is authorised to carry out inspections of documents related to the transboundary movements of waste by a special regulations to execute the 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 at the whole territory of the Slovak Republic.

Article 72 of the Waste Act No. 223/2001 is relevant to the performance of the customs authorities that is associated with transboundary shipments of waste. The relevant subparagraphs of this Article are listed below:

(1) Customs authority and customs criminal authority concerning waste shipment inspect whether:

a) waste is accompanied by documents under special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations, 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 are without accompanying documents requested by special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations, 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, are not waste;

c) waste shipment is not in contrariety to special regulations (Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations, 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 applied documents.

(2) In controlling the customs authority and customs criminal authority are authorized to stop the vehicles, to order the shutdown of the vehicle at the appropriate place, to inspect documents, transported waste, to take samples and analyses and do 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 Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations, 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 Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations, 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 Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations). (5) Costs associated with driving the vehicle at the place designated pursuant to paragraph 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 closure of the vehicle pursuant to paragraph 4.
Slovenia 2010-2012	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 2010	According to Law 10/1998 of 21 April 1998 on Waste, the Regulation approved by Royal Decree 833/1988 of 20 July 1998 and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste: In movements No 1 and No 4 of expedient E-12544 along with the waste specified in the authorisation (organic solvents) 600 and 1,240 kg of waste pesticides were shipped, for which the notifier had another authorisation for shipment to a different facility. Once the waste was detected and rejected at the facility of destination, pursuant to Article 22 of Regulation No 1013/2006, it was returned to the facility of origin under authorisation NL-208824 for a single shipment (1,840 kg). That incident was not considered to be illicit, given that it was an authorised shipment, part of which did not meet the parameters for acceptance by the recipient.
Spain 2011	Specific case: Authorisation was refused for the cross-border shipment of waste with EWC code 200301 and Notification Document IT 012841, between the producer and exporter PARTENOPE AMBIENTE S.P.A. of Brescia and Naples (Italy) and the waste management company VERINSUR

	of Jerez de la Frontera, Cadiz (Spain). The waste could have had hazardous properties and the destination landfill was not authorised to take delivery of this kind of waste. The shipment did not take place.
Spain* 2011-2012	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.
Sweden 2010-2012	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. There are also several regional coordination groups working with inspections and controls on shipments of waste.
United Kingdom 2010-2012	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 2012 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.
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

Table 73: Questions 12 & 13 - Information on Spot Checks on Shipments of Waste or on the Related Recovery or Disposal

Country	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2010	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> Checks on shipments: 2 large checks (each 1 week). 19 additional operating controls and border controls. Independent checks by customs and police.
Austria* 2011	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> Checks on shipments: 4 large checks (each 1 week). 36 additional operating control, 7 border controls, 1 container control and 1 port control. Independent checks by customs and police.

Austria* 2012	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> Checks on shipments: 2 large checks (each 1 week). 14 additional operating controls. Independent checks by customs and police.
Belgium 2010	<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: 465 road checks by road patrols (the findings are not reported in detail because the data should be in the files of the relevant environmental inspection services). 1,505 checks resulting from a selection of reports on the basis of the 'waste' risk (another 12 non-compliant shipments involving customs offences should be added to this total; other non-compliant shipments are not included because the data should be in the files of the relevant environmental inspection services). Police, Federal Environmental Inspectorate and Pollution Suppression Unit: Cooperation between these three police services resulted in 1,920 checks. 158 offences were found. Flemish Region: 213 container consignments inspected at ports and on roads, 206 road transport consignments inspected in cooperation with the police (also included in the figures above), 187 company inspections as part of whole-chain monitoring, 33 company inspections involving waste processing businesses and 12 company inspections involving sludge processing businesses. In total, 51 illegal shipments were found as part of the WSR. Brussels Capital Region: Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: Under Article 50 (3) (a): 86 checks were conducted at the place of dispatch, in cooperation with the producer, holder or notifier: • 65 companies were inspected within the framework of whole-chain monitoring (waste traceability, waste records). • 21 companies were inspected in connection with waste processing (waste sorters and processors). • Illegal shipments of waste were found during five of these inspections. Walloon Region: 47 road checks (480 vehicles checked) - 130 official reports drawn up but

