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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
Accompanying the document

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

**Generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste
in the Member States of the European Union, 2007-2009
(PART 2)**

{COM(2012) 448 final}

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SECTION B: SUMMARY OF THE DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MEMBER STATES ON THE BASIS OF THE BASEL CONVENTION QUESTIONNAIRE; 2007-2009

Section B of the report presents a summary of the qualitative data (Part I and IIB of the Basel Convention Questionnaire) supplied by the Member States to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. The summary does not include all reported data, as this would just be a copy of the questionnaires. In many cases, the replies of the Member States were very similar due to the fact that the national regulation is based on EU law. Therefore, in order to avoid repetitions, the procedure for each of the questions will be first to refer to the general EU legislation and after that only add specific information from Member States.

Note: While the Basel Convention questionnaire speaks of transboundary "movement" of waste, the following comments will in general use the term "shipment" for the same activity.

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

Question 1A: Designated Competent Authority to the Basel Convention

Article 13(2) of the Basel Convention requires the Parties to inform each other, through the Secretariat, of changes regarding the designation of competent authorities and/or focal points, pursuant to Article 5. An updated list of competent authorities to the Basel Convention can be found in Section C.

Question 1B: Designated Focal Points to the Basel Convention

Member States have provided information on Focal Points in their replies. An updated list of Focal Points can be found at:

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

Question 2A: 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;

Most Member States indicated that they implemented the definition of waste as described in the EU Waste Framework Directive. Below, additional information on the national definition of waste provided by Member States is summed up.

Austria (2007-2009): The national definition is laid down in Article 2 of the Act on sustainable Waste

Management (Federal Waste Management Act 2002), Fed. Law. Gaz. I 2002/102 as amended.

The text can be obtained via Internet:

<http://www.lebensministerium.at/filemanager/download/71540/>

A draft English translation is available via the focal point.

Cyprus (2007-2009): The House of Representatives passed the new Law on Solid and Hazardous Waste Management on December 12, 2002. 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 Basel Convention.

Czech Republic (2007-2009): Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., 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. Annex 1 to the Act is identical with Annex I of Directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2006/12/EC on waste

Denmark (2009): The definition of waste as described in the EU Waste Framework Directive is ratified in the Danish Statutory Order of Waste no. 1473/2009, § 2.

Finland (2007-2009): According to Section 3 of the Finnish Waste Act (1072/1993) "Waste shall mean any substance or object which the holder discards, intends, or is required, to discard."

Greece (2007-2008): 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".

Hungary (2007-2009): 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 (2007-2009): 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 were waste shall be presumed to be waste until the contrary is proved.

Ireland (2009): New regulations are currently being drafted which will transpose the provisions of the Revised Waste Framework Directive – 2008/98/EC. The regulations, when finalized, will amend the definition of waste to "‘waste’ means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard".

Latvia (2007-2009): "Waste - any object or substance which holder disposes of, or intends to or is forced to dispose of, and which conforms to the categories specified in the waste classification." (Waste Management Law, Article 1.1)

Lithuania (2007-2009): According to the Law on Waste Management adopted on 1 July 2002 No IX-1004 (with last amendments on 1 July 2010, No 54-2645), 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 15 November 2010 by the Order No D1-921).

Poland (2007-2009): In the light of the Act on Waste of 27 April 2001 (Journal of Laws. of 2 June 2001, No.62, Item 628 as amended, came into force in October 2001) "waste" shall mean any substance or object in one of the categories listed in Annex I to this Act with the holder thereof discards or intends or is required to discard”.

Portugal (2007-2009): According to the Waste act (Decree-Law 178/2006 of 5 of September of 2006) waste is any substance or object that the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard, in accordance with Council Directive 2006/12/EC of 5 April of 2006, entering into force on 27 of April of 2006.

Romania (2007-2009): In Romania there is no national definition of waste used specially for the purposes of transboundary movements. The definition of waste from the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 concerning the Waste Regime approved with modifications by Law no. 426/2001 with all further updates is generally based on the relevant definitions of the Basel Convention and the pertinent EU Directives.

Slovakia (2007-2009): According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste and on Amendment 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 Coll. of Laws on Human Health Protection, as amended, § 43 of the Act No. 140/1998 Coll. of Laws on Medicaments and Medical Aids, on Modification of the Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Trade Licensing (Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and on Modification and Amendment of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 220/1996 Coll. of Laws on Advertisement, as amended by the Act No. 119/2000 Coll. of Laws, Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic No. 12/2000 Coll. of Laws on Requirements for the Provision of Radiation Protection).

The Decree No. 284/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste Catalogue defines two categories of wastes: a) non-hazardous, b) hazardous.

Slovenia (2007-2009): According to Environmental Protection Act (2004) as amended definition of waste is (Article 3): Waste is any substance or item which is discarded, intended for or it must be discarded by generator or the person who has it in possession.

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.

Spain (2007/2008): 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.

Question 2B: National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste

Article 13(2) of the Convention requires the Parties to inform each other of any changes in their national definition of hazardous wastes, pursuant to Article 3 of the Basel Convention.

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:

- 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.
- 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/EC establishing a List of Wastes as last amended by Decision 2001/573/EC.

Several Member States have mentioned a national definition of hazardous waste (see below) which, however, is in line with the provisions of EU law.

Austria (2007-2009): The definition of hazardous waste is laid down in the Ordinance on a Waste Catalogue (Fed. Law Gaz. II 2003/570, as amended by Fed. Law Gaz. II 2008/498) and is in line with the European Union Waste Legislation. The text can be obtained via Internet: <http://www.lebensministerium.at/filemanager/download/39199/>

Bulgaria (2009): 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. National definition of hazardous waste is based on Council Directive of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste (91/689/EEC), as amended. 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 (SG 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 Directive 91/689/EEC.

Cyprus: (2007-2009): The House of Representative passed the new Law on Solid and Hazardous Waste Management on December 12, 2002. Within the new Law there is a definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste and it is in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic (2007-2009): The Directive 91/689/EEC and the List of hazardous waste (established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended) are transposed into Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as amended, Decree No. 376/2001 Coll. and Decree No. 381/2001 Coll. as amended.

Denmark (2007-2009): According to the Danish Statutory Order of Waste no 1634 Hazardous waste shall mean waste featuring on the list of waste in Appendix 2 and marked as hazardous waste and which complies with the criteria mentioned in Appendices 3 and 4, as well as waste which complies

with the criteria mentioned in Appendices 3 and 4.

Estonia (2007-2009): Hazardous waste is defined by § 6 and 8 of the Waste Act (2004).

Finland (2007-2009): 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.

Greece (2007-2008): “Hazardous Waste” is defined in Directive 91/689/EEC, as amended and implemented in national law (Common Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006, Article 2, paragraph 2.

Hungary (2007-2009): 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 EWC codes and marked with * the hazardous waste within this EWC list.

Ireland (2007-2009): 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, Heritage 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.

Ireland (2009): New regulations are currently being drafted which will transpose the provisions of the Revised Waste Framework Directive – 2008/98/EC. The regulations, when finalized, will 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 (2007-2009): The general definition of hazardous waste is set by the DLGS No 152/2006 and by Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 adopting Directive 91/689/EEC.

Latvia (2007-2009): "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)

Lithuania (2007-2009): According to the Law on Waste Management adopted on 1 July 2002 No IX-1004 (with last amendments on 1 July 2010, No 54-2645), waste indicated as hazardous in the list of waste, having one or several hazardous properties listed in Annex 4 of this Law and conforming to the criteria of hazardous waste adopted by the Ministry of Environment. Also any other waste not indicated as hazardous in the list of waste however having one or several hazardous properties and conforming to the criteria of hazardous waste.

The Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Order No 217 by the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on 15 November 2010 by the Order No D1-921), Annex 3 “Properties of waste which render them hazardous”, Annex 4 “Criteria of hazardous waste”.

Poland (2009): In the light of the Act on Waste of 27 April 2001 (Official Journal of 2010 No. 185, item 1243, as amended) “hazardous waste” shall mean waste:

1) is included within a categories or types of waste as specified in the List A in Annex II to the

Act and characterized by at least one of the properties specified in the Annex IV to this Act; or

2) is included within the categories or types of waste as specified in List B in

Annex II to the Act, includes any of the components specified in Annex III possessing at least one of the properties specified in the Annex IV to the Act.

Annex II specifies categories or types of hazardous waste. Annex III specifies components of waste which qualifies waste as hazardous waste.

The minister responsible for the environment laid down the ordinance of 27th October 2010 on the waste catalogue (Official Journal of Laws of 2001, No.112, Item 1206). The new national list of hazardous waste is a part of waste catalogue. New waste classification is consistent with EU classification.

Portugal (2007-2009): 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 Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December of 1991, on hazardous waste and the European Union List of Waste.

Romania (2007-2009): There is no national definition of hazardous waste in Romania used specially for the purposes of transboundary movements (see 2 a). We're using the hazardous waste definition from the Basel Convention.

Slovakia (2007-2009): According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. of Laws on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended - hazardous waste shall mean waste featuring one or several hazardous characteristics listed in Annex 4 Hazardous characteristics of wastes (H codes). The Annex 4 is equal to the Annex 3 of the EU Directive 91/689/EEC. The Decree No 284/2001 Coll. of Laws enacting Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations harmonized with European Waste Catalogue distinguishes two waste categories: - non-hazardous; - hazardous. The annex 2 of this Decree refers to the Basel Convention list of hazardous waste characteristics (H codes). Hazardous wastes are considered wastes:

- a) Listed in Annex VIII to the Basel Convention;
- b) Designated as hazardous in the Waste Catalogue;
- c) Included in the Amber List of Wastes, or included in the Red List of Wastes; and
- d) Listed in Annex IX to the Basel Convention and containing substances listed in Annex I to the Basel Convention within a scope causing the occurrence of dangerous properties listed in Annex III to the Basel Convention. The annex I of the Basel Convention is used for identification of hazardous wastes in the reporting.

Slovenia (2007-2009): According to Environmental Protection Act (2004) as amended definition of hazardous waste is (Article 3): 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).

Spain (2007/2008): According to Spanish legislation, "Hazardous wastes" refer to: wastes identified

in the European Waste List as hazardous (see Orden MAM/304/2002 in the Spanish Official Gazette of 19th February 2002 and reply to question 2a); 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.

Sweden (2007-2009): In the Waste Ordinance (SFS 2001:1063) 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.

Question 2C: Regulation/control of 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

The transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes is in all Member States regulated with direct effect by Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006¹. It provides the means for supervising and controlling shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Union. It also includes into European Union legislation 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 OECD in 2001.

The EU list of hazardous wastes has been drawn up on the basis of the categories or generic types of hazardous waste and the constituents of wastes which render them hazardous (Annex I and Annex II of Council Directive 91/689/EEC 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.

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 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 shipments². 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.

Below, specific information provided by Member States on the additional wastes which are controlled/regulated as hazardous is summed up.

Austria (2007-2009), Estonia (2007-2009), Finland (2007-2009), Germany (2007-2009), Poland (2007-2009), Slovakia (2007-2009) and Sweden (2007-2009) mention:

The national definition of hazardous wastes 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 (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

Hungary (2007-2009): Hazardous waste definition was completed by adaptation of European Waste Catalog specification with a marking that EWC is more or less different as former Hungarian

¹ Until 12.07.2007 Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 as amended

² In Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, which applied until 12 July 2007, wastes subject to control for transboundary movements were listed in Annexes III and IV.

Hazardous Waste list. These conditions need to be taken into account when looking at earlier data in Table 8A and Table 8B.

Lithuania (2009): The Rules on Shipments of Waste adopted by the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 27 April 2004 by the Order No D1-207 (with last amendments on 26 August 2009 No D1-486) is based on the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Shipments of Waste and the Basel Convention and sets requirements for the transboundary shipments of waste.

Lithuania does not regulate/control any additional waste as hazardous that are included in Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention.

Lithuania (2007/2008): The Order No D1-384 On amendments of Rules on shipment of waste adopted by the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania on 4 July 2007 sets additional requirements for the transboundary shipment of waste. There are no additional measures for the control of wastes as hazardous that are not included in Article 1 (1) a of the Basel Convention.

Poland (2007-2009): National list of hazardous waste is defined in the ordinance of the Minister of Environment of 27th October 2010 on the waste catalogue (Official Journal of 2001, No.112, Item 1206). Polish national list of hazardous waste covers all types of hazardous waste stipulated in European Waste Catalogue (2000/532/EC) and additionally covers the below mentioned waste which are consider hazardous under national legislation:

- 01 03 80* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of non-iron 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* Azbestos-containing waste
- 16 81 Waste resulting from accidents and unplanned event
- 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 (2008/2009): Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 of March ensure the implementation and application of obligations Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of June 14, in portuguese territory

Slovakia (2008/2009): Since 12 July 2007 the transboundary movements of wastes have been regulated by the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste and related regulations. Pursuant to Article 63 (3) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, until 31 December 2011 all shipments to Slovakia of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II of this Regulation.

Slovakia (2007): Since 1st May 2004 the transboundary movements of wastes is governed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community as amended by subsequent regulations and the Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU. Based on the Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU all consignments of wastes to Slovakia, destined for recovery operations, listed in Annexes II, III, IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, as well as the consignments of wastes not listed in these annexes, will be the subject of notification to the relevant bodies and procedures according to the provisions of the Articles 6, 7 a 8 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 by 31st December 2011.

Question 2D: Other wastes that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement

Wastes subject to control for transboundary movements are listed in Annex IV³ while wastes subject only to information requirements, if the waste is destined for recovery, are set out in Annex III⁴ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste. Annex IV² contains 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. For the export prohibition according to Article 36⁵, Annex V⁶ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste applies, which contains all wastes listed in Annex VIII of the Basel Convention and additional wastes.

Wastes listed on Annex III ‘Green list of wastes’ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste may be subject to hazardous waste controls also 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 Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 have to be notified before shipment.

³ In Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 wastes subject to control for transboundary movements were listed in Annexes III and IV.

⁴ In Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 Annex II was the “Green list of wastes”

⁵ Article 16 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

⁶ Annex V in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

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.

Below, specific information provided by Member States on other wastes that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement is summed up.

Bulgaria (2007):

Until July 12, 2007:

Amber and red listed waste in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community were to be notified and permitted. Shipments of Green listed waste in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 to Bulgaria were to be notified from the January 1, 2007 according to Treaty between the Member States of the European Union and the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania, concerning the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union.

Bulgaria (2007/2008):

From 13 July 2007

Amber listed waste in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste have to be notified and permitted in case of shipments within, into and out the Community. Shipments of green listed waste to Bulgaria in accordance with this regulation are also to be notified (until December 31, 2014 because of the transitional period in accordance with Article 63 of Regulation).

Czech Republic (2007-2009): Imports of all wastes for final disposal to the Czech Republic are prohibited.

Czech Republic (2007): The Green listed wastes exported for recovery into some new EU member countries (BG, LV, MT, PL, RO, SK) are temporarily subject to notification and prior consent.

Denmark (2007&2009): Waste destined for final disposal require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Denmark (2008): According to Statutory Order 799/2007 import/export of waste destined for final disposal (excluding D10 incineration on land according to Statutory Order 1221 of 27. of November 2008) is prohibited.

Finland (2009): Besides wastes identified in questions 2b and 2c, the following waste streams have been controlled. Export: Iron oxide mixture (hematite/magnetite), NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation, Rubber waste, Waste water treatment sludge. Import: Waste water treatment sludge, Treated wood wastes, NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation.

Germany (2007/2008): Transitional arrangements for new member states of the European Community: All wastes are subject to notification for export to Latvia until December 2010, Poland until December 2012, Slovakia until December 2011, Bulgaria until December 2014 and Romania until December 2015.

Latvia (2007-2009): In accordance with provisions of Article 63(1) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste: Until 31 December 2010, all shipments to Latvia of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes shall be subject to the procedure of

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

Netherlands (2007-2009): Unlisted waste requires special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement and this waste is controlled by requiring a notification for their shipment.

Waste shipped to non-OECD countries, when required a notification, always get special consideration.

Question 3A: Implementation of the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1)

Decision III/1 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 Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste⁷. As the Regulation has direct effect, the Basel ban amendment is thereby implemented in all EU Member States.

Austria ratified the two amendments to the Basel Convention (III/1 and IV/9) in 1999 (Fed. Law Gaz. III 2000/6). The amendments became effective October 26th 1999. **(Austria 2007 – 2009)**

Austria ratified the amendments of Annex VIII and IX (Decision VI/35 and Decision VII/19) in 2010 (Fed. Law Gaz III 2010/46) **(Austria 2009)**

Bulgaria has ratified the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) "Ban amendment" on 15.02.2000 (published in State Gazette No. 113/28.12.1999). **(Bulgaria 2007-2009)**

Cyprus has ratified the amendment of the Basel Convention on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000). **(Cyprus 2007-2009)**

Germany ratified Decision III/1 in 2002 **(Germany 2007-2009)**.

Greece has ratified the amendment of the Basel Convention by the Law no. 3835/2010 (FEK 43 A). **(Greece 2009)**

Ireland ratified the Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) on 13 November 2009. **(Ireland 2008/2009)**

Lithuania adopted the Law No IX-1739 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 on 18 September 2003. **(Lithuania 2007-2009)**

Luxembourg implemented the amendments by law of 29.06.1997. **(Luxembourg 2007-2009)**

Poland ratified the amendment. The Act of 5 July 2002 on Ratification of Amendment to Basel Convention about control of transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste (Journal of Laws No 135, Item 1142) came into force in September 2002. The acceptance was deposited with the Depositary on 29 January 2003. **(Poland 2007-2009)**

⁷ Until 12 July 2007 Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 as amended

Portugal ratified Decision III/1 on 30 November 2000 (notice n° 229/99, from 7 December of 1999) **(Portugal 2007-2009)**

Romania accepted the Amendment and the Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention through Law no.265/2002. **(Romania 2007-2009)**

Slovenia ratified Decision III/1 in 2004. **(Slovenia 2007-2009)**

Spain (2007/2008): The amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) has been implemented in Spain through the Act of Approval of 07.08.97.

Question 3B: Restrictions on the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal (Annex IV A)

In accordance with provisions of Article 34⁸ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste(1013/2006/EC):

- All exports of waste from the Community destined for disposal shall be prohibited, with the exception of 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 - 11⁹ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. In case of export of waste for disposal to EFTA countries, notification procedure stipulated in article 35¹⁰ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 should be applied.

Below, specific information provided by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force as well as other remarks are summed up.

Austria (2007-2009): According to the Federal Waste Management Plan 2006, stipulating the principle of self-sufficiency for final disposal, objections in case of exports for final disposal are raised when there is a suitable disposal option in Austria.

Cyprus (2007-2009): Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention was passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Czech Republic (2007-2009): According to the Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic. According to the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll. as amended) the export of wastes for the purpose of disposal shall be permitted only if there is not sufficient capacity in

⁸ Similar restrictions were also in place under the previous EU regulation which applied until 12/7/2007, i.e. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993. See Article 14 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

⁹ Articles 3-5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

¹⁰ Article 15 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

the Czech Republic for environmentally sound disposal of the specific kind of waste.

Denmark (2007-2009): Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 799/2007 with change 1221/2008 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 (EC) No 1013/2006 Article 11.1 (a).

Finland (2008/2009): The amendment 747/2007 to the Waste Act (1072/1993) came into force on 12 July 2007. Waste Act (1072/1993) has further been amended by 806/2008(see 3 d(ii)). According to Section 46 of the amendment 747/2007, exports of all wastes to disposal operations are permitted if

- there are not technical or economical prerequisites or facilities needed to dispose the waste in approved manner
- waste is disposed with a higher standard of environmental protection than in Finland
- waste is disposed with approvable standard of environmental protection and with lower costs than in Finland or
- shipment is performed to test a new method of disposal or the shipment in question is for some other experimentation.

Greece (2007-2009): Export only within EU and after the consent of the importing country's authorities.

Luxembourg (2007-2009): A special authorization is required by the modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994 for the export of waste to non-EU countries; prohibition of export of waste to non-OECD countries, unless the carrier has a waste carrier authorization delivered according to the modified Waste Management Law.

Malta (2007-2009): Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, which entered into force on the 17th September 2000, as published by Legal Notice 205 of 2000. All countries/regions and all waste covered by the above-mentioned regulations are covered by this restriction. As per Provision 8 to Legal Notice 205 of 2000, the Competent Authority may take any action whatsoever in order to ban, restrict and control the management, transit, export and import of hazardous waste or other waste.

Netherlands (2009):

The Wet milieubeheer obliges to follow the procedures of the regulation when waste is shipped.

See also:

Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 entry into force 13-12-2007

Regulation (EC) No 740/2008 entry into force 12-08-2008

Regulation (EC) No 967/2009 entry into force 4-11-2009

Only if one of the above mentioned regulations indicates a restriction this is respected. Further there are no restrictions.

In general, the Netherlands objects to the export of hazardous waste when the waste is exported outside the EU and EFTA countries. There will always be an objection to the export when waste is destined for landfilling, when waste destined for disposal could be recycled or when the treatment is not according to a minimum standard.

Netherlands (2007/2008): Furthermore the national policy on waste is given in the Waste policy plan

2002-2012. This plan also describes the required treatment for waste. All countries/regions and all waste are covered. In general, the Netherlands objects to the export of hazardous waste when the waste is exported outside the EU and EFTA countries. There will always be an objection to the export when the waste is destined for landfilling.

Slovakia (2008/2009): Based on the objectives of the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic applies objections to shipments of waste destined for disposal pursuant to Article 11 of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

United Kingdom (2007-2009): 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 (2007).

Question 3C: Restrictions on the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery (Annex IV B)

Provisions regarding prohibition of export of waste for recovery have been provided for in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006¹¹. Article 36 of the Waste Shipment 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 Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 destined for recovery operations between Member States of the EU are subject to notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3 - 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. Also mixtures of waste and other unlisted wastes have to be notified before shipment for recovery.¹² In case of export of waste for recovery to OECD countries, control procedures stipulated in Article 38¹³ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 should be

¹¹ Similar restrictions were also in place under the previous EU regulation which applied until 12/7/2007, i.e. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993. See Article 16 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93.

¹² Until 12 July 2007 Regulation 259/93/EEC applied. Control procedure for amber listed waste (Annex II) was stipulated in Articles 6-8 and control procedure for red listed waste (Annex IV) and unlisted wastes in Article 10 of Regulation 259/93/EEC.

¹³ Article 17 of Regulation 259/93/EEC

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.

Below, specific information provided by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force and on countries/regions and/or wastes which are covered by the restrictions as well as other remarks are summed up.

Cyprus (2007-2009): Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Greece (2007-2009): Export only within OECD and after the consent of the importing country's authorities.

Luxembourg (2007-2009): A special authorization is required by the modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994 for the export of waste to non-EU countries; prohibition of export of waste to non-OECD countries, unless the carrier has a waste carrier authorization delivered according to the modified Waste Management Law.

Malta (2007-2009): Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, which entered into force on the 17th September 2000, as published by Legal Notice 205 of 2000. All countries/regions and all waste covered by the above-mentioned regulations are covered by this restriction. As per Provision 8 to Legal Notice 205 of 2000, the Competent Authority may take any action whatsoever in order to ban, restrict and control the management, transit, export and import of hazardous waste or other waste.

Netherlands (2009):

See also:

Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 entry into force 13-12-2007

Regulation (EC) No 740/2008 entry into force 12-08-2008

Regulation (EC) No 967/2009 entry into force 4-11-2009

Slovakia (2008/2009): A provision of the Article No 23, paragraph 4 of the Act No 223/2001 on waste, which provides for that the hazardous waste originated in Slovak Republic shall be preferentially recovered in Slovak Republic. If it is not possible it shall be preferentially recovered in European Union.

Based on the objectives of the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic applies objections to shipments of waste destined for recovery pursuant to Article 12 of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

Slovakia (2007): A provision of the Article No 23, paragraph 4 of the Act No 223/2001 on waste, which provides for that the hazardous waste originated in Slovak Republic shall be preferentially recovered in Slovak Republic. If it is not possible it shall be preferentially recovered in European Union.

The same objections may be raised in case of export destined for recovery (waste listed in Amber/Red

List or wastes not included in any lists of wastes) as they are mentioned in case of import destined for recovery.

Question 3D: 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 (EC) No 1013/2006, imports into the Community of waste destined for final disposal are prohibited except those from¹⁴:

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

Shipment of waste destined for disposal operations between Member States of the EU is subject to notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3-12 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006¹⁵. In case of import of waste for disposal from a country party to the Basel Convention, control procedures stipulated in Article 42¹⁶ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 should be applied.

Below, specific information provided by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force and on countries/regions and/or wastes which are covered by the restrictions as well as other remarks are summed up.

Austria (2007-2009): 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.

Austria (2009): Pursuant to article 69/7 of the Federal Waste Management Act there is a ban on the import of asbestos wastes for final disposal.

Bulgaria (2009): Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009). According to Article 73 of the Bulgarian Waste Management Act, the import to Bulgaria shall be prohibited for waste with the objective of storage, depositing or whatever other form of disposal.

Bulgaria (2007/2008): The import of hazardous and non- hazardous waste into Bulgaria with the purpose of all final disposal operations listed in Annex IV and IVA of the Regulation (EC) No

¹⁴ Restrictions similar to those of Article 41 (a), (b) and (c) were also in place under the previous EU regulation which applied up to 12/7/2007, i.e. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993. See Article 19 of Regulation 259/93/EEC.

¹⁵ Until 12.07.2007, notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3-5 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93

¹⁶ Article 20 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93

1013/2006 is prohibited.

Cyprus (2007-2009): Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000). Cyprus follows all the provisions of the Basel convention regarding the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Nevertheless, import of hazardous wastes for final disposal is not permitted, as there are no facilities for this purpose.

Czech Republic (2007-2009): Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No. 3297/2009 Coll. (in force from September 2009). All imports of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous) for final disposal are prohibited.

Denmark (2007-2009): Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 1618/2010 with change no. 1221/2008 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 (EC) No 1013/2006 Article 11.1 (a).

Finland (2007-2009): The amendment 747/2007 to the Waste Act (1072/1993) came into force on 12 July 2007. Waste Act (1072/1993) has further been amended by 806/2008. According to Section 47 of the amendment 747/2007, imports of all wastes to disposal operations D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D11 and D12 are totally prohibited. Imports of all wastes to disposal operations D8, D9 and D10 are prohibited with certain exceptions. These restrictions concern both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Section 47 has been further amended by 806/2008, which allows imports of other than hazardous waste in respect of the municipal cooperation in shipments of waste dispatched from Sweden or Norway. According to the Article 30 of the Regulation (EC) 1013/2006, Member States may conclude bilateral agreements making the notification procedure for shipments of specific flows of waste less stringent in respect of cross-border shipments to the nearest suitable facility located in the border area between the two Member States concerned. Such border-area agreements are currently being drafted with both Sweden and Norway and will be formally approved in the near future. There will be some further exceptions defined in disposal of certain waste streams in respect of the communal cooperation in the border areas.

Greece (2007-2009): No hazardous wastes have been imported for the years 2007-2009 in Greece for final disposal purposes.

Hungary (2007-2009): Import of hazardous wastes into Hungary for final disposal is banned. The restriction covers all countries.

- 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 (2007-2009): Waste Management Law, 01.03.2001. In accordance with Waste Management Law, it is prohibited to import into the territory of the Republic of Latvia any waste for disposal or long-term storage. Restriction applies to all countries.

Lithuania (2009): According to the 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), in order to ensure disposal of in Lithuania generated waste in local Lithuanian waste disposal facilities, restrictions for incoming shipments of waste can be applied.

Luxembourg (2007-2009): An import authorization is required by the modified Waste Management

Law of 17th June 1994 for waste coming from non-EU countries. The notification procedures for waste transports remain applicable however. The restriction is for non-EU countries and all kinds of wastes.

Malta (2007-2009): Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, which entered into force on the 17th September 2000, as published by Legal Notice 205 of 2000. All countries/regions and all waste covered by the above-mentioned regulations are covered by this restriction. As per Provision 8 to Legal Notice 205 of 2000, the Competent Authority may take any action whatsoever in order to ban, restrict and control the management, transit, export and import of hazardous waste or other waste.

Netherlands (2009): Specific restrictions are given in the Waste policy plan 2002-2012, entry into force 3 March 2003, and the Waste policy plan 2009-2021, entry into force 11 November 2009. In general on a case by case basis is decided whether or not to restrict the import. In general the Netherlands does not allow import of waste for landfilling.

Netherlands (2007-2008): Specific restrictions will be given in the Waste policy plan 2002-2012. The restriction covers all countries/regions and all waste. In general the Netherlands does not allow import of waste for landfilling.

Romania (2007-2009): In accordance with the Article 32 (1) from the Emergency Ordinance no.195/2005 on Environmental Protection approved by Law 265/2006, the import of any kind of wastes for final disposal is prohibited. In accordance with the Article 32 of the Emergency Ordinance no.78/2000 concerning the Waste Regime will all further updates, the import of any kind of wastes for final disposal is prohibited until the end of the transition period obtained by Romania through the Accession Treaty approved by Law no.157/2005.

Slovakia (2008/2009): Since 12 July 2007 the import of hazardous waste and other wastes for final disposal is regulated by relevant articles of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. 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 Coll. as amended by subsequent regulations. Based on the objectives of the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic applies objections to shipments of waste destined for disposal pursuant to Article 11 of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

The following shall be forbidden:

Slovakia (2007): Import of wastes destined for final disposal, except for import of wastes generated in outward processing (Articles 145 – 160 of the Regulation (EC) No 2913/1992 in wording, § 157 of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 180/1996 Coll.), the subject of processing being waste and unless an international agreement, by which the Slovak Republic is obligated, stipulates otherwise. Objections are raised based on objectives of national waste management programmes.

Slovenia (2007-2009): According to national legislation - Regulation on implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (O.J. of RS No. 71/07) - competent authority will object if the shipment will not be in accordance with national operation plans for management of wastes. This is valid for all countries and regions. Exception cases according to Article 11(1)(3) of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.

Spain (2007/2008): Article 17 of 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). The restriction might be applying to all countries and all wastes.

Sweden (2007-2009): The Swedish Ordinance on Transboundary Movements of Waste (SFS 2007:383). Import of wastes is accepted only if the receiving plant has all relevant permits to treat the waste.

United Kingdom (2007-2009): The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) sets out Government policy on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the United Kingdom. Shipments of waste to and from the UK for disposal are, save for the exceptions below, prohibited:

- emergency situations that may require the shipment of hazardous waste to the UK from any country;
- emergency situations that may require shipment of hazardous waste from the UK to other Member States and EFTA countries;
- trial runs to the UK from any country in order to test a specific specialised treatment technology which results in the disposal of waste, except where the technology to be tested exists in the country of dispatch;
- trial runs from the UK to other Member States or EFTA countries in order to test a specific specialised treatment technology which results in the disposal of waste, except where the technology exists in the UK;
- shipments of hazardous waste between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, in either direction, for disposal operations specified in this Plan and where the waste is generated and disposed of within Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland;
- shipments of hazardous waste produced in such a small quantity overall per year in the UK, another Member State or an EFTA country that the provision of new specialised disposal installations in the country of dispatch would be uneconomic;
- shipments of waste into the UK from a Party to the Basel Convention outside the Community where a UK competent authority has acceded to a duly reasoned request;
- shipments of waste into the UK from a non-Party to the Basel Convention with which the UK Government has concluded a bilateral agreement.

It should be noted that even where these exceptions apply, shipments of waste for disposal to and from the **UK** are subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent as set out in the Community Regulation.

Additional prohibitions apply by virtue of Regulations made under **UK** health and safety legislation: imports of products into the **UK** to which amphibole asbestos or chrysotile has intentionally been added are prohibited by regulation 3 of the Asbestos (Prohibitions) (Amendment) Regulations 2003; and Imports into the **UK**, other than from another Member State of the European Economic Area, of the following substances and articles are prohibited under regulation 4(2) of The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 namely:

- a) 2-naphthylamine, benzidine, 4-aminodiphenyl, 4-nitrodiphenyl, their salts and any substance containing any of those compounds in a total concentration equal to or greater than 0.1 per cent by mass;

- b) matches made with white phosphorus.

Question 3E: Restrictions on the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery (Annex IVB)

In accordance with Article 43 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, imports into the Community of waste destined for recovery are prohibited except those from¹⁷:

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

Shipments of waste listed in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 destined for recovery operations between Member States of the EU are subject to notification procedure stipulated in Articles 3 - 12 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. Also mixtures of waste and other unlisted wastes have to be notified before shipment for recovery.¹⁸ 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 45¹⁹ of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 should be applied.

Below, specific information provided by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force and on countries/regions and/or wastes which are covered by the restrictions as well as other remarks are summed up.

Austria (2007-2009): No agreements besides the OECD-Decision/EU Shipment Regulation are in force in Austria.

Bulgaria (2009): Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009). According to Article 73 of the Bulgarian Waste Management Act, imports of waste for recovery shall be prohibited for waste:

- with unclear chemical composition as well as such for which there are no methods for analysis, applicable in the Republic of Bulgaria;

¹⁷ Restrictions similar to those of Article 43 (a), (b), (c) and (d) were also in place under the previous EU regulation which applied up to 12/7/2007, i.e. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993. See Article 21 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93.

¹⁸ Until 12 July 2007 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 applied. Control procedure for amber listed waste (Annex II) was stipulated in Articles 6-8 and control procedure for red listed waste (Annex IV) and unlisted wastes in Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 259/93.

¹⁹ Article 22 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

- in case the person – operator of the installation, where is provided to be implemented the utilisation, does not have the respective permission or IPPC permission;
- if during the previous calendar year the operator has recovered smaller quantity waste from Bulgarian origin in comparison with the quantity of imported waste for recovery in the same installation

Bulgaria (2008/2009): Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003).

All shipments of waste to Bulgaria are to be notified until December 31, 2014 in accordance with Article 63 of the 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.

The MOEW may raise objections to shipments to Bulgaria for recovery of the waste listed in Article 63 of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 in conformity of the grounds of objections laid down in Article 11 of this Regulation (objections to shipments destined for disposal).

In accordance with Waste Management Act the import in the country shall be prohibited for waste:

1. with unclear chemical composition as well as such for which there are no methods for analysis, applicable in the Republic of Bulgaria;
2. with objective storage, depositing or whatever other form of disposing;
3. in case the person – operator of the installation, where is provided to be implemented the utilisation, does not have the respective permission of Article 37 or complex permission, issued by the order of chapter seven, section II of the Law of preservation of environment;
4. comprised by the materials, for which the objectives for the previous year have not been achieved, regulated in § 9 of the transitional and concluding provisions and the by-law normative acts for the implementation of this law, and of pneumatic tyres in the cases when during the previous calendar year the operator of item 3 has utilised smaller quantity of waste from Bulgarian origin in comparison with the quantity of imported waste for utilisation in the same installation;
5. for which has been introduced prohibition for depositing if during the previous calendar year the operator of item 3 has utilised smaller quantity waste from Bulgarian origin in comparison with the quantity of imported waste for utilisation in the same installation.

Cyprus (2007-2009): Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002).