	for traffic offences (Walloon domestic legislation). No official reports in connection with 1,013-2,006. Waste shipments (1013-2006) are also checked as part of regular inspections of Walloon companies.
Belgium 2011	<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: 871 road checks by road patrols (the findings are not reported in detail because the data should be in the files of the relevant environmental inspection services). 886 checks resulting from a selection of reports on the basis of the 'waste' risk (any offences are included in the data of the relevant environmental inspection services). Police, Federal Environmental Inspectorate and Pollution Suppression Unit: Cooperation between these three police services resulted in 1,710 checks. 52 offences were found. Flemish Region: 136 container consignments inspected at ports and on roads, 172 road transport consignments inspected in cooperation with the police (also included in the figures above), 186 company inspections as part of whole-chain monitoring, 157 company inspections involving waste processing businesses and 23 company inspections involving sludge processing businesses. In total, 64 illegal shipments were found as part of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Brussels Capital Region: Under Article 50, 112 checks were conducted at the place of dispatch or on the premises of the producer, holder or notifier: • 77 companies were inspected as part of whole-chain monitoring (waste traceability, waste records). • 35 companies were inspected in connection with waste processing (waste sorters and processors). • Illegal shipments of waste were found in one case. Walloon Region: 47 road checks (480 vehicles checked) - 130 official reports drawn up but for traffic offences (Walloon domestic legislation). No official reports in connection with 1,013-2,006. Waste shipments (1,013-2,006) are also checked as part of regular

	inspections of Walloon companies.
Belgium 2012	<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: 882 road checks by road patrols, 944 checks resulting from a selection of reports on the basis of the 'waste' risk (including 36 consignments found to be non-compliant because customs rules had been breached). Police, Federal Environmental Inspectorate and Pollution Suppression Unit: 342 inspections upon import (17% involving offences), 480 inspections upon expert (10.8% involving offences) and 783 transit inspections (29.2% involving offences). Flemish Region: 139 container consignments inspected at ports and on roads, 249 road transport consignments inspected in cooperation with the police (also included in the figures above), 217 company inspections as part of whole-chain monitoring, 169 company inspections involving waste processing businesses and 35 company inspections involving sludge processing businesses. In total, 64 suspected illegal shipments were found as part of the WSR. Brussels Capital Region: Under Article 50, 138 checks were conducted at the place of dispatch, on the premises of the producer, holder or notifier: • 73 companies were inspected as part of whole-chain monitoring (traceability of the waste, waste records). • 65 companies involved in sorting and/or processing waste were inspected. • Illegal shipments of waste were found at six of these companies. Walloon Region: Road checks organised by the traffic police ensure the application of and compliance with Regulation 1013/2006 in the Walloon Region. Waste shipments (1013-2006) are also checked as part of regular inspections of Walloon companies.
Bulgaria 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> The customs authorities and border police carry out checks on shipments of waste as part of their routine duties. In 2010, the Ministry of Environment and Water in collaboration with the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water, customs authorities, border police and Competent Authorities of the neighbouring countries

carried out the following planned inspections of waste shipments at the respective border crossing points:

1. Inspections carried out jointly with the competent Turkish authority:

19.04.2010 - 20.04.2010: inspections at border crossing point (BCP) Kapitan Andreevo

21.04.2010: inspections at Lesovo BCP

2. Inspections at crossing points between Bulgaria and Serbia:

11.05.2010 - 12.05.2010: inspections at Kalotina BCP

3. Inspections at crossing points between Bulgaria and Macedonia:

17.05.2010 - 18.05.2010: inspections at Gyueshevo BCP

4. Inspections at crossing points between Bulgaria and Greece:

31.05.2010 - 01.06.2010: inspections at Kulata BCP

02.06.2010: inspections at Ilinden BCP

5. Inspections at crossing points between Bulgaria and Romania:

15.06.2010 - 16.06.2010: inspections at Rousse BCP

6. Inspections at the Port of Varna :

17.06.2010 - 18.06.2010: inspections at Port of Varna West BCP

7. Inspections at crossing points between Bulgaria and Greece:

18.08.2010 – 19.08.2010: inspections at Kulata BCP.

As part of their routine duties, the Ministry of the Environment and Water and the Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorates carry out spot checks on waste recovery facilities at least once a year.

In 2010, the Ministry of the Environment and Water and the Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorates carried out the following additional spot checks on waste recovery facilities:

08.02.2010 – spot check on MONBAT AD (plant recycling batteries and accumulators) which recovers batteries shipped to Bulgaria under various notifications;

10.02.2010 – spot check on Alkomet AD (aluminium processing plant);

05.07.2010 – spot check on Titan Zlatna Panega Cement AD (cement plant) recovering end-of-life tyres, shipment under a notification from Greece;

06.07.2010– spot check on Shic-Shic OOD (facility sorting second hand textiles and clothes). In 2009, textiles were illegally imported for Shic-Shic from Germany.

12.07.2010 - 15.07.2010 – spot checks on companies dismantling

	end-of-life motor vehicles. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> The Member State references Table 5 of the Questionnaire.
Bulgaria 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Bulgarian Customs and Border police officers perform checks of waste shipments as part of their daily work routine. The regional environmental inspectors also do regular checks at waste treatment and waste generation facilities as Article 97, para 2 of the waste Management Act stipulates that the control authorities shall conduct an examination of the documents required under the Waste Management Act of the persons whose activity involves the formation of waste and/or who or which pursue waste-related operations at intervals of not more than one year. An on-site inspection shall be independent of the inspection referred above and shall be conducted at intervals of not more than one year in the place where the operation is pursued. In 2011 the Ministry of Environment and Water together with the control bodies and in co-operation with representatives of the Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Energy & Climate Change organised and performed common checks at the Greek-Bulgarian border Promachonas/Kulata in the period between 7th and 8th of November 2011. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> During the common check at the Greek-Bulgarian border Promachonas/Kulata one illegal shipment from Greece to Bulgaria was ascertained: shipment of 20 tons of waste plastic packaging (Basel code B3010 and EWC code: 15 01 02)
Bulgaria 2012	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 organised and participated in four-day inspections of waste shipments and in two inspections at related recovery facilities.
Cyprus 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> The number of checks (paperwork and physical examination) were 89. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 8 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Seven cases were related with missing documents (Annex VII for non-Hazardous Wastes) and the other one concerned export of Hazardous Wastes (lead-acid batteries) as non-Hazardous Wastes (lead).

Cyprus 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> The number of checks (paperwork and physical examination) were 112. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 13 <i>Additional remarks:</i> 12 cases were related with missing documents (Annex VII for non-Hazardous Wastes) and the other one concerned a case where the exporter used a prefilled Annex VII of the same company used for the export of the same waste from other MS to 3rd country. After identifying the mistake, Annex VII was corrected and the Department of Environment gave permit for export.
Cyprus 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> The number of checks (paperwork and physical examination) were 286. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 17 <i>Additional remarks:</i> 16 cases were related with missing documents (Annex VII for non-Hazardous Wastes or contract between exporter and importer). One case concerned export of wastes from company not permitted according to Waste Law of 2011 (Law 185(I)/2011). Export was permitted due to the fact that already the company had submitted application to get a permit.
Czech Republic 2010	<i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 30 (note that a figure for number of checks was not given) <i>Additional notes:</i> Checks carried out during shipment by Customs and by the Czech Environment Inspectorate in association with the Czech police, and checks carried out in association with all supervisory bodies when joint international operations are undertaken (total number of vehicles checked*/found to be in breach): 4634/13 Checks carried out by the Czech Environment Inspectorate on undertakings and installations connected with the cross-border shipment of waste (number of checks carried out on premises/infringements found): 46/17 * How many of those vehicles were transporting waste is not recorded.
Czech Republic 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 1299 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 11 <i>Additional notes:</i> Checks carried out by the customs authorities or the Czech Environmental Inspectorate in association with the Czech police during transport (international or domestic) or carried out in collaboration with all supervisory authorities during joint international operations (total number of vehicles checked*/found to be in breach): 1,268/6

	Checks carried out by the Czech Environmental Inspectorate on undertakings and installations connected with the cross-border shipment of waste (number of checks carried out on premises/infringements found): 31/5 * How many of those vehicles were transporting waste is not recorded.
Czech Republic 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 2,069</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 10</i> <i>Additional notes:</i> Checks carried out by the customs authorities or the Czech Environmental Inspectorate in association with the Czech police during transport (international or domestic) or carried out in collaboration with all supervisory authorities during joint international operations (total number of vehicles checked*/found to be in breach): 2,061/9 Checks carried out by the Czech Environment Inspectorate on undertakings and installations connected with the cross-border shipment of waste (number of checks carried out on premises/infringements found): 8/1 * How many of those vehicles were transporting waste is not recorded.
Denmark 2010	In 2010 the Danish EPA held 18 border controls.
Denmark 2011	In 2011 the Danish EPA held 18 border controls.
Denmark 2012	In 2012 the Danish EPA held 22 border controls.
Estonia 2010-2012	<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>
Finland* 2010	<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: 3-4</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> Most of the shortcomings detected concern documents that are missing (e.g. Annex VII) or that have been filled in incorrectly.
Finland* 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 6</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 1</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i>