A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000). Cyprus follows all the provisions of the Basel convention regarding the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes. As far as the import of wastes for purposes other than disposal (e.g. recycling, recovery) is concerned, these are examined on a case- by- case basis. Permits are issued, by now, only for “green wastes”.

Czech Republic (2009): Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll. as last amended by Decree No. 473/2009 Coll. (in force from December 2009). Import of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of energy recovery in municipal waste incinerators shall not be allowed provided that it results in final disposal of waste generated in the Czech Republic. Import of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of energy recovery shall not be allowed provided that it results in treatment of waste generated in the Czech Republic in a way which is not in accordance with the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic or the Regional Waste Management Plans.

Greece (2009): There are imports of used oil and dry lead (car) accumulators for recovery/recycling purposes. The imports of waste accumulators, especially from Cyprus, show rising trend year by year.

Greece (2007-2009): Limited amounts of used oil and dry lead (car) batteries are imported for recovery/recycling purposes.

Hungary (2007-2009): The waste import is restricted if processing/recycling capacity is lacking. The permit from National Inspectorate for Environment and Water (KFF) is necessary for the import. The permit application shall be submitted by the importer to KFF with notification form.

Latvia (2007-2009): Waste Management Law, 01.03.2001.Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste. In accordance with Waste Management Law, it is permitted to import hazardous waste for recovery only if there are hazardous waste recovery facilities in operation in the territory of the Republic of Latvia, the owner of which has obtained a permit for the recovery of the relevant hazardous waste, and which have the necessary capacity. In accordance with provisions of Article 63.(1) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste: Until 31 December 2010, all shipments to Latvia of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II. By way of derogation from Article 12, the competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination. This restriction applies to EU.

Lithuania (2009): According to the 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), in order to ensure usage in Lithuania generated waste for energy recovery in local Lithuanian municipal solid waste incinerators, restrictions for incoming shipments of waste destined to energy recovery can be applied.

Lithuania (2007/2008): According to Order of the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania No D1-597 of 18 December 2006 of the Amendment the Rules on Supervision and Control of Shipments of Waste within, into and out of the European Community, Lithuania's consignee must inform in case of the import of non-hazardous waste into Lithuania the Regional Environmental Protection Department under the Ministry of Environment, in which the shipped waste will be recovered, checks if the consignee has a possibility (a right) and capacities to recovery imported waste.

Luxembourg (2007-2009): An import authorization is required by the modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994 for waste coming from non-EU countries. The notification procedures for waste transports are applicable. The restriction is for non-EU countries and all kinds of wastes.

Malta (2007-2009): Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, which entered into force on the 17th September 2000, as published by Legal Notice 205 of 2000. All countries/regions and all waste covered by the above-mentioned regulations are covered by this restriction. As per Provision 8 to Legal Notice 205 of 2000, the Competent Authority may take any action whatsoever in order to ban, restrict and control the management, transit, export and import of hazardous waste or other waste.

Romania (2008/2009): According to Article 32 (2) from the Emergency 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.

Romania (2007): In accordance to Article 32 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no.195/2005 on Environmental Protection approved by Law 265/2006 the import of waste for recovery is permitted in accordance with regulations imposed by norms proposed by the central environmental protection authority and approved by the Government, in compliance with Treaty concerning Romania adherence to EU, according Law no.157/2005.

Romania (2009): Romania has obtained transition periods for implementation of Waste Shipment Regulation: According to Article 63 (5) from the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, Romania will apply the procedure mentioned at Article 18 (3) from Directive 2006/12/EC in order to prolong, till 31 December 2015, the time period for raising objections to shipments to Romania for recovery.

Romania (2008):

Romania has obtained transition periods for the Shipment Regulation implementation:

1. Romania reconsiders its position presented in Position Paper CONF-RO 37/01 and requests a transition period until 31 December 2015, for all shipments of waste to Romania for recovery listed in Annex III and shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.
2. The Romanian competent authorities may raise objections for shipments to Romania, for recovery according to Article.63, paragraph (5) of the Regulation (EC) no. 1013/2006

Romania (2007):

Romania has obtained transition periods for the implementation of the Shipment Regulation:

1. Romania reconsiders its position presented in Position Paper CONF-RO 37/01 and requests a transition period until 31 December 2015, for all shipments of waste to Romania for recovery listed in Annex III and shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.
2. The Romanian competent authorities may raise objections for shipments to Romania, for recovery according to Article.63, paragraph (5) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.
3. By way of derogation from Article 7(4) of Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, Romania requests to object, by the competent authorities, to shipments of waste for recovery, listed in Annexes II, III and IV of the Regulation and shipments of waste for recovery unlisted in those Annexes, destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC), of Directive 2001/80/EC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (LCP) and of Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste, during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.
4. Until 31 December 2011, Romania, by the competent authorities, requests the possibility to raise objections to shipments to Romania for recovery of the following wastes according to the provisions of Article 4(3) of the Regulation. Such shipments should be subject to Article 10 of the Regulation.

Slovakia (2008/2009): Since 12 July 2007 the imports of hazardous waste and other wastes for

recovery is regulated by relevant articles of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. Pursuant to Article 63 (3) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, by derogation from Article 12 of this Regulation, the competent authority of the Slovak Republic shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directives 94/67/EC and 96/61/EC, Directive 2000/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 2001/80/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination. This provision is applied to the following nine facilities:

- Slovensky hodvab, corp., Senica until 31.12.2011
- Istrochem, corp., Bratislava until 31.12.2011
- NCHZ, corp., Novaky until 31.12.2011
- SLZ Chemia, corp.,Hnusta until 31.12.2011
- Duslo, corp.,Sala until 31.12.2010
- ZOS Trnava, corp., Trnava until 31.12.2010
- Bukocel, corp., Hencovce until 31.12.2009 (expired date)
- U.S. Steel, corp.,Kosice (coking plant) until 31.12.2010
- Matador, corp.,Puchov until 31.12.2011

Slovakia (2007): Based on the Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU all consignments of wastes to Slovakia, destined for recovery operations, listed in Annexes II, III, IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, as well as the consignments of wastes not listed in these annexes, will be the subject of notification to the relevant bodies and procedures according to the provisions of the Articles 6, 7 a 8 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 by 31st December 2011. The relevant bodies, without regard to the provisions of the Article 7/4 of Regulation, will raise objections to the consignments of wastes destined for recovery, listed in the Annexes II, III, IV of Regulation and against the consignments not listed in these annexes and destined for facilities under temporary exemption.

This provision is applied to the following nine facilities:

- Slovensky hodvab, corp., Senica until 31.12.2011
- Istrochem, corp., Bratislava until 31.12.2011
- NCHZ, corp., Novaky until 31.12.2011
- SLZ Chemia, corp.,Hnusta until 31.12.2011
- Duslo, corp.,Sala until 31.12.2010
- ZOS Trnava, corp., Trnava until 31.12.2010
- Bukocel, corp., Hencovce until 31.12.2009
- U.S. Steel, corp.,Kosice (coking plant) until 31.12.2010
- Matador, corp.,Puchov until 31.12.2011

Slovenia (2007-2009): Regulation on implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on

shipments of wastes (O.J. of RS No. 71/07) - national legislation. Entry into force: August 2007. According to national legislation - Regulation on implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (O.J. of RS No. 71/07) - competent authority will object to the shipments of wastes intended to R1 operation if the waste generated in Slovenia will have to go to disposal operations or their management will not be in accordance with national operation plans for management of wastes. It will object also to shipments intended to facilities without sufficient capacities. This is valid for all countries and regions.

Spain (2007/2008): Article 17 of 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). The restriction might be applying to all countries and all wastes.

Sweden (2007-2009): The Swedish Ordinance on Transboundary Movements of Waste (SFS 2007:383). Import of wastes is accepted only if the receiving plant has all relevant permits to treat the waste.

Question 3F: Restrictions of the transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes

Transit of waste through the Community from and to third countries is regulated by Articles 47 and 48 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste²⁰. The transit of wastes has to be notified and is allowed only with a permit of the competent authorities.

Below, specific information provided by Member States on relevant legislation and its entry into force and on countries/regions and/or wastes which are covered by the restrictions as well as other remarks are summed up.

Cyprus (2007-2009): Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14.4.2000 (No. 12(III)/2000).

Greece (2007-2009): All transit movements must be covered by financial guarantee or relevant insurance against third parties (covering accidents during transport through Greece).

Malta (2007-2009): Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, which entered into force on the 17th September 2000, as published by Legal Notice 205 of 2000. All countries/regions and all waste covered by the above-mentioned regulations are covered by this restriction. As per Provision 8 to Legal Notice 205 of 2000, the Competent Authority may take any action whatsoever in order to ban, restrict and control the management, transit, export and import of hazardous waste or other waste.

Romania (2007-2009): According to Article 32(4) of the Emergency 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.

²⁰ Until 12 July 2007, Articles 12, 23 and 24 of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 applied

Question 4A: Use and acceptance of the document forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes

In most cases notification and movement/accompanying documents referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 Annex IA and IB (as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1379/2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, 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 wastes²¹. These are largely based on 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 provided by Member States on the use of other document forms than those of the Basel Convention is summed up.

Austria (2007-2009): In general the EU Notification and Movement document forms are used. For non-EC Countries the Basel Convention Notification and Movements document forms are accepted.

Sweden (2007-2009): EU Forms are used in most cases. Almost all shipments are between Sweden and other EU member states or EES countries.

UK (2007-2009): EC Notification and Movement/Tracking Forms used are those approved in the WSR (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006). Basel Convention forms are accepted for movements of waste from Basel Parties outside the EU.

Question 4B: Acceptable language(s) to receive the notification and movement document forms

Austria (2007-2009): English, French, German

Belgium (2007-2009): Dutch, English, French, German

Bulgaria (2009): English, Bulgarian

Cyprus (2007-2009): Greek or English

Czech Republic (2007-2009): Czech, English, Slovak

Denmark (2007-2009): Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English

Estonia (2007-2009): English

Finland (2007-2009): English, Finnish, Swedish

Germany (2007-2009): English (transit), German (import and transit)

Greece (2007-2009): English, French, Greek

Hungary (2007-2009): English, Hungarian

Ireland (2007-2009): English

Italy (2007-2009): English, French, Italian

²¹ Until 12.07.2007 the EU forms as required by Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, as amended, were used

Latvia (2007-2009): English, German, Russian

Lithuania (2007-2009): Lithuanian, English

Luxembourg (2007-2009): English, French, German, Luxembourgish

Malta (2007-2009): English

Netherlands (2007-2009): Dutch, English, German

Poland (2008/2009): Notification and movement forms acceptable in language of country of dispatch. Accompanying documentation in Polish language or with translation into Polish.

Poland (2007): Polish

Portugal (2007-2009): Portuguese, Spanish, English, French

Romania (2008/2009): English, Romanian

Romania (2007): English, French

Slovakia (2007-2009): All languages

Slovenia (2007-2009): English, Slovene

Spain (2007/2008): English, Spanish

Sweden (2007-2009): English, Swedish

United Kingdom (2007-2009): English

Question 4C: Additional information requirements in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention

Additional information required according to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste include: waste classification in accordance with the European Union legislation, contract between notifier and consignee and information on the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance.²²

Additional Information and documentation related to notification are described in Annex II of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. 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)
- 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

²² These information requirements applied also according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

- The cost of recovery and the cost of disposal of the non-recoverable fraction

According to Annex II Part 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, any other pertinent information may be requested by the competent authorities.

Below, specific information provided by Member States is summed up.

Bulgaria (2007-2009): The notification procedure follows the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and Article 80 of the Bulgarian Waste Management Act, Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009.

Cyprus (2007-2009): 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 (2008/2009): The requirements concerning additional information are specified in 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) and Government Decree No. 374/2008 Coll.

Finland (2007-2009): When waste is imported for final disposal from countries that are not Members of the European Union an official request is required from the country of export, stating that it does not have or cannot reasonably acquire the necessary technical capacity to dispose of the waste in an environmentally sound manner. When waste is imported or exported to disposal operations D13, D 14 or D15 or to recovery operations R12 or R13 the information provided by the notifier shall also include information on the actual facility performing the final disposal operations D1-12 or recovery operations R1-R11.

Greece (2007-2009): Insurance and/or financial guarantee covering third parties and the restoration of the environment in its former state.

Malta (2007-2009): 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 authorization (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 9, 10 and 11 of Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste 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 (EC) No 1013/2006;
- A contract between the exporter and the consignor (if different to exporter) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.

Malta (2007): Until 11 July 2007, 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 authorization (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 9, 10 and 11 of Council Directive 75/442/EEC of 15 July 1975 on waste 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 Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93;
- A contract between the exporter and the consignor (if different to exporter) in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/1993.

United Kingdom (2007-2009):

As regards the notification form, additional information requirements 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.

As regards the 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.

Question 4D: 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.

Bulgaria (2007/2008): The customs authorities shall take the actions under Article 65 (3) of the Customs Act upon waste import, export and transit in the cases of:

1. doubt as to the conformity of the shipment with the accompanying documents;
2. declared waste which is not accompanied by a permit, licence or registration document under Article 72 (1) of the Waste Management Act;
3. advance notification by the authority referred to in Article 72 (1) of the Waste Management Act.

Upon crossing of the border, the importers, exporters or transitters of waste shall be obligated to present to the customs authorities a movement document according to Article 4, paragraph 7, subparagraph (c) of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

The customs authorities shall certify the movement document according to Article 4, paragraph 7,

subparagraph (c) of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal:

1. upon import: at the customs office or entry;
2. upon export: at the customs office of exit;
3. upon transit: at the customs offices of entry and exit.

Upon certification of the movement document according to Article 4, paragraph 7, subparagraph (c) of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the customs authorities shall retain and keep a copy of the said document.

Below, specific remarks of Member States are summed up.

Czech Republic (2007-2009): After accession of the Czech Republic to the EU no regular border controls take place. Only spot checks are carried out.

Denmark (2007-2009): Simultaneous controls are arranged in co-operation with other EU countries.

Finland (2007-2009): Border control on transboundary movements of wastes is performed by the Customs authorities. Within the European Community shipments of waste are controlled with random checks by the customs authorities and the police. Environment authorities work in co-operation with the customs, take occasionally part in border checks and give necessary expert advice.

Greece (2009): 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. During 2009 took place controls for imports/exports of waste at the Greek- Bulgarian borders by the relevant competent authorities. In these cases, since Bulgaria is an EU member-state, only the relevant documentation (notification and movement documents) was checked.

Greece (2007-2008): No border control for imports/exports involving countries of the EU. In these cases only the relevant documentation (notification document and movement document) are checked.

Hungary (2007-2009): Governmental Decree No. 180/2007. (VII. 3.) designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the Community for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community. The border station, the customs agencies shall check the undamaged condition of the identification marks and the customs seal on the means of transportation, as well as the existence and contents of the required certificates. In the case of any irregularity in transportation or the suspicion thereof, the designated competent authority shall be notified. The Hungarian Customs and Finance Guard shall provide for the holding up of the consignment until the competent authority takes the necessary measures.

Poland (2007-2009): According to Article 55 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/006 on shipment of waste Poland has designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the Community.

Portugal (2007-2009): 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 (2008/2009): Article 4 from Government Decision no.788/2007 which sets some measures for implementation of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste,, specify the authorities responsible with over border control.

Romania (2007): Governmental Decision no.895/2006 for applying to the date of accession of

Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93/EC regarding supervision and control of shipment of waste, Article 3, Article 4, Article 5 contains the names of the authority which are responsible with over control border control. Governmental Decision no.788/2007 for establishing some measures for applying Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, Article 4 contains the names of the authorities which are responsible with over border control.

Slovakia (2007-2009): 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 EU and other border controls are reduced.

United Kingdom (2007-2009): 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.

Question 5: Measures taken for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated

Country	Measure	Type of Measure
Austria 2007-2009	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; Fed. Law Gaz. I 2002/102). The national strategy is laid down in the Federal Waste Management Plan (latest edition 2006).	National strategies/policies
Austria 2007-2009	Branch specific concepts for hazardous waste management (including waste avoidance) (based on the Federal Waste Management Act and the Act on Chemical Substances (Fed. Law Gaz. I Nr. 53/1997 as amended) where drafted by the Federal Ministry. Detailed information is available via the home page www.lebensministerium.at	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Austria 2007-2009	<p>A specific Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations was published (Fed. Law. Gaz. II 2004/459) and enacted 13th August 2005. The Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations defines minimum requirements for the collection, storage and treatment of the following waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • batteries and accumulators • solvents and wastes containing solvents, waste paints and varnishes • medical wastes involving the risk of injury • residual amalgam • PCB-containing electrical equipment and other PCB-containing wastes <p>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 § 15 Par. 5 Waste Management Act 2002 hand over the waste to a party authorized to collect or treat the waste within due time to prevent impairments of the public interest (§ 1 Par. 3 Waste Management Act 2002).</p> <p>The text of the Ordinance is available via Internet: http:// www.lebensministerium.at/article/articleview/32554/1/6969/ (German and English)</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Austria 2007-2009	Federal Act on the Financing and Implementation of the Remediation of Contaminated Sites (ALSAG, Fed. Law Gaz. 289/1989 as amended). The charge is donated for clean-up procedures.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Austria 2007-2009	Several funds for subsidies for environmentally sound treatment/production exist.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Austria 2007-2009	Waste management concepts provided by each company with more than 20 employees.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Belgium 2008/2009	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 (Flanders) 2008/2009	<p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing and reducing waste production and preventing or reducing the damaging features of wastes; • Promotion of waste recycling; and <p>Organising the disposal of all the wastes which cannot be prevented or recycled. (Article 5 of the Waste Management Decree of 20.04.94).</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Belgium (Flanders) 2008	<p>PRESTI: Under the so-called PRESTI programme, companies that invest in techniques that contribute to waste reduction can get financial support from the Flemish government.</p> <p>The fifth edition of PRESTI started in 2002 and ended in 2008. New in PRESTI 5 was that not only enterprises and their intermediaries could receive support, but also research and education institutions, environmental and socio-cultural associations, etc.</p> <p>The main goal of all the PRESTI-programmes was spreading the message that prevention is worth while and showing succesfully executed prevention projects. Through the intermediaries, a lot of enterprises were reached.</p> <p>The following subsidies were granted for the various PRESTI-programmes: 3.200.000 Euro (PRESTI 1), 560.000 Euro (PRESTI 2), 407.000 Euro (PRESTI 3), 1.622.000 Euro (PRESTI 4) en 2.980.000 Euro (PRESTI 5).</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2008/2009	<p>Reuse centres: Since 1995, the OVAM (Flemish Public Waste Agency) has helped to set up a network of 31 reuse centres with 107 shops. They collect reusable furniture, electrical and electronical equipment, toys and clothing for free and resell those goods at a low price. Reuse centres collected in 2009 around 8 kg (and 7.1 kg in 2008) of goods to be given a second life per inhabitant per year.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2009	<p>On the website: http://services.ovam.be/preventie/ the OVAM provides information on different objects: office supplies, electric and electronic equipment and cleaningproducts. They buyer of such products (local authorities, individual citizens,...), can then objectively weigh the pro's and con's of the prospected purchase.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2008	<p>Awareness-raising for local authorities: Through a newsletter information is spread. Last year a software application came on line which helps local authorities to evaluate their procurement, www.ovam.be/producttest. For office supplies and cleaning products environmental criteria are available to be integrated in tenders.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Belgium (Flanders) 2008/2009	Ecodesign: Due to the increasing pressure of the actual world economy on the global ecosystem, action is needed for the future. The objective of the ecodesign actions of the OVAM is to provide information and support on ecodesign to designers and companies in Flanders.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2008/2009	Awareness-raising in schools: MOS-schools try to integrate environmental care in school life. They help to raise the demand for environmental friendly school supplies and learn the kids another attitude towards environment. The project was started in 2002 and is renewed annually.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2008/2009	Ecolizer: In an effort to make ecodesign 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 ecodesign 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 ecodesign, 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.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2008/2009	The Ecodesign awards: To encourage designers that integrate environmental criteria into their design the OVAM organises annual Ecodesign Awards for students and professionals.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Belgium (Flanders) 2008-2009	The inspiration database: The inspiration database or database of good examples can be found on the OVAM website and is meant to inspire those companies and designers that aren't yet convinced that environmental measurements can be part of a realistic approach to good design and competitive products.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2009	<p>The Flemish government started in 2006 with a campaign to reduce and stop littering. The litter campaign is founded on 3 main ideas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communication and sensitising; • improving of infrastructure to clean up litter; • persistent policing with high visibility on the terrain. <p>More information is provided on the site http://www.indevuilbak.be/.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Flanders) 2009	Demolishing inventory: since 2009 an industrial building with over 1000m ³ has to be inventoried before demolishing. In this way selective collection is stimulated and clean construction and demolition waste can be easily accepted by recyclers, thus being transformed into secondary construction materials. Less waste ends up in landfill, in benefit of reuse.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Belgium (Brussels) 2008/2009	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, • by developing appropriate techniques for elimination of hazardous substances in waste. <p>The fourth waste prevention and management plan was adopted. This plan confirms 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. It introduces the concept of dematerialization of waste. The aim of dematerialization is to maintain current levels of economic development and well being while consuming fewer material and energy resources. By focusing on a policy of dematerialization, the Region will create an important link between waste policy and product and resource policies and will help to uncouple increased waste production and economic growth. The principle of extended producer's liability is reiterated. Its extension to hazardous waste flows is planned, including hazardous waste produced in scattered amounts, such as neon tubes, waste from do-it-yourself products, etc. The Region likes to set up a network of voluntary return of waste (hazardous or not) by self-employed persons and SMEs, to better the control on the disposal of hazardous waste. Sector-based prevention plans will be promoted and debated with the public.</p> <p>On prevention, actions aiming at the reduction of the waste generation are carried out in three phases: providing information and research on sustainable consumption, putting in place pilot projects to demonstrate results, informing and creating awareness among the public. 90% of SMEs are active in the administrative or service sectors, in the Region. Therefore three preferential targets have been selected: households, schools and businesses.</p> <p>For the households, several aspects are under scrutiny:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interior pollution, • alternatives for hazardous domestic products, • well considered purchasing, • well considered uses. <p>Several programs are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the eco-construction strategy takes into account the interior pollution and the use of ecological alternatives for construction materials, 	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
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Belgium (Wallonia) 2008/2009	<p>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.</p> <p>In order to reduce the quantity of waste, the Government is introducing a new waste reduction target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>In order to reduce the degree of hazard represented by waste to be landfilled, following suitable treatment are used: physical treatment (solidification/ stabilization and deshydration); biological treatment (biological activity); and physico-chemical treatment (dechlorination; dechromatisation; and decyanurisation). These objectives were translated into Government Action Plan and into a decree on waste on 27 June 1996</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium 2008/2009	<p>Ecotax: 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.).</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Belgium 2008	<p>MAMBO: MAMBO is the Dutch abbreviation of “Less Waste, More Profit”. By means of a software package developed by the Flemish Public Waste Agency, companies are able to calculate the exact cost of their waste production. The objective is to bring about awareness about this topic and to focus on waste prevention.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Belgium (Flanders) 2008	<p>Eco-efficiency scan program: In 2006, the Flemish Public Waste Agency developed the eco-efficiency scanprogramme for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Flanders. The programme is intended to help SMEs identify the potential for improvements towards eco-efficiency. By making their company more eco-efficient, SME's can combine environmental profit with economic advantage. The program consists of an audit and 2 follow-up moments. These three steps are undertaken by a SME in a period of one year. To professionally support SME's, the Flemish Public Waste Office annually outsources the concrete implementation of the eco-efficiency scan programme to specialized consultants. The Flemish Government covers the expenses for this professional guidance. This means that the program is free of charge for the SMEs.</p> <p>The basis of the program is the audit which is carried out by means of an eco-efficiency scan instrument. This instrument consists of a checklist with questions divided into 5 modules. Those modules refer to the 5 fields of eco-efficiency: processes, products (ecodesign), waste valorisation, market and management. The five modules have been subdivided into several aspects, 35 in total. The module 'processes', for example, is subdivided into 'waste', 'air pollution', 'energy use', 'water use and waste water', etc.</p> <p>Over a period of 3 years, the eco-efficiency scan programme aims at the participation of 1.000 Flemish SMEs.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Belgium (Flanders) 2009	<p>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.</p> <p>Now the efficiency scan is provided via a web application. (https://services.ovam.be/ecoscan-extern/views/info/home.seam). 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.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Belgium (Flanders) 2008/2009	<p>Flanders applies the 'polluter pays' principle. The charges for waste collection are differentiated so as to stimulate people to sort out their wastes. Mixed wastes have become quite expensive to discard, while separated wastes can be discarded at a low price or even for free.</p> <p>'Smart' taxes: So-called smart taxes are used in order to make landfilling more expensive than incineration, and make (co)incineration more expensive than recycling. The idea is to steer the market to those waste treatment options that have the lowest environmental impact.</p> <p>Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes in the form of "acceptance or take back obligations" have been incorporated in Flemish waste legislation. Producers are made financially responsible for the collection and treatment of their products once they have become waste. The waste streams for which extended producer responsibility is provided for in Flemish legislation are printed paper, batteries, waste pharmaceuticals, end-of-life vehicles, waste tyres, waste electrical and electronic appliances, lighting equipment waste, industrial and cooking oils. By making producers (or importers) responsible for bearing the cost of the waste disposal, ecodesign is stimulated.</p> <p>Environmental Policy Agreements (EPAs) have been concluded between the government and industry. These EPAs stipulate how prevention and selective collection will be realised in a particular sector, who will finance this and who will monitor and report on the implementation of the requirements set out in the agreement. EPAs differ from traditional legislation, in that they are developed by the government and industry in collaboration. As such, the government has access to the first-hand expertise of the business world. For the enterprises, the EPA offers the following benefits: opportunity to participate in the policy making process, legal security and the possibility to build a positive environmental image.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Belgium (Brussels) 2008/2009	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Brussels will study different economic instruments to improve the management of hazardous waste: positive economic return, private financing, and introduction of a "return brand".</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Belgium 2008/2009	Packaging prevention plans by packaging companies.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Belgium (Flanders) 2008/2009	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 calory waste to a minimum and increase the energy recovery of non-recycable waste to a maximum, with respect for the environment. • Action 11: Develop a source-oriented waste policy approach. • 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. <p>MINA 2003-2007 was extended to 2010.</p>	Others
Belgium (Wallonia) 2008/2009	<p>Development of production technology to minimize the production of hazardous waste; and</p> <p>Development of technology to neutralize hazardous waste.</p>	Others

Bulgaria 2007-2009	<p>The prevention of the waste generation is one of the main objectives of the NWMP (National Waste Management Program). It requires using to the maximum degree of the potentiality for minimization of the quantity of the waste generated.</p> <p>The programme envisages that the following results for the different categories shall be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduction of the generated hazardous waste quantities in comparison with the quantities from 2001. • increase of the costs for disposal of the waste is an incentive for waste recycling and minimization. For the enlargement of the market for the materials obtained from waste recycling it is necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • application of tax concessions and other economic instruments for encouraging the waste recycling and recovery; • construction of new facilities for recycling of waste; • encouragement of the introduction of new technologies in the field of waste reuse and recycling; • encouragement of the placing on the market of goods produced from waste materials. <p>The export of wastes for recycling also should be developed in case their recovery in the country and the construction of the respective new capacity is not justifiable.</p>	National strategies/policies
Bulgaria 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Waste Management Act (Prom. SG. 86/30 Sep 2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009) • National Waste Management Program (2003-2007) and amendment 2008-2009. 	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Bulgaria 2007/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 valid until July 12, 2007 • The new 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. • Waste Management Act (Prom. SG. 86/30 Sep 2003, amend. SG. 70/10 Aug 2004, amend. SG. 77/27 Sep 2005, amend. SG. 87/1 Nov 2005, amend. SG. 88/4 Nov 2005, amend. SG. 95/29 Nov 2005, amend. SG. 105/29 Dec 2005, amend. SG. 30/11 Apr 2006, amend. SG. 34/25 Apr 2006, amend. SG. 63/4 Aug 20 • Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste (only partial) • National Waste Management Program (2003-2007) and amendment 2008-2009. 	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Bulgaria 2009	Product charge for putting on the market of packaging products, electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, tires and vehicles.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Bulgaria 2007/2008	Product charge for putting on the market of electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, tires and vehicles.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Bulgaria 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • application of “cleaner” technologies; • introduction of environmental management systems by application of EMAS and certification procedures according to ISO 14000/ ISO 14001; • encouraging 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; • playing a more important role in the waste management planning on municipal, regional and national level through industry branch chambers and associations; 	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators

Bulgaria 2008	<p>The increase of the waste management costs is an incentive to minimization of the quantities of the waste generated so the efforts of the executive power will be concentrated on the following directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consideration of the opportunities and of the necessity for introduction of additional fees for waste generation and waste disposal that shall offer an incentive to waste prevention; • taking into account the quantities of the waste generated in determination of the amount of the fees paid by the households and the industry; • consideration of the opportunities for introduction of tax concessions for waste prevention and minimization; • adoption and implementation of specific measures for reduction of the waste from products whose term of appropriate use is expired. 	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Bulgaria 2007	<p>The companies that produce big quantities of hazardous waste will also construct their own disposal facilities in compliance with the conditioning plans and their waste management programmes approved by RIEWs. The main efforts will be directed towards effective implementation of the legislation within the fixed terms and formulation of measures ensuring the implementation of the Programme.</p> <p>Till the construction of suitable disposal/recovery facility the export of hazardous waste for disposal outside the country will be allowed by observing the requirements of the national legislation in force, Regulation (EEC) 259/93 on the supervision and control of the shipment of waste within, into and out of the European Community and the Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and their disposal.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators

Cyprus 2007-2009	<p>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 E.U legislation.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>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, customs waste).</p>	National strategies/policies
Cyprus 2007-2009	In accordance with the E.U 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, guidelines
Cyprus 2008/2009	The Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002) as well as the IPPC Law (June 13, 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.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Cyprus 2007-2009	Actions have been made to the Ministry of Finance using economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Cyprus 2008/2009	Also the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism run a financing fund (until 2009), subsidizing also 30% of the cost on application of techniques leading to industrial pollution reduction. Every year the Department of Environment gives prizes to the companies introducing the best environment sound technologies.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Cyprus 2009	The Department of Environment in 2009 subsidized 19 companies under the voluntary program EMAS with the amount of € 84.509.	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Cyprus 2007-2009	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 2007-2009	<p>State Environmental Policy (2004-2010)</p> <p>In this policy, the target to reduce the specific generation of hazardous wastes by 20 % by the year 2010 as well as other targets aimed at selected of hazardous waste streams have been set. The targets are closely interconnected to those of the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (see below). Evaluation of the State Environmental Policy (2004–2010) for the period 2004-2006 has been performed. It has been concluded that all targets concerning hazardous wastes are being met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Management Programme • National Eco-labelling Programme and National Programme of Cleaner Production <p>Green public procurement the Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development.</p>	National strategies/policies
Czech Republic 2007-2009	<p>Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., as last amended by Act No. 297/2009 Coll. (in force from September 2009).</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll. as amended)</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plans for all 14 regions of the Czech Republic.</p> <p>National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Czech Republic 2007	Support of the implementation of EMAS for small and medium-sized enterprises.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Czech Republic 2007-2009	Support of waste management projects from the public budget within various programmes. Support from the funds of the European Union within various programmes of the European Commission. Fee for landfill of waste (basic component of fee – for depositing of waste, risk component of fee – for depositing of hazardous waste). Financial reserve for reclamation of landfills.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Czech Republic 2007-2009	Implementation of cleaner production projects. Implementation of environmental management systems (EMS/EMAS). Implementation of the National Eco-labelling Programme.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Czech Republic 2007-2009	Voluntary agreements between Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the following partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	Other
Denmark 2007-2009	The Government's National Waste Plan 2009-2012 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 2007-2009	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 2009	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 development. National Waste Management Plan (2008).	National strategies/policies
Estonia 2007/2008	The environmental policy of the Estonian government has been provided by the National Environmental Strategy (1997) and the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP: 1998), which also set guidelines for legal development. National Waste Management Plan (2002).	National strategies/policies
Estonia 2007-2009	Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Finland 2007-2009	<p>The first National Waste Plan Until 2005, which came into force on 1 August 1998, set targets, among other things, for the reduction of the amounts and harmful properties of waste. The Plan presents the administrative and legal, economic and informative instruments to be used in implementation. The targets are set for and the measures geared to the years 2000 and 2005. The plan was updated in 2002.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The waste management goals, and the policy instruments that are required for reaching the goals set, are described by eight main themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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 is developed during the year 2010. The effectiveness of the plan is estimated in 2010 and 2013.</p> <p>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 will prepare its own regional waste plan.</p>	National strategies/policies
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Finland 2007	Regional waste management plans have been drawn out for 13 regions. 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. They present data on wastes and the current state of waste management, the developing targets set and measures necessary to achieve them. One of the developing targets dealt with in the plans is the minimization of generation of wastes. The plans were revised between the years 2001 – 2004.	National strategies/policies
Finland 2007-2009	<p>The Waste Act (1072/1993), which entered into force on 1 January 1994, 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Finland 2007-2009	<p>The Waste Tax Act (495/1996) came into force on September 1, 1996. The Act was amended in December 2002. According to the Act, from 1 January 2003 a State tax of 23 euros per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills operated by municipality or a body appointed by the municipality or a landfill which is operated primarily for the purpose of receiving waste by another party. The tax was raised to 30 euros per tonne on 1 January 2005. Some waste types are exempt from waste tax.</p> <p>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.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Finland 2009	A New Waste tax act is under preparation.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Finland 2007-2009	<p>Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes. In recent years a number of industrial establishments have also created their own environmental management systems on voluntary basis, for example, in accordance with the European Community Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), ISO 14001 or branch-specific programmes such as "Responsible Care" by the chemical industry.</p> <p>In December 2010, there were 19 EMAS-registered sites in Finland.</p> <p>In December 2009, there were 29 EMAS-registered sites in Finland.</p> <p>In December 2008, there were 49 EMAS-registered sites in Finland.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators

Finland 2007-2009	<p>Waste and hazardous waste minimisation are also promoted by:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>and</p> <p>Ecolabelling, such as Nordic Swan Label and European Union Ecolabel, 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 (www.tekes.fi/eng/).</p>	Others
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<p>Germany 2007-2009</p>	<p>Recycling Management and Waste Act (1994, amended in 2007) with supplementary regulations, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage Sludge Ordinance (1992, amended in 2002); • Battery Ordinance (1998, amended in 2001); • Waste Oil Ordinance (1987, amended in 2002); • CFC-Ordinance (1991, amended in 2001); • Ordinance on Bio-wastes (1998; amended in 2006); • Packaging Ordinance (1998, amended in 2008); • Ordinance on the management of waste wood (2003); • PCB-waste Ordinance (2000); • Ordinance on Underground Waste Stowage (2002, amended in 2004); • Technical Instruction on the Management of Hazardous Waste (1991); • Commercial Wastes Ordinance (2002, amended in 2006); <p>Waste Management Plans issued by the Federal States;</p> <p>Landfill Ordinance (2002, amended in 2006);</p> <p>Ordinance on Environmentally Compatible Storage of Waste from Human Settlements (2001, amended in 2002); and</p> <p>Ordinance pertaining to the recovery of waste at surface landfills (2005).</p> <p>Federal Immission Control Act (1974, amended in 2009) with supplementary regulations; in particular: Ordinance on Waste Incineration Plants (1990, amended in 2009).</p> <p>End-of-Life-Vehicle Act (2002) and End-of-Life-Vehicle Ordinance (1997, amended in 2006).</p> <p>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (2005).</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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Germany 2007-2009	<p>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).</p> <p>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 or http://www.emas-register.de</p> <p>The German Environment Label comprises more than 100 different product criteria (e.g. tires, copiers, paper) and several thousand labeled products. For further information see http://www.blauer-engel.de.</p>	Measures taken by industries/waste generators
Germany 2007-2009	<p>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.</p>	Others
Germany 2009	<p>The German government established a Council for Sustainable Development in April 2001. The Council consists of 15 public figures (http://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/en/the-council/?size=jekmzekqgi).</p> <p>There is also a Framework Programme of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) on research for sustainable Development: http://www.fona.de/pdf/publikationen/research_for_sustainable_development.pdf</p> <p>For further information: http://www.fona.de/en/index.php.</p>	Others
Germany 2008	<p>Sustainable Development in Germany, Indicator Report 2006: http://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/fileadmin/user_upload/English/strategy/2006/Indicator_Report_2006.pdf</p> <p>Progress Report 2008 on the National Strategy for Sustainable Development: http://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/fileadmin/user_upload/English/strategy/2008/German_Govt_NSIDS_progress_report_08_E.pdf</p> <p>For further information http://www.bmbf.de or http://www.fona.de.</p>	Others

Germany 2007	On 30 June 2004, the Federal Cabinet adopted a new framework programme entitled "Research for Sustainability". Over the next five years, an average of €160 million will be made available for research for sustainable development in Germany under this framework programme for sustainability research, which is a major element of the innovation initiative for growth and employment as well as a sustainable society.	Others
Hungary 2007-2009	<p>The National Environmental Program contains 19 measures for waste reduction and recycling/reuse measures, including hazardous wastes.</p> <p>The National Waste Management Plan was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament on November 2002. This Plan contains the financial and technical measures for implementation till 2008.</p> <p>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 laid down in the Governmental Decree No. 126/2003. (VIII. 15.).</p>	National strategies/policies
Hungary 2007-2009	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Hungary 2007/2008	On application, the National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature may authorize the drawing up of the material balance in a simplified form.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Hungary 2007/2008	The Ministry of Environment administers the financial fund that contributes to the development of municipalities waste management tasks, supports the investments that lead to reduce, eliminate, recycling or final disposal of hazardous wastes. In 2004 the subsidy system changed, the seven regional centres determine the aims of support and award the main part of the subsidy. From this year on, the regional development councils will do the tendering of the national environmental fund and the special subsidies.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Hungary 2007-2009	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
Greece 2007-2009	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.	National strategies/policies
Greece 2007-2009	Common Ministerial Decision 11014/703/Φ104/20-3-2003, implementing Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC), as replaced by Directive 2008/1/EC.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Greece 2007-2009	Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Ireland 2007-2009	<p>Local Authority Waste Management Plans (since 1998):</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities</p> <p>Under the Waste Management Act, 1996 (as amended) all local authorities are required to prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan. These plans include objectives in relation to prevention and minimization of wastes. They also include objectives in relation to the recovery of waste.</p>	National strategies/policies

Ireland 2007-2009	<p>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan:</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>Under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, the EPA is required to prepare a Hazardous Waste Management Plan for the country. This plan, which was published on 15 September, 2008 has regard to the prevention and minimization of hazardous waste and sets objectives and, where appropriate, targets in relation to the prevention and the minimization of hazardous waste, the minimization of the harmful nature of such waste and the recovery of hazardous waste.</p>	National strategies/policies
Ireland 2007-2009	<p>National Waste Prevention Programme:</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>The National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP) has been running since 2004 and has developed a wide range of prevention initiatives. The National Waste Report provides statistics on all waste streams (including hazardous wastes) to guide policy and target prevention efforts. A Prevention Plan 2009-2012 has been published (www.nwpp.ie). A revised National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (NHWMP) was issued in 2008 following review, public consultation and SEA (www.epa.ie). This plan places particular emphasis on the prevention, collection and correct management of hazardous waste. Significant NWPP prevention projects include a Green Business Programme (www.greenbusiness.ie), a Green Hospitality Programme (www.greenhospitality.ie), a Local Authority Prevention Network (www.localprevention.ie), a Green Healthcare Programme (www.greenhealthcare.ie in development), a Packaging Waste Prevention Programme (www.preventandsave.ie), a Food Waste Prevention/Home Composting Programme (www.stopfoodwaste.ie) and a Green Home Programme (www.greenhome.ie). All of these programmes have particular regard to hazardous and biodegradable wastes during waste auditing and characterisation exercises. Specific projects are underway also to implement aspects of the new NHWMP including prevention in the pharmachem and health service sectors, collection at civic amenity sites, management of garage and farm HW, producer responsibility and identification of barriers to self-sufficiency in HW treatment. EPA enforce the limits on hazardous substances in packaging, electrical equipment (RoHS), batteries, Deco-paints (solvents) and vehicles (ELV). Implementation of the requirements in relation to PCBs, POPs, ODS and F-gases are also underway.</p>	National strategies/policies

Ireland 2007-2009	<p>“Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change”</p> <p>The policy statement on the prevention and recycling of waste, Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change, published in March 2002, addresses in detail the factors and practical considerations that are relevant to the achievement of Government policy objectives for the prevention of waste and for the re-use and recycling of the waste that is produced. The policy statement specifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • highlights the necessary disciplines that must be imposed within waste management systems to secure real progress on waste prevention, re-use and recovery; • outlines a range of measures that will be undertaken in the interests of minimising waste generation and ensuring a sustained expansion in re-use and recycling performance; <p>identifies issues and possible actions which require further systematic consideration</p>	National strategies/policies
Ireland 2007-2009	<p>“National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste”</p> <p>The National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste was published in April 2006 and provides the blueprint to achieve Ireland’s targets for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in accordance with the requirements of Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste. The Strategy sets out a wide range of integrated measures designed in accordance with the waste hierarchy to support biodegradable waste minimisation and diversion from landfill. Prevention targets have been established to reduce arisings of biodegradable municipal waste that will require subsequent treatment and recovery while ambitious targets for the recycling of waste paper/cardboard and the biological treatment of food and garden wastes have been put in place for both the domestic and commercial sectors over the timeframe of the Strategy. A range of treatment technologies are also proposed to facilitate the diversion of the organic fraction of residual waste from landfill.</p>	National strategies/policies

Ireland 2008-2009	<p>“National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste”</p> <p>The prevention of biodegradable waste has been integrated into the different projects within the National Waste Prevention Programme including Green Hospitality, Green healthcare and Stopfoodwaste.ie.</p> <p>The EPA has reviewed all waste licences for landfills mandating them to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste that they are permitted to landfill. The Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 require the commercial sector, with effect from 1 July 2010, to segregate their food waste and have it transferred for recovery.</p>	National strategies/policies
Ireland 2007-2009	<p>Waste Management Act 1996, as amended</p> <p>Responsible: Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government</p> <p>Part III of the Waste Management Act 1996 provides for wide-ranging regulatory measure to promote waste prevention and recovery which may involve obligations upon producers, distributors, retailers and consumers. There is a basic obligation on persons involved in industrial, commercial and agricultural activities to have due regard to the need to prevent or minimize the production of waste from that activity and to take reasonable steps for that purpose, including steps relating to product design.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Ireland 2009	<p>Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (the Waste Framework Directive) requires Member States to establish waste prevent programmes by 12 December 2013. Regulations to transpose this provision into national legislation are currently being drafted.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Ireland 2007-2009	<p>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Licensing (since 1994)</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>Under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, the EPA is responsible for Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control licensing of scheduled activities. These include all major manufacturing activities in the country. Each license contains a specific condition relating to the establishment of an Environmental Management System (EMS).</p> <p>Through the EMS the license must assess all operations and review all practicable options for the use of cleaner technology, cleaner production and the reduction and minimization of the waste at the facility. See Irish EPA Guidelines on the content of an Annual Environmental Report (AER). See also http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

<p>Ireland</p> <p>2007-2009</p>	<p>Waste Licensing (since 1997)</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>Under the Waste Management Acts 1996-2010, the EPA is responsible for licensing scheduled waste recovery and disposal activities. Each licence requires that the licensee establish an Environmental Management System (EMS). The EMS provides a mechanism for ongoing improvement in environmental performance by the licensee. For instance, transfer stations are required to introduce or extend recycling of wastes handled by the facility. Landfill site operators are required to provide for recycling of wastes such as construction and demolition waste, to assess and introduce, if possible, the utilisation of landfill gas, and to limit the acceptance of biodegradable municipal waste.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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<p>Ireland</p> <p>2007-2009</p>	<p>Packaging Regulations (Since 1997)</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities & the Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>The Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2007 consolidate previous regulations made in 2003, 2004 and 2006 (which replaced the original regulations of 1997 and 1998 respectively) and impose a wide range of obligations on all producers placing packaging on the Irish market (i.e. importers, manufacturers, packer/fillers, distributors and retailers). The regulations are intended to facilitate, inter alia, the achievement by Ireland of the end 2011 recovery and recycling targets for packaging waste as set out in Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste as amended by Directive 2004/12/EC. These Regulations provide the necessary legal framework to facilitate the recovery and recycling of packaging waste in Ireland.</p> <p>Article 28 of the regulations provides that packaging placed on the market in Ireland must comply with the essential requirements of packaging set out in accordance with Annex II of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste while Article 29 prescribes restrictions on the aggregate concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium in packaging materials and packaging imported or manufactured in Ireland.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>End-of-Life Vehicle Regulations (Since 2006)</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities</p> <p>The Waste Management (End-of-Life Vehicles) Regulations 2006 are designed to implement the provisions of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles. In particular, they are intended to facilitate the achievement of specified targets for the reuse/recovery and the reuse/recycling of end-of-life vehicles at authorised treatment facilities which operate to the minimum technical requirements set out in Annex I of Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles.</p> <p>Part IV of the regulations imposes a range of obligations on vehicle producers to ensure that the materials and components of specified vehicles placed on the market in Ireland do not contain lead, mercury, cadmium or hexavalent chromium other than in cases specifically exempted in accordance with the provisions of Annex II (as amended) of Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles and that technical documentation must be made available on request by producers to verify compliance with these requirements. The Environmental Protection Agency has agreed to act as the competent authority for the enforcement of these provisions of the regulations.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>Plastic Bag Regulations (Since 2001)</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities</p> <p>The Waste Management (Environmental Levy) (Plastic Bag) Regulations, 2001 to 2007 provide for the imposition of an environmental Levy of 22 cent on plastic bags. The purpose of the levy is to reduce consumption of plastic shopping bags dispensed at retail outlets. Revenue raised from the plastic shopping bag is assigned to the Environment Fund – which also receives funding from the landfill levy. This fund is used to support appropriate waste management, litter and other environmental initiatives.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>

Ireland 2007-2009	Farm Plastics: Responsible: Local authorities The Waste Management (Farm Plastics) Regulations 2001, which revised and replaced previous regulations made in 1997, impose a wide range of obligations on both producers (i.e. manufacturers and importers) and suppliers of farm plastics (i.e. silage bale wrap and sheeting) to require the collection and recovery of such farm plastics placed on the market when entering the waste phase at end-of-life. Producers and suppliers may fulfill their obligations by participating in approved compliance schemes established for the purpose of farm plastics recovery or, alternatively, by operating 'deposit and refund' arrangements in support of the collection and recovery of waste farm plastics.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Ireland 2007-2009	The Waste Management (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2005 (WEEE Regulations) (as amended) Responsible: Environment Protection Agency and Local Authorities The Regulations are designed to promote the recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment. They facilitate in particular the achievement of the targets for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment in an environmentally sound manner established by Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment as amended by Directive 2003/108/EC. The Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply electrical and electronic equipment to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers. An exemption from these obligations is available to persons who participate in a scheme by an approved body for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment in an environmentally sound manner operated.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2005 (as amended) (ROHS Regulations)</p> <p>Responsible: Environment Protection Agency</p> <p>These Regulations are designed to minimise waste arisings of certain hazardous substances by prohibiting the use of certain heavy metals in electrical and electronic equipment as required by Directive 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. The Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply electrical and electronic equipment to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>Responsible: Environment Protection Agency and Local Authorities</p> <p>These Regulations are designed to minimise waste arisings of certain hazardous substances by prohibiting the use of certain heavy metals in batteries and accumulators and to promote the recovery of waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries) as required by European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/66/EC. They facilitate in particular the achievement of the targets for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste batteries and accumulators in an environmentally sound manner established by European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/66/EC.</p> <p>The Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply electrical and electronic equipment to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers. An exemption from these obligations is available to persons who participate in a scheme operated by an approved body for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste batteries in an environmentally sound manner.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>

<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities</p> <p>The purpose of the Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects is to promote an integrated approach to construction and demolition waste management practice throughout the duration of a project. They are designed to promote sustainable development, environmental protection and the optimum use of resources. The Guidelines introduce the concept of on-site waste management planning for projects above certain thresholds and provide a blueprint for designers, developers, practitioners and competent authorities, for the proper management of construction and demolition wastes.</p> <p>Detailed guidance is provided on the essential components of a construction and demolition waste management plan including material on tracking, through internal auditing and the submission of summary reports to local authorities. Ultimately, this will assist in improving information on waste flows in the construction industry sector. Under the Development Management Guidelines for Local Authorities (June 2007), planning authorities should have regard to the Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects when considering applications for development works above the specified thresholds in order to facilitate the proper management of construction and demolition wastes.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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Ireland 2007-2009	Tyre Regulations (since 2008) Responsible: Local authorities The Waste Management (Tyres and Waste Tyres) Regulations 2007 impose a wide range of obligations on persons who supply tyres to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers and on persons who manage waste tyres. These regulations are designed to facilitate the maximum reuse, recycling and recovery of waste tyres.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Ireland 2007-2009	Cleaner Greener Production Programme Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) The Environmental Protection Agency implemented the Cleaner Greener Production Programme (CGPP) in 2001 under respective EPA Research Programmes the ERDTI (2000-2006) and the current STRIVE (2007-2013) programmes which are funded by the National Development Plans This CGPP programme is a business-led programme that focuses on the prevention and reduction of environmental impact arising from industrial activities. Between 2001-2009 the EPA has committed €7 million (out of total project cost of approximately €21 million) to 89 organisations that have received part funding for demonstration projects under this programme. Analysis of the second phase of the programme (2005-2007) showed that based on EPA support of €1 million, the 22 organisations involved achieved cost savings of €1.6 million per annum. These savings were in addition to significant reductions in environmental impact, including 3,500 tonnes per annum of greenhouse gas emissions, 1,550 tonnes per annum of solid waste arisings and 120,000 m3 per annum savings in water consumption. In 2007, the CGPP programme was highlighted as an Exemplar Programme in a European Commission review of Eco-Innovation Programmes. Further details are available on www.cleanerproduction.ie	Economic instruments/ initiatives

<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>European Union Eco-Label Scheme</p> <p>Responsibility: National Standards Authority of Ireland</p> <p>The objectives of the scheme are to promote the design, production, marketing and use of products which have a reduced environmental impact during their life-cycle; and to provide consumers with better information on the environmental impact of products and to encourage preferential consideration of eco-labelled products in purchasing decisions.</p>	<p>Economic instruments/ initiatives</p>
<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>GreenTech Support (2009)</p> <p>Responsible: Enterprise Ireland</p> <p>New grant support integrating above schemes into broader categories including:</p> <p>Carbon Management/Reduction – Aimed at help towards Ireland greenhouse gas commitments. Purpose to provide financial support for Enterprise Ireland clients to engage consultants to help put a carbon management strategy into the organisation. This includes measurement of carbon footprint of organisation or product life cycle and to put in place strategies for reduction for energy use and waste.</p> <p>Eco-labels – Support for obtaining an EU Eco-label for consumer products. The environmental criteria for Eco-labels usually involves management of waste impacts of products.</p> <p>Environmental Standards – Continuance of support for EMS (as above), extended to include other environmental standards such as EN 16001.</p> <p>Environmentally Superior Products – Continuance of above scheme.</p>	<p>Economic instruments/ initiatives</p>

<p>Ireland 2007-2009</p>	<p>ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standards</p> <p>Responsible: National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI)</p> <p>Third party certification of environmental management systems (EMS) provides confidence that environmental issues are being managed in accordance with an internationally recognized standard. ISO 14001 requires organisations to define their environmental policy and review their activities, products, processes and services, in order to identify the environmental issues and associated impacts, which can be controlled. NSAI is accredited to assess and certify organizations to ISO 14001. NSAI offers training workshops that outline the requirements of the standard, the interpretation of those requirements and their application in an EMS.</p>	<p>Economic instruments/ initiatives</p>
<p>Ireland 2009</p>	<p>The EPA Research Programmes</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>The EPA has been assigned a statutory role to co-ordinate environmental research and the research funded is carefully planned to complement and reinforce key responsibilities of the Agency and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG). Building on the EPA's experience of environmental monitoring, assessment, regulation and guidance, the EPA supports a broad-ranging programme of scientific research to inform both environmental policy and the eco-innovation agenda.</p> <p>The EPA has been funding research since the 1990s. Between 2000-2006 the Environmental Research Technological Development and Innovation (ERTDI) programme was the main research programme. Currently the main programmes administering this funding are the Science, Technology, Research and Innovation for the Environment (STRIVE) and the Climate Change Research Programme (CCRP), 2007-2013. See more details on STRIVE programme at http://www.epa.ie/researchandeducation/research/</p> <p>A full listing of published reports/research can be found by clicking on link below: http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/other/corporate/oea/research/research-publicationslist/EPA_Research_Publications_Listing_21012011.pdf</p>	<p>Economic instruments/ initiatives</p>

Ireland 2007/2008	<p>Cleaner Production Pilot Demonstration Programme (June 1997)</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>This programme, administered on behalf of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government by the EPA, was established to promote a more environmentally friendly approach to production in the manufacturing and services industries in Ireland.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Ireland 2007/2008	<p>Demonstration Scheme for the Development of Environmentally Superior Products (1999)</p> <p>Responsible: Enterprise Ireland</p> <p>A grant-assisted pilot demonstration scheme which was operated by Enterprise Ireland and directed towards indigenous small to medium sized enterprises engaged in manufacturing.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Ireland 2007/2008	<p>Environmentally Superior Products Initiative (1999 – 2008)</p> <p>Responsible: Enterprise Ireland</p> <p>Continuing on from the Demonstration scheme for the development of Environmentally Superior Products (ESP), this initiative is aimed at improving the environmental and hence business performance of Irish SME manufacturing industry. It also aims to improve the strategic capability of SME's through the exploitation of the market for ESP's. This can entail waste reduction in product design.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Ireland 2007/2008	<p>Environmental Management System Grant Scheme (1998 –2008)</p> <p>Responsible: Enterprise Ireland</p> <p>This grant scheme provides financial assistance to small and medium sized indigenous Irish manufacturing industries to enable them to engage independent consultants to support and train the company's management in the installation and running of an Environmental Management System to either EMAS or ISO 14001. These EMS's would include a waste management component.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Ireland 2007-2009	<p>Individual measures taken by industries and waste generators in accordance with Environmental Management Systems established under IPC and waste licenses issued by the EPA. These measures are overseen by the EPA and are reported to public file in annual environmental reports submitted by IPPC and Waste Facility licence holders.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Ireland 2007-2009	<p>Information, Advice, Awareness Raising, Guidance & Tools</p> <p>Responsible: Enterprise Ireland (EI)</p> <p>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:</p> <p>Information and advice on industry environmental issues including waste provided via phone, email or site visits and site environmental audits and eco-efficiency assessments on waste and other environmental issues.</p> <p>Online waste information and tools are available on www.envirocentre.ie.</p> <p>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.</p>	Others

Ireland 2007/2008	Environmental Awareness Programme Responsible: Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The Race Against Waste Campaign, which was the most extensive waste information campaign ever run in Ireland, took place over the period 2003 – 2007. The campaign, which was launched in October 2003, combined a multi-media national awareness campaign and a supporting communications strategy and aimed to get people acting to reduce, reuse and recycle waste. The campaign directly engaged specific audiences who are creating waste – communities, businesses, large organisations and homes – with the objective of improving environmental behaviour. It provided advice and information directly to the public through a lo-call telephone line and e-mail; ran a programme of action for businesses, including nationwide seminars; and informed the public through on-going public relations and advertising campaigns. The main RAW campaign concluded in October 2006, while some elements will continue in 2007 such as the RAW web site, waste audit tool and distribution of RAW waste information materials.	Others
Italy 2007-2009	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).	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Latvia 2007-2009	National Waste Management Plan, 2006-2012.	National strategies/policies
Latvia 2007-2009	Waste Management Law, Law on Natural Resource tax.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Latvia 2007-2009	Natural resource tax for disposal of hazardous waste, natural resource tax exemption for collection and for recovery of hazardous wastes.	Economic instruments/initiatives
Lithuania 2009	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). The Draft of the National Hazardous Waste Management Programme of 2011-2013 is prepared.	National strategies/policies

Lithuania 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Waste Management adopted on 16 June 1998, No VIII-787 (with last amendments on 1 July 2010 by the Order No 54-2645); • Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Order No 217 of the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on 15 November 2010 by the Order No D1-921); • Law on Packaging and Packaging Waste Management adopted on 25 September 2001, No IX-517 (with last amendments on 3 June 2008, No X-1565); <p>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 16 June 2010, No 514).</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Lithuania 2009	<p>Law On the Amendment of the Law On Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 13 May 2002, No XI-254 (with last amendments 23 November 2010, No XI-1169).</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Lithuania 2009	<p>According to the requirements, set in 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), the purpose of waste prevention is to avoid generation of waste, to reduce the quantities of generated and unused waste, its threat to environment and human health, amount of hazardous materials in materials and products.</p> <p>The prevention is implemented in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 conservation of natural resources and reduction of waste, implementing the measures provided for in integrated pollution prevention and control permits; • by regulating and control 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. <p>National Strategic Waste Management Plan sets, that encouraging and preparing for re-use of products and their parts, deposit systems, ecological design, other economic and administrative measures (criteria of public procurement, quantitative purposes or other tools) should be applied.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Lithuania 2008	<p>Government Resolution No 519 On National Strategic Waste Management Plan adopted on 12 April 2002, lastly amended on 31 October 2007 by Government Resolution No 1224.</p> <p>The National Hazardous Waste Management Programme, approved on 11 January 2006 by Government Resolution No 19.</p>	National strategies/policies

Lithuania 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No VIII-787 on Waste Management adopted on 16 June 1998 (as lastly amended by Law No IX-1004 on Waste Management adopted on 1 July 2002); • Order No 217 on Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Minister of Environment (as amended on 30 December 2003 by the Order No 722 of the Minister of Environment); • The Order No D1-330 on Rules of Issuance, Renovation and Cancellation of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control permits adopted on 5 June 2005 by the Minister of Environment; • Law No IX-720 On the Amendment of the Law On Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 22 January 2002. 	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Lithuania 2008	Product Charges approved by the Law No IX-720 On the Amendment of the Law On Environmental Pollution Charges adopted on 22 January 2002.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Luxembourg 2009	<p>National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 29th January 2010 (see http://www.environnement.public.lu/dechets/pggd/index.html);</p> <p>Obligation for industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of waste.</p>	National strategies/policies
Luxembourg 2007-2009	Modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994;	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Luxembourg 2009	Modified law of 10th June 1999 on classified establishments.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Luxembourg 2007-2009	<p>"SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber", Initiative taken since 1992 by the Ministry of the Environment and the Chamber of Handicraft, recently also supported by the Chambre of Commerce of Luxembourg, with the aims of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> advising 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 giving a quality label to the companies with a good waste management practice (quality label certified by ISO 14024). <p>(see also http://www.sdk.lu/?t=1&language=EN)</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Luxembourg 2007-2009	Internal waste management according to internal Waste Management Plan and/or waste management practice according to "SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber" - concept.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Luxembourg 2007/2008	National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 15th December 2000; and Obligation for industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of waste.	National strategies/policies
Malta 2007-2009	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, sets 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 document is being updated.	National strategies/policies

Malta 2007-2009	<p>A Twinning Light Project MT04EN08TL entitled “Hazardous waste inventory and technical assistance in regulatory aspects of hazardous waste management” was implemented. This project started in November 2006 and spread over 8 months until July 2007. The overall objective of this project was to further strengthen Malta’s capacity to comply with the EU Environmental Acquis in the field of waste management. The purpose of this project was to enhance the ability of the Competent Authority (MEPA) and WasteServ Malta Limited to manage hazardous wastes and provide Malta with the capacity to comply with monitoring and inventorisation obligations pursuant to the relevant EU Directives and Regulations. The project resulted in the following mandatory results, including benchmarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the current situation in respect of hazardous waste in Malta, including thorough review of existing legal instruments and recommendations of previous projects; • Hazardous waste producers, operators and other stakeholders (including households and retailers) informed on relevant obligations in the field of hazardous waste management and on the registration of hazardous waste generation activities; • A national digital inventory of hazardous waste generated in Malta developed for reporting under the relevant legal instruments; • A package of legislative, policy and administrative measures introduced to ensure environmentally sustainable management of hazardous waste in Malta; and <p>The relevant government officials trained in the inventorisation of hazardous waste and in the use of related data management and monitoring systems.</p>	National strategies/policies
Malta 2007-2009	<p>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 (Article 4 Paragraph 9a Basle Convention), the Competent Authority has requested most generators to store their hazardous waste while seeking exportation for recovery or disposal in an environmentally sound manner.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Malta 2007-2009	<p>Most generators of waste store their hazardous waste while seeking exportation for recovery or disposal in an environmentally sound manner.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators

Netherlands 2009	The National Waste Management Plans (NWMP) 2002-2012 and 2009-2021 contain 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 2009	Eco design, sustainable procurement, producer responsibility. See also NWMP 2009-2021	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Netherlands 2009	Waste disposal tax, packaging tax, Diftar (differentiated tariffs for household waste: households pay in accordance with the quantity of waste they produce or for the number of times waste is offered for collection). See also NWMP 2009-2021.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Netherlands 2009	Appendix IV of the new Framework Directive on Waste (2008/98/EC) includes 16 examples of waste prevention measures. In the NWMP is stated which Dutch activities are related to the various examples. It is important to realize that a number of the examples contained in the new Framework Directive were already included in activities that were carried out or started up prior to the second NWMP and have already provided actual results.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Netherlands 2007/2008	The waste policy plan 2002-2012 dedicates several chapters to the subject of waste prevention and reduction, which is a first goal of the waste policy in the Netherlands. In the waste policy plan 2002-2012 a number of challenges have been indicated, like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a further reduction in the growth of the total amount of waste; • to stimulate separate collection of waste from households and the trade/services/government sector; • to stimulate recycling of waste;- to stimulate the innovation of waste treatment techniques. 	National strategies/policies

Netherlands 2007/2008	Decree on landfill ban for specific hazardous and other waste. Economic instruments/initiatives: Tax on landfill; decision to increase tax for landfill of household waste and combustible non-hazardous waste; and Tax-reduction for companies investing in environmentally friendly technology, specified in an official tax-regulation. Hundreds of machines, systems, or specific additional installations are mentioned.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Netherlands 2007/2008	Specific measures at polluting industries and voluntary agreements with industry to reduce the amount of waste.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Netherlands 2007/2008	Governmental support: subsidies on quick scans focused on possibilities to reduce waste, advises to industry; and Regulatory instruments: permitting procedures also take waste prevention into account. General rules for small and intermediate sized companies.	Others
Poland 2007-2009	<p>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 27 April 2001 on waste (Official Journal of 2010 No. 185, item 1243, as amended) 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The second “National Waste Management Plan 2010” (NWMP 2010) was approved by resolution No. 229 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.</p>	National strategies/policies

Poland 2007-2009	<p>The Polish Act of 27 April 2001 on waste regulates the issues related to waste management including reduction and elimination of generation of hazardous waste and other waste. The Act imposes standards for recovery and disposal of waste (in line with the EU requirements) and defines system of permits for the generation and further handling of hazardous waste.</p> <p>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), the Act of 24 April 2009 on batteries and accumulators (Official Journal of 2009, No. 79, Item 666) also regulates the issues related to this specific types of hazardous waste.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Poland 2007-2009	<p>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).</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Poland 2009	<p>The Act of 24 April 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 these accumulators is regulated by the deposit fee.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

<p>Portugal 2007-2009</p>	<p>According to Article 13 of the national framework law on waste management, Decree-Law No 178/2006, of 5 September 2006, 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Plan on Municipal Solid Waste, concerning the period 2007 – 2016, approved by the Government and published in February 2007 (Portaria n.º 187/2007); • 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. • 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; (Portugal 2009 only) • Programme for the Prevention of Urban Waste; (Portugal 2009 only) • Strategic Plan for Hospital Waste; (Portugal 2009 only) <p>All the Strategic Plans referred above set the principle of environmental sound management of waste and take the hierarchy of waste management priorities into account, aiming at the prevention, recycling, recovery and safe disposal of waste. The plans put a strong emphasis on waste minimization and on information and education campaigns.</p> <p>The revised Strategic Plan on Industrial Waste stresses, namely, the inventory of wastes and the most appropriate treatment for each industrial waste, from the environment and public health point of view. It also focuses on of the consolidation of the prevention strategy as approved in National Plan on Industrial Waste Prevention; including the objective of Portuguese self-sufficiency in managing hazardous waste through the construction of integrated recovery and disposed centres [CIRVER) and co-incineration in cement kilns.</p>	<p>National strategies/policies</p>
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Portugal 2007-2009	<p>The Waste Act (Decree-Law No 178/2006 of 5 September 2006) 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Portugal 2007-2009	<p>Waste management levy;</p> <p>The European Union Funds, such as LIFE program</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Portugal 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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); <p>Several enterprises adopted their own management systems, in accordance with ISO 14001 and the European Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and Ecolabel</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators

Romania 2008/2009	<p>According with the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste Regime with all further updates, Article 8, the central authority on environment protection shall elaborate the waste management plans.</p> <p>Through the Government Decision no. 1470/2004 was adopted the National Waste Management Strategy and Waste Management National Plan, which are presently in a revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.</p> <p>In accordance with the Article 19 (2) from the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 with all further updates, wastes producers shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of waste generated.</p>	National strategies/policies
Romania 2007	<p>The Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006. In accordance with Article 8 of this Emergency Ordinance the national competent authority was elaborated Plans for management of wastes.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 19 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes.</p>	National strategies/policies