	Most of the shortcomings detected concern documents that are missing (e.g. Annex VII) or that have been filled in incorrectly.
Finland 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Harbour/road inspections: 5 Company inspections: 6 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> Checks on containers in harbours have been made based on risk analysis by customs in co-operation with Finnish Environment Institute. Containers have been unloaded and checked. In most cases the exporter has been allowed to reload the container after the items classified as waste have been removed and packing has been sufficient.
France* 2010	<i>Additional remarks:</i> 25 checks were carried out on the ports of Dunkirk and Le Havre; two controls were positive in Le Havre. The first, was making use of false invoices, the other was smuggling waste (batteries hidden in a tire, themselves masked by household items such as refrigerators and ovens) to the Cameroon.
France* 2011	<i>Additional remarks:</i> The 2011 review of the Central Office for the fight against harm to the environment and public health (OCLAESP) reported offenses related to cross-border shipments of waste or for illegal exports. The infringements found by the various police units concerned the absence of movement document, the absence of written consent of the authorities of the country of destination, dispatch and transit and the absence of prior written notification to the authorities of the country of shipment. These violations have led to the imposition of criminal sanctions under the Environmental Code (offense or contravention of 4th or 5th class). The OCLAESP indicates in its 2011 report that investigations have highlighted the practice of "illicit transfer of hazardous waste to developing countries. In general, the waste is shipped under fraudulent names used equipment or minerals to circumvent EU regulations and avoid controls
France 2012	<i>Additional remarks:</i> In 2012, the OCLAESP reported infringements relating to waste shipments or exports of waste. Among the breaches reported, 29 cases were related to shipments of waste (no movement document, without written consent of the country of destination. In 2012, the customs services reported 175 cases of illegal shipments of waste which have been closed during the reporting period. Cases of illegal shipments can be classified as follows: 44 cases involved shipments within the Community; 79 cases related to exports of waste from the Community

	to third countries; 52 cases involved waste imports into the Community from third countries.
Germany* 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Transport controls • About 3,600 registered by the administrative authorities of the countries controls which were mainly cross-border shipments. • The Federal Office for Goods Transport (BAG) has checked 24,000 waste shipments. The number of cross-border shipments contained therein could not be determined in detail. • All shipments entering or leaving not only German territory, but also the territory of the European Community shall be subject to inspection by the customs authorities • Event-related controls the police, whose number could not be determined closer Conditioning controls • About 250 of the administrative authorities of the countries registered controls. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments that were found during these checks:</i> It is estimated that about 930 suspected cases were found.
Germany 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> Transport checks • About 3,500 checks of predominantly transboundary shipments were registered by the authorities of the Federal States. • The Federal Agency for the Transport of Goods (Bundesamt für Güterverkehr) has checked 21,000 waste shipments 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 are subject to customs controls. • Police checks, which could not be counted exactly. Facility checks • About 220 checks registered by the authorities of the Federal States. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> About 1,000 supposed illegal shipments have been recorded and forwarded to the prosecution authorities.
Germany	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or</i>

2012	<i>disposal:</i> Transport checks • About 3,300 checks which were predominantly shipments of waste registered by the authorities of the Federal States. • The Federal Agency for Traffic of Goods (Bundesamt für Güterverkehr) has checked 24,000 shipments of waste on major roads. The number of contained transboundary shipments 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 could not be counted exactly. Facility checks • About 310 checks with focus on shipments of waste registered by the authorities of the Federal States. 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> Germany makes reference to Table 5.
Greece 2010	<i>Greece gives examples of spot checks carried out and illegal shipments ascertained. The exact number of each are not specified.</i>
Greece 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2011, one spot check was conducted by the Greek authorities (Hellenic Environmental Inspectorate, Environmental Planning Division of the Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change) in cooperation with the Bulgarian Competent Authorities. The check was conducted at the border crossing point Kulata (borders between Greece and Bulgaria). <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> During this check, one illegal shipment was ascertained because the process of prior written notification and consent had not been followed. In addition, five more illegal shipments (Greece was the country of dispatch) were ascertained for the year 2011, but during checks conducted within the territory of other countries by the respective Competent Authorities.
Greece 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2012, ten spot checks were conducted by the First Custom Office of Thessaloniki in the port of Thessaloniki and five spot checks were conducted by the Custom Office of Evzoni at the Evzoni border crossing point (borders between Greece and FYROM).

	<i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> During these checks, no illegal shipment was ascertained. <i>Additional remarks:</i> In addition, two illegal shipments (Greece was the country of dispatch) were ascertained for the year 2012, but during checks conducted within the territory of other countries by the respective Competent Authorities.
Hungary 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 7</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 2</i>
Hungary 2011	<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>
Hungary 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 11</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 8</i>
Ireland 2010	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> A total of 795 inspections of waste were carried out during 2010 including 119 at waste facilities, 34 at checkpoints and 642 at ports. In addition to this, inspections carried out by Competent Authorities in other member states resulted in 9 illegal shipments of waste being returned to the origin of the waste.
Ireland 2011	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> 777 inspections of waste were carried out in 2011 including at facilities/sites (174), checkpoints (44) and inspections of waste shipments at ports (559). These inspections resulted in 11 shipments/proposed shipments of waste being returned to the origin of the waste.
Ireland 2012	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> The National Trans frontier Shipment Office (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.
Italy* 2010	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> Italy reports to not be in possession of the data.
Italy*	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 3,500 checks made.</i>

2011	<i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 1 rejected because it was radioactive.</i>
Italy* 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 3,050</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 151</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> Controls were carried out by police and customs
Latvia* 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 55</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i>
Latvia* 2011	<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>
Latvia* 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 45</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i>
Lithuania* 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 23</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 4</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> Administrative waste transport damage.
Lithuania* 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 125</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: Cases of illegal shipment were not ascertained.</i>
Lithuania* 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 14</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 6</i>
Luxembourg 2010	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> In 2010, 14 road checks took place. During these checks, 30 supposed illegal shipments were detected. 26 of these shipments were shipments of green listed waste, for which no document was available or where the document was not correctly completed. 4 of the shipments concerned waste subject to notification. One of the cases was an exportation from Luxembourg through Belgium to the Netherlands, where WEEE waste and aerosol cans were transported together with metal waste without a notification. Another case consisted in an exportation without notification

	of soil from Luxembourg to France. The third case was an exportation of asbestos waste from Luxembourg to Germany under the cover of a notification, where the itinerary had not been respected and the packaging of the waste (big-bags) were partially damaged. The last case was an exportation of machine parts, which had not been cleaned, from Luxembourg to France without notification.
Luxembourg 2011	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> In 2011, 16 road checks took place. During these checks, 37 supposed illegal shipments were detected. 35 of these shipments were shipments of green listed waste, for which no document was available or where the document was not correctly completed. 2 of the shipments concerned waste subject to notification. One of the cases was an exportation from France to Germany with transit through Luxembourg of ELV motors without a notification. The second case was an exportation of railway sleepers from France to Germany with transit through Luxembourg. However the notification had foreseen a direct exportation from France to Germany without passing through Luxembourg.
Luxembourg 2012	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> 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 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 90 inspected containers prior to shipment. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0
Malta 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 110 inspected containers prior to shipment. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0
Malta 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 160 inspected containers prior to shipment. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0
Netherlands* 2010	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> The total number of inspections in 2010 carried out by Customs, Police, Transport Inspectorate and the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment was between 6,000 and 7,000. Some of the controls were done collectively and the rest by the individual services. The number of illegal businesses that are listed in Annex V is 115.
Netherlands* 2011	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> The total number of inspections in 2011 carried out by Customs, Police and Inspectorate Water and Environment Inspectorate were about 6,000. Some of the controls were done collectively and the rest by the individual services.

	The number of illegal business that are listed in Annex V are 213. This number excludes violations such as the lack of Annex VII, which are independent from the services handled (these are usually several dozen police settled cases).
Netherlands 2012	<i>Additional Remarks:</i> The total number of inspections in 2011 carried out by Customs, Police and Water and Environment Inspectorate were about 6,000. Some of the controls were done collectively and the rest by the individual services. The number of illegal cases entered in Annex V were 138 and these cases occurred in 327 inspections by the Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate. The Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate periodically establish 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. The total number of inspections carried out more or less reflects the number of planned inspections.
Poland 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 122 checks of facilities and around 2,900 checks of freight. Inspections were performed on economic operators and at waste recovery facilities by the Provincial Environmental Inspectorates during scheduled 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. If the entity had a permit, checks were performed on compliance with authorisation for imports of controlled waste, and the amount and correct handling of the imported waste. In 2011, a total of 122 checks were carried out on facilities involved in trans-frontier movements of waste. Joint road and border controls were carried out, inter alia, as part of IMPEL-TFS projects, under which a total of around 2,800 consignments were checked throughout the country. Illegal shipments were discovered in seven cases. As part of joint activities outside the remit of IMPEL TFS, nearly 100 shipments were checked. No illegal shipments of waste were detected. The Provincial Environmental Inspectorates also took a wide range of measures to counteract illegal shipments of waste throughout the country. These comprised mainly: • 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 70 freight transports. • Giving other authorities their views on disputed classifications of goods (186 items of information) or, at the request of the police, information

	on operators in respect of which investigations had been undertaken with regard to illegal movements of waste. <i>Note that no reply was submitted in 2011 and no figures were submitted in 2012.</i>
Portugal 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2010, 177 shipments of waste were checked. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> The inspections conducted in 2010 detected 48 infringements relating to illicit cross- border shipments (14 in inspections of waste shipments and the remainder in the course of inspection actions). <i>Additional remarks:</i> It is stressed that a report may be drawn up covering more than one offence. The view taken is that failure to inform the (Portuguese) Environment Agency in advance of movements from the green list is a 'breach of information requirements', for which reason a record of such an infraction is sometimes drawn up to cover other breaches as well. An inspection of one establishment may detect one or more illegal movements, but only a single record is compiled.
Portugal 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2011, 76 shipments of waste were checked. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> The inspections conducted in 2011 uncovered 26 illegal cross-border shipments.
Portugal 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> In 2012, 54 shipments of waste were checked. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> The inspections conducted in 2012 uncovered 2 illegal cross-border shipments.
Romania 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 2</i> <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 0</i> <i>Additional remarks:</i> In 2009 there were 2 control campaigns at the border, during which about 250 trucks have been checked.
Romania 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 46</i>