Romania 2008/2009	<p>In accordance with the Article 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 with all further updates, by Governmental Decisions, at the proposal of the environment national authority are regulated: waste management possibilities for different types of waste provided in the mentioned EO; operating conditions for waste treatment and disposal installation; conditions for waste transport; conditions for waste import and export, as well as for transiting the territory of Romania; other aspects that could interfere with the waste management activities.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 with all further updates.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no 235/2007 which repealed the Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.1.132/2008 on used batteries and accumulators which repealed the Governmental Decision no.1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contain hazardous substances.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 128/2002 with all further updates.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005 waste modified by Governmental Decision no. 210/2007.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the European Waste Catalogue).</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.448/2005 regarding WEEE.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.2406/2004 regarding ELV with all further updates.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
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Romania 2007	<p>In accordance with Article 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, by Governmental Decisions, at proposal of national competent authority are regulated: different ways of management for waste categories existed in this ordinance, functional conditions of waste treatment and disposal plant, conditions of waste shipment, conditions of waste import/export/transit and other aspect which can appear in waste management activity.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 on regulation of PCB and similar compounds modified by Governmental Decision no. 291/2005, Governmental Decision no.210/2007, Governmental Decision no.975/2007.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils modified by Governmental Decision no 235/2007 regarding disposal used oils.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision 1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contains hazardous substances.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 128/2002 on waste incineration modified and completed by Governmental Decision no. 268/2005.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005 which repealed the Governmental Decision 162/2002 on landfilling of waste.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the New European Waste Catalogue).</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.448/2005 regarding WEEE.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.2406/2004 regarding ELV modified and completed by Governmental Decision no.1313/2006.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
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Romania 2008/2009	<p>Presently the National Waste Management Plan and the National Waste Management Strategy are in revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.</p> <p>The Environment Fund Administration is financing the environment projects including for hazardous waste management</p> <p>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.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Romania 2007	<p>Economic instruments for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes are in preparation. These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions of the Emergency Governmental Ordinance no.196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law no. 105/2006.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Slovakia 2007-2009	<p>Taking into account a waste management legislation valid since 1 July, 2001, after Act No. 223/2001 on wastes and amendments of certain acts has entered into force and taking into account deep changes in the building up of the waste management the new strategic document entitled Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for the time period 2006 – 2010 (WMP 2006-2010) was prepared instead of WMP until 2005.</p> <p>According to the Waste Act the purpose of waste management is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to prevent and reduce waste generation by: • development of technologies saving natural resources; • production of products which, as well as final products, increases the amount of waste in a minimal possible way and reduces environment pollution in a maximal possible way; and • development of suitable methods of disposal of hazardous substances found in waste dedicated to disposal. • to recover waste by recycling, reusing or by other processes allowing to gain secondary raw materials if prevention of waste generation is not feasible to achieve; • to use waste as a source of energy if material recovery is not feasible to achieve; • to dispose of waste in environmentally sound manner and not endangering human health. <p>Obligatory part of the WMP 2006-2010 prescribes following goals for the time period 2006-2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to achieve a material recovery for 70 % of wastes in relation to the amount of wastes generated in Slovakia in the year 2010 • to increase energy recovery of wastes up to the rank of 15 % in relation to the total amount of wastes generated in Slovakia in the year 2010 • to decrease amount of landfilled wastes up to 13 % for an amount of wastes generated entirely in the year 2010 to prefer waste incineration with energy recovery wholly. 	National strategies/policies
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<p>Slovakia</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>Act of the National Council of SR No 223/2001 Coll. On waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. On charges for waste landfilling in the wording of the Act No 587/2004 Coll. And Act No 515/2008 Coll.;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 127/2006 Coll. On persistent organic substances and on amendments of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. On Waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations in the wording of the Act No 515/2008 Coll.;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. On packages and amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations in the wording of the Act No 515/2008 Coll.;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 514/2008 Coll. On management of waste from extractive industries as amended;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. Setting binding limits and dead-lines for the scope of reuse of parts of the end of life vehicles, for recovery of the wastes coming from processing of end of life vehicles and their recycling;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. Setting binding limits for the scope of recovery of packaging waste and for the scope of their recycling in relation to overall mass of the packaging waste;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. Setting limits of WEEE recovery and for reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances, in wording of Government Order of the SR No 206/2010 Coll.</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. On implementation of certain provisions of the Act on wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. On establishing the Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. Setting the details of ELV processing and some requirements for vehicle production in the wording of Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll. And Decree of the MoE No 203/2010 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. On authorization, on issuing of expert opinions in issues of wastes, on authorization of persons authorized to issue expert opinions and on verifying of professional competence of such persons in the wording of the Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. On charges calculation for contributions to the Recycling Fund, on the list of products, materials and equipments for which contribution to the Recycling Fund must be paid, and on the details concerning application for provision of the means from the Recycling Fund in the wording of the Decree of the MoE SR No 359/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 135/2004 Coll. On decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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<p>Slovakia</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>Act of the National Council of SR No 223/2001 Coll. on Waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. on fees for waste landfilling as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the national Council of SR No 127/2006 Coll. on persistent organic substances and on amendments of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. On Waste and on Amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. On Packaging and Amendments of Some Acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. Establishing obligatory limits on reuse of parts of end-of life vehicles and on recovery and recycling of wastes from ELV treatment (i.e. recovery and recycling limits)</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. establishing obligatory limits on the extent of recovery of packaging waste and to the extent of their recycling in relation to the total weight of packaging waste;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. on obligatory limits for WEEE recovery, re-use and recycling of components, materials and substances;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. on Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. on Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. on details of ELV treatment and on some demands on vehicle processing as amended by Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. on authorisation, on issuing expert opinions, on authorised persons in waste management and on verification of professional skills those persons as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. on tariff rates for calculation of fees to Recycling Fund, on list of products, materials and equipments that a fee is required to pay to Recycling Fund and on details of application form concerning financial contribution granted by Recycling Fund as amended by Decree of the MoE SR No 359/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No. 135/2004 Coll. on decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 208/2005 Coll. on WEEE management as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 313/2007 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 732/2002 Coll. on list of backup packaging that are not reusable and on a financial deposit for them and for backup reusable packaging as amended by Decree of MoE No 29/2009 Coll.;</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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<p>Slovakia</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>Act of the National Council of SR No 409/2006 Coll. on Waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations (full text of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. containing all amendments issued to the Act No 223/2001 Coll.);</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. on fees for waste landfilling;</p> <p>Act of the national Council of SR No 127/2006 Coll. on persistent organic substances and on amendments of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. on Waste and on Amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. on Packaging and Amendments of Some Acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. establishing obligatory limits on reuse of parts of end-of life vehicles and on recovery and recycling of wastes from ELV treatment (i.e. recovery and recycling limits)</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. establishing obligatory limits on the extent of recovery of packaging waste and to the extent of their recycling in relation to the total weight of packaging waste;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. on obligatory limits for WEEE recovery, re-use and recycling of components, materials and substances;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. on Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. on Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. on details of ELV treatment and on some demands on vehicle processing as amended by Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. on authorisation, on issuing expert opinions, on authorised persons in waste management and on verification of professional skills those persons as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. on tariff rates for calculation of fees to Recycling Fund, on list of products, materials and equipments that a fee is required to pay to Recycling Fund and on details of application form concerning financial contribution granted by Recycling Fund as amended by Decree of the MoE SR No 359/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No. 135/2004 Coll. on decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 208/2005 Coll. on WEEE management as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 313/2007 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 732/2002 Coll. on list of backup packaging that are not reusable and on a financial deposit for them and for backup reusable packaging;</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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Slovakia 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fee for landfilling of wastes; • EU financial instruments – Operating Programme Environment financed by European Regional Development Fund and Cohesive Fund focused on improvement of waste management at local level; • Recycling Fund – fees paid by producers and importers (10 specified commodities); financial contributions are used to support collection and waste recovery; • Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees); • Environmental Fund provides financial contributions to support separate collection, waste recovery, closing and remedy of landfill sites; • Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed. 	Economic instruments/ initiatives
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Slovakia 2007-2009	<p>The priorities given in the guiding part of the WMP 2006-2010 regarding waste recovery/disposal facilities are as follows:</p> <p>For the industrial field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To apply waste recycling technologies in practice that are not used sufficiently in conditions of Slovakia; • To build up missing capacities for waste recovery and to replace technical obsolete technologies with new BAT, BATNEEC; • To increase technical/technological level of hazardous waste handling; • To target the technologies with higher degree of recovery for output commodities resulting from wastes consisting different materials (e.g. consumer electronic: plastics, glass, non-ferrous metals, etc.); • To optimize hazardous waste incineration capacities to essential extent responding to the industrial structure and waste generation in other areas. <p>For the municipal field:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve a technical equipment for waste separate collection in the cities and municipalities • To increase effectiveness of collection systems – to collect more fractions from municipal waste <p>To solve the collection system of hazardous fractions inhere in a municipal waste from the view of the technical-organizational arrangement</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Slovakia 2007-2009	<p>Promotion activities organized at state, local, non-governmental levels, as follows: trainings, advisory services, information campaigns aimed at elimination of non-hazardous and hazardous waste generation.</p>	Others

Slovenia 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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), <p>See also :</p> <p>http://www.mop.gov.si/si/zakonodaja_in_dokumenti/veljavni_predpisi/zakon_o_varstvu_okolja/programi_in_nacrti_varstvo_okolja/</p> <p>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.</p>	National strategies/policies
Slovenia 2007-2009	Environmental Protection Act (2004) as amended and from it deriving legislation on the field of waste management.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Slovenia 2007-2009	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
Slovenia 2007-2009	ISO; EMAS registration system (ECO- Management and Audit Scheme); ECO-LABELING; - European flower; and awards for achievements on the field of protection of the environment and introduction of cleaner technologies.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators

<p>Spain 2007/2008</p>	<p>The national strategy on municipal wastes in Spain is set on the National Plan on Municipal Wastes (2000-2006), published in the Official Gazette of 2 February 2000.</p> <p>Its objectives are, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to maintain in the year 2002, the quantity of municipal wastes generated, at the 1996 level, thereby reducing by 6 per cent the quantity of waste per inhabitant per year; to reduce, prior to 30 June 2001, by 10 per cent, the annual generation of packaging wastes in relation to the quantity generated in 1996; to ensure other levels of reuse, recycling and recovery for specific wastes selectively collected (glass, paper/carton, packaging of various origins, etc.) set out in the Plan; to eliminate the uncontrolled spillage of wastes by the end of 2006 and in the same year, eliminate in controlled landfill sites 33 per cent of the municipal wastes generated, and in landfill sites which comply with directive 1999/31/EC of the European Community; and to build bring points" for the selective collection of domestic hazardous wastes (paint, solvents , oils, etc.). <p>The Plan foresees a total investment of 3.000 million Euros.</p> <p>In addition to the National Plan on Municipal Wastes, several plans on specific waste streams have been issued through 2001, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> used tires (Official Gazette of 30/10/2001); end of life vehicles (16/10/2001); construction and demolition wastes (12/07/2001); and sludge from sewage treatment plants (12/07/2001). <p>The National Integrated Waste Plan (PNIR) 2007-2015.</p> <p>The document gathers, in an integrated manner, management plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal wastes • Hazardous wastes • End of life vehicles • End of life tires 	<p>National strategies/policies</p>
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<p>Spain</p> <p>2007/2008</p>	<p>(Note: most part of applicable spanish legislation, wether EU legislation, national or regional legislation, can be accessed or downloaded through the webpage of the Ministry of Environment of Spain: www.mma.es)</p> <p>Act 10/98 on Wastes is aimed, inter alia, at preventing the production of wastes and encouraging, in this order, its minimization, reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery, with the view to protecting the environment and human health. To that end, the Government will be able to establish norms for the various types of wastes, including specific provisions on the production and management of wastes.</p> <p>Industries and activities generating hazardous wastes are subject to administrative authorization. The permit must determine the maximum quantity per unit of production as well as the characteristics of the wastes which can be generated, on the basis of certain criteria, including, the use of less contaminating technologies under economic and technically viable conditions, as well as technical characteristics of the installation in question. When applying the criteria for deciding on the less contaminating technologies, priority will be given to the principle of prevention of wastes. To that end, the Act foresees the use of various instruments as voluntary agreements on the management of wastes by those responsible for launching on the market products which after use become waste. Voluntary agreements should be approved or authorized by the relevant competent authorities, which in some cases may themselves participate in the agreements. The Act expressly requires that any potentially recyclable or recoverable waste should be destined for that purpose and its elimination avoided as far as possible (in the case of hazardous wastes, this requirement will be applicable from 1 January 2000).</p> <p>The regional authorities of the Spanish State should have to draw up regional plans on waste. The national government, by integrating these regional plans, should draw up national plans on waste which should establish the goals relating to reduction, reuse, recycling, other forms of recover and elimination, the measures to adopt in order to attain these goals, the financial means and the procedure for reviewing the plans.</p> <p>Act 11/97 on packaging and packaging wastes lays down goals for reducing the generation of packaging and recovering those produced, as well as requirements for reducing the content of certain hazardous substances in the packages (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium).</p> <p>Royal Decree 782/1998, which develops and implements the above mentioned Act 11/97 on packaging and packaging wastes requires packaging industries to prepare triennial forecasts indicating the goals for reducing the generation of packaging waste and their content of hazardous substances.</p> <p>The attainment of previous goals will be ensured through voluntary sectoral agreements (between packers, dealers in packaging products, those involved in recycling activities, etc.) reached by establishing integrated management systems for packaging wastes and used packages.</p> <p>Royal Decree 1378/1999 provides for measures for eliminating and managing PCB/PCTs as well as apparatus containing them. It sets the year 2010 as the deadline for the gradual elimination of PCBs, either directly, including</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
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Spain 2007/2008	<p>Besides the above mentioned legal or planning instruments, there are other specific economic instruments or initiatives already in place, as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deduction in taxes for companies, by 10%, of their investments in environmental assets (in place since 2001); • landfill taxes in some regions (i.e. Madrid, Cataluña, Murcia, Andalucía) for non hazardous and hazardous wastes; • voluntary agreements with stakeholders; and • promotion of Environmental Management Systems and Schemes (ISO-14000 /EMAS). <p>Every year the State grants subsidies for the environmentally sound collection and management of used industrial oils, on a quantity which typically averages 6 million Euros. These subsidies will be ending in 2007 with the Producer responsibility instrument put in place through Royal Decree 679/2006 on the management of used industrial oils.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Spain 2007/2008	<p>Voluntary sectoral agreements on the management of wastes (mentioned above); and</p> <p>Certification of Environmental Management Systems.</p> <p>As of 2005, 528 organizations -668 installations- are registered under the EU Environmental Management Audit System (EMAS). 199 of these organizations belong to the industrial sector. 329 to non industrial sectors.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Sweden 2007-2009	<p>EU Waste management strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, guidelines
Sweden 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax on waste sent to landfill from 1 January 2000. • Tax on household waste to incineration from 1 July 2006 	Economic instruments/ initiatives
United Kingdom 2009	<p>Since the waste strategy in 2000, (which was revised in May 2007), England has made significant progress. 37% of household waste was recycled in 2008/09, compared to 14% in 2000/01. Over the same period, the proportion landfilled fell from 78% to 50%, with English Local Authorities landfilling 9.3 million tonnes of BMW in 2008/09 – 1.9 million tonnes less than England's 2010 target of 11.2 million tonnes. This is a reduction of 1.2 million tonnes compared to the previous scheme year (2007/08). This progress has been driven by the landfill tax escalator and the introduction of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), which have created sharp incentives to divert waste from landfill. Additional funding for local authorities, including through the private finance initiative, has led to a major increase in kerbside recycling facilities and new waste treatment facilities. European directives are targeting sectors, including vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and packaging. New delivery arrangements have helped to drive the strategy, including the Waste Implementation Programme (WIP), the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and the Business Resource Efficiency and Waste (BREW) Programme.</p>	National strategies/policies
United Kingdom 2007/2008	<p>Since the waste strategy in 2000, (which was revised in May 2007), England has made significant progress. 2007/08 saw a 10% increase in waste being recycled or composted, from 8 million tonnes in 2006/07, to 8.7 million tonnes in 2007/08.</p>	National strategies/policies
United Kingdom 2007/2008	<p>Hazardous Waste Regulations were implemented on 16 July 2005 to more fully transpose the EC's Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC). They replace the Special Waste Regulations 1996 and set out requirements for the controlled management of movements of waste that may be considered harmful to human health or the environment.</p>	National strategies/policies

United Kingdom 2009	Scotland: Prevention is a key focus for Scottish Government, as the highest priority in the waste hierarchy. We are working on a Waste Prevention Programme, identifying actions with the greatest potential to deliver significant waste prevention. Some of the most powerful measures are already included in the Zero Waste Plan – eg, landfill bans and separate collections. We will be engaging with COSLA and other partners on the detail as our ideas take shape. The final Programme should be ready for publication in early 2011.	National strategies/policies
United Kingdom 2007/2008	England: England is making good progress towards meeting its share of European Union landfill directive targets and there continues to be a decrease in waste going to landfill, from 57.9% in 2006/07 to 54.4% in 2007/08 with English Local Authorities land filling 10.6 million tonnes of BMW in 2007/08 - 0.6m tonnes less than England's 2010 target of 11.2 million tonnes. This is a reduction of 8.4% on 2006/07 levels. This progress has been driven by significant changes in policy. The landfill tax escalator and the introduction of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) have created sharp incentives to divert waste from landfill. Additional funding for local authorities, including through the private finance initiative, has led to a major increase in kerbside recycling facilities and new waste treatment facilities. European directives are targeting sectors, including vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and packaging. New delivery arrangements have helped to drive the strategy, including the Waste Implementation Programme (WIP), the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and the Business Resource Efficiency and Waste (BREW) Programme.	National strategies/policies
United Kingdom 2007/2008	Scotland: Scotland was the first part of the UK to adopt a “Household Waste Prevention Action Plan”. This can be found at: www.scotland.gov.uk/166848 . The Scottish Government also supports Envirowise Scotland, which provides advice to business on waste prevention: www.envirowise.gov.uk/scotland . The Scottish Government has adopted Zero Waste Policy, with ambitious waste prevention and recycling targets (recycling and composting a minimum of 50 per cent of municipal waste by 2013, a minimum of 60 per cent by 2020, and 70 per cent by 2025) and is currently preparing a new Zero Waste Plan for Scotland.	National strategies/policies

United Kingdom 2008/2009	Wales: The Welsh Assembly Government published its National Waste Strategy “Wise about Waste” in June 2002 which can be viewed at www.wales.gov.uk . The emphasis is on waste minimisation and re-use of materials, and includes targets to: achieve combined recycling and composting of municipal waste of 40% in 2009-10 (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting); reduce the landfill of industrial and commercial waste to less than 80% of 1998 levels by 2010; reduce; reduce hazardous waste by 2010 by at least 20% compared with 2000. The Welsh Assembly Government has so far allocated more than £257 million in additional resources to improve municipal waste management in Wales for the period 2001/02 to 2009/10. The Assembly Government is also providing £8 million per annum over 2008/09 to 2010/11 to help businesses reduce and recycle more of their wastes. “Wise About Waste” was under review in 2008 with the development of a draft new National Waste Strategy released for consultation in April 2009.	National strategies/policies
United Kingdom 2007	Wales: The Welsh Assembly Government published its National Waste Strategy “Wise about Waste” in June 2002 which can be viewed at www.wales.gov.uk . The emphasis is on waste minimisation and re-use of materials, and includes targets to: achieve combined recycling and composting of municipal waste of 15% in 2003-04, 25% in 2006-07, and 40% in 2009-10 (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting); reduce the landfill of industrial and commercial waste to less than 85% of 1998 levels by 2005, and less than 80% of 1998 levels by 2010; reduce; reduce hazardous waste by 2010 by at least 20% compared with 2000. The Welsh Assembly Government has so far allocated more than £200 million in additional resources to improve waste management in Wales for the period 2001/02 to 2008/09. Under the Materials Action Programme (MAP) the Assembly Government is providing £8 million per annum over the next three years to help businesses reduce and recycle more of their wastes.	National strategies/policies
United Kingdom 2007-2009	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.	National strategies/policies

United Kingdom 2009	<p>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 superceded by 2010). The terms of the Landfill Directive have brought about a major change in the way the UK manages its wastes. For example, the Landfill Directive bans specific types of waste from landfill, such as liquid waste, tyres, infectious clinical wastes and certain hazardous wastes. It also bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and places strict controls on landfill sites, particularly those for hazardous waste. The Landfill Directive also requires the treatment of waste before disposal to landfill and the introduction of waste acceptance criteria have had a strong influence on the treatment options, particularly for hazardous wastes. One effect of the implementation of the Landfill Directive is the increase in the cost of landfill disposal of hazardous waste, providing an incentive for waste producers to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated and find alternative routes for its recovery or disposal.</p> <p>The provision of the Landfill Directive and the IPPC Directive have combine to lead to a significant reduction in the number of landfill sites in the UK. When the Directive came into force, there were well over 2,000 operational landfill sites in England and Wales. By 2009, this number has dropped to nearly 460 sites (about 25 specifically handling hazardous waste). The Agency continues to regulate a much larger number of closed landfill sites during their period of closure and aftercare.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
United Kingdom 2009	<p>Hazardous Waste Regulations were implemented on 16 July 2005 to more fully transpose the EC's Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC). They replace the Special Waste Regulations 1996 and set out requirements for the controlled management of movements of waste that may be considered harmful to human health or the environment.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

United Kingdom 2007-2009	<p>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. These required that, by 2001, between 50% and 65% recovery and between 25% and 45% recycling of packaging waste had to be achieved and within this, a minimum of 15% of each material was to be recycled;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A revised Packaging Directive 2004/12/EC came into force in February 2004 and set new recovery and recycling targets which were met by 31 December 2008. • The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 were amended in March 2008 to revise existing UK recovery and recycling targets to ensure that the UK achieved the EU targets by 31 December 2008. • The GB Regulations, and parallel legislation in Northern Ireland, place obligations on certain businesses who 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. There is also a Packaging Waste Export Recovery Note (PERN) which is issued in respect of tonnages of packaging waste exported for recycling overseas (within and outside the EC). Only reproprocessors and exporters who have been accredited by the relevant Agency (Environment Agency in England and Wales or Scottish Environment Protection Agency in Scotland and Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland) may issue PRNs or PERNs respectively; • The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 1998 took full effect in January 1999 and were superseded by revised Regulations in 2003. They implement the Directive provisions specifying the essential requirements for packaging placed on the market, which cover minimisation, avoidance of noxious and hazardous substances and the need for packaging to be recoverable (through at least one of the following: material recycling, incineration with energy recovery, composting or biodegradation); • The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 require that producers of electrical and electronic equipment finance its collection treatment at appropriately permitted facilities and recycling to target levels when it becomes waste. • The Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 came into force on 1 July 2006. • The Regulations ban the placing on the market of new electrical and electronic equipment containing more than agreed levels of six hazardous substances. • The End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 and ELV (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005 together 	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
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United Kingdom 2007/2008	<p>On 1 August 2000, the Pollution, Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations entered into force in England and Wales implementing the EU Integrated Pollution, Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC). This progressively replaced the Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) regulatory regime in a process which is now virtually complete, applicable to the most potentially polluting industrial processes, which require the Separate Regulations have been made to apply the IPPC Directive to Scotland, Northern Ireland and the offshore oil and gas industries. About 4,300 installations are covered by IPPC, which requires each to have an operating permit based on the use of BAT (best available techniques) and incorporating conditions to protect the environment and human health. In April 2008 a new Environmental Permitting system was (/will be) introduced in England and Wales. This all encompassing system incorporates and supersedes the PPC permitting and waste management licensing regimes (see The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007).</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
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United Kingdom 2009	<p>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. The legislation also provided the legal basis for landfill allowance schemes in each of the four administrations in the UK. These schemes were established as the primary means for ensuring the UK met the Directive targets. Since the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) was introduced in 2005/06, there have been significant developments in fiscal instruments and other incentives to divert waste from landfill, most notably landfill tax.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
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<p>United Kingdom 2007/2008</p>	<p>The technical and regulatory aspects of Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste were implemented in England and Wales by the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (as amended) and re-transposed by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. The terms of the Landfill Directive require a major change in the way the UK manages its wastes. For example, the Landfill Directive bans specific types of waste from landfill, such as liquid waste, tyres, infectious clinical wastes and certain hazardous wastes. It also bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and places strict controls on landfill sites, particularly those for hazardous waste. The Landfill Directive also requires the treatment of waste before disposal to landfill and the introduction of waste acceptance criteria have had a strong influence on the treatment options, particularly for hazardous wastes.</p> <p>One likely effect of the implementation of the Landfill Directive is the increase in the cost of landfill disposal of hazardous waste, providing an incentive for waste producers to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated.</p> <p>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 aspects of the Directive were implemented in the UK by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003. The Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) was introduced in 2005 to help local authorities in England to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill through the use of tradable allowances. (only 2008)</p> <p>The Scheme is a tool to enable local authorities in England to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill in the most cost effective way, whilst reassuring Government that necessary progress towards the national targets is being made. The Scheme offers an alternative to a regulatory system of inflexible targets by allowing authorities the opportunity to tailor the required reductions to their specific strategy through the flexibilities of banking, borrowing and trading.</p>	<p>Legislation, regulations, guidelines</p>
<p>United Kingdom 2009</p>	<p>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 £32 per tonne in 2008 – 09 and £40 per tonne for 2009 -10. The Government announced that the rate of tax will increase by £8 per tonne each year until at least 2012 – 13, by which time it will be £72 per tonne – twice the current rate. The rate of tax for inert or ‘inactive’ waste remains £2.50 per tonne.</p>	<p>Economic instruments/ initiatives</p>

United Kingdom 2007/2008	<p>The Landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996 as the first UK tax with an explicit environmental objective. It was designed to promote the ‘polluter-pays’ principle by increasing the price of landfill to better reflect its environmental cost, and to promote a more sustainable approach to waste management. Landfill Tax for non-inert waste is £24 per tonne in 2007 – 08. The 2007 Budget announced that the rate of tax will increase by £8 per tonne each year until at least 2010-11, by which time it will be £48 per tonne-twice the current rate. The rate of tax for inert waste will also increase to £2.50 per tonne (from its current rate of £2.00 per tonne).</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
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United Kingdom 2007-2009	<p>Envirowise: Envirowise is a Government funded programme which offers UK businesses, free, confidential, and practical advice on how to minimise waste, increase resource efficiency, reduce environmental impact and save money (converting turnover to profit). Since 1994 Envirowise has helped UK industry save more than £1billion by reducing waste early in their business processes. Envirowise provides advice on managing unavoidable waste and how to engage with suppliers to drive improved performance through the supply chain. The programme is available to any UK business, completely free of charge but also targets specific sectors such as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, retail and commerce, construction, electronics, engineering, food and drink, furniture, hospitality and catering and printing..</p> <p>Envirowise offers a range of services, tools and products (behaviour change tool, indicator tool organic waste guide, publications wizard), aimed at helping businesses in the UK address their waste minimisation issues including the environment and energy helpline, podcasts, access to webinars, raising awareness events, and publications (case studies, best practice guides, factsheets and datasheets) written by experts which provide up-to-date information on waste management and guidance on how to meet the requirements of national and European regulations such as RoHS, WEEE, and the Packaging Waste Regulations as well as how to go beyond compliance whilst also achieving cost savings. www.envirowise.gov.uk.</p> <p>The Envirowise programme involves a number of cross-sector projects including a joint partnership initiative with WRAP (the Waste Resources Action Programme) to support businesses in the construction and retail sectors as well as to promote resource efficiency, especially in the hazardous waste sector. Envirowise advocates the implementation of best practice measures (with associated reductions in waste and pollution).</p> <p>Envirowise contributed to HAZRED between December 2004 and November 2007. HAZRED aimed to help SMEs in six key industry sectors prevent and reduce their production of hazardous waste and identify where they could make financial savings by setting waste reduction targets and developing waste reduction plans to demonstrate the benefits of a sector led approach.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
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United Kingdom 2007-2009	<p>Waste is a mix of very different products and materials. So the UK has targeted action on where we can achieve the greatest improvement in environmental and economic outcomes. We have identified key waste materials where diversion from landfill could realise significant further environmental benefits. The Government is taking action on paper, food, glass, aluminum, wood, plastic and textiles.</p> <p>Imposing legal restrictions on the types of waste that can be landfilled has encouraged higher rates of recycling and recovery in other EU member states. Subject to further analysis, the UK intends to consult on whether the introduction of further restrictions on the land filling of biodegradable wastes or recyclable materials would make an effective contribution to meeting the objectives set out in the Waste Strategy.</p>	Others
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<p>United Kingdom 2009</p>	<p>The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) is a major UK programme established to promote resource efficiency. WRAP works in partnership, to encourage and enable businesses and consumers to be more efficient in their use of materials, and to recycle more things more often. This helps to divert waste from landfill, reduce carbon emissions and improve the environment. WRAP, a not-for-profit UK company, is funded by Defra and the devolved governments.</p> <p>WRAP has been instrumental in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helping the UK recycling and reprocessing sector to quadruple in size between 2000 and 2008; • diverting 670,000 tonnes of food from landfill, saving consumers over £600 million a year; • stopping the growth in household packaging waste; and • developing a world-first technology for the closed-loop recycling of plastic bottles, which has led to the creation of a new market for recycled plastics in the UK. <p>Since their creation, ten years ago, they have funded projects that will, over their lifetimes, deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over 120 million tonnes of waste diverted from landfill; and • over 20 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gases saved. <p>WRAP has secured signatures from 12 leading grocery retailers and fifteen leading brands and suppliers to the Courtauld Commitment, expressing their commitment to working with WRAP to achieve WRAP's waste minimization objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to design out packaging waste growth by 2008; • to deliver absolute reductions in packaging waste by 2010; and • to identify ways to tackle the problem of food waste. <p>The Courtauld Commitment is backed by an Innovation Fund which leverages research and development by retailers and their supply chains to develop, test and trial innovative packaging to reduce consumer products packaging and food waste in the home.</p> <p>WRAP has supplied over 1 million home composting bins to householders across England and they are backing this up with a composting support service.</p> <p>During 2007/08, WRAP launched a consumer-facing 'Love Food Hate Waste' campaign to encourage behavioral change. They are working with the UK grocery sector, food industry, Government and organisations such as the Food Standards Agency, to develop practical solutions and improved communications to make it easier for consumers to get the most from the food they buy, and to waste less of it.</p>	<p>Others</p>
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<p>United Kingdom 2007/2008</p>	<p>The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) is a major UK programme established to promote resource efficiency. WRAP works in partnership, to encourage and enable businesses and consumers to be more efficient in their use of materials, and to recycle more things more often. This helps to divert waste from landfill, reduce carbon emissions and improve the environment. WRAP, a not-for-profit UK company, is funded by Defra and the devolved governments.</p> <p>WRAP runs seven main programmes, addressing waste reduction and recycling issues across the construction, manufacturing and retail sectors; working on organic waste derived compost; promoting the growth recycling businesses; supporting local authorities; and promoting behavioural change.</p> <p>As a result of WRAP's interventions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £182 million has been invested in the recycling sector from commercial sources; • The annual turnover for the recycling sector is now £1.3 billion – nearly double its value when WRAP was founded; • 64% of people in England now describe themselves as committed recyclers, compared to less than half in 2004. • Over 86 million tonnes of recycling will be diverted from disposal over the lifetime of WRAP projects already commissioned, saving over 12 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent. <p>WRAP has secured signatures from 12 leading grocery retailers and fifteen leading brands and suppliers to the Courtauld Commitment, expressing their commitment to working with WRAP to achieve WRAP's waste minimization objectives as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to design out packaging waste growth by 2008; • to deliver absolute reductions in packaging waste by 2010; and • to identify ways to tackle the problem of food waste. <p>The Courtauld Commitment is backed by an Innovation Fund which leverages research and development by retailers and their supply chains to develop, test and trial innovative packaging to reduce consumer products packaging and food waste in the home.</p> <p>WRAP has supplied over 1 million home composting bins to householders across England and they are backing this up with a composting support service.</p> <p>During 2007/08, WRAP launched a consumer-facing 'Love Food Hate Waste' campaign to encourage behavioral change. They are working with the UK grocery sector, food industry, Government and organisations such as the Food Standards Agency, to develop practical solutions and improved communications to make it easier for consumers to get the most from the food they buy, and to waste less of it.</p>	<p>Others</p>
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United Kingdom 2007/2008	<p>Waste infrastructure</p> <p>Defra's Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme (WIDP) was established to support local authorities to accelerate investment in the large-scale infrastructure required to treat residual waste, without compromising efforts to minimise waste and increase recycling levels. WIDP works to ensure cost-effective and timely delivery of the major infrastructure required to bridge the shortfall in residual waste treatment capacity needed in order for England to meet its share of the UK's Landfill Directive diversion targets.</p>	Others
United Kingdom 2007/2008	<p>WIDP brings together the resources and roles of Defra, Partnerships UK (www.partnershipsuk.org.uk) and 4ps (www.4ps.gov.uk) in support of Authorities undertaking waste projects.</p> <p>WIDP provides Local Authorities with high quality comprehensive support:</p> <p>To date £2.02 billion Private Finance Initiative (PFI) credits have been committed to 33 projects, 10 of which have been successfully approved in 2008. There are an additional 11 projects in the application process, for which it is expected a further £1.18 billion PFI credits will be awarded.</p> <p>WIDP provides practical support to local authorities through skills development to complement existing information sources through 14 Transactors (9 full time equivalents) available to allocate to Authorities irrespective as to whether they are applying for PFI funding. Transactors are drawn from Partnerships UK, 4ps and Defra and are able to offer advice on the procurement of major waste infrastructure.</p> <p>Currently 35 authorities are receiving support from WIDP transactors, 27 PFI and 8 non-PFI. In addition, 8 authorities have received transactor support in the past.</p> <p>WIDP have also produced generic guidance documents to help all waste infrastructure projects. So far WIDP has produced 7 modules for the procurement pack: Planning, Options appraisal, Project governance, Prudential borrowing, Output specification, Payment mechanism and Joint Working. Other modules are under development for publication within the next year.</p> <p>For more information:</p> <p>http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/wip/widp/index.htm</p>	Others

Question 6: Measures taken for the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
Austria 2007-2009	The Federal Waste Management Plan 2006 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 2007-2009	Federal Waste Management Plan 2006. The plan is available in German or English via Internet: http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/ / (German) http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/article/articleview/52746/1/13192/ (English)	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium 2007-2009	In the European Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Belgium (Wallonia) 2007-2009	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 main policies are as follows: To ban all imports directly for final disposal; To ban imports and exports of wastes for disposal except if: (1) The waste cannot realistically be dealt with in an environmentally sound manner in, or in closer proximity to, the country of origin, and (2) The State of destination has the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner or, (3) The capacity treatment in the country or origin is saturated, taking into account of regional/ national self-sufficiency, or (4) The transboundary movement concerning small quantities hazardous wastes for which it would be uneconomical for	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>the State of origin to provide his own facility this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned;</p> <p>To allow all imports for recovery except if:</p> <p>(1) Large quantities of unrecoverable residues which are derived from recycling/ recovery operations must be landfilled, or</p> <p>(2) The import in question must be seriously prejudicial to the capacity of a particular facility to deal with wastes from Walloon Region sources, or</p> <p>(3) The waste in question doesn't comply with the specification set out in the authorisation for the destination facility – this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned;</p> <p>To allow all exports for recovery except if:</p> <p>(1) The country of destination prohibits the import of waste in question, or</p> <p>(2) The Walloon Region has the regulatory and technical infrastructures necessary to deal with waste exported.</p>	
Bulgaria 2007-2009	National Waste Management Program (2003-2007) and amendment 2008-2009.	National strategies/ policies
Bulgaria 2007-2009	Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009)	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
Bulgaria 2007/2008	Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste (Promulgated, State Gazette No.102/19.11.2004).	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Bulgaria 2007	<p>The increase of the waste management costs is an incentive to minimization of the quantities of the waste generated so the efforts of the executive power will be concentrated on the following directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consideration of the opportunities and of the necessity for introduction of additional fees for waste generation and waste disposal that shall offer an incentive to waste prevention; • taking into account the quantities of the waste generated in determination of the amount of the fees paid by the households and the industry; • consideration of the opportunities for introduction of tax concessions for waste prevention and minimization; • adoption and implementation of specific measures for reduction of the waste from products whose term of appropriate use is expired. 	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Bulgaria 2007/2008	<p>During the implementation of the NWMP the necessity and suitability of the application of specific economic instruments for the achievement of the objectives set in the Programme will be considered carefully. Taking into account the practices in the EU countries the following options will be considered:</p> <p><u>Introduction of additional charge for landfilling of waste</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The introduction of additional charge proportional to the waste quantities accepted for disposal paid by the landfill operators may achieve the following objectives: • rising of the charge for landfilling and thus contributing to the application of recycling and recovery; • raising of additional funds that shall be used for closure of illegal dumpsites and paste waste contaminations. <p>It is possible the charge to be introduced for specific waste streams (packaging waste, biodegradable waste, non-treated</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>waste, hazardous waste etc.).</p> <p>The introduction of additional charge for landfilling should be preceded by negotiations among the state authorities, municipalities, industry, NGO and other parties concerned. In making the decision for the introduction of the fee special attention should be paid to its affordability for the general public.</p>	
Bulgaria 2009	<p>The work on the project “Feasibility study and preparation of documents for construction of National centre for treatment of hazardous waste” continues. In the framework of the project, an assessment of the quantity and characteristics of the hazardous waste generated in the country was carried out. Based on this initial information the most suitable disposal technologies were selected and a blueprint of the necessary facilities and installations was drawn up. For the construction of the centre, phasic approach and decentralization of the facilities for landfilling of hazardous waste will be applied.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Bulgaria 2008/2009	<p>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 RIEWs. The main efforts will be directed towards effective implementation of the legislation within the fixed terms and formulation of measures ensuring the implementation of the Programme.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Cyprus 2007-2009	<p>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 E.U 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.</p> <p>Cypriot authorities are encouraging every effort made by the private sector for the development of hazardous wastes disposal and recovery facilities.</p>	National strategies/ policies

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
Cyprus 2007-2009	In accordance with the E.U and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Cyprus 2007-2009	As 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 (eg waste water treatment plans, distillation techniques, use of non-hazardous raw materials etc). Some voluntary initiatives that are in place include: Environment Management Systems such as ISO 14001. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts a net reduction in wastes is achieved.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Czech republic 2007-2009	<p>“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).</p> <p>Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. As last amended by Act No. 297/2009 Coll.. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic. Transboundary movements of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal shall be prohibited. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially recovered in the Czech Republic, unless it is recovered in other EU Member States. In the amendment of Act on waste by Act No 314/2006 Coll. Improved measures for combating illegal traffic (obligations of police, increase of fines, etc.) have been enacted.</p> <p>According to the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll. As amended) the export of wastes for the purpose of 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.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Czech republic 2007-2009	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 National Waste Plan 2005-2008 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a	National

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
2008	series of initiatives for treatment of waste. The reduction of hazardous waste subjected to transboundary movement 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.	strategies/ policies
Estonia 2007-2009	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); 4. Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.	National strategies/ policies
Estonia 2007-2009	Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Finland 2007-2009	Amendments 747/2007 and 806/2008 to the Waste Act (1072/1993) set out the restrictions for certain transboundary movements of waste to and from Finland. One of the aims of the amendment 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, guidelines
Germany 2007-2009	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

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
Germany 2007-2009	Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency pursuant to Article 2 of the German Waste Movement Act, entry into force 28 July 2007.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Hungary 2007-2009	The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament in November 2002.	National strategies/ policies
Hungary 2007-2009	Act XLIII of 2000 on waste management.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Hungary 2007-2009	NWMP contains the financial and technical measures for establishing new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Hungary 2007-2009	Within the frame of NWMP.	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
Greece 2007-2009	Recycling/reuse/recovery within Greece is promoted; use of wastes for energy production (as a last choice, whenever possible) before transboundary movement.	National strategies/ policies
Greece 2007-2009	National Law 2939/2001 concerning alternative management of packaging waste and other products and the following issued Presidential Decrees: (a) No. 82/2004, for the alternative management of waste oils (b) No. 115/2004, for the alternative management of waste batteries and accumulators	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	(c) No. 117/2004, for the alternative management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).	
Greece 2007-2009	Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Ireland 2007-2009	<p>The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommends that Ireland strive for self-sufficiency in the recovery and disposal of hazardous waste. As infrastructure for the disposal (in particular) of hazardous waste is developed, the quantity of hazardous waste being exported is expected to decrease. See various initiatives described in reply to Q.5 above.</p> <p>All Irish EPA IPPC licences have technical obligations to eliminate or reduce (where possible) on an ongoing basis the use of dangerous substances in manufacturing and also in waste produced by these facilities.</p>	National strategies/ policies
Ireland 2009	<p>A study, commissioned by the EPA, was completed in 2010 in relation to the Technical and Economic Aspects of Developing a National Difficult Waste Facility (incorporating a hazardous waste landfill). This work looked at a range of hazardous and difficult wastes considered not suitable for incineration. A range of management options were examined for this material including landfill technical containment and operational requirements. Site selection criteria, potential for co-location, all-island perspectives and environmental issues arising were examined also.</p> <p>An economic appraisal and socio-economic assessment was conducted. This study has now been published for the information of policy and decision-makers in relation to the development of suitable facilities where technically and economically feasible.</p> <p>See: http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name.30331.en.html</p>	National strategies/ policies
Ireland 2009	An Economic Study of Solvent Recycling and Treatment in Ireland was commissioned by the EPA and completed in 2009 (published in 2010). This identified a range of issues for the EPA to clarify in relation to the classification of recovery and disposal options and IPPC licensee requirements. These matters have been considered by the EPA and decisions have been approved by the Board. A long-term project is underway to engage with the relevant licensees to promote the potential to treat and re-use waste solvents domestically, preferably on-site of generation or at least within Ireland, rather than	National strategies/ policies

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	exporting the material. See: http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name_30635_en.html	
Ireland 2009	A private sector operator has applied for and received permission for operate a hazardous waste incinerator in Cork. This facility has yet to be built. A private sector operator has also recently entered the application process to construct and operate a hazardous waste landfill (north Dublin). Capacity for ex-situ the treatment of oil contaminates soils has improved in recent years. The EPA has also recently sanctioned the test burning of non-chlorinated solvent process by-products in an on-site boiler (at a pharmaceutical facility) with a view to demonstrating suitability as a fuel substitute.	National strategies/policies
Ireland 2007-2009	Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 (as amended). Enforced by Local Municipalities and the Irish EPA. In these regulations the State introduced a lower administrative burden regulatory system for low-risk and/or high value waste activities/streams, some of which would be hazardous (e.g. WEEE, Refrigerant gases, ELVs etc). See http://www.epa.ie/whatwedo/advice/wasteregistrations/	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Ireland 2007-2009	Part IV of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992. Irish EPA guidelines on the content of an Annual Environmental Report (AER). See http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Italy 2009	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).	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Lithuania 2009	According to the 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), in order to ensure usage in Lithuania generated waste for energy recovery in local Lithuanian municipal solid waste incinerators and disposal of in Lithuania generated waste in local Lithuanian waste disposal facilities, restrictions for incoming shipments of waste, including waste destined to energy recovery, can be applied.	National strategies/policies
Lithuania	Rules on Shipments of Waste adopted by the Minister of Environment on 27 April 2004, No D1-207 (with last	Legislation,

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
2009	amendments on 26 August 2009, No D1-486).	regulations, guidelines
Lithuania 2008	In Lithuania transboundary shipments of waste are regulated according to the new Council Regulation (EEC) No 1013/2006 on shipment of waste. This is directly applied in Lithuania.	National strategies/policies
Lithuania 2008	Order No D1-384 On amendments of Rules on shipment of waste adopted by the Minister of Environment on 4 July 2007.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Luxembourg 2007-2009	See Question 5.	
Netherlands 2009	The waste policy plan 2002-2012 and 2009-2021 contain 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
Netherlands 2007/2008	The waste policy plan 2002-2012 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 2008/2009	Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity applies to all shipments of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of selected amber listed waste and unlisted waste destined for recovery until 2012.	National strategies/policies
Poland 2008/2009	Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste including Article 63 on transitional arrangements of Poland, Slovakia, Latvia, Bulgaria and Romania.	Legislation, regulations,

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
		guidelines
Poland 2007	<p>Since 1 May 2004</p> <p>Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity is applied to shipments of all types of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of some types of green and amber listed waste, all red listed waste and unlisted waste destined for recovery.</p> <p>(Since 12.07.2008 amber listed waste and red listed waste are included in one amber listed waste in Annex IV to the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste)</p> <p>Legislation:</p> <p>Until 11.07.2007:</p> <p>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 (OJ L 30, 6.2.1993, p. 1)</p> <p>Since 12.07.2007:</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste</p> <p>Treaty of Accession of 2004 (transitional measures for Poland – waste destined for recovery)</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Portugal 2007-2009	<p>The Strategies referred to in 5(i) take the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency at national level into account.</p> <p>Great effort has been given to the enforcement of the general and specific legislation and to the application of the waste management strategic plans, namely by the construction of new waste management facilities in the country as well as an evaluation and retrofitting of existing units as appropriate. This was done namely for municipal solid waste, clinical waste, hazardous wastes, wastes from electric and electronic equipment, metals, solvents, oils, waste containing precious metals, tyres, plastics, glass and paper and cardboard.</p> <p>Regarding special waste flows, several integrated management systems are in operation, as described in 5(ii).</p>	National strategies/policies
Portugal	As two Centers for Integrated Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes – were opened in 2008 and legal provisions	National

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
2009	encouraging hazardous waste treatment by co-incineration in cement kilns exists, this brought Portugal to meeting the long overdue objective of self-sufficiency in hazardous waste. Portugal proceeded to object shipments of waste destined to disposal in others countries under subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 11. Of Regulation (EC) No 1013 / 2006 – “The principle of self-sufficiency” as called for in Article 5. Of Directive 2006/12/EC of 5 April, and as reflected in national legislation through Article 4. Decree-Law No. 178 / 2006, September 5.	strategies/ policies
Portugal 2007-2009	Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council entered into to force in 12 July 2007. Decree-Law No 3/2004of 3 of January 2004 establishes the legal regime for licensing Centers for Integrated Recovery and Disposal Hazardous Wastes (CIRVER).	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Portugal 2009	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.º of Decree-Law No 178/2006 of 5 September.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Portugal 2007-2009	European Union Funds, such POVT, PRIME and POA	Economic instruments/ initiatives

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
Romania 2008/2009	<p>According with the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste Regime with all further updates, Article 8, the central authority on environment protection shall elaborate the waste management plans.</p> <p>Through the Government Decision no. 1470/2004 was adopted the National Waste Management Strategy and Waste Management National Plan, which are presently in a revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 19 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, waste producers shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination waste generated.</p>	National strategies/ policies
Romania 2007	<p>The Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006. In accordance with Article 8 of this Emergency Ordinance the national competent authority was elaborated Plans for management of wastes.</p> <p>The National Strategy for Waste Management and the National Plan were elaborated in 2002 and approved by Governmental Decision no. 1470/2004.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 19 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes.</p>	National strategies/ policies
Romania 2008/2009	<p>In accordance with the Article 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 with all further updates, by Governmental Decisions, at the proposal of the environment national authority are regulated: waste management possibilities for different types of waste provided in the mentioned EO; operating conditions for waste treatment and disposal installation; conditions for waste transport; conditions for waste import and export, as well as for transiting the territory of Romania; other aspects that could interfere with the waste management activities.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 with all further updates.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no 235/2007 which repealed the Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>The Governmental Decision no.1.132/2008 on used batteries and accumulators which repealed the Governmental Decision no.1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contains hazardous substances.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 128/2002 with all further updates.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005 on landfilling of waste modified by Governmental Decision no. 210/2007.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the European Waste Catalogue).</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.448/2005 regarding WEEE.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.2406/2004 regarding ELV with all further updates</p>	
Romania 2007	<p>In accordance with Article 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, by Governmental Decisions, at proposal of national competent authority are regulated: different ways of management for waste categories existed in this ordinance, functional conditions of waste treatment and disposal plant, conditions of waste shipment, conditions of waste import/export/transit and other aspect which can appear in waste management activity.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 on regulation of PCB and similar compounds modified by Governmental Decision no. 291/2005, Governmental Decision no.210/2007, Governmental Decision no.975/2007.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 662/2001 on waste oils modify by Governmental Decision no. 235/2007 regarding disposal used oils.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contains hazardous waste</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 128/2002 on waste incineration modified by Governmental Decision no. 268/2005.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005.. on landfilling of waste which repealed the Governmental Decision 162/2002.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the New European</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>Waste Catalogue).</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.448/2005 regarding WEEE.</p> <p>The Governmental Decision no.2406/2004 regarding ELV modified and completed by Governmental Decision no.1313/2006.</p>	
Romania 2008/2009	<p>Presently the National Waste Management Plan and the National Waste Management Strategy are in revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.</p> <p>The Environment Fund Administration is financing the environment projects including for hazardous waste management.</p> <p>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.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Romania 2007	<p>Economic instruments for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes are in preparation. These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions of the Emergency Governmental Ordinance no.196/2005 on Environmental Found approved by Law no. 105/2006.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Slovakia 2007-2009	<p>Based on WMP 2006-2010 the following measures of a waste recovery and final disposal for the time period 2006-2010 are specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a development of material recovery technologies for commodities containing hazardous substances or hazardous wastes that are generated during a treatment of hazardous substances; • to aim at a material recovery of the composite wastes; • to target the material recovery of plastics for industrial use forcefully to recycling; • to support projects focused on material recovery of biodegradable wastes; • to increase material recovery of construction wastes; • to execute effective control of keeping waste recovery prior to final waste disposal; 	National strategies/ policies

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to use the burnable wastes (not suitable for material recovery) as alternative fuel in co-incineration process - an energy recovery; • to optimize the capacity of waste incineration plants with high combustion heat at the level of national needs regarding the waste amount that can be incinerated only; • to support a combustion of waste wood and other biomass in accordance with natural options applied by local conditions; • to support a separate collection in all areas of waste generation for development of material recycling from valuable wastes; • to prefer waste incineration prior to landfilling; • to limit the landfilling of inert waste amount; to use an inert waste in the area of road engineering or for closing of landfills; • to minimize an amount of sludges resulting from waste water treatment facilities destined for landfilling; • to put into operation a non-combustion technology for disposal of wastes containing PCB until 2010; • to target the integrated waste management systems implemented at regional and sub-regional levels. <p>All above-mentioned measures go towards the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes that are subjects to the transboundary movement.</p>	
Slovakia 2009	<p>Act of the National Council of SR No 223/2001 Coll. on waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. on charges for waste landfilling in the wording of the Act No 587/2004 Coll. and Act No 515/2008 Coll.;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 127/2006 Coll. on persistent organic substances and on amendments of the Act No</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>223/2001 Coll. on Waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations in the wording of the Act No 515/2008 Coll;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. on packages and amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations in the wording of the Act No 515/2008 Coll.;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 514/2008 Coll. on management of waste from extractive industries as amended;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. setting binding limits and dead-lines for the scope of reuse of parts of the end of life vehicles, for recovery of the wastes coming from processing of end of life vehicles and their recycling;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. setting binding limits for the scope of recovery of packaging waste and for the scope of their recycling in relation to overall mass of the packaging waste;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. setting limits of WEEE recovery and for reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances, in wording of Government Order of the SR No 206/2010 Coll.</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. on implementation of certain provisions of the Act on wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. on establishing the Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. setting the details of ELV processing and some requirements for vehicle production in the wording of Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll. and Decree of the MoE No 203/2010 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. on authorization, on issuing of expert opinions in issues of wastes, on authorization of persons authorized to issue expert opinions and on verifying of professional competence of such persons in the wording of the Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. on charges calculation for contributions to the Recycling Fund, on the list of products, materials and equipments for which contribution to the Recycling Fund must be paid, and on the details concerning application for provision of the means from the Recycling Fund in the wording of the Decree of the MoE SR</p>	

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>No 359/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 135/2004 Coll. on decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 208/2005 Coll. on WEEE management in the wording of the Decree of MoE SR No 313/2007 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 732/2002 Coll. on the list of returnable packages that cannot be reused and on the amount of cash advance for such packages, on amount of cash advance for returnable, reusable packages in the wording of the Decree of the MoE No 29/2009 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 210/2005 Coll. on implementation of certain provisions of the Act on packages;</p> <p>Notification of the MoE SR No 75/2002 Coll. on issuing the Decree No. 1/2002, setting unified methods of analytical waste control;</p> <p>Notification of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the SR No 593/2004 Coll. on conclusion of the Stockholm Convention on POPs</p> <p>Notification of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the SR No 60/1995 Coll. on the accession of the Slovak Republic to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 1379/2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, for the purposes of taking into account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2008 on completing Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA</p>	

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 740/2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 as regards the procedures to be followed for export of waste to certain countries;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EC) No 308/2009 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IIIA and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 413/2010 amending Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste so as to take account of changes adopted by OECD Council Decision C(2008) 156;</p> <p>Commission Decision No 2010/438/EU extending the derogation period for Bulgaria to raise objections to shipments of certain waste to Bulgaria for recovery under Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council;</p> <p>Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU (Annex XIV, 9(B) (1))</p>	
Slovakia 2008	<p>Act of the National Council of SR No 223/2001 Coll. on Waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. on fees for waste landfilling as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the national Council of SR No 127/2006 Coll. on persistent organic substances and on amendments of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. On Waste and on Amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. On Packaging and Amendments of Some Acts as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. Establishing obligatory limits on reuse of parts of end-of life vehicles and</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>on recovery and recycling of wastes from ELV treatment (i.e. recovery and recycling limits)</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. establishing obligatory limits on the extent of recovery of packaging waste and to the extent of their recycling in relation to the total weight of packaging waste;</p> <p>Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. on obligatory limits for WEEE recovery, re-use and recycling of components, materials and substances;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. on Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. on Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. on details of ELV treatment and on some demands on vehicle processing as amended by Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. on authorisation, on issuing expert opinions, on authorised persons in waste management and on verification of professional skills those persons as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. on tariff rates for calculation of fees to Recycling Fund, on list of products, materials and equipments that a fee is required to pay to Recycling Fund and on details of application form concerning financial contribution granted by Recycling Fund as amended by Decree of the MoE SR No 359/2005 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No. 135/2004 Coll. on decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;</p> <p>Decree of the MoE No 208/2005 Coll. on WEEE management as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 313/2007 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 732/2002 Coll. on list of backup packaging that are not reusable and on a financial deposit for them and for backup reusable packaging as amended by Decree of MoE No 29/2009 Coll.;</p> <p>Decree of MoE SR No 210/2005 Coll. on implementing certain provisions of the Act on Packaging;</p>	

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<p>Notification of the MoE SR No 75/2002 Coll. on issuing the Decree No. 1/2002 which establishes the unified methods for analytical control of wastes;</p> <p>Notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR No 593/2004 Coll. on enjoyment of Stockholm convention on POPs</p> <p>Communication of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 60/1995 Coll. on Accession of Slovak Republic to Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;</p> <p>Communication of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 132/2000 Coll. on a change in Annex 1 and on adoption of two new Annexes No. VIII and IX to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste as amended by subsequent regulations;</p> <p>Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU (Annex XIV, 9(B) (1);</p>	
Slovakia 2007	Regulations given in the part 5 (ii) represent the current legal status in Slovakia. Transboundary movements of wastes have been regulated by Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 during the first half of 2007. The new Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste has been applied since 12 July 2007.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Slovakia 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fee for landfilling of wastes; • Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for waste recovery, waste separate collection, etc.; • Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees); • Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed. 	Economic instruments/ initiatives
Slovakia	Certain hazardous wastes are managed only by authorized persons. An authorization means granting consent to an	Measures taken

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
2007-2009	<p>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 Coll - 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.</p> <p>Measures taken by industries/waste generation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of new technologies - a cleaner production; • Implementation of cleaner production projects; • Establishment and implementation of EMS/EMAS. 	by industries/ waste generators
Slovenia 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Action Program (1999); • Environmental Performance Reviews (1997) and • Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996). <p>The principles of Basel Convention and EU legislation are taken into account in all cases of export, import and transit of hazardous wastes.</p> <p>In the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.</p>	National strategies/ policies
Slovenia 2007-2009	<p>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.</p>	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
Spain 2007/2008	<p>National policy relies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible; 	National strategies/ policies

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	
Sweden 2007-2009	Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.	Legislation, regulations, guidelines
United Kingdom 2007-2009	<p>The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) generally prohibits the export and import of waste for disposal, and most imports, in keeping with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity whereby waste should be disposed of in, or as close as possible to, the country of origin.</p> <p>This Plan, which 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Any shipment that is subject to the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 will remain subject to the provisions of the 1996 UK Plan. (2007 only)</p>	National strategies/policies
United Kingdom	The Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations 2007 ensure full implementation and enforcement of the revised Waste Shipments Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006), which was adopted in the European Union in June 2006 and	Legislation, regulations,

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
2007-2009	<p>which makes provision for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.</p> <p>The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	guidelines
United Kingdom 2008/2009	<p>The application of the Landfill tax has encouraged a move away from landfill and the provision of alternative facilities for the management of waste. This has also led waste generators to seek to reduce waste at source. The Government sponsored Waste Infrastructure Programme has sponsored the development of new technologies in waste management which has helped to allow the development of new approaches to waste management.</p> <p>These policies and programmes have helped the UK treat its own waste which in turn should reduce reliance on transboundary movement.</p>	Economic instruments/ initiatives
United Kingdom 2008/2009	<p>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 in tbn of hazardous wastes. Although now closed, the results are still available and provide a useful resource of information for regulators and industry.</p>	Measures taken by industries/ waste generators
United	<p>The work of the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) mentioned above has encouraged the provision of</p>	Others

Country	Measures	Type of Measure
Kingdom 2008/2009	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.	

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

Country	Information
Austria 2007-2009	No specific information is available. General information can be obtained from the Federal Environment Agency via the Internet: http://www.ubavie.gv.at/umweltregister/toc.htm
Austria 2007-2008	A meta-database (environment data catalogue) is available under: http://udk.umweltbundesamt.at/
Belgium (Brussels) 2008-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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.). Data available on http://www.ibgebim.be. • Statistical results concerning heavy metal intoxication, endocrine disturbance, fetal disease, chemical effects on the respiratory apparatus are only available with formal permission.- A report concerning PCB related topics was published, ("PCB's, a model for thinking and action")

Country	Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cahiers de L'IBGE 18, 195 pp, 2001). • Info concerning the 'green ambulance' is available on http://www.ibgebim.be.
Belgium (Flanders) 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept for practical guidelines to perform ecological risk assessment in Flanders, VITO, 2003 • Health risk assessment of dioxin emissions from municipal waste incinerators, VITO, 2001 • Waste management plans in Flanders about sludge, biological waste, household waste, demolition waste, industrial waste in small enterprises, high calory waste, shipping waste, OVAM • Measurements of the dioxines emission values of car traffic, OVAM, 2003 • Research of endocrine disrupters in Flemish waters, 2003 • The project BeNeKempen is a collaboration between OVAM and ABdK (Active Soilmanagement for the Campine Region) from the Netherlands. This cross-border project is co-financed with a financial contribution from the European program INTERREG III. The aim of the project BeNeKempen is to implement a cross-border solution and/or to manage the soil and water pollution by heavy metals caused by the former thermal zinc industry in the Campine region. The spread of ashes, slag, and muffles used in the construction of public roads, bicycle paths, and hardening of plots of land, the spreading of dust and the depositing of sludge during flooding or the dredging of rivers and streams have led to widespread distribution of the metals and the contamination. Different studies are carried out in the project covering zinc slag: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ processing methods for zinc slag in roads and the effect on the environment from the construction works and transport are being studied; ○ removal of zinc slag and the deposit on dumping sites are being studied with special attention to effects on the dumping site concerning the risk of leaching; ○ the necessary level of zinc slag removal in roads / pathways to eliminate significant effect on the environment is being determined.
Bulgaria	Such kind of information can be obtained from

Country	Information
2007-2009	<p>Executive Environment Agency Waste Monitoring Department 136, "Tsar Boris III" Blvd., Sofia 1618; e-mail: ncesd@eea.government.bg; tel.: (+3592) 955 90 11, (+3592) 940 64 15; fax: (+3592) 955 90 15 Web: http://eea.government.bg/ (The Contact data was updated in 2009)</p>
Cyprus 2007-2009	<p>Information is not readily available. Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.</p>
Czech Republic 2007-2009	<p>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</p>
Denmark 2007-2009	<p>The Danish policy is based on prevention of exposure and the use of limit values. Among other things, the policy is based on risk assessments on chemicals and material stream analysis. The mass flow analysis on numerous substances can be found on the Danish EPA homepage (www.mst/homepage.dk) but unfortunately most of them are in Danish but all of them will have an English summary.</p>
Estonia 2007-2009	<p>National Waste Management Plan, Yearly statistics, Health Care Waste Management Strategy.</p>
Finland	<p>The requirements for the monitoring of e.g. the emissions and effects of industrial facilities (including waste disposal and recovery facilities) are specified case-by-case in the environmental permits granted for such facilities. With regard to landfills, for example, the</p>

Country	Information
2007-2009	<p>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.</p> <p>There are no specific national statistics etc. available on the effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment. However, in the Finnish environmental administration, there are some 40 national environmental monitoring programmes in operation concerning, for example, emissions and discharges to the environment, state of the environment (air, water courses, groundwater, soil), generation and management of wastes and hazardous wastes, use of chemicals, natural resources, and biodiversity. The health of the Finnish population is also regularly monitored by the health authorities (see e.g. www.ktl.fi).</p>
Germany 2007-2009	<p>There is a great variety of environmental monitoring in Germany which covers all environmental media (air, soil, sea, inland waters) and many different types of monitoring (e.g. Environmental Specimen Bank, integrated environmental monitoring, population studies). There is also a huge amount of waste analyzes data which have been collected in a waste analyzes database (www.abanda.org).</p> <p>Data about all environmental issues are published in “Data on the environment” which is available in German (ISBN 3-503-09057-6) and English.</p>
Hungary 2009	<p>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.</p> <p>The quarterly and annual reports are collected and registered in the database which is operated by the Ministry of Rural Development.</p> <p>All information on waste generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous and other wastes can be found via the Hungarian focal point and competent authority.</p>
Hungary 2007/2008	<p>On the basis of the material balance and other documents, the owner of the waste shall submit a quarterly and annual report, to the regional environmental protection authority.</p> <p>The annual reports are collected and registered in the database which is operated by the Ministry of Environment and Water.</p> <p>All information on waste classification can be found at National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature Conservation.</p>
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of the Investigation into the Presence and Influence of Lead in the Silvermines Area of County Tipperary. Department of Agriculture, Food and

Country	Information
2007-2009	<p>Rural Development, 2000. Available from www.agriculture.gov.ie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2008-2012 – Available from www.epa.ie • Final Report of Expert Group for Silvermines, Co. Tipperary: Lead and Other Relevant Metals (2002) – Available from www.epa.ie • Report of the Investigation into the presence of Lead and Other Heavy Metals in the Tynagh Mines Area – Available from www.epa.ie • Irish EPA ERTDI Research programme. Methodology for the assessment of hazardous waste disposal sites http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/research/waste/EPAhazardous_waste_sites_ERDT116synthesis.pdf • Irish EPA ERDTI Research Programme. Procedure for the identification of hazardous components of waste. http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/research/waste/EPA_hazardous_waste_ERDTI12_main.pdf • Irish EPA Current Research Programme (STRIVE). See theme B at attached link, http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/research/STRIVE-%20low%20res%%20version%20for%20web%2009.10.071.pdf
Ireland 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A householders guide to Hazardous Waste Prevention (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/wastepreventionprojectoutputs/name,30195,en.html • National Large PCB Holdings Inventory (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,27748,en.html • National Small PCH Holdings Inventory (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,27749,en.html • National Hazardous (Difficult) Waste Facility Study http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,30331,en.html • Economic Study of Solvent Recycling & Treatment in Ireland (2010)

Country	Information
	<p>http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,30635,en.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garages Final Study Report (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,30636,en.html Smart Garages Guide (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/wastepreventionprojectoutputs/name,30512,en.html Farming & the Environment (2008) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/wastepreventionprojectoutputs/name,28072,en.html National Waste Report for year 2009 http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/stats/name,30613,en.html Municipal Waste Characterisation (2008/09) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/plans/name,11659,en.html Guidance Note on Waste Ionisation Chamber Smoke Detectors (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/waste/weee/name,30190,en.html Guidance on X-Ray units at end of Life (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/waste/weee/name,30191,en.html ODS Questionnaire (2009): Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Sector http://www.epa.ie/downloads/forms/ods/name,24108,en.html WEEE Waste Management Plan Report Template (2011) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/forms/weee/name,27639,en.html

Country	Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEEE Waste Management Plan Guidance (2011) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/forms/weee/name,13512,en.html • EPA PCB Information Leaflet http://www.epa.ie/downloads/forms/surveys/PCB%20Information%20Leaflet.pdf • Depollution and Shredder trial for End of Life Vehicles 2010 http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/stats/name,30314,en.html • Irish Government Battery Scoping Decision Tree (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/waste/weee/name,30257,en.html • Focus on landfilling in Ireland (2010) http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/stats/name,30262,en.html • Occurrence and fate of pharmaceuticals and personal care products within sewage sludge and sludge-enriched soils http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/research/waste/name,27737,en.html • Guidance note for the storage of materials at IPPC facilities http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/licensee/name,14237,en.html • For further information, documents and reports please see www.epa.ie
Italy 2007-2009	Information is not available.
Latvia 2007-2009	Information is not available.

Country	Information
Lithuania 2008/2009	According to the Law on the Amendment of the Law on Environmental Monitoring adopted on 20 November 1997, No VIII-529 (with last amendments on 4 May 2006, No X-595) every enterprise pursues the monitoring on local level. The reporting data must be submitted to Environmental Protection Agency annually for the last year period.
Lithuania 2009	<p>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 27 April 2010, No XI-784) governs the process of the assessment of the impact on the environment by proposed economic activities and the relations among participants in this process. The purpose of the Law shall be to harmonise the regulation of the process of the environmental impact assessment of proposed economic activities with the European Union legal acts.</p> <p>The purposes of the environmental impact assessment shall be to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) determine, describe and evaluate any potential direct and indirect impact of a proposed 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; 3) determine whether a proposed economic activity is permissible in the chosen location given the nature and environmental impact of the proposed economic activity.
Luxembourg 2007-2009	Information is not available.
Malta 2007-2009	Information is not available.
Netherlands 2009	<p>Information can be found on:</p> <p>www.rivm.nl</p>

Country	Information
	www.rijksoverheid.nl ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment www.agentschapnl.nl www.uitvoeringafvalbeheer.nl
Netherlands 2007/2008	www.rivm.nl www.minvrom.nl www.agentschapnl.nl www.uitvoeringafvalbeheer.nl
Poland 2007-2009	<p>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).</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consequent realization 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; • development or up-dating of educational systems essential for national social policy in relation to occupational safety and hygiene as well as ergonomics.
Portugal 2007-2009	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.
Portugal 2008/2009	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

Country	Information
	<p>economic and social development. This programme has as objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; <p>Enhance and information network increasing knowledge on environment and health relationships.</p>
Romania 2007-2009	Information is not available.
Slovakia 2007-2009	<p>Special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment do not exist in Slovakia. The following information sources regarding wastes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for the time period 2006-2010, national, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic • www.enviro.gov.sk • www.sizp.sk (only 2009) • www.enviroportal.sk • www.recfond.sk (only 2009) • www.sazp.sk/COH • www.nczisk.sk

Country	Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office for public relations established at the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic – a public service.
Slovenia 2007-2009	Information is not available.
Spain 2007/2008	Information is not available.
Sweden 2007-2009	Information is not available.
United Kingdom 2009	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
United Kingdom 2008	<p>The Prime Minister's Strategy Unit, in its report "Waste not, Want not", recommended that an independent body should bring together the literature and evidence on the relative health and environmental effects of all the different waste management options; relative both to each other and to other activities affecting health and the environment. The Government made a commitment in the pre-budget report 2002 to commission a review.</p> <p>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.</p>
United Kingdom 2007-2009	<p>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 at:</p> <p>http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20081105144808/http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/research/health/index.htm</p> <p>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</p>

Country	Information
	<p>landfill sites in operation between 1982 and 1997. The report was published in 2001 and can be found at http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4120607;</p> <p>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 from http://www.advisorybodies.doh.gov.uk/coc/statements.htm</p> <p>The Environment Agency has funded work to measure the emissions of airborne chemicals, dusts and micro-organisms from two landfill sites. The draft report and the results are being reviewed by the Committee on Toxicology, who asked for further data. The Committee expects to publish a statement on landfill sites and health impacts when it has completed its review. The Environment Agency work will not be published until then.</p>

Table 1: Information concerning bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements concluded pursuant to Article 11 of the Basel Convention

Country	Type of agreement (Bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (From – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Austria 2007-2009	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	1994 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992) amended by C(2001)179 FINAL
	Multilateral	EU Member States and EEA States	1)	Recovery operations and final disposal operations.
Austria 2008-2009	Bi-Lateral	Germany and Austria	1.7.2009 -	The agreement covers transboundary shipments in the border region of Germany-Austria. The text of the agreement is available via internet: http://www.umwelt.net.at/article/articleview/77595/1/6979
Belgium 2007-2009	None			
Bulgaria 2007-2009	None			

Country	Type of agreement (Bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (From – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Cyprus 2007-2009	None			
Czech republic 2007-2009	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)
Denmark 2007-2009	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
Estonia 2007-2009	None			
Finland 2007-2009	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.
Germany 2007-2009	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
	Bilateral	Zimbabwe	31.05.1994 - not specified	Import of waste into Germany (all wastes for recovery)

Country	Type of agreement (Bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (From – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
	Bilateral	Afghanistan	09.11.2002 - not specified	Import of hazardous wastes from Afghanistan for the purpose of disposal according to environmental requirements.
	Bilateral	Kosovo (arrangement with the commander of the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR))	15.02.2000 - not specified	Import of wastes generated in Kosovo during deployment of KFOR/NATO troops into Germany for environmentally sound management.
Greece 2007	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Greece 2008-2009	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),
Hungary 2007-2009	None			
Ireland 2007-2009	None			

Country	Type of agreement (Bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (From – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Italy 2007-2009	Bilateral	San Marino	26.10.2001 -	All imports of wastes for disposal into Italy are allowed except those containing or contaminated with PCB, PCT, PBB, at a concentration level of 50 mg/Kg or more.
	Bilateral	San Marino	26.10.2001 -	All imports of wastes for disposal into Italy are allowed
Latvia 2007-2009	None			
Lithuania 2007-2009	None			
Luxembourg 2007-2009	None			
Malta 2007-2009	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	Albania, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey	28 December 2007	-

Country	Type of agreement (Bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (From – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
Netherlands 2007-2009	Multilateral	All EU overseas provinces (incl. Aruba, Netherlands Antilles)	27.11.2001 – 27.11.2011	LGO-decision 2001/822/EG
Poland 2007-2009	None			
Portugal 2007-2009	Multilateral	OECD Countries	14 June 2001	OECD Council Decision C(2001)107 FINAL of 14 June 2001 concerning the revision of OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL of 30 March 1992 on the control of transboundary movement of wastes destined for recovery operations.
Romania 2007-2009	None			
Slovakia 2007-2009	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	2000 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Waste Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
Slovenia 2007-2009	None			
Spain 2007/2008	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 - Onwards	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992), as revised by OECD Decision

Country	Type of agreement (Bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	Validity period (From – To)	Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)
				C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (consolidated text of 21 May 2002).
	Bilateral	Andorra	17.10.2006 - Onwards	Relating to imports from Andorra to Spain of wastes, generated in Andorra, with the aim of their environmentally sound management recovery or disposal.
Sweden 2007-2009	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
United Kingdom 2007-2009	Multilateral	OECD Member countries	1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992). Concerns shipments of wastes for recovery between OECD Member Countries
	Multilateral	OECD Member countries		OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations

Table 2 and 3: Recovery and disposal facilities operated within the national jurisdiction

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
Austria 2009	<p>All licensed collectors/disposers of hazardous wastes and other wastes are registered in a public data base. The reference is: https://secure.umweltbundesamt.at/eras/public.do?wfjs_enabled=true&zz=0.0542802004160825_0.9240797208790372</p> <p>Data can be obtained via the Focal Point on request.</p>	
Austria 2007-2008	<p>A list could be obtained from: Federal Environment Agency, A-1090 Spittelauer Lände 5, Vienna. Or on the Internet: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltschutz/abfall/abfall_datenbanken/anlagendb/abfrage03/ (where a data base of the existing disposal facilities is available). Data can be obtained via the Focal Point on request.</p>	
Belgium 2007/2008	<p>A complete list of disposal facilities could be obtained from the Competent Authorities.</p> <p>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 available from the Competent Authorities.</p>	
Bulgaria 2009	<p>Sources of information from where such information could be obtained:</p> <p>Executive Environment Agency Waste Monitoring Department 136, "Tsar Boris III" Blvd., Sofia 1618; e-mail: mailto:ncesd@eea.government.bg tel.: (+3592) 955 90 11, (+3592) 940 64 15;</p>	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	fax: (+3592) 955 90 15 Web: http://eea.government.bg/ Register of the enterprises accomplishing waste management activities is available at: http://pdbase.government.bg/forms/public_permits.jsp	
Bulgaria 2007/2008	Ministry of Environment and Water, Waste Management Department 67, "William Gladstone" Str., Sofia 1000 tel: (359-2) 940-6677/6554, fax: (359-2) 940 6635 http://otp.moew.government.bg – Register of the enterprises accomplishing waste management activities. e-mail: mailto:matova@moew.government.bg Remarks: A project for Establishment of the National Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre is under preparation. The import of all types of waste in Bulgaria intended to be stored, landfilled, or destined to any Annex IVA operation is prohibited.	
Cyprus 2008/2009		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INTEREFINE Fuels Ltd • CBp Cyprus Ltd
Cyprus 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Wastewater Treatment Plant at Vathia Gonia • Advance Medical Waste Management Ltd • Vouros Health Care Ltd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vasilikos Cement Work Ltd • ECOFUEL (CYPRUS) LTD
Cyprus 2007-2009	Further information can be obtained from the Focal Point.	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
Cyprus 2007	The rest of the facilities we have treating hazardous waste do not close the cycle of the treatment and waste needs to be exported to recovery facilities abroad (e.g. treatment facilities for ELVs depollute the vehicle, compress it and export it to other facilities for further treatment)	
Czech Republic 2007-2009	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 2007-2009	Information can be obtained from The annual Danish Waste Statistics; www.mst.dk (search for publications). (The link has been updated in 2008)	
Estonia 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AS Ecropo Pärnu mnt 141, 11314 Tallinn Estonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AS Epler & Lorenz Ravila 75, 51014 Tartu AS Ecropo Pärnu mnt 141, 11314 Tallinn Estonia AS Ecometal KESK 2/26, SILLAMÄE 40231 Estonia AS Weerec Vana-Narva mnt. 16 Kiiu 74604 Estonia
Estonia 2008		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maxit Estonia AS, 86601 Pärnu County AS Weerec Järvevana tee 5 Tallinn 10132
Estonia 2007-2009		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AS Kunda Nordic Tsement Jaama 2 Kunda, 44106 Estonia
Estonia 2007/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AS Ecropo Rävala 8, 101143 Tallinn Estonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AS Kuusakoski Betooni 12, 11415 Tallinn Estonia AS Epler & Lorenz

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OÜ Ecolabor Suur- Sõjamäe 34, 11415 Tallinn Estonia • AS Ecropo Rävala 8, 101143 Tallinn Estonia • AS Ecometal Estonia pst 1, 101143 Tallinn Estonia
Estonia 2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maxit Estonia AS, 86601 Pärnu County
Estonia 2007-2009	Further information could be obtained from: http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/english	
Finland 2007-2009	There are several facilities licensed to operate on hazardous waste disposal or on hazardous waste recovery and recycling. Information about these facilities can be obtained from: Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 35, FIN- 00023 Government (the Focal point of the Basel Convention).	
Germany 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III landfills) • Many other landfill sites are also suited for disposal of certain hazardous wastes • 5 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV landfills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34 facilities for thermal treatment of hazardous waste (also for D10) • 580 facilities for chemical or physical treatment. Distinction between facilities for hazardous waste and facilities for non-hazardous waste is not possible because many facilities are capable of treating both types of waste. (also for D9) • 120 soil treatment plants. Distinction between facilities for hazardous waste and facilities for non-hazardous waste is not possible because many facilities are capable of treating both types of waste. • 7 facilities for recovery of waste oil

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 dismantling facilities for waste electric and electronic equipment • 1250 dismantling facilities for end-of-life-vehicles
Germany 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III landfills) • Many other landfill sites are also suited for disposal of certain hazardous wastes • 5 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV landfills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 facilities for thermal treatment of hazardous waste (also for D10) • 580 facilities for chemical or physical treatment. Distinction between facilities for hazardous waste and facilities for non-hazardous waste is not possible because many facilities are capable of treating both types of waste. (also for D9) • 120 soil treatment plants (Distinction between facilities for hazardous waste and facilities for non-hazardous waste is not possible because many facilities are capable of treating both types of waste) • 7 facilities for recovery of waste oil • 300 dismantling facilities for waste electric and electronic equipment • 1260 dismantling facilities for end-of-life-vehicles
Germany 2008/2009	The landfill of organic waste is prohibited since 2005.	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
Germany 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 Landfill sites for hazardous waste (Class III landfills) • Many other landfill sites are also suited for disposal of certain hazardous wastes • 5 facilities for permanent underground storage (Class IV landfills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 facilities for thermal treatment of hazardous waste (also for D10) • 600 facilities for chemical or physical treatment (Distinction between facilities for hazardous waste and facilities for non-hazardous waste is not possible because many facilities are capable of treating both types of waste) (also for D9) • 120 soil treatment plants (Distinction between facilities for hazardous waste and facilities for non-hazardous waste is not possible because many facilities are capable of treating both types of waste) • 7 facilities for recovery of waste oil
Germany 2007/2008	Further information is available from the Focal Point.	
Greece 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HELLENIC ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER S.A • NORTH AEGEAN SLOPS S.A. • APOSTIROSI S.A. • HYDROCLAVE HELLAS S.A. • MEDICAL WASTE S.A • STERIMED LTD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SKAMAGOULIS DIMITRIS • METPLAST: MAVROULHS I.-PRIOVOLOS G. A.E.B.E. • POLYFLEX SA • E. VIDALIS- EL. VIDALI O.E. • VAFIADIS BROS • VOGDANOS

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOPRIME SOLUTIONS LTD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENGINEERING S.A. • HALYPS BUILDING MATERIALS S.A • ELDONS A.E.B.E
Greece 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HYDROCLAVE HELLAS S.A. • MEDIWASTE S.A • STERIMED LTD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIASFALT S.A. • ELDONS A.E.B.E. • MAVROULHS I.-PRIOVOLOS G. A.E.B.E.
Greece 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUBLIC POWER CORPORATION S.A. • ALOUMINION THS ELLADAS S.A. • APOTEFROTIRAS S.A. • ELLINIKA PETRELEA S.A. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLYECO A.E. • CYCLON HELLAS S.A. • MICHAEL SIMITZOLOU • MAVIOL • DELTA LIVADAROS-LUBRICANTS ACHAIA S.A. • VEKO-AFOI KALOUPH O.E. • GREEN OIL A.E.B.E. • DENVER A.E.B.E. • CHOUMAS I. A.E.B.E. • EVROS LEAD S.A.