	<i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0
Romania 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 24 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0
Slovakia 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 0 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Slovak Environmental Inspection does not perform spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal. Executed inspections are planned or operative.
Slovakia 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 0 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 0 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Slovak Environmental Inspection does not perform spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal. Executed inspections are planned or operative.
Slovakia 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 57 spot checks on shipments of waste and 5 inspections of waste recovery were performed. <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 1
Slovenia 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 608 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 3
Slovenia 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 330 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 4
Slovenia 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 325 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 3
Spain* 2010-2012	The facilities involved in cross-border shipments are inspected in every Autonomous Community. Normally these are periodic inspections carried out directly in production or management centres or in the facilities receiving waste. Inspections of loads by the Competent Authorities in the offices of the

	customs posts of entry to and exit from Spain.
Spain* 2011-2012	<i>Additional remarks:</i> Documentary checks of shipments are also made.
Sweden 2010	<i>Additional remarks:</i> According to information received by the Environmental Protection Agency, around 300 checks were performed within Sweden in 2010. 17 of the consignments checked were illegal and were stopped on their way out of Sweden. A further 15 illegal consignments of Swedish waste were stopped outside Sweden's borders, in the country of destination or a transit country.
Sweden 2011	<i>Additional remarks:</i> Within the borders of Sweden, according to information received by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), there were about 100 controls 2011. Approximately 20 of these were illegal and stopped on their way out from Sweden. There were another 20 illegal shipments of Swedish waste that were stopped outside Sweden in a transit country or the country of destination.
Sweden 2012	Within the borders of Sweden, according to information received by the Swedish EPA, there were about 100 controls 2012. Approximately 56 of these were illegal and stopped on their way out, in transit or imported from/to Sweden. We had another 12 illegal shipments of Swedish waste that was stopped outside Sweden in a transit country or the country of destination.
Sweden 2010-2012	<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 2010	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 90,606 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 497 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Physical spot checks accounted for 3,564 and documentary spot checks for 87,042 of the spot checks made. The Environment Agency (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: Environment Agency (EA) 40,471 (including 39,740 document checks); Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) 28,350 (including 28,066 document checks); Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) 21,785 (including 19,236 document checks). <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained:</i> EA 466; SEPA 19; NIEA 12
United Kingdom 2011	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 90,606 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 524 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Physical spot checks accounted for 3,564 and documentary spot checks for 87,042 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 40,471 (including 39,740 document checks); SEPA 28,350 (including 28,066 document checks); NIEA 21,785 (including 19,236 document checks). <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained:</i> EA 466; SEPA 19; NIEA 39
United Kingdom 2012	<i>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</i> 130,218 <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</i> 380 <i>Additional remarks:</i> Physical spot checks accounted for 4,682 and documentary spot checks for 125,536 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 98,251 (including 97,920 document checks); SEPA 7,035 (including 6,667 document checks); NIEA 24,932 (including 20,949 document checks). <i>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained:</i> EA 298; SEPA 37; NIEA 45
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

Table 74: Question 14 - Information on Financial Guarantees

Country	Additional Remarks
Austria* 2012	The calculation of the margin depends on duration: Last day of shipment + 500 days: storage costs, taxes and handling charges to the recipient list prices conditioning, reverse transport costs. In preliminary movements duration: day of the last shipment + 500 days + 1 year Imports from EU countries: the amount and duration of the guarantee shall be determined by the respective export authority. Calculating the margin requirements for exports: storage costs for 90 days, transport costs, treatment costs gem. List prices of similar assets. Duration: Last day of shipment + 500 days. Special rules on the guarantee are in a border agreement between Austria and Germany set it secured on subsets are accepted. See further information in Section 70 and 71 Waste Management Act 2002.
Belgium 2010	Walloon Region: Decree of the Walloon Government of 19 July 2007 on the shipment of waste Flemish Region: In accordance with Article 5 (6) of the Flemish Regulation on the prevention and management of waste Brussels Capital Region: The bank guarantee is calculated in the same way as in the Flemish Region.
Belgium 2011	Walloon Region: Decree of the Walloon Government of 19 July 2007 on the shipment of waste. Flemish Region: In accordance with Article 6 (2) (5) of the Decree of the Flemish Government setting out rules on the sustainable management of material cycles and waste Brussels Capital Region: The bank guarantee is calculated in the same way as in the Flemish Region.
Belgium 2012	Walloon Region: Order of the Walloon Government of 19/07/2007 concerning shipments of waste.
Bulgaria 2010-2011	Reply references the national Waste Management Act and EC Regulation 1013/2006.

Country	Additional Remarks
Bulgaria 2012	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 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

Country	Additional Remarks
	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.
Cyprus 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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).
Czech Republic 2010	If the Ministry to ensure compliance with the obligations under Article. 22 or 24 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 1013/2006, may decide to order persons responsible for the shipment cannot be completed, or an illegal shipment, the obligation to pay the cost of transportation, use, disposal and storage of waste. The Ministry may order payment of these expenses in advance. Persons responsible for the illegal shipment, are responsible for the costs jointly and severally. Safe storage of the waste under Article 22 Section 9 and Article 24 Section 7 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 1013/2006 ensure that there is no harm to human health or the environment has already occurred, the municipal authority with extended powers, within whose jurisdiction the waste was found. Municipality with extended powers impose decisions reimbursement of such costs incurred persons for uncompleted or illegal shipments match. These people are responsible for paying the costs jointly and severally.

Country	Additional Remarks
Denmark 2010-2012	Please provide details on the provisions of national law adopted pursuant to this Article: 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.
Estonia 2010-2012	There are no provisions of national law according to Article 6.
Finland* 2010-2012	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* 2010	National draft texts on financial collateral under development.
France* 2011-12	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

Country	Additional Remarks
	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 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* 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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 2010-2011	Guidelines are available on the website of the National Transfrontier Shipment Office. ¹⁰⁶
Ireland 2012	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,

¹⁰⁶ http://www.dublincity.ie/WaterWasteEnvironment/Waste/National_TFS_Office/Pages/NationalTFSOffice.aspx

Country	Additional Remarks
	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 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* 2010-2012	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.
Latvia* 2010-2012	There have not been any adopted separate legal acts with regard to these Articles.
Lithuania* 2010-2012	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, with latest amendments December, 2011) 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: Total amount of the Guarantee or Insurance = $(T \times (A1 + A2) + P + 90 \times L) \times Q \times 1.1$, which: T – costs of 1 ton shipment for 1 km (Lt); A1 - the distance of transportation from the notifier to the consignee (km); 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

Country	Additional Remarks
	positive market value $P = 0$; L- costs of storage per 1 ton of waste per 1 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 = $(T \times A + P + 90 \times L) \times Q \times 1.1$, 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. According to the law of the Republic of Lithuania waste disposal and recovery companies have to draw the plan of termination of activity of waste recovery and disposal. According to this plan company has to make insurance contract or have bank financial guarantee, ensuring the financing of waste managing in case if company becomes out of activity.
Luxembourg 2010-2012	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 2010	The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste is calculated as follows: Size of Guarantee* = $[(A1 + A2 + A3 + B) \times N + D + C] \times Q$ Where, A1 – Cost of shipment (per tonne); A2 – Cost of take back (per tonne); A3 – Cost of re-shipment (per tonne); B – Cost of treatment (per tonne); C – Handling and administrative costs (per tonne);

Country	Additional Remarks
	N – Number of active shipments; Q - Quantity of waste (tonne). D – Costs of storage for 90 days * This formula is used for guidance purposes only.
Malta 2011-2012	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. T – Cost of treatment (per tonne); Q - Quantity of waste (tonne). * This formula is used for guidance purposes only
Netherlands* 2010-2011	The Netherlands introduced the EC Regulation regarding waste in which the height of the financial security has been arranged. Submitters may make substantiated requests for the reduction of the required security per ton of waste shipments being sure that waste is not a fixed amount determined. If one asks for reduction, in a separate decision mentioned how much security there per tonne of waste should be set. The notifier determine how many tons of garbage he provides a financial guarantee. The financial assurance in the form of a bank guarantee, deposit or insurance. Insurance policies are neither offered nor accepted as a requirement that the first request of the authority the sum insured to the authority should be made available.
Poland 2010 & 2012	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: $G = (D + T + M) \times A,$

Country	Additional Remarks
	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 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 2010-2012	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;

Country	Additional Remarks
	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). It should be emphasised that, as in other countries, whenever waste is imported to Portugal or transits Portugal, the notifier must provide proof of the establishment of a financial guarantee by presenting a declaration by the respective Competent Authority of dispatch.
Romania 2010-2012	No provisions have been adopted in national law pursuant to this Article.
Slovakia 2010-2012	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 (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 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

Country	Additional Remarks
	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 effected.
Slovenia 2010-2012	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 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.
Spain* 2010-2012	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 2010-2012	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.