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMEKON S.A. • HELLENIC ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER S.A • NORTH AEGEAN SLOPS S.A. • ELLINIKA PETRELEA S.A. • GINIS • ELEUTHEROGLOU & SIA O.E.
Hungary 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fűzfői Hulladékégető Kft. Address: H-8175 Balatonfűzfő • ÉMK Kft. hulladékégető Address: H-3792 Sajóbábony 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Hungary 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hulladékégető Co. Ltd. H-9025 Győr-Bácsa • Cement Factory, Address: H-7827 Beremend • Ecomissio Kft., Address: H-3581 Tiszaújváros • PYRUS Co. Ltd. Disposal site, No. 1. Aszód-Galgamácsa, Headquarters: H-1181 Budapest, Zádor u. 4. • “Új Depónia Kft.” Disposal site in Sajókaza 	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
Hungary 2007/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrokémia Rt. Address: H-8175 Balatonfüzfő ÉMK Kft. hulladékégető Address: H-3792 Sajóbáony Dorog Hulladékégető Kft., Address: H-2511 Dorog Pf.: 31. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eural Kft, Tatabánya 2801, Alugyár u. 1 Pf 188 Dunapack ZRt., 1215 Budapest, Duna u. 42. Mal Rt., H-1388 Budapest, Pf.: 63.
Ireland 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Guardian Environmental Services Ltd (W0122-01), Unit 61, Cookstown Industrial Estate, Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24 Immark Ireland Ltd , Nangor Road, Dublin 12 (W0233-01) National Recycling & Environmental Protection Ltd , Naas Rd. Dublin 12 (W0112-01)

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<p>(E.D. Killaan), Ballinasloe, Co. Galway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rilta Environmental Ltd, (W0185-01) Site No. 14A1, Greenogue Business Park, Rathcoole, County Dublin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<p>Italy 2007/2008</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ditta CHIMET S.p.A. via dei Laghi 31/33- Badia al Pino – Civitella in Val di Chiana (AR) <p>Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority: PROVINCIA DI AREZZO</p>
<p>Latvia 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lampu demerkurizācijas centrs Ltd, Kapsedes 10, LV-3400, Liepāja “Cemex ”,Ltd.; Liepnieku 15, Broceni, Saldus rajons, LV-3851, Latvia

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<p>rajons, Zebrene, LV-3731, Latvia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “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 • 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, Kuldiga, LV-3300 • “Auto Starts Tirdznieciba”, 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

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<p>ielā 3a, Olaine, Rīgas rajons, LV-2114</p>
<p>Latvia 2008</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfill for disposal of asbestos and asbestos-containing waste “Dumini”, Brocenu area, Saldus district, Latvia • “Eko Osta”, Ltd., Tvaika 39, Riga, LV-1034 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lampu demerkurizācijas centrs Ltd, Kapsedes 10, LV-3400, Liepāja • “Cemex”, Ltd.; “Meiri”, Broceni, Saldus rajons, LV-3851, Latvia • JSC “Broceni”; Liepnieku 15, Broceni, Saldus rajons, LV-3851, Latvia • “LC”, Ltd, Pils ielā 14, Riga, Latvia, LV-1050 • “Bistamo Atkritumu Serviss”, Raina ielā 28, Daugavpils, Latvia • “Plastika”, Ltd, Jaunatnes 18, Eglaines pagasts, Daugavpils rajons, LV-5444, Latvia • “Eko Osta”, Ltd., Tvaika 39, Riga, LV-1034, Latvia • Hazardous waste incineration facility, Celtnieku ielā 3a, Olaine, LV-2114, Latvia • 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, Rzeknes rajons. LV-4650, Operated by joint stock

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<p>company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tumes ITP Centrs, “Luikas”, Tumes pagasts, Tukuma rajons, LV-3139 Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia • “Agrotehnika”, Ltd, Isa iela 2, Kuldīga, LV-3300, Latvia • “Auto Starts Tirdzniecība”, O.Vaciesa 61, Rīga, Latvia, LV-1004 • “Kuusakoski” JSC, Krustpils iela 6, Rīga, LV-1073, Latvia • “Tranzita Terminals” Ltd., Ilzenes iela 18, Rīga, LV-1005, Latvia • “ZAAO Systems”, Margietas iela 7, Rīga, LV1046
Lithuania 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, Panašupis village 	<p>Recovery facilities can be found in Waste Management Register under the web site www.am.lt (http://193.219.55.14/atir/ATIR.py).</p> <p>According to the Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Order No 217 by the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on 15 November 2010 by the Order No D1-921), the following enterprises must be registered in the Waste Managers Register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - engaged in waste collection, transportation (including waste import and export), treatment, recovery and disposal activities; - storing non-hazardous waste more than 3 months and hazardous waste more than 1 year.

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vilnius regional landfill, Elektrėnai municipality, Kazokiškiai village • Telšiai regional landfill, Plungė district, Babrungas municipality, Jėrubaičiai village • Utena regional landfill, Utena district, Utena municipality, Mockėnai village • Kaunas regional landfill Kaunas district, Lapėš municipality, Lepšiškiai village • Kaunas regional landfill Kėdainiai district, Pelėdnagiai municipality, Zabieliškis village • Panevėžys regional landfill, Panevėžys district, Miežiškiai municipality, Dvarininkai village <p>Other operating disposal facilities can be found in Waste Management Register under the web site www.am.lt (http://193.219.55.14/atir/ATIR.py).</p> <p>According to the Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Order No 217 by the Minister of Environment (with last amendments on 15 November 2010 by the Order No D1-921), the following enterprises must be registered in the Waste Managers Register:</p> <p>- engaged in waste collection, transportation (including waste import and export), treatment, recovery and disposal activities;</p>	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	- storing non-hazardous waste more than 3 months and hazardous waste more than 1 year.	
Lithuania 2008	<p>The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania</p> <p>http://www.am.lt</p> <p>According to the requirements of the Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, the hazardous waste treatment facilities annual report (for the year 2004-2006) was sent to the European Commission by the end of September 2007.</p> <p>The Rules of Waste Management set the order of registration of waste managers. Every enterprise engaged in waste collection, transportation, recovery and disposal activities and every enterprise commissioned by other enterprise in waste recovery and disposal, including waste import and export companies must be registered in the Waste Managers Register (http://193.219.55.14/atir/ATIR.py/m_search). The Ministry of Environment is administrator of the Waste Managers Register. The data on the waste management enterprises contained in the Waste Managers Register must be furnished to local municipal institutions and county administrations not less than once a year. The data contained in the Waste Managers Register must be furnished to legal or natural persons upon submitting an application stating the required information.</p>	
Luxembourg 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cimalux SA (former Interomoselle Sàrl) Langengrund L-3701 Rumelange • Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg • Primorec S.A. b. p. 70, L-4501 Differdange
Malta 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zwejra engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Oil Ltd. (Valletta Harbour, Malta) • Metalco Ltd • DDE Attard Ltd

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Maghtab • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Mriehel • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Luqa • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Hal Far • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Xewkija • Ta Robba Ltd. Mqabba • Wasteserv Malta Ltd, Marsascala • Electrowaste Ltd, Ta' Robba • Inspectra Ltd • Electronic Products Ltd, Birkirkara • IMA Engineering Services Ltd
Malta 2008/2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal Treatment Facility (Marsa, Malta) 	
Malta 2008		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metalco Ltd
Malta 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sant' Antnin Composting Plant (Marsascala, Malta) • Gozo General Hospital (Victoria, Gozo) 	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abattoir (Xewkija, Gozo) • Ghallis engineered landfill for non-hazardous, non-inert waste 	
Malta 2007/2008		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sant' Antnin Composting Plant (Marsascala, Malta) • Waste Oil Ltd. (Valletta Harbour, Malta) • Malta Shipyards – Ricasoli Tank Cleaning Facilities
Malta 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. Luke's Hospital (G'Mangia, Malta) – closed 17 December 2007 • Public Abattoir (Marsa, Malta) • Malta Drydocks (Corradino, Malta) • Airport (Gudja, Malta) • Ta' Zwejra Non-Hazardous Landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Netherlands 2009	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.	
Netherlands 2007/2008	<p>The problem is that a complete list of facilities is not available.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Poland 2007-2009	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.	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
Portugal 2007-2009	No data reported.	
Romania 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.C. KLT&CO INDUSTRIES S.R.L. – PH Filipeştii de Pădure , DJ 720 Baicoi-Moreni; • S.C. MEDICAL WASTE S.R.L. – B Bucureşti, 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:Bodrogiului 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. TERRA ROMANIA S.R.L. – B Bucureşti, Str Independentei nr. 202 • 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 ½ • S.C. FIBROCIM S.R.L. – BH Chistag, str. Viitorului, nr. 6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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:Bodrogiului Nr. 8 • S.C. ROMRECYCLING S.R.L. – B Str. Sabarului, nr.1 • S.C. STENA DTM S.R.L. – CJ Apahida, str. Borom 1 • S.C. TERRA ROMANIA S.R.L. – BC Comanesti, str. Fagului FN • 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

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> S.C. GLOBAL ECO CENTRE S.R.L. – IS Sos Iasi-Ciurea, Km 10 IF DRAGOS STANA – MM Str. Izlazului nr. 7, Baia Mare LG PROD SRL – BV Str. Fagarasului nr. 44, Ghimbav <p>Further information can be obtained from: National Environmental Protection Agency www.anpm.ro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Bl 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 <p>Further information can be obtained from: National Environmental Protection Agency. Regional/Local Environmental Protection Agency</p>
Romania 2007-2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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,

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<p>SuceavaTel/ fax:+40/230/524275,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.C. If Tehnologii Cluj NapocaAddress: Bd. Muncii, nr. 16, Cluj Napoca, Tel. +40/264/415268 • S.C. Köber SRL, Turturesti Village, Girov commune • SC Oltchim SA Ramnicu Valcea • SC Automobile Dacia SA, Mioveni, jud. Arges, Str. Uzinei nr.1, tel:+40248/502016 • SC Daewoo Automobile Romania SA, Craiova, jud. Dolj, Sos. Caracal, km.3, tel:+40251/403622(Ford Automobile Romania S.A.) • 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 	<p>tel: +40268/286258,fax:+40268/286267</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 – Aleşd • 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 • S.C. Rombat S.A., Bistrita, jud.Cluj, str.Drumul Cetatii, nr.6,tel:+40263/238016,fax:+40264/238122 • S.C.Tiseco S.R.L,Str.Chimiei nr.1, Bacau, tel/fax:0234/571775 • S.C.April Investitii S.R.L., Bucuresti, Bulevardul Biruintei nr.102 • 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:

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.Prod Import CDC SRL,Altan Tepe,com Stejaru,jud.Tulcea,tel/fax:+40340401612,+40340401610 • S.C.Avand SRL,Iasi,str.Saulescu nr.13,tel/fax:+40332/800888,+40332/800777 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.Rombat S.A. –Rebat Copsa Mica,str.Uzinei nr.2, jud.Sibiu,tel:+40269/234300,fax:+40269/234300 • 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 Dambovita tel:0726113660. • Rafinaria Petrobrazii,Brazi,jud.Prahova,tel:+40244/543121 • S.C. CFR SS VAC S.A. Ploiesti,jud

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<p>Prahova, str. Ghighiului, tel: +40244/575391</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.C. Icerp S.A. Ploiesti, B-dul Republicii nr. 291^a, tel: +40244/535024, jud. Prahova • S.C. Rommar Prodimpex SRL, Brebeni, jud. Olt, tel: 0741126972 (S.C. Maxi Breb S.R.L.) • S.C. Petrom S.A., Combinatul Doljchim, Isalnita, str. Mihai Eminescu nr. 105, jud. Dolj, tel: +40251407140 • S.C. Exmitiani SRL, Bistrita Nasaud, jud. Cluj, str. George Cosbuc nr. 194, tel: +40263/361120

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
Romania 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.C. Ecofire Constanta Address: str. Badea Cartan nr.3, Constanta, Tel. +40/241/692121 • SNP Petrom Refinery Arpechim, Pitesti • SNP Petrom Refinery Arpechim, Pitesti • SNP Petrom Refinery Petrobrazii • SNP Petrom Refinery Petrobrazii • S.C. Superstar Com S.R.L., Radauti, jud. Suceava, tel/fax: +40230/514056, +40230514059 • S.C. Rosal Ecologic Recycling System SRL, Bucuresti, Dudesti Pantelimon, nr.2-4-6, tel/fax: +40241/546696, +40241/546596 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S.C. Venus Oil Reg S.A., str. Costieni nr.106, Ramnicu Sarat, jud Buzau, tel: +40238/563591, fax: +40238/563592 • S.C. Eco Ledo Net S.R.L., Navodari, Constanta, str. Uzinei, nr.1A, tel: • S.C. Camix Prod S.R.L., Dragasani, Valcea, str. Tudor Vladimirescu, bl. T6, Sc. C, Ap. 3, tel/fax: +40250/830008 • S.C. Neferal S.A., Comuna Pantelimon, B-dul Biruintei nr.100, tel: +40213512044, fax: +40213512043 • S.C. Dragoil Com SRL, Ploiesti-Fieni, str. Zanoaga nr.1, jud Prahova tel: 0727086038 • S.C. GPA AERO Product SRL, str. T. Vladimirescu, Incinta Depozit nr.4, Mihail Kocalniceanu, Constanta, tel: +40241611028 • S.C. Shipping Ecologic SRL, Basarabi, Constanta, tel: +40244407980 • S.C. Rentiol Com SRL, Barcanesti, jud. Prahova, tel: +40244/276609
Slovakia 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total number - 136 landfill sites (13 for hazardous waste, 106 for non-hazardous waste, 17 for inert waste) • 8 incineration plants for hospital waste • 6 incineration plants for industrial waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOFIL s.r.o. Michalovce • Skloplast a.s. Trnava

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 incineration plants for municipal waste • 4 co-incineration plants 	
Slovakia 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total number – 143 landfill sites (13 for hazardous waste, 114 for non-hazardous waste, 16 for inert waste) • 5 incineration plants for hospital waste • 5 incineration plants for industrial waste • 2 incineration plants for municipal waste • 4 co-incineration plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ŽOS-EKO, s.r.o., Vrútky •.ecorec Slovensko s.r.o. Bratislava, prev. Pezinok • Holcim (Slovensko) a.s. Rohožník
Slovakia 2007-2009		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detox s.r.o. Banska Bystrica • Mach Trade s.r.o. Sered • Žos Eko s.r.o. Vrútky • ENZO-VERONIKA-VES, a.s. Dežerice • Epsol s.r.o. Bratislava • Konzeko s.r.o. Levoca • EKOL-recyklačné systémy s.r.o. Fintice • Chemolak a.s. Smolenice

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNV-ENERGO a. s. Dubnica • Boneko Holic a.s. Holic • Arguss s.r.o. Bratislava, prev. Lok • Kovod Recycling s.r.o. Banská Bystrica • V.O.D.S. a.s. Kosice, prev. Kechnec
Slovakia 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total number - 151 landfill sites (13 for hazardous waste, 123 for non-hazardous waste, 15 for inert waste) • 6 incineration plants for hospital waste • 6 incineration plants for industrial waste • 2 incineration plants for municipal waste • 5 co-incineration plants 	
Slovakia 2007-2008	Further information can be obtained at Slovak Environmental Agency, Centre of Waste Management and Basel Convention (SEA, CWM) – Focal Point of the Basel Convention (landfill sites, incineration plants - databases).	Further information can be obtained at Slovak Environmental Agency, Centre of Waste Management and Basel Convention (SEA, CWM) - Focal Point of the Basel Convention, www.sazp.sk
Slovakia 2009	<p>Information are available at: Slovak Environmental Agency, Centre of Waste Management and Basel Convention (SEA, CWM) – Focal Point of the Basel Convention (landfill sites - database).</p> <p>A list of incineration plants at:</p>	More information is available at: Slovak Environmental Agency, Centre of Waste Management and Basel Convention (SEA, CWM) – Focal Point of the Basel Convention

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
	http://enviroportal.sk/dokumenty/spalovne.php	
Slovenia 2007-2009	<p>Information can be obtained from:</p> <p>http://www.arso.gov.si/varstvo%20okolja/odpadki/podatki/</p> <p>Then go to file:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for D10 and R1: sežig in sosežig odpadkov - for D1: upravljalci odlagališč - for other D codes: odstranjevalci odpadkov - for other R codes: predelovalci odpadkov - composting: Predelovanje biološko razgradljivih odpadkov v kompost <p>The data on this web site are updated monthly.</p> <p>The facilities treat all kind of wastes not only hazardous and other wastes.</p> <p>In 2007-2009 there was no import of waste intended for disposal operation.</p> <p>In 2009, recovery facilities treated also imported wastes</p> <p>In 2007 and 2008, only one recovery facility treated imported hazardous waste: MPI Reciklaža d.o.o.</p>	
Spain 2007/2008	<p>Registers with information on disposal and recovery 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 Environment of Spain (www.mma.es)</p>	
Sweden 2007-2009	<p>Data can be obtained from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.</p>	

Country	Disposal Facilities	Recovery Facilities
United Kingdom 2007-2009	<p>Information can be obtained from:</p> <p>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</p> <p>The Chartered Institute of Wastes Management, 9 Saxon Court, St Peters Gardens, Northampton NN1 1SX, tel: (44-1604) 620-426, fax: (44-1604) 621-339, e-mail: technical@ciwm.co.uk, web site: www.ciwm.co.uk.</p> <p>There are too many facilities in the UK that are authorised to dispose of wastes to list here.</p>	

Table 9: Disposals which did not proceed as intended

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Austria 2007-2009	None					
Belgium 2007-2009	None					
Bulgaria 2007-2009	None In accordance with Article 73, point 2 of Bulgarian Waste Management Act (Prom. SG. 86/30 Sep 2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009), import of waste destined for disposal in Bulgaria is prohibited.					
Cyprus 2008-2009	No data reported					
Czech Republic 2009	30. 03.2009	DE, CZ	Sewage sludge	26,04	Import without notification	Penalty was granted to the importer.
	04.06.2009	CZ, CN	B4020	17,97	Prohibited export	Repatriated
	04.08.2009	CZ, VN	B1120	60,62	Prohibited export	Detected and recycled in NL.
	Above single shipments were detected during spot customs checks.					

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Czech Republic 2008	18.02.2008	IT, DE	Y36	19,32	Transit without notification	Denied entry. The carrier was prosecuted.
	06.03.2008	DE, CZ	combustible waste	24,08	Import without notification	Repatriated
	28.02.2008	CZ, PL, DE	Y45	6,5	Export in contravention with consent (route violated). Transit without notification.	Waste detected in PL; subsequently recovered in initial state of import (DE).
	14.07.2008	AT, CZ	Y46	14,46	Incorrect classification of waste – import without notification.	Denied entry. Penalty was granted to the carrier.
	03.09.2008	Kosovo, CZ	B1010	23,27	Prohibited import	Repatriated
	26.09.2008	AT, CZ	mixture from mechanical treatment of waste	42	Incorrect classification of waste – import without notification.	Repatriated
	28.11.2008	DE, CZ	mixture from mechanical treatment of waste	27,88	Incorrect classification of waste – import without notification.	Waste repatriated. Penalty was granted to the carrier.
	Above single shipments were detected during spot customs checks.					

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Czech Republic 2007	30.01.2007	DE, CZ	Y 46	21	Import without notification	Repatriated
	14.03.2007	DE, CZ	Y 46	20	Import without notification	Repatriated
	11.04.2007	AT, CZ, DE	Y 46	23	Transit without notification	Repatriated
	30.04.2007	DE, CZ	Y 46	24	Import without notification	Repatriated
	05.06.2007	DE, CZ	Y 46	25	Import without notification	Repatriated
	14.06.2007	DE, CZ	Y 31, Y 34	20	Export without notification	Repatriated
	15.06.2007	DE, CZ	Y 46	25	Import without notification	Repatriated
	Above single shipments were detected during spot customs checks.					
Denmark 2007-2008	None					
Denmark	No data reported					

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
2009						
Estonia 2007-2009	None					
Finland 2007-2009	None					
France 2007-2009	No data reported					
Germany 2009	06.03.2009	From PL to DE	A3020	50	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	13.03.2009	From DE to FR	Residues from mechanical treatment of waste (191212)	38	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	12.06.2009	From NL to DE	Mixed hazardous waste (190204)	20	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	03.07.2009	From DE to LU	Liquid mixed hazardous waste (190208)	75	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	20.07.2009	From IT to DE	A2050	25	Other material than expected	Repatriation
	24.07.2009	From CH to DE	Contaminated soil	20	Material not suited for the	Repatriation

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			(170503)		facility	
	25.07.2009	From FR to DE	A3020	26	Material not suited for the facility	Alternative treatment in Germany
	12.08.2009	From IT to DE	Mixed hazardous waste (190204)	35	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	12.08.2009	From DE to FR	A3140	20	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	24.08.2009	From IT to DE	Solid mixed hazardous waste (190304)	84	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	08.09.2009	From DE to FR	A3140	16	Material not suited for the facility	Alternative treatment in Germany
	09.09.2009	From ES to DE	A2030	15	Material not suited for the facility	Alternative treatment in Germany
	23.09.2009	From DE to FR	A3140	20	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	15.10.2009	From DE to PL	Residues from mechanical treatment of waste (191212)	49	Material not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	03.11.2009	From FR to DE	A3020	13	Material not suited for the facility	Alternative treatment in Germany

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	24.11.2009	From IT to DE	A2050	5	Other material than expected	Repatriation
	07.12.2009	From DE to FR	A3140	20	Unloading not possible	Repatriation
Germany 2008	10.01.2008	IT to DE	Contaminated soil	70	Exceeding of limit values	Alternative treatment in Germany
	24.01.2008	IT to DE	Premixed waste (190304)	59	Exceeding of limit values	Repatriation
	26.01.2008	NL to DE	A3140	25	Waste caused sieve problems	Repatriation
	07.02.08	IT to DE	Hazardous residues from mechanical treatment of waste (191211)	20	Treatment facility didn't accept the waste	Repatriation; withdrawal of consent
	March 2008	IT to DE	Premixed waste (190304)	500	Treatment facility didn't accept the waste	Repatriation; withdrawal of consent
	21.05.2008	FR to DE	A3020	20	High PCB-content	Alternative treatment in Germany
	02.06.2008	DE to SK	Sorting residues (191212)	45	Storage problems	Repatriation
	June 2008	DE to FR	A3140	160	Annahmekriterien der Verwertungs-anlage nicht	Repatriation

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					eingehalten	
	23.06.2008	NL to DE	A3140	21	High viscosity	Repatriation
	01.07.2008	IT to DE	Hazardous residues from mechanical treatment of waste (191211)	24	Mercury-content above limit-value	Pretreatment in another German facility
	17.07.2008	IT to DE	Contaminated soil (170503)	174	Grenzwertüberschreitung	Alternative treatment in Germany
	28.07.2008	DE to FR	Shredder waste (191006)	538	Damage caused by fire	Repatriation
	07.08.2008	IT to DE	Y46	12	Radioactivity	Repatriation
	25.08.2008	DE to PL	Combustible fraction of mechanical treatment of waste	24	Energy content not sufficient	Repatriation
	10.09.2008	IT to DE	A2050	48	Waste not in correspondence with the notification	Repatriation
	09.10.2008	IT to DE	Contaminated soil (170503)	482	Exceeding of limit values	Alternative treatment in Germany
	10.11.2008	DK to DE	Oxidizing substances (160904)	1	Danger of explosion	Repatriation

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	December 2008	AT to DE	Aluminium salt slag (100308)	3.400	Insolvency of the facility	Alternative treatment in Germany
Germany 2007	January 2007	Import from Portugal	Waste subject to special requirements for prevention of infection (A4020)	8	Wrong barrel size	Repatriation
	January 2007	Import from the Netherlands	Sewage sludge (AC 270)	81	Contaminated with perfluorosurfactants	Repatriation
	February 2007	Import from Italy	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	25	Low flash point	Repatriation
	February 2007	Import from Belgium	Mixed hazardous waste (190209*)	23	Limit value for phenol exceeded	Repatriation
	February 2007	Import from the Netherlands	Equipment containing PCB (A3180)	5	Other waste as declared	Repatriation
	March 2007	Import from Italy	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	72	Waste not suited or not allowed for the facility	Repatriation
	March 2007	Import from Italy	Residues from waste sorting (191211*)	73	Low flash point	Repatriation
	March 2007	Import from Belgium	150202*	26	Other waste as declared	Repatriation

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	March 2007	Import from Belgium	190204*	14	Low flash point	Repatriation
	May 2007	Import from Belgium	190204*	42	Low flash point	Repatriation
	May 2007	Import from the Netherlands	Waste peroxides (A4120)	12	Wrong packaging	Repatriation
	May 2007	Import from Belgium	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	23	Limit values for copper and antimony exceeded	Repatriation
	June 2007	Import from the Netherlands	Waste pesticides (A4030)	6	Waste not suited for the facility	Repatriation
	July 2007	Import from Belgium	Waste oil (A3020)	15	Contained PCB	Repatriation
	July 2007	Import from Italy	Contaminated soil (170503*)	59	Limit value for PCB exceeded	Repatriation
	August 2007	Import from Italy	Contaminated soil (170503*)	29	Limit value for organic components exceeded	Repatriation
	August 2007	Import from Belgium	Mixed hazardous waste (190209*)	24	Pieces too big	Repatriation
	August 2007	Import from the Netherlands	Organic solvents (A3140)	3	Could not be removed from the container	Repatriation

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	September 2007	Import from Italy	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	49	Limit value for mercury exceeded	Pretreatment in another German facility
	September 2007	Import from Italy	Waste asbestos (A2050)	24	Pieces too big	Repatriation
	September 2007	Export to Poland	Waste subject to control in country of destination (B1010)	25	Wrong quality	Repatriation
	October 2007	Import from Belgium	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	47	Pieces too big	Repatriation
	November 2007	Import from Belgium	Mixed hazardous waste (190204*)	18	Pieces too big	Repatriation
	November 2007	Import from France	Waste oil (A3020)	25	Contained PCB	Disposal in German waste incineration facility
	November 2007	Import from Belgium	Distillation residues (A3160)	20	Unloading of the vehicle not possible due to technical problems	Repatriation
	December 2007	Import from France	Waste oil (A3020)	24	Contained PCB	Disposal in German waste incineration facility

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Greece 2009	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	Used cables (EWC 17 04 11)1	0,5*	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	Metal scrap (EWC 17 04 07)1	0,5*	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	Metal scrap (EWC 17 04 07)1	1*	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	WEEE (EWC 16 02 14 and 20 01 36)1	0,15 *	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	WEEE (EWC 16 02 14 and 20 01 36)1	0,40 *	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	used tyres(EWC 16 01 03)1	1*	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	used tyres(EWC 16 01 03)1	1,5*	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	used tyres(EWC 16 01 03)1	0,6*	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	WEEE (EWC 16 02 14and 20 01 36)1	0,3 *	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	Metal scrap (EWC 17 04 07)1	3,04	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	used tyres & parts from ELVs (EWC 16 01 03 and codes under 16 01)1	12	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden and the competent authorities of the country whose national are the carriers were informed to impose these related penalties
	2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	Waste accumulators (EWC 16 06 01*)	1,01	Notification procedure was not applied	Confiscation of the load and prosecution
	11/06/2009 During spot checks	DE: Greece DI: Bulgaria	Iron scrap (EWC 17 04 05)1	19,53	Procedure under article 18 of WSR was not applied	The import of the waste to the country was allowed. Recommendation to pose fine to consignee.