Country	Additional Remarks
Sweden 2011-2012	The amount is counted on case-by-case by the notifier.
United Kingdom 2010-2012	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'.
Note: An asterisk denotes Member States' replies that have been translated into English (using Google Translate).	

APPENDICES

A.1.0 Key Definitions

The list below provides brief definitions of key terms used throughout this working document and the accompanying Implementation Report:

Basel Convention Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009: The Parties to the Basel Convention are required, in accordance with Articles 13 and 16 of the Convention, to inform each other, through the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, on issues related to the implementation of the Basel Convention for the period 2007-2009 via the completion of this questionnaire.¹⁰⁷ This questionnaire is also known as the Questionnaire on “Transmission of Information”.

Basel Convention Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012: As above, but for the period 2010-2012.¹⁰⁸

Waste Shipment Regulation Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009: The questionnaire issued to Member States on the implementation of 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 Community¹⁰⁹, and on the implementation of the Waste Shipment Regulation (2007-2009) in accordance with Article 51 of the Regulation.¹¹⁰ The Questionnaire is provided at the end of the Regulation document.

Waste Shipment Regulation Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012: The questionnaire issued to Member States on the implementation of the Waste Shipment Regulation (2010-2012) in accordance with Article 51 of the Regulation.¹¹¹ As noted above, the questions are provided at the end of the document.

Waste Shipment Regulation Implementation Report 2007-2009: A separate report focuses on the Waste Shipment Regulation¹¹² for the same period (i.e. 2007-2009) and covers the implementation of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste,¹¹³ Directive 2006/21/EC

¹⁰⁷ Secretariat of the Basel Convention (2002) *Manual: Questionnaire on ‘Transmission of Information’*, 2000, <http://archive.basel.int/natreporting/manual/manual-e.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ European Economic Community (1993) 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 (Repealed)

¹¹⁰ 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 of 12.7.2006)

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹¹² European Commission (2012) *Report from the Commission to the Council and European Parliament on the implementation of 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 on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste for the period 2007-2009*, August 2012, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52012DC0448&from=EN>

¹¹³ 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 of 12.7.2006)

on the management of waste from the extractive industries,¹¹⁴ and Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles.¹¹⁵

Imports and Exports: It should be noted that the Basel Convention uses the terms "import" and "export" for every shipment into and out of a country that is Party to the Convention. Under EU law these terms apply only to shipments into and out of the EU as a whole. However, for the sake of readability, in the Implementation Report accompanying this working document the terms appear in inverted commas, and are used occasionally for waste shipments in general (i.e. as applied in the Basel Convention). In this document both terms appear in the sense in which they are used in the Basel Convention.

Illegal Shipment: As defined by the Waste Shipment Regulation under Article 2, Paragraph 35.¹¹⁶

¹¹⁴ Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the Management of Waste from Extractive Industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC (OJ L 102/15 of 11.4.2006)

¹¹⁵ Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on End-of-Life Vehicles (OJ L 269 of 21.10.2000, p. 34)

¹¹⁶ 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 of 12.7.2006)

A.2.0 Illegal Shipments of Waste

Table 75: Approximate Number of Recorded Illegal Shipments of Waste Ascertained by Member State Authorities

Member State	2010	2011	2012
Austria	51	115	81
Belgium	392	66	56
Bulgaria	28	8	34
Cyprus	1	0	1
Czech Republic	4	5	5
Denmark	3	0	0
Estonia	5	3	8
Finland	12	18	30
France	9	7	0
Germany	161	187	161
Greece	2	6	14
Hungary	25	19	19
Ireland	11	14	9
Italy	1	0	4
Latvia	0	2	0
Lithuania	6	10	5
Luxembourg	0	0	4
Malta	0	0	0
Netherlands	145	189	115
Poland	15	No data available	15
Portugal	1	1	4

Member State	2010	2011	2012
Romania	0	1	0
Slovakia	1	2	1
Slovenia	44	19	15
Spain	0	0	0
Sweden	56	39	31
United Kingdom	63	59	61
Total	1044	785	673

Note: The figures in this table have been extracted from Member States' Replies to Table 5 in the Waste Shipment Regulation Implementation Questionnaire which requests information on the number of illegal shipments of waste in each reporting year. Member States list each illegal shipment in Table 5 without providing a total for the number of illegal shipments in that year. The figures in this table have been derived by manually summing up each illegal waste shipment listed in Table 5.