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	11/06/2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	Glass waste (EWC 15 01 07 and 20 01 02)1	19,01	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden. The waste return to the producer/ notifier. Recommendation to pose fine
	12/10/2009 During spot checks	DE: Bulgaria DI: Greece	Waste plastic packaging (EWC 15 01 02)1	25,10	Notification procedure was not applied	The export of the waste from the country was forbidden. The waste return to the producer/ notifier. Recommendation to pose fine
	13/11/2009 and the following weeks	DE:Germany DI: Greece	other particulates and dust from lead thermal metallurgy (EWC 10 04 05*)	310	Non-compliant with ADR-regulations and the consent of the competent authority of destination	All containers were directed to the facility of the German carrier, GAREG Umwelt-Logistik GmbH in Hamborg, for repacking before sendeing the waste to the original consignee, Johnson Control in baumholder).
	<p>* the amount of waste presented in the table is estimation</p> <p>DE: Destination country</p> <p>DI: Country of dispatch</p> <p>1: Illegal shipments detected during spot checks concerned nonhazardous waste.</p>					

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Greece 2007-2008	No data reported					
Hungary 2007-2009	None					
Ireland 2009	15/4/2009	Belgium	Mixed Household Waste and WEEE	12	Prohibited for import to Africa – hazardous waste	Returned to origin
	5/5/2009	UK	Omeprazole Crude Organic Extract Layer (B-190-1) 99% Toluene, Residue on Evaporation (includes Omeprazole API, potassium carbonate and chlorobenzoic	21,5	Waste incorrectly classified by the waste generator	Notifier requested both CA involved to repatriate the container to Ireland
	2/5/2009	Netherlands	Unpolluted End of Life Vehicles	2,5	No TFS documentation present with the shipment	Returned to origin
	19/6/2009	Northern Ireland	Unpolluted End of Life Vehicles & spare parts	1	No TFS documentation present with the shipment	Returned to origin

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	20/8/2009	Northern Ireland	Mixed construction/demolition waste and commercial skip waste	50	Illegal export	Returned to origin
	4/9/2009	UK	Material to be used in the manufacture of Refuse Derived Fuel	25,12	Shipment was incorrectly packaged and so could not be unloaded at the receiving facility	Returned to origin
	4/11/2009	Northern Ireland	Scrap Metal	28,5	Incomplete Annex VII, unsigned and incorrect coding. Mixed load therefore requiring notification	Returned to origin
Ireland 2008	11/01/08	Belgium	LDPE – agricultural plastic	82,34	Not in accordance with 1418/2007 Regulations	
	05/01/08	The Netherlands	LDPE – agricultural plastic	120 (approx.)	Not in accordance with 1418/2007 Regulations	
	31/01/08	Hong Kong	WEEE	15,76	Not in accordance with 1418/2007 Regulations	

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	03/03/08	Belgium	WEEE/mixed household goods	15	Not in accordance with 1418/2007 Regulations	
	24/07/08	England	ELVs	20	Not in accordance with 1418/2007 Regulations	Repatriated back to Ireland
	31/01/08	The Netherlands	Mixed Hard Plastic Materials – shredded and baled	35,9	Incorrect classification	
	01/08/08	The Netherlands	Waste plastics	71,38	Incorrect classification	
	28/09/08	The Netherlands	Solid pharmaceutical waste	5,95 (approx.)	Incorrect packaging (IMDG Regs) i.e. class 6.1 & 8 instead of 4.1 & 6.1	
	09/12/08	UK	Organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors	21,68	Incomplete shipment no.4 of TFS 311862 due to a fire at the consented consignee's facility	Arranged to be transported to another UK facility under IE311864 no.1
	09/12/08	The Netherlands	Aqueous washing liquids and mother liquors	44	Flash point of both containers – below zero, not in compliance with the conditions of the acceptance facility	Rejected for disposal returned under NL300554
	07/10/08	Germany	Wastes from the	26	Slightly elevated chlorine	Repatriated back to Ireland

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			production, preparation, and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on list B		content of the waste	
	11/11/08	Germany	Wastes from the production, preparation, and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on list B	24	Slightly elevated chlorine content of the waste	Repatriated back to Ireland
Ireland 2007	<p>Please note that if Table 9 refers to notifications that did not proceed as normal, then there are no incidents to report for this period.</p> <p>However, please note that on 18 September 2007 Ireland's National Transfrontier Shipment Office (NTFSO) was informed by VROM, Netherlands, of an illegal load of 3.115 tonnes of WEEE (EWC 20 01 35*, A1180), travelling to Malaysia under Annex VII documentation, inspected by the Dutch authorities on the 24 August 2007, which is prohibited under Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (export of waste to non-OECD countries). This load was subject to the procedure of repatriation under a TFS notification issued by the Dutch authorities, and was successfully repatriated on 11 August 2008.</p>					
Italy 2007-2009	None					
Latvia	None					

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
2007-2009						
Lithuania 2007-2009	None					
Luxembourg 2007-2009	No data available					
Malta 2007-2009	None					
Netherlands 2009	No data reported					
Netherlands 2007-2008	None					
Poland 2007-2009	None					
Portugal 2007-2009	No data reported					
Romania	None					

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
2007-2009						
Slovakia 2007-2009	None					
Slovenia 2009	None					
Slovenia 2008	10.1.2008	SI, AT	Mixture of wastes from mechanical treatment exhibiting hazardous properties	0,4	Exhibiting of radioactive properties – During transport came to reaction due to which natural radioactivity increased	Returned to SI and stored at the storage place for radioactive waste
Slovenia 2007	16.5.2007	SI(O), AT(I)	Wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes containing dangerous substances	24,66	unsuitable composition of waste	Shipment returned to Slovenia and after sorting part of wastes has been disposed of in another disposal facility in DE and mayor part in primary disposal facility in AT
	23.4.2007	SI(O), AT(I)	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated with hazardous substances	25,39	unsuitable composition of waste	Shipment returned to Slovenia and then disposed of in another disposal facility in AT

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
Spain 2007-2009	No data reported					
Sweden 2007-2009	No data available					
United Kingdom 2009	2003	(Di) US (De) UK	Ships	100.000	Waste Management License for the recovery facility was deficient.	Waste Management License issued July 2008. Processing commenced in July 2008.
	11/02/09	(Di) Switzerland (De)UK	Spent Catalyst (A2030) & unsafe packaging	1	CH0004638, Shipment no 9 – returned part of load due to unsafe packaging.	Waste repatriated under notification procedures. Notification GB0001000779 created to return waste.
	19/03/09	(Di) UK (De) France	Monitors	8,5	GB0001000625, Shipment 6. Unable to discharge of load at intended site.	Approved the recovery of the waste at an alternative site.
	05/05/09	(Di) Ireland (De) UK	A3140	28	IE311986, Shipment 104. Waste did not meet acceptance criteria.	Waste returned to Notifier. Notification GB0001000775 created.
	01/06/09	(Di) Isle Of Man	APC Residues (A4100)	24,06	IOM1000032, Shipment	Approved the disposal of the

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
		(De) UK			105 & 110. Technical problems with emptying the waste from the container due to blockage.	waste at an alternative site as recovery was not possible.
	04/08/09	(Di) UK (De) Germany	A1020	19,6	GB0001000419, Shipment 18. Load rejected by Consignee as material did not comply with agreed quality.	Waste returned to Notifier. Waste re-exported under different, existing notification. Error made by company in matching in-house procedures and analysis to notifications.
	17/08/09	(Di) UK (De) Poland	B3020	1.125	GB0001000547. Shipment not in accordance with consent.	Waste returned to Notifier. Notification PL000401.
	21/08/09	(Di) Ireland (De) UK	A3150		IE312508, Shipments x 4. Could not be completed as planned.	Approved the recovery of the waste at an alternative site as recovery was not possible. Notification IE312410.
	09/10/09	(Di) Ireland (De) UK	WEEE	486	IE312684, Shipments 1 – 33. Technical problems at the Consignee site due to fire. Waste could not be recovered at intended site.	Approved the recovery of the waste at an alternative site.

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
	01/11/09	(Di) UK (De) Netherlands	Ash from Incineration of Meat & Bonemeal	3,72	GB0001000471, Shipment 138. Load rejected at the request of Belgium FPS due to illegal storage of waste.	Waste returned to Notifier at the request of Belgium FPS. Warning letter and information notice served to notifier.
United Kingdom 2008	29/01/08	Ireland/UK	Mixed packaging waste	22,60	Consignee rejected all but 1 ton due to contamination	Recovered by an alternative site
	20/02/08	Sri Lanka/UK	Aluminium swarf	25,0	Leaking oil	Stop Notice issued and waste returned to point of loading. Warning letter issued.
	30/07/08	UK/Cyprus	Pharmaceutical, Cytotoxic & Chemical Waste	25,1	Waste could not be recovered (R1) at final recovery site following interim recovery at consignee.	Waste sent to an alternative authorised site in England for energy recovery.
	30/07/08 17/11/08	Ireland/UK	Solvents	20	Consignee rejected waste due to operational difficulties recovering this waste stream – not as notified. A further shipment was rejected due	Waste repatriated under notification procedures.

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
					to previous recovery problems	
	24/07/08	UK/Germany/US	Rhodium catalyst	50,24	Technical problems at the Consignee's site meant that the waste that had already been shipped, could not be recovered.	Waste exported to alternative site in the US for recovery, under notification procedures.
	17 /11/08	UK/Germany/US	Rhodium Catalyst	50		
	16/09/08	Kiribati/UK	Vehicle batteries	30	Initial recovery site refused to accept the waste due to failure of waste acceptance criteria (WAC).	Approved the disposal of the waste at an alternative site as recovery was not possible.
	10/09/08	UK/India	Brass swarf	Not known	Leaking oil	Stop Notice issued and waste returned to point of loading. Warning letter issued.
	02/10/08	UK/Sweden/India	Brass scrap	25,40	Leaking oil	Stop Notice issued and waste returned to point of loading. Warning letter issued.
	28/11/08	Falklands/UK	Military Waste	5,20	Waste sent to a different facility after incorrect movement form used.	The alternative site was allowed to recover the waste following a determination that the site was licensed to accept and recover the

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
						waste.
	11/12/08	Ireland/UK	Organic Solvents	21,68	Fire at consignee facility meant that the shipment could not be accepted onto the site.	The waste was diverted to another site that was licensed and accepting the same waste under a similar notification.
United Kingdom 2007	2003	GB (Country of Import) / US (Country of Export)	Ships	100.000	Waste Management Licence for the recovery facility was deficient	Waste Management Licence issued July 2008. Processing commenced in July 2008, completion of recovery is planned for 2009.
	3/09/07	GB (Country of Import) / ET (Country of Export)	Obsolete Pesticides & Contaminated Packaging and PPE.	30 drums	Shipment not disposed of within 180 days of receipt at site. Shredder on site out of operation for various reasons.	Disposal of the shipments effected as soon as operation fully running again.
	3/09/07	GB (Country of Import) / IE (Country of Export)	Liquids from Pharmaceutical Processes. (EWC code 07 01 03, 07 01 04, 07 01 11, 07 03 03, 07 03 04, 07 03	10,98 tonnes	Shipment not disposed of within 180 days of receipt at site. Shredder on site out of operation for various reasons.	Disposal of the shipments effected as soon as operation fully running again.

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (in metric tons)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken
			11, 07 05 03, 07 05 04, 07 06 03, 07 06 04, 07 06 11, 07 07 03, 07 07 04, 07 07 11, 12 01 12, 16 03 05, 16 05 06, 16 05 07, 16 05 08, 16 08 02, 16 08 07, 19 02 11, 19 08 07, 19 08 11, 19 08 13)			
	31/10/07	GB (Country of Import) / CY (Country of Export)	Pharmaceutical, Cytotoxic & Chemical Waste (AD010)	12.409 tonnes	Notifier shipped two containers but consignee only expecting one. Two container loads would have exceeded tonnage allowance of Waste Management Licence for recovery facility.	Waste recovered at suitable alternative site.

Table 10: 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 2007-2009	None					
Belgium 2007-2009	None					
Bulgaria 2007-2009	None In accordance with Article 73, point 2 of Bulgarian Waste Management Act (Prom. SG. 86/30 Sep 2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009), import of waste destined for disposal in Bulgaria is prohibited.					
Cyprus 2008-2009	No data reported					
Cyprus 2007	None					
Czech Republic 2007-2009	None					
Denmark 2007-2008	None					
Denmark	No data reported					

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
2009						
Estonia 2007-2009	None					
Finland 2007-2009	None					
France 2007-2009	No data reported					
Germany 2007-2009	There is no reliable statistics available. Only accidentally known incidents can be reported.					
Greece 2007-2009	No data reported					
Hungary 2007-2009	None					
Ireland 2009	No data reported					
Ireland 2008	Not applicable					
Ireland	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
2007						
Italy 2007-2009	None					
Latvia 2007-2009	None					
Lithuania 2007-2009	None					
Luxembourg 2007-2009	No data available					
Malta 2007-2009	None					
Netherlands 2009	No data reported					
Netherlands 2007-2008	None					
Poland 2007-2009	None					
Portugal	No data reported					

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
2007-2009						
Romania 2007-2009	None					
Slovakia 2007-2009	None					
Slovenia 2007-2009	None					
Spain 2007-2009	No data reported.					
Sweden 2007-2009	No data available					
United Kingdom 2007-2009	No data reported					

SECTION C: COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO THE BASEL CONVENTION (2011)

The following list shows the status of November 2011.

An updated list of competent authorities is available at:

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

Country	Authority
Austria	<p>Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management Department VI/1 Stubenbastei 5 A-1010 Vienna Austria phone: (43 1) 51522 3513 or 5131679 7502 or 51522 7502 fax: (43 1) 515 227 333 and 7502 email: abteilung.61@lebensministerium.at or andreas.moser@lebensministerium.at</p>
Belgium	<p>Multiple authorities (list available from the Focal Point):</p> <p>OVAM Afdeling Afvalstoffen- en Materialenbeheer</p> <p>Stationsstraat 110</p> <p>2800 Mechelen</p> <p>Belgium</p> <p>phone: (32 15) 28 42 84</p> <p>fax: (32 15) 20 32 75</p> <p>email: yorg.aerts@ovam.be or yaerts@ovam.be</p>
Bulgaria	<p>Head of Department</p> <p>Industrial and Hazardous Waste Management Department at Waste Management and Soil Protection Directorate</p> <p>Ministry of Environment and Water</p> <p>22 Maria Luiza Blvd.</p> <p>1000 Sofia</p> <p>Bulgaria</p> <p>phone: +359 2 940 6678</p>

Country	Authority
	fax: +359 2 940 6635 email: matova@moew.government.bg
Cyprus	Environment Officer Environment Service Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Tagmatarchou Pouliou 17 Ag. Andreas Nicosia 1411 Cyprus phone: (357 22) 30 38 70/57 fax: (357 22) 77 49 45 email: mmilioti@environment.moa.gov.cy
Czech Republic	Waste Management Department Ministry of the Environment Vršovická 65 100 10 Praha 10 Czech Republic phone: (420 2) 67 12 22 83/25 76 fax: (420 2) 67 31 15 45 email: irena_sedlackova@env.cz
Denmark	Soil and Waste Division Danish Environmental Protection Agency Strandgade 29 1401 Copenhagen K Denmark phone: (45) 72 54 40 00 fax: (45) 33 32 22 28 email: joaff@mst.dk

Country	Authority
Estonia	<p>Environmental Board</p> <p>Narva mnt 7a</p> <p>15172 Tallinn</p> <p>Estonia</p> <p>phone: (372) 627 21 93</p> <p>fax: (372) 627 21 82</p> <p>email: info@keskkonnaamet.ee or katrin.kaare@keskkonnaamet.ee</p>
Finland	<p>The Finnish Environment Institute</p> <p>P.O. Box 140</p> <p>FIN-00251 Helsinki</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>phone: (358 20) 61 01 23</p> <p>fax: (358 9) 54 90 24 91</p> <p>email: tfs@ymparisto.fi</p>
France	<p>Ministry of Energy, Ecology and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Arche de la Défense Paroi Nord</p> <p>92 055 La Defense Cedex</p> <p>France</p> <p>phone: (33 1) 40 81 87 76</p> <p>email: anne-laure.genty@developpement-durable.gouv.fr or eric.gaucher@developpement-durable.gouv.fr</p> <p>(Competent Authority for Transit. France has designated the Departmental Prefectures as Competent Authority for Export and Import)</p>

Country	Authority
Germany	<p>Umweltbundesamt Anlaufstelle Basler Übereinkommen</p> <p>Postfach 14 06</p> <p>06813 Dessau</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>phone: (49 340) 21 03 34 59</p> <p>fax: (49 340) 21 03 31 03</p> <p>email: focal.point.basel@uba.de</p> <p>Competent Authority for Transit. Germany has designated several Competent Authorities for Export and Import. The list could be obtained from the webpage of Umweltbundesamt: http://www.umweltdaten.de/abfallwirtschaft/gav/Genehmigungsbehoerden.pdf</p>
Greece	<p>Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works</p> <p>147, Patisson Street</p> <p>112 51 Athens</p> <p>Greece</p> <p>phone: (30 210) 865 32 94 or 866 37 22</p> <p>fax: (30 210) 866 36 93</p>
Hungary	<p>Head of Section</p> <p>National Inspectorate for Environment, Nature Conservation and Water</p> <p>Mészáros u. 58/a</p> <p>H-1016</p> <p>Budapest</p> <p>Hungary</p> <p>phone: +36 1 224 92 33</p> <p>fax: (682) 22 256</p> <p>email: zsuzsanna.ferkocka@oktvmf.gov.hu</p>
Ireland	<p>National TFS Office</p> <p>Dublin City Council</p>

Country	Authority
	<p>Eblana House 68-71 Marrowbone Lane</p> <p>Dublin 8</p> <p>Ireland</p> <p>phone: (353 1) 222 42 35</p> <p>fax: (353 1) 454 48 30</p> <p>email: nationaltfs@dublincity.ie</p>
Italy	<p>Department for Wastes</p> <p>Ministry for the Environment and Territory</p> <p>Via Cristoforo Colombo, 44</p> <p>00147 Roma</p> <p>Italy</p> <p>phone: (39 06) 57 22 52 16</p> <p>fax: (39 06) 57 22 52 92</p> <p>email: sorci.valeria@minambiente.it</p>
Latvia	<p>Environmental Protection Department</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>25, Peldu Str.</p> <p>LV 1494, Riga</p> <p>Latvia</p> <p>phone: (371) 702 65 15</p> <p>fax: (371) 782 04 42</p> <p>email: ilze.donina@vidm.gov.lv</p>
Lithuania	<p>State Environmental Protection Inspectorate</p> <p>A. Juozapavičiaus st 9</p> <p>LT-09311 Vilnius</p> <p>Lithuania</p> <p>phone: (370 52) 72 84 79</p>

Country	Authority
	fax: (370 52) 72 27 66 email: vaai@vaai.am.lt
Luxembourg	Administration de l'Environnement 16, rue Eugène Ruppert L-2453 Luxembourg phone: (352) 40 56 56 506 fax: (352) 49 62 56 email: serge.less@aev.etat.lu
Malta	Malta Environment and Planning Authority Environment Protection Directorate Unit D: Waste, Air, Radiation and Noise Team D3: Shipments and Compliance Auditing St. Francis Ravelin, Floriana P.O. Box 200, Marsa MRS 1000 Malta phone: +356 2290 7202 fax: +356 2290 2295 email: contact.tfs@mepa.org.mt
Netherlands	SenterNovem, Uitvoering Afvalbeheer Juliana van Stolberglaan 3 P.O. Box 93144 2509 AC The Hague The Netherlands phone: (31 70) 373 50 00 fax: (31 70) 373 51 00 email: evoa@senternovem.nl
Poland	Chief Inspector Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection

Country	Authority
	Wawelska St 52/54 00-922 Warsaw Poland phone: (48 22) 825 33 25 fax: (48 22) 825 04 65 email: a.jagusiewicz@gios.gov.pl or m.gosk@gios.gov.pl
Portugal	Ministério do Ambiente, do Ordenamento do Território e do Desenvolvimento Regional Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente Rua da Murgueira, 9/9A - Zambujal Ap. 7585 2611-865 Amadora Portugal phone: (351 21) 472 82 00 fax: (351 21) 471 90 74 (Competent Authority for import/export/transit)
Romania	National Environmental Protection Agency Waste and Hazardous Substances Lacul Morii street, no. 151 District 6 Bucharest Romania phone: (40 21) 207 11 08 fax: (40 21) 207 11 54 email: madalina.lobda@anpm.ro
Slovakia	Director Waste Management Department Ministry of the Environment nám L. Štúra 1 812 35 Bratislava Slovakia

Country	Authority
	<p>phone: (421) 918 800 756</p> <p>fax: (421 2) 60 20 16 78</p> <p>email: marcela.pokusova@enviro.gov.sk</p>
Slovenia	<p>Environmental Agency</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy</p> <p>Vojkova 1B</p> <p>1000 Ljubljana</p> <p>Slovenia</p> <p>phone: (386 61) 478 45 35 or 478 45 21</p> <p>fax: (386 61) 478 40 51</p> <p>email: nada.suhadolnik-giura@gov.si or marija.fe-le-beuermann@gov.si</p>
Spain	<p>S.G. Producción y Consumo Sostenibles</p> <p>Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental</p> <p>Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, y Medio Rural y Marino</p> <p>Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz, s/n Despacho C-421</p> <p>28071 Madrid</p> <p>Spain</p> <p>phone: (34 91) 597 63 54</p> <p>fax: (34 91) 597 58 57</p> <p>email: buzon-sgpcs@mma.es</p> <p>(Spain has designated 18 Competent Authorities of Dispatch and Destination for shipments between Spain and other EU Member State and 1 Competent Authority for imports and exports between Spain and non-EU Member State, and transit of waste through Spain. Spain has also designated 1 Correspondent for imports and exports between Spain and non-EU Member State, transit of waste through Spain and shipments between Ceuta or Melilla and other EU Member State and 17 Correspondents for other shipments between Autonomous Communities and EU Member States. The list could be obtained from the Secretariat upon request.)</p>
Sweden	<p>Sweden Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>S-106 48 Stockholm</p>

Country	Authority
	<p>Sweden</p> <p>phone: +46 10 698 1000</p> <p>fax: +46 10 698 16 28</p> <p>email: agnes.andersson@swedishepa.se</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Multiple Authorities (list available from the Focal Point)</p> <p>Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> <p>c/o Waste Management Division</p> <p>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</p> <p>Area 6D, Ergon House Horseferry Road</p> <p>London SW1P 2AL</p> <p>United Kingdom</p> <p>phone: (44 20) 72 38 43 33</p> <p>fax: (44 20) 72 38 48 57</p> <p>email: alison.gadsby@defra.gsi.gov.uk</p>

SECTION D: Y-CODES FOR WASTE UNDER BASEL CONVENTION

Annex I: Categories of wastes to be controlled

Waste Streams

Y1	Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centers and clinics
Y2	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
Y3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
Y4	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
Y5	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
Y6	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
Y7	Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
Y8	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
Y9	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
Y10	Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
Y11	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
Y12	Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
Y13	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
Y14	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known
Y15	Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
Y16	Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
Y17	Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
Y18	Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

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.²³

Annex II

Categories of wastes requiring special consideration

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

²³ The amendment whereby paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) were added to the end of Annex I entered into force on 6 November 1998, six months following the issuance of depositary notification C.N.77.1998 of 6 May 1998 (reflecting Decision IV/9, adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting).

SECTION E: SUMMARY OF THE DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MEMBER STATES ON THE BASIS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRE; 2007-2009

Section E of the report presents a summary of the qualitative data supplied by Member States to the European Commission on the additional questionnaire of the Commission. Until the reporting year 2007, the additional questionnaire was based on the Commission Decision 1999/412/EC pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93. Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste includes the Commission questionnaire as an Annex and this questionnaire is slightly different from the previous one.

Questionnaire for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

Questions		
1	Article 1(3)(d)	<p>Information on the control and shipment of wastes listed in Annex II to the Regulation</p> <p>In exceptional cases, shipments of wastes listed in Annex II may, for environmental or public health reasons, be controlled by Member States as if they had been listed in Annex III or IV.</p> <p>Has there been any export case?</p>
2	Article 1(3)(d)	<p>Information on the control and shipment of wastes listed in Annex II to the Regulation</p> <p>In exceptional cases, shipments of wastes listed in Annex II may, for environmental or public health reasons, be controlled by Member States as if they had been listed in Annex III or IV.</p> <p>Has there been any import case?</p>
3	Article 4(3)(a)(i)	<p>Information on the measures taken to prohibit generally or partially shipments of waste between Member States</p> <p>In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
4	Article 4(3)(a)(i)	<p>Information on the measures taken to object systematically to shipments of waste between Member States</p> <p>In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>

5	Article 4(3)(a)(ii) and 4(3)(a)(iii)	<p>Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency</p> <p>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</p> <p>Have you asked any Member State to apply this exception?</p>
6	Article 4(3)(a)(ii) and 4(3)(a)(iii)	<p>Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency</p> <p>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</p> <p>Have you received any request from Member States to apply this exception?</p>
7	Article 4(3)(b)	<p>Information on objections to planned shipments on the basis of their not being in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
8	Article 9(1) and (2)	<p>Information on Decisions by competent authorities having jurisdiction over specific recovery facilities not to raise objections concerning shipments of certain types of waste to a specific recovery facility</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p>
9	Article 13	<p>Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within their territory</p> <p>Is there a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within the national territory?</p>
10	Article 13	<p>Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within their territory</p> <p>If there is such a system, do you apply the system provided for in Titles II, VII and VIII of the Regulation?</p>
11	Article 26	<p>Information on illegal traffic of waste</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p> <p>Please, provide information on how illegal traffic of waste is prohibited and punished under national legislation pursuant to this article.</p>
12	Article 27	<p>Information on financial guarantees or equivalent insurance covering costs for shipment of waste covered by this Regulation, including cases referred to in Articles 25 and 26, and for disposal or recovery</p> <p>Please provide details on the national system established pursuant to this article.</p>
13	Article 39(1)	<p>Information on the customs posts designated by Member States for shipments of waste in and out of the Community</p> <p>Please complete Table 7.</p>

Replies of Member States for the reporting year 2007:

* = Details provided by Member State

Country	Question 1 Article 1(3)(d)	Question 2 Article 1(3)(d)	Question 3 Article 4(3)(a)(i)	Question 4 Article 4(3)(a)(i)	Question 5 Article 4(3)(a)(ii) and 4(3)(a)(iii)	Question 6 Article 4(3)(a)(ii) and 4(3)(a)(iii)	Question 7 Article 4(3)(b)	Question 8 Article 9(1) and (2)	Question 9 Article 13	Question 10 Article 13	Question 11 Article 26	Question 12 Article 27	Question 13 Article 39(1)
Austria	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	-
Belgium	No	No	Yes*	No	No*	No*	No	Yes*	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*
Bulgaria	No	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	No*	*	*
Cyprus	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*	No	Yes	No*	No*	*	*
Czech Republic	Yes*	No	Yes*	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes*	*	*
Denmark	No	No	Yes*	No*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	No	Yes	-	Yes*	*	-
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	Yes*	*	-
France	Report for 2007 missing												
Finland	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No*	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*
Germany	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes*	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*
Greece	No	No	Yes*	Yes	Yes*	No	No	No	Yes	No*	No*	*	*
Hungary	No	No	No*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*	*	*
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	No*	*	-
Italy	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	*	-
Latvia	Already used the new questionnaire in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006												

Country	Question 1 Article 1(3)(d)	Question 2 Article 1(3)(d)	Question 3 Article 4(3)(a)(i)	Question 4 Article 4(3)(a)(i)	Question 5 Article 4(3)(a)(ii) and 4(3)(a)(iii)	Question 6 Article 4(3)(a)(ii) and 4(3)(a)(iii)	Question 7 Article 4(3)(b)	Question 8 Article 9(1) and (2)	Question 9 Article 13	Question 10 Article 13	Question 11 Article 26	Question 12 Article 27	Question 13 Article 39(1)
Lithuania	Already used the new questionnaire in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006												
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes*	*	*
Malta	Already used the new questionnaire in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006												
Netherlands	No	No	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*
Poland	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*
Portugal	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	No*	*	-
Romania	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	*	-
Slovakia	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*
Slovenia	No	No	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	-
Spain	Already used the new questionnaire in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006												
Sweden	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*
United Kingdom	Yes*	No	Yes*	No	No	Yes*	No	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	*	*

Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Spain used the new reporting formula in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. The replies of these countries are summed up in the following table. For the detailed description of the questions, please see Section E: “Questionnaire for Member States’ Reporting Obligation pursuant to Article 51(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006”

* = Details provided by Member State

Country	Question 1 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 2 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 3 Article 11(1)(e)	Question 4 Article 11(3)	Question 5 Article 11(3)	Question 6 Article 11(1)(g)	Question 7 Article 12(5)	Question 8 Article 14	Question 9 Article 33	Question 10 Article 33	Question 11 Article 24 and Article 50(1)	Question 12 Article 50(2)	Question 13 Article 50(2)	Question 14 Article 6	Question 15 Article 55
Latvia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	0	*	No
Lithuania	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	No*	0	0	*	No*
Malta	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No*	60	0	*	Yes*
Spain	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes*	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	*	*	*	No

Additional details and remarks of Member States	
Question 3:	
Measures taken to prohibit generally or partially shipments of waste between Member States	
Austria	Prohibition of shipments of asbestos waste for the purposes of disposal in Austria pursuant to § 69 (7) of the Waste Management Act 2002 (Abfallwirtschaftsgesetz).
Belgium	These principles are checked for every notification concerning waste destined for disposal. If these principles are not complied with, objections will be made to the planned shipment.
Czech Republic	Transboundary shipments of waste to the Czech Republic for disposal have been prohibited since 1 May 2004, with the exception of waste arising in neighbouring states as a result of natural disasters or during states of emergency (Act No 185/2001 on waste, Section 54(2)).
Denmark	Denmark has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal if the country of import/export has disposal capacity.
Finland	<p>The Waste Act (1072/1993) contains national provisions prohibiting or limiting imports and exports of waste.</p> <p>Sections 46 and 47 of the Waste Act (as amended by Act No 747/2007) lay down the conditions for transporting waste from or to Finland for disposal/treatment.</p> <p>Act No 806/2008 amending the Waste Act also qualified Section 47 in such a way as to allow imports of non-problem waste if carried out under a local waste management cooperation agreement between Finland and Sweden or Finland and Norway.</p>
Germany	<p>In the following German Länder there is an obligation to offer/transfer waste for disposal:</p> <p>Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Brandenburg, Hamburg, Hessen, Lower Saxony, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland</p>
Greece	<p>Financial (financial incentives, subsidises) and administrative (aiming at minimizing bureaucracy burden) measures are promoted in order to encourage the development of infrastructure from the recovery and/or the safe and environmentally sound disposal of waste.</p> <p>These measures aim primarily to the recovery of waste oils and the co-incineration of waste. The principle of self sufficiency at national level is administratively imposed for mixed household waste, healthcare waste and biodegradable waste produced from the agriculture and animal husbandry.</p>
Hungary	According to Section 17, Paragraph a) of Subsection (1) 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.
Netherlands	The Landelijk afvalbeheerplan [National Waste Management Plan] 2002-2012,

	<p>presented in 2002 and since amended several times, indicates the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For landfill, countries must be and remain self-sufficient in principle. The national borders remain closed to waste for landfill, except that export is conditionally permitted for certain hazardous waste categories for which there are no facilities. <p>Additional remarks: Since 1 January 2007 the border has been open for household waste for incineration, and the self-sufficiency reservation is no longer invoked.</p>
Slovakia	According to the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 23 - an import of all waste types destined for final disposal is banned from all countries to Slovakia. Slovakia also applies Article 4 (9) of the Basel Convention.
Slovenia	According to 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 if this is in contravention to the Operational waste management programme in the Republic of Slovenia are prohibited. According to provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 are excepted only cases from its Article 11(3).
United Kingdom	<p>Regulations 11(3)(a) and 1(b) of the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations require a UK competent authority to raise an objection to any waste notified for import to or export from the UK which is contrary to the UK Plan. The UK would, therefore, systematically object to any export of waste and most imports of waste for disposal. The only exceptions for imports are:</p> <p>(i) if the wastes cannot realistically be dealt with in an environmentally sound manner in, or in closer proximity to, the country of origin ii) imports for high temperature incineration (D10), from certain EC Member States, of small quantities of hazardous wastes for which it would be uneconomic to provide their own facilities; and (iii) imports of hazardous wastes for high temperature incineration from any country in case of emergency.</p>
Question 4:	
Measures taken to object systematically to shipments of waste between Member States	
Bulgaria	There is a requirement laid down in the Waste Management Act, Prom. SG. 86/30 Sep 2003, amended 63/04. Aug.2006, (Article 77, para 1, p. 2), which says that objections shall be raised to shipments of waste from Bulgaria, for which there are sufficient technical capacities and appropriate installations for recovery in Bulgaria and the wastes are not an essential resource for the recovery or recycling facilities in the country of destination.
Denmark	Denmark makes an individual decision in each case on whether or not to object a notification.
Netherlands	See the answer to the last question.
Slovakia	According to the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws as amended by subsequent, Article 23 para 3.

Slovenia	To all the shipments of wastes especially municipal wastes (EWC: 20 03 01) to Republic of Slovenia intended on D1 operation (deposit into or onto land) operation from Annex IIA to Directive 2006/12/EC its automatically objected due to lack of capacities.
Question 5 and 6: Exceptions to the Implementation of the Principle of Proximity, Priority for recovery and Self-sufficiency	
Finland	Even though no other Member State has submitted a request to Finland for the disposal/treatment of waste under Article 4(3)a.iii, waste has nevertheless been imported into Finland each year from other Member States for disposal/treatment (see 2007 annual report on the implementation of the Basle Convention). In accordance with Article 3, a notification of shipment was given in each individual case and was used by the competent authority as the basis for its decision.
Greece	Due to the small quantity of PCB/PCTs containing waste produced in Greece, these waste are exported in EU Member States that have the relevant infrastructure (Germany, Finland, France). These exports are notified, as required according to Regulation (EEC) No 259/1993, as it has been amended and implemented.
United Kingdom	There was no request from the Republic of Ireland in 2000 regarding (a solution pursuant to) Article 4(3)a.iii. However, a long standing agreement, pursuant to 4(3)a.ii and iii exists whereby the UK accepts hazardous waste for disposal from the Republic of Ireland as set out in Sections 5.56 and 5.57 of the UK Plan. Table 3 has been completed accordingly.
Questions 9 and 10: Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste	
Austria	Every delivery of hazardous waste, from the waste producer to eventual recycling or disposal, is monitored through a system of consignment notes. A copy of the consignment note must accompany all waste shipments. One copy of the note stays with the party delivering the waste, and one copy is transmitted to the Provincial Governor and input to a central database (Federal Environmental Agency). The system of consignment notes will gradually be replaced by an electronic system.
Belgium	In the Walloon Region: Arrêté du 19 mars 1981 concernant la mise en décharge de certains déchets en Région Wallonne [Decree of 19 March 1981 concerning the landfill of certain waste materials in the Walloon region] In the Flemish Region: Besluit van de Vlaamse regering van 22 februari 2002 tot wijziging van Vlarea (Vlaams reglement inzake afvalvoorkoming en –beheer)[Flemish Government Decree of 22 February 2002 amending the Flemish Regulation on the prevention and management of waste (VLAREA)] The waste codes are listed in Annexes II to IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, as amended.
Bulgaria	Acc. To Art 5, para 2 of the Waste Management Act, Prom. SG. 86/30 Sep 2003, amended 63/04. Aug. 2006, the delivery and the accepting of the production,

	<p>construction and hazardous waste shall be implemented only on the basis of written contract.</p> <p>Article 12 of the Waste Management Act says that for implementing of the activities of collecting, transportation, temporary storage, preliminary treatment, dismantling, utilization and/or disposing of waste is required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. permission or 2. IPPC permit <p>Permissions shall not be required when the waste has no hazardous properties, for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the activities for collecting, transporting and temporary storage 2. the commercial activity with waste from ferrous and non-ferrous metals. <p>There is a tracking system for the delivery, acceptance and transportation of hazardous waste. The control system is not identically with the system provided for in Titles II, VII and VIII of the Regulation. 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.</p>
Cyprus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursuant to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Act, any person or company that collects and transports waste must hold a waste management permit. In order to acquire this permit, the person concerned must apply methods and techniques for collecting and transporting waste that are commensurate with protection of the environment and public health. 2. Compliance checks are also carried out periodically on all permit holders. 3. In the specific case of the transportation of hazardous waste, the hazardous waste transport identification and surveillance form must be completed for each receipt and delivery. The form indicates the type of waste, the quantity, the owner of the waste, the carrier, the consignee (with all their contact information) and the date of delivery / transport and receipt. The form must be signed by the original owner of the waste, the carrier and the final recipient of the waste. By signing the form, the three signatories declare that the information listed on the form is correct.
Finland	<p>Under Section 15 of the Waste Act (1072/1993), waste may be handed over only to an approved consignee. Under Section 49 of the Act (as amended by Act 452/2004), commercial collectors and carriers of waste must, for authorization purposes, enter a notice in the waste materials register kept by the regional environment centres. Council of State Decision No 659/1996 stipulates that when problem waste is handed over to a consignee, a consignment document must be provided which accompanies the waste concerned whenever it is transported. The consignment document must give details of the owner, consignor and consignee of the problem waste, the date of shipment and the type of packaging and means of transport, details of the producer of the waste, the designation of the waste and its code, details of the composition and quantity of the waste and the nature of the risks it presents, and the place and method of recovery and disposal/treatment. When the shipment</p>

	<p>has been completed, the consignment 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 consignment.</p>
Germany	<p>The German supervision system, established by §§ 42-45 of the Recycling and Waste Management Act in conjunction with the Ordinance on the keeping of waste disposal records, last amended on 19.07.2007, is coherent with Titles II and VII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.</p> <p>On the basis of information from the waste producer and an acceptance declaration from the disposal undertaking, the competent authority responsible for the disposal plant decides, before the shipment of hazardous waste, whether this is permissible (disposal certificate; maximum validity five years). On the basis of this disposal certificate, each subsequent waste shipment must be reported to the competent authority using a consignment note. All the parties involved are also obliged to keep a register.</p> <p>To ensure supervision of the disposal of non-hazardous waste, disposal plants are obliged to keep registers.</p> <p>All the documents mentioned above must be kept for three years. All parties involved in waste disposal (producer, disposal undertaking, transport undertaking etc.) must provide the competent authorities with information and allow access to their property and premises.</p> <p>The joint working group on waste (LAGA) ensures cooperation between the Länder themselves and with the federal authorities.</p> <p>The waste disposal certificate can be produced either electronically or on paper. For the disposal of hazardous waste, the electronic procedure has been mandatory since April 2010.</p> <p>There are national statistics on waste disposal (waste types, quantities, disposal method) and on follow-up to incorrect handling of hazardous waste (number of convictions, magnitude of penalties).</p>
Greece	<p>According to the national legislation, companies carrying out collection and transport of waste are obliged to have permits, in order to be able to collect and transport waste. These are issued by the relevant local environmental authorities, for their territory of competence. National permits are also issued by the Hellenic Ministry of Environment, for the collection and transport of hazardous waste and specific streams of waste (ELVs, WEE, batteries, used tyres, healthcare waste), when the collector operates beyond the territory of competence of one local authority. Joint Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006 (OJJ 383 B) introduces a system very similar to that of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93. The planned transport must be notified using a standard document, called 'recognition document', which accompanies the waste from the facility where the waste had been produced to the facility of the consignee. The recognition document, which is issued by the collector or the relevant alternative management system, includes data of the transported waste (quantity, composition, classification etc), the carrier, the waste producer,</p>

	point of dispatch, etc.
Ireland	<p>A tracking system for hazardous waste only is provided for – in accordance with the Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 147 of 1998).</p> <p>There is no prior notification or classification of waste as per EWC required.</p>
Lithuania	<p>Order No D1-384 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania amending Order D1-207 of the Minister for the Environment of 27 April 2004 approving a schedule of procedures for shipments of waste (Official Gazette 2007, No 76-3036), which lays down and introduces tighter controls on shipments of Green List waste (waste specified in Annex III to the Regulation) into the Republic of Lithuania, was approved on 4 July 2007 and entered into force on 12 July 2007, when the new Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste came into effect. That Order requires any Lithuanian consignee who will be recovering waste shipped into Lithuania, at the latest 30 working days before the waste is shipped into the country, to submit to the regional environmental protection department of the Ministry of Environment in whose area the waste is to be recovered an application to ship the waste into the country and a completed information document concerning the waste. If a Lithuanian consignee has a statutory right to recover waste shipped into the country, or has not shipped waste illegally during the past year, he is allowed to ship Green List waste into Lithuania for recovery. If a Lithuanian consignee has provided incorrect information on the information document relating to the waste he plans to ship into Lithuania, or if he does not have a right to recover the waste to be shipped, or if he has carried out an illegal shipment during the past year, he is not allowed to ship Green List waste into Lithuania for recovery. Under Article 17 of the Waste Management Law, which lays down the procedure for managing hazardous waste, hazardous waste is to be shipped in accordance with the requirements governing the carriage of hazardous cargos laid down in Lithuanian legislation. Persons sending hazardous waste for management or shipping such waste must have an accompanying document for the hazardous waste, the format of which and the procedures for the completion and use of which are laid down in the Waste Management Rules approved by Order No 722 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2003 amending Order No 217 of the Minister for the Environment of 14 July 1999 approving rules on the management of waste. Under the aforementioned rules, any person shipping hazardous waste in Lithuania must have an accompanying document, which is to be appended to the invoice and the consignment note. The consignor of the waste completes and signs six specimens of the accompanying document. When taking receipt of hazardous waste, the carrier or his representative completes the appropriate box of the accompanying document and signs all six specimens. The consignor sends the first four specimens of the accompanying document to the carrier, together with the waste, sends the fifth specimen to the regional environmental protection department in whose area he is located, and retains the sixth specimen, which is appended to the hazardous waste management documentation. When the consignee, i.e. a representative of a recovery or disposal undertaking, has checked the hazardous waste, he completes and signs the</p>

	appropriate box on four specimens of the accompanying document. The representative of the hazardous waste recovery or disposal undertaking sends the first signed specimen of the accompanying document, within three working days following receipt of the waste, to the regional environmental protection department in whose area the consignor is located. He retains the second signed specimen and keeps it with other hazardous waste management documents, sends the third to the consignor within three working days following receipt of the hazardous waste, and sends the fourth, within three working days following receipt of the hazardous waste, to the carrier specified in the relevant box of the accompanying document.
Netherlands	The Netherlands applies an internal notification system in which outward or inward shipments are reported either electronically or on paper. Notification is based on waste codes and waste flow numbers assigned by the waste recipients to the suppliers.
Poland	<p>The Waste Act of 27 April 2001, which transposes the framework Waste Directive into Polish law, lays down rules for waste management.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Inspectorate in Poland oversees compliance with proper waste management procedures.</p> <p>The Waste Act requires those engaged in the collection or transport of waste to have authorization to do so. The authorization is issued by the “Starosta” (the head of the county administration in Poland).</p> <p>The Road Transport Inspectorate verifies road transport compliance, including the transport of waste within the country.</p>
Portugal	<p>National legislation (Order No 335/97 of 16 May 1997) establishes the rules concerning waste within the national territory with which producers/holders, carriers and consignees must fully comply.</p> <p>In accordance with the above-mentioned legislation, the transport of waste may be carried out by the following: the producer of the waste, the consignee (waste manager) or a haulier working on behalf of a third party.</p> <p>Producers are required to ship waste to a duly authorised consignee. The Waste Accompanying Permit (Guia de Acompanhamento de Resíduos) in conformity with the model included in that licence is required for carrying the waste.</p>
Slovakia	The shipments of waste within the Slovak territory is controlled under the national Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws that is in compliance with the Directive 75/442/EEC on waste as amended.
Slovenia	There is not established any special system only for supervision and control of shipments within the territory of Republic of Slovenia. It is a part of regular system established according to requirements of Council Directive 2006/12/EC (75/442/EEC) on waste and Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.
Spain	Act 10/1998, Royal Decree 833/88, Act 16/2002 implementing the IPPC Directive, Act 5/2003 of the Community of Madrid.
Sweden	A permit or a notification is needed for transports of waste within Sweden. There is

	a provision of having a Tracking Form accompanying transports of hazardous waste nationally.
Question 11:	
Illegal traffic of waste	
Austria	Penalties are set out in the Austrian Waste Management Act 2002 (see § 79(2)(18) to (23) and § 79(3)(13) to (16) of the Waste Management Act 2002, BGBl. I No 102, as amended by the version in BGBl. I No 54/2008).
Bulgaria	<p>The Minister of Environment and Waters or an official, authorised by him, shall exercise control for observing of the conditions of the permissions, incl. the permissions for shipments of waste.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment and Water and the Regional Inspectorates for Environment and Water implement at least once in the year check of documents, required under this law and the by-law normative acts for its implementation of the persons, generating waste or implementing activities with waste.</p> <p>Checks at place shall be also implemented at least once in the year at recovery installations and companies, generating waste.</p> <p>The customs bodies shall undertake the activities of the Law of the customs at import, export and transit of waste in the cases of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. doubt about the compliance of the cargo with the accompanying documents 2. declared waste, which is not accompanied by a permission, license or registration document 3. preliminary notification by the competent authority <p>The director of the regional inspectorate for environment and waters, on which territory is located the border control check-point, shall render co-operation to the customs bodies for clarification of the cases mentioned above and taking decision on them.</p> <p>At certifying of the document for transport of Article 4, para 7, item (c) of the Basel convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposing the customs bodies shall keep and preserve a copy of it.</p> <p>According to Article 106, para (3) of the Waste Management Act, punished with a proprietary sanction in extent from 3500 to 10 000 levs shall be a sole entrepreneur or a corporate body, who violates the requirements for import, export and transit of waste.</p>
Cyprus	Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 constitutes part of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Act as a special section entitled “Special Provisions for Transit and Cross-border Transport of Waste”. Therefore any act in breach of this Regulation is illegal and punished accordingly. By law, any person who fails or refuses to comply with a ban or requirement set out in an act or regulation or decree is committing an offence and is therefore punishable by imprisonment of up to three years or by a fine of up to €34 000 or both. Of course, an extrajudicial arrangement of up to €340 may be

	<p>reached at the inspector's discretion.</p> <p>Actions causing pollution or environmental degradation may also be punished by administrative sanctions of up to €340 000 following a decision by the Competent Authority. Administrative sanctions can be as high as €3.4 million if there has been severe destruction of nature, but this requires the approval of the Cabinet.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>The Czech Environmental Inspectorate imposes penalties of up to CZK 50 000 000 on natural persons authorised to trade or on legal persons violating the obligations relating to transboundary waste movements laid down by Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 and by the Waste Act (Act No 185/2001 on waste, § 66(4)(g)).</p> <p>Any person transporting waste across a state boundary, whether intentionally or through negligence, without notification to or consent from the competent administrative authority, or providing untruthful or grossly distorted 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 two years or by an operating ban or by a financial penalty. Any person gaining significant benefit from such an act or committing such an act on more than one occasion shall be punished by imprisonment of up to three years or by an operating ban or by a financial penalty.</p>
Denmark	<p>Due to Danish executive order 971/1996 the following is prohibited and punished:</p> <p>§ 14, 1</p> <p>Unless a higher-ranking sentence is statutory, the following violations are punishable by fee:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Failure to provide a financial guarantee, cf. § 4 2) Transportation of waste without the documents and information mentioned in § 7 3) Receiving imported waste that is not transported correctly according to the statutory, cf. § 8, or 4) Failure to report information according to § 9. <p>§ 14, 2</p> <p>The sentence can increase to mitigated imprisonment or prison for up to 2 years, if the violation is done on purpose or through gross negligence, and if the violation has</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Harmed the environment, or caused danger for such harm, or Obtained or tried to obtain economic advantage for one self or for another, savings included.
Estonia	<p>According to Estonian Waste Act § 120. Transboundary movement of internationally controlled waste without a corresponding permit or in violation of requirements of permit</p> <p>(1) Transboundary movement of hazardous waste or other waste subject to international control without the corresponding permit or in violation of the</p>

	<p>requirements of the permit is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units.</p> <p>(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 50 000 EEK (Estonian crowns).</p>
Finland	<p>Provisions on criminal offences are laid down in Chapter 48, Section 1(3) and Section 2 of the Penal Code (as amended – 578/1995, 579/2004, 138/2006 and 748/2007) and in Section 60(1)(3) of the Waste Act (as amended – 277/2008). According to Chapter 48, Section 1(3) of the Penal Code, a person who, deliberately or through gross negligence imports or exports waste, or transports waste through the territory of Finland in infringement of the Waste Act or a provision pursuant to the Waste Act, or of a specific order, or of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, such that the act is likely to cause pollution or littering of the environment or a health hazard, shall be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for at most two years for damage to the environment. If the 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 Penal Code the offender is sent to prison for aggravated environmental impairment for a period of at least 4 months but no more than 6 years. Less serious offences in terms of their consequences are covered by Section 60(1)(3) of the Waste Act. Under that Section, a person responsible for a shipment of waste that infringes the Regulation shall be sentenced to a fine for a waste violation, unless more severe punishment is provided for elsewhere in law.</p>
Germany	<p>The shipment of waste without authorisation or approval was/is an administrative offence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • until 27.07.2007 under §14(1) No 2 of the of the Waste Consignment Act of 30.09.1994, when it was punishable by a fine of up to €50 000, • from 28.07.2007 under §18(3) of the of the Waste Consignment Act of 19.07.2007, and from 02.08.2007 also in conjunction with the Ordinance on fines for shipments of waste of 29.07.2008; it is now punishable by a fine of up to €100 000 <p>The consignment of hazardous waste without the required authorisation is a criminal offence under §326(2) of the Penal Code (StGB) and, in accordance with §326(5), is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine. If serious environmental pollution is caused as a result of the offence, the term of imprisonment may be increased to up to ten years in accordance with §330 StGB.</p>
Greece	<p>Illegal traffic of waste is regulated by the Greek Law 1650/1986 (OJJ 160 A) for the protection of the environment (Articles 28, 29 and 30). According to these, in cases of illegal traffic, criminal, civil, administrative penalties can be imposed, as mentioned in Article 17 of 13588/725/2006 (OJJ 383 B) for the management of hazardous waste.</p> <p>The administrative penalties imposed by either the head of the relevant regional</p>

	authority/-ies (Head of the Prefecture, General Secretary of the Region), or Minister of the Environment, depending also on the extent of the violation of legislation.
Hungary	<p>Government Decree No. 271/2001 (XII.21.) on waste management fine</p> <p>Act IV of 1978 on Criminal Code</p> <p>Act IV of 1959 on Civil Code</p>
Ireland	<p>3 Impel – TFS Verification Inspection period was held in 2007, February, June and October. 4 cases were detected in relation to non-compliance with the provisions of Article 11 of Council regulation (EEC) No 259/93. Ireland views such breaches as a technical breach of the regulations.</p> <p>There is one national authority in Ireland, i.e. Dublin City Council designated as the competent authority of despatch who have the responsibility to prohibit and punish illegal traffic of waste. The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) provide for the designation of Dublin City Council as the single national competent authority for transfrontier waste shipments.</p> <p>Section 32 of the Waste Management Acts 1996-2008 provides that a person shall not hold, transport, recover or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution.. Section 10 of the same Act provides that a person guilty of an offence under the Act shall be liable to fines up to €15m or imprisonment up to 10 years, or both.</p> <p>As a member of the EU Ireland is bound by Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste. While this Regulation is directly applicable in Ireland it is necessary to provide for certain administrative details, in particular those relating to enforcement.</p>
Lithuania	<p>It was established on 28 June 2006, following an investigation, that mixed plastic and rubber waste had been shipped to Senoji Kripta, a Lithuanian firm, from Levien Industrieentsorgung Rohstoffrecycling GmbH of Germany. During the investigation, it was found that about 447.04 tonnes of mixed plastic and rubber waste had been shipped to Lithuania, 8.52 tonnes of which had been landfilled. Senoji Kripta was not registered in the register of waste management undertakings and did not hold a permit issued in accordance with Lithuanian legislation or other documents that are needed in order to be able to engage in waste management activity. The company did not have documents allowing it to ship waste into Lithuania for disposal in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93. Consequently, the German company did not have the right to ship mixed plastic and rubber waste to Senoji Kripta.</p> <p>A notice of infringement of administrative law was served on Mr A. Balnaitis, director of Senoji Kripta, on account of unlawful waste management activity, and a decision was taken to impose a fine of LTL 2 250 on him.</p> <p>On 11 July 2006, the competent German authority was informed in writing of the illegal shipment and was asked to ensure the return of the aforementioned waste to Germany. The procedure for the return of the illegally shipped waste has not yet been started and the waste is being stored in Lithuania.</p>

	<p>Since 1 March 2007 the functions of competent authority of dispatch, competent authority of destination and competent authority of transit have been performed by the State Environmental Protection Inspectorate (VAAI), which was mandated to perform the functions laid down in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/1993 by Order No D1-597 of the Lithuanian Minister for the Environment of 18 May 2006. The competent German authorities were informed of this and asked to return the illegally shipped waste to Germany. In 2007 4 letters were sent to the competent German authorities: No VAA5 (6.5)-762 of 6 June 2007, No VAA5 (6.5)-918 of 11 July 2007, No VAA5 (6.5)-1191 of 18 September 2007 and No VAA5 (6.5)-1476 of 23 November 2007. The letters specified codes for the shipped waste, its place of storage and state, the situation of the Lithuanian company and permits held. Negotiations concerning the sampling and testing of the shipped waste were also launched in line with the requirement of (at the request of) the competent German authority and company concerned.</p> <p>Letter No VAA5(6.5)-1538 of 7 December 2007 was addressed to the Vilnius District Prosecutor's Office, requesting assistance with investigating the illegal shipment of waste to the Republic of Lithuania, identifying the owners, managers and staff of UAB Senoji Kripta responsible for the illegal shipment of waste, obtaining access to the warehouses to enable identification of the waste, and transferring the waste from UAB Senoji Kripta to Germany.</p>
Luxembourg	The same punishments are foreseen for these illegal traffics as for illegalities in relation with the waste management law.
Malta	<p>Illegal traffic of waste is prohibited and punished under national legislation: the Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, LN205/00.</p> <p>This legal notice states 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Moreover, it states that, in the case of an illegally transboundary movement to Malta as a result of the conduct on the part of the importer 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 hazardous wastes or other wastes. First time convicts shall be fined no less than</p>

	€1,164.69 but no more than €116,468.67. On a second or subsequent conviction, convicts will be fined no less than €2,329.37 and no more than €23,293.73, and/or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years
Netherlands	The Environmental Management Act includes a prohibitive clause on illegal traffic and the Economic Offences Act lays down the penalties liable to be imposed.
Poland	<p>Council Regulation (EEC) No259/93</p> <p>The Act of 30 July 2004 on international traffic in waste lays down a legal and organisational framework in Poland for implementing the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93.</p> <p>Criminal provisions relating to exports of waste are laid down in that Act:</p> <p>Article 19 1. Any person who, without the requisite approval, application or authorisation, exports waste abroad shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of between three months and five years.</p> <p>2. If the person committing the acts referred to in (1) does so involuntarily, he shall be liable to a fine, non-custodial measures or imprisonment of up to two years.</p> <p>Article 20 Any person who, in breach of their obligations:</p> <p>(1) fails to submit to legally entitled persons or bodies the documents or information required in the international traffic of waste,</p> <p>(2) fails to carry out a decision ordering the return of waste imported into the Republic of Poland to the country of dispatch or specifying the manner in which such waste in the Republic of Poland is to be handled, shall be jailed or fined.</p> <p>2. Decisions in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 shall be taken in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure.</p> <p>Criminal provisions relating to imports of waste are laid down in the Criminal Code Act of 6 June 1997.</p> <p>Article 183 § 1. Any person who, in violation of the law, stores, disposes of, processes, renders harmless or carries waste or substances under such conditions or in such a manner that could endanger the life or health of human beings or cause the destruction to plant or animal life on a large scale shall be liable to a term of imprisonment ranging from three months to five years.</p> <p>§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on any person, who, in violation of the law, imports waste or substances hazardous to the environment.</p> <p>§ 3. The same punishment shall be imposed on any person who, despite his obligations, allows an act referred to in § 1 or 2 to be committed.</p> <p>§ 4. If the person committing the acts referred to in § 1 to 3 does so unintentionally, he shall be liable to a fine, non-custodial measures or imprisonment of up to two years.</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006</p> <p>The Waste (International Transport) Act of 29 June 2007</p>

	<p>Chapter 8, Penal provisions:</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>Chapter 9, Fines:</p> <p>Illegal importation into or export from Poland of waste shall be subject to a fine of between 50 000 PLN and 300 000 PLN.</p> <p>Chapter 9 of the Act also lays down penalties for violations of permit conditions for legitimate movements of waste of between 30 000 PLN and 150 000 PLN.</p> <p>The Penal Code Act of 6 June 1997 (Journal of Laws No 88, item 553, as amended). Article 183 of the Penal Code:</p> <p>§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.</p> <p>§2 Any person who, contrary to the provisions of law, imports substances that threaten the environment, shall be liable to the same punishment.</p> <p>§3 Any person who, despite his obligations, permits another person to commit an act referred to in §1 ,2 and 4, shall also be subject to the penalty referred to in §1 .</p> <p>§4 Any person who, contrary to the provisions of law, imports or exports waste, shall be liable to the penalty referred to in §1.</p> <p>§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.</p> <p>§6 If the person committing the acts referred to in § 1-5 acted unintentionally, he shall be liable to a fine, non-custodial measures or imprisonment of up to two years".</p>
Portugal	Decree-Law No 296/95 of 17 November 1995, in particular Article 8 carrying a fine and Article 9 establishing supplementary sanctions to specific penalties.
Slovakia	In accordance with the Waste Act No. 223/2001 Coll of Laws, Part IX – Accountability for failure to comply with obligations, Article 78 - Administrative Torts (3) (a), (d) A fine up to SKK 5,000,000 shall be imposed by the competent state administration authority in waste management to a legal entity or an individual – entrepreneur that (a) performed illegal waste shipment [Article 18 paragraph 3 letter d)] and (d) violated a ban or obligations stipulated in Articles 23, 25 through 38 applicable to waste import, export and transit.
Slovenia	According to national legislation in connection with Regulation on shipments movements of wastes (Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No.

	1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (OJ of RS No. 71/07))– illegal traffic is treated as a minor offence and it is punished with penalty. The amount varies from 800€ to 40.000 € and depends upon the legal status of notifier (natural or legal or responsible person). In case that the consequence of illegal shipment is harm or destruction of environment or treat for such destruction or endangering human life or health the illegal shipment is treated as criminal act.
United Kingdom	<p>The (UK) Transfrontier Shipment Of Waste Regulations 1994 outlines offences (Regulations 12 and 13) and the Defences (Regulation 14) for TFS movements. It also outlines the Penalties and Notices (Regulations 15 and 17) that may be served. In addition, under Regulation 10 Customs and Excise have powers to detain a shipment of waste (for not more than 3 working days) upon receipt of a request from the Environment Agency, acting as competent authority of dispatch or destination.</p> <p>Authorised Environment Agency officers have powers under the Environment Act 1995 to stop and impound suspected TFS shipments of waste.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has an Enforcement and Prosecution Policy which is followed for determining what action should be taken when an illegal shipment is discovered, from issuing warning letters, issuing formal cautions or pursuing prosecution.</p>
Question 12:	
Financial guarantees or equivalent insurance covering costs for shipment of waste	
Austria	The financial guarantee is fixed in respect of the notified overall amount and covers the average return transport costs and average alternative treatment costs. In the case of waste with a positive material value and in cases where there is sufficient market demand, the financial guarantee can be limited to transport costs.
Bulgaria	<p>Bulgarian Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste (S.G. 102 from 19.11.2004) states as follows:</p> <p>Article 30: For obtaining a permit for import, transit transportation or export of waste listed in Annexes 2 and 3 the applicant shall present also a bank guarantee or insurance for covering the costs for recovery, disposal and shipment of the waste, including when the shipment is meant as illegal traffic of waste in the sense of the Basel convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.</p> <p>Article 31 (1) The amount of the bank guarantee or the insurance shall be determined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for waste listed in Annex 2 (Amber listed wastes) - not less than 500 levs per tone and not less than 50 000 levs per single shipment; 2. for waste listed in Annex 3 (Red listed wastes) – not less than 2000 levs per tone and not less than 200 000 levs per single shipment. <p>(2) Where the permit holder carries out import or export within the territory of the</p>

	<p>country using general notification (multiple movements), the deposited bank guarantee or insurance for the first shipment may be used as a guarantee for the subsequent, provided that he has explicitly requested so. Should the subsequent transboundary movement requires a higher amount of the financial guarantee, the applicant shall present to the MOEW an additional bank guarantee or insurance.</p> <p>Article 32 (1) The bank guarantee shall be unconditional and unavoidable, and shall be issued by foreign bank with a credit rating AA of rating Agency Moody's" or by a Bulgarian bank. For the bank guarantee issued by foreign bank an avis shall be issued by Bulgarian bank.</p>
Cyprus	<p>Where there is no equivalent insurance, a bank guarantee, valid throughout the duration of the approved shipment, is required. The amount of this guarantee is not stipulated by law but determined by the transport and type of waste.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>A financial guarantee under Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 must be lodged or equivalent insurance must be shown to exist before any transboundary waste movement may take place. If the competent authority has reason to believe that the financial guarantee or insurance is not sufficient, it shall lay down the amount and type of financial guarantee or specify the type of insurance and sum insured for this purpose (Act No 185/2001 on waste, § 57).</p> <p>The competent authority may use funds from the guarantee or the insurance provided for in Section 57 of the Waste Act to ensure compliance with the obligations under Article 26 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93. If no financial guarantee has been lodged, or if no insurance policy has been taken out, or if the amount of the financial guarantee or the insurance benefits are insufficient, the competent authority shall require the person liable to pay any costs before ensuring compliance with its own obligations under Article 26 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93. (Act No 185/2001 on waste, Section 58(4)).</p>
Denmark	<p>Denmark's financial guarantee demands with regard to transboundary movement of waste according to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 (article 27)</p> <p>1. All exports from Denmark</p> <p>In regard to waste exportation which, according to the regulation must be notified the notifier is required to post a financial guarantee of Euro 404,- (Kr. 3.000,-) per tons waste. The financial guarantee must cover the entire period of time from when a written acceptance of EN 4 EN</p> <p>the notification is received from Danish authorities, until it has been properly documented that the waste has reached its final destination and has been properly processed. The financial guarantee must cover the costs in the event that return transportation and disposal/recovery of the waste is necessary.</p> <p>Should the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) find that the expected cost of transportation, disposal or recovery is likely to differ substantially from the 404 Euro (3.000 Kr.), the EPA may decide to set the financial guarantee at a greater or lesser cost than the Euro 404,-. This may also occur upon the request of another country's competent authorities.</p>

	<p>In certain countries, it is required that the notifier supplies the financial guarantee for the recipient country's competent authorities. This is to cover any obligations in regard to waste disposal or recovery. Such cases require two financial guarantees; one for the EPA and one for the recipient country.</p> <p>Sample case - financial guarantee increase:</p> <p>In Denmark, the treatment fee for waste containing mercury is Euro 2.693,- (Kr. 20.000,-) pr. tons, which means that a considerably higher guarantee is required for such waste – both underway and in processing.</p> <p>Sample case - financial guarantee decrease:</p> <p>In Denmark, the flue gas purification products deposit price is Euro 155,- (Kr. 1.150,-). Adding the transportation and value added tax (VAT) makes for a total cost of about Euro 215,- (Kr. 1.600,-), which is nearly half of the original price.</p> <p>Recognized as financial guarantee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank guarantee supplied by a financial institution • Guarantee insurance policy • Cash deposit (blocked account) or • Surety guarantee <p>The financial guarantee will be released once the notification is complete and the EPA has received documentation that, for the entirety of transports the waste has been properly recovered.</p> <p>2. Waste import treated under either of the treatment forms R12 and R13 (exchange and storage)</p> <p>If a Danish company imports waste subjected to either of the above mentioned recovery treatments, a financial guarantee must be presented to the EPA (as mentioned in section one). In such events, the recipient must supply the financial guarantee unless the notifier does so in accordance with Danish regulations.</p> <p>3. Waste import from non-EU countries</p> <p>When importing waste from non-EU countries, the EPA must receive a financial guarantee (as mentioned in section one). In this case, the recipient should supply the guarantee unless the notifier does so in accordance with the Danish regulations.</p>
Estonia	<p>Commission on import, export and transit of controlled waste investigates each application and makes decision for each case separately. There is no system for calculating financial guarantees but we consider the type of waste and how it should be treated and where does the shipment come from.</p>
Finland	<p>In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the competent authority (the Finnish Environment Institute [Suomen ympäristökeskus]) requires persons giving notification of cross-border shipments of waste requiring supervision to provide a financial guarantee. Under Section 11(e) of the Waste Regulation (1390/1993, as amended by</p>

	Regulation 64/1995), the competent authority may accept, as security for shipments of waste, bank deposits, bank guarantees or insurance covering the costs for returning any shipments, for alternative recovery or disposal/treatment of waste, or any other related measures. The amount of the security is assessed on a case-by-case basis and takes account of the type and quantity of waste, and the possible financial value of the waste to be recovered.
Germany	<p>The level and type of financial guarantees in Germany are not regulated under federal law but come under the jurisdiction of the individual Länder.</p> <p>The enforcement guide adopted by LAGA on 1.08.2007 recommends a calculation method for establishing the anticipated cost of returning all current consignments.</p> <p>The financial guarantee can be provided through a deposit, bond or proof of insurance.</p>
Greece	For the transfrontier shipment of waste covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/1993, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, the companies arranging shipments of waste are obliged to have an insurance contract or equivalent financial guarantee of 1,000,00€ covering the costs damages to third parties and the restoration of the environment to its former state, with direct reference to the provisions of Articles 25 and 26 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/1993.
Hungary	We do not have overall national legislation on this topic. We apply an individual judgement which depends on type and quantity of wastes, on purpose of the shipment (recovery or disposal) and on distance of shipments.
Ireland	<p>There is no national system in place. However, in accordance with Regulation 5(1)(c) and 5(1)(r) of the Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007), Dublin City Council, as the national competent authority can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct a person who undertakes a shipment of waste to effect and maintain a financial guarantee, and • invoke a financial guarantee so as to effect the return of waste and its subsequent disposal or recovery.
Lithuania	The procedures for calculating and adjusting the amount of a guarantee or of suretyship insurance and for submitting and annulling guarantee or suretyship insurance documents were approved by Order No D1-398 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 12 July 2007 amending Order No D1-663 of the Minister for the Environment of 30 December 2005 approving a schedule of procedures for calculating and adjusting the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance provided for in 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 for submitting and annulling guarantee or suretyship insurance documents (Official Gazette 2007, No 79-3195). This schedule of procedures was drawn up in implementation of Article 6 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on shipments of waste (hereinafter “the Regulation”), which requires that a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance be provided to cover costs

	<p>for the shipment and the disposal or recovery of waste.</p> <p>Where waste is shipped out of Lithuania, the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance is calculated using the following formula:</p> <p>Amount of guarantee or suretyship insurance = $(T \times (A1 + A2) + P) \times Q \times 1.1$, where</p> <p>T is-the cost, in LTL, of shipping 1 tonne of waste over a distance of 1 km;</p> <p>A1 is the distance, in km, from the consignor to the consignee;</p> <p>A2 is the shipping distance, in km, from the consignor to an alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner;</p> <p>P is the cost, in LTL, of the alternative recovery or disposal of 1 tonne of waste in an environmentally sound manner; where the waste has a positive market value, P is preceded by a minus sign in the formula;</p> <p>Q is the amount of waste, in tonnes, which it is planned to ship;</p> <p>1.1 is the additional costs coefficient.</p> <p>Where waste is shipped into Lithuania, the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance is calculated using the following formula:</p> <p>Amount of guarantee or suretyship insurance = $(T \times (A1 + A2) + P) \times Q \times 1.1$, where</p> <p>T is-the cost, in LTL, of shipping 1 tonne of waste over a distance of 1 km;</p> <p>A is the shipping distance, in km, from the consignee to an alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner;</p> <p>P is the cost, in LTL, of the alternative recovery or disposal of 1 tonne of waste in an environmentally sound manner; where the waste has a positive market value, P is preceded by a minus sign in the formula;</p> <p>Q is the quantity of waste, in tonnes, which it is planned to ship;</p> <p>1.1 is the additional costs coefficient.</p> <p>Current Lithuanian legislation requires waste disposal or waste recovery undertakings to have plans in place for the cessation of waste recovery or disposal activity, under which they must have concluded suretyship insurance contracts or have bank guarantees to finance waste management should they cease their activity. When a consignee is guilty of the illegal shipment of waste and is required to dispose of or recover the shipped waste and bear all the costs associated with its disposal or recovery, the company's suretyship insurance for financing measures under the plan for the cessation of activities can be used.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>The formula has been fixed by the grand-ducal regulation of 16th december 1996 concerning certain application modalities of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93. The formula has already been communicated to the Comission.</p>

Malta	<p>Size of Guarantee* = [(A1 + A2 + A3 + B) x N + D + C] x Q</p> <p>Where, A1 – Cost of shipment (per tonne);</p> <p>A2 – Cost of take back (per tonne);</p> <p>A3 – Cost of re-shipment (per tonne);</p> <p>B – Cost of treatment (per tonne);</p> <p>C – Handling and administrative costs (per tonne);</p> <p>N – Number of active shipments;</p> <p>Q - Quantity of waste (tonne).</p> <p>D – Costs of storage for 90 days</p> <p>* This formula is used as a guidance only (no provision is made in national law pursuant to Article 27).</p>
Netherlands	<p>The Netherlands has published a ministerial decree laying down the financial guarantee method.</p> <p>No financial security is required for transit or imports from another Member State provided that the competent authority of the Member State of dispatch declares to its partner authority in the Netherlands that a financial security has been lodged in favour of that competent authority.</p> <p>Where there are notifications, illegal waste is often voluntarily returned to the Netherlands or to the Member State of origin by the notifier concerned.</p> <p>There are no financial guarantees where illegal traffic has taken place without notification. If the Netherlands government is called upon to take back waste, the natural or legal person responsible is first approached. If this person fails to comply, the government takes charge of the return of the waste and, in the first instance, covers the costs, which are later charged to those responsible.</p>
Poland	<p>Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93</p> <p>A financial guarantee shall cover the period from the start of waste shipments to provision of a certificate indicating that the waste has undergone recovery or disposal.</p> <p>Financial guarantees may be lodged as a bank guarantee or equivalent insurance.</p> <p>The amount in respect of which guarantees are to be fixed shall be determined by the competent body in the country from which the waste is dispatched.</p> <p>How the guarantee is calculated:</p> <p>Size of guarantee = (D+T) x a</p> <p>Where D = cost of waste disposal or recovery (per tonne)</p> <p>T = cost of transporting waste from the place of dispatch to its destination (per tonne)</p>

	<p>A = quantity of waste.</p> <p>It may be possible to lodge a complete guarantee for all planned waste shipments or a partial guarantee in respect of a given volume of shipments declared by the applicant.</p>
Portugal	<p>In accordance with Decree-Law No 296/95 of 17 November 1995, the amount of the financial guarantee is established on the basis of the following calculation:</p> $GB = (T+E)*Q*Ns*1.4$ <p>Where:</p> <p>GB= financial guarantee or equivalent</p> <p>T= cost of transport per tonne of waste</p> <p>E or V=cost of recovery or disposal per tonne of waste</p> <p>Ns=Max number of planned simultaneous movements (active movements)</p> <p>Please note that the financial guarantee is intended to cover active movements from the exit of waste from the production premises to the arrival at the consignee and its recovery/disposal.</p> <p>This guarantee must be established in favour of the competent shipping authority (Instituto dos Resíduos).</p> <p>Similarly to other countries, where waste is imported or shipped to/by Portugal, the notifying entity must provide evidence that the financial guarantee has been established by submitting a declaration by the competent shipping authority.</p>
Romania	<p>All shipments of waste for which notification is required shall be subject to the required shall be subject to the requirement of financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) costs of transport b) costs of recovery or disposal <p>The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) cases where a shipment or the recovery or disposal cannot be completed as intended, as referred to in Article 25, and b) cases where a shipment or the recovery or disposal is illegal as referred to in Article 26 <p>The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance shall be valid for and cover a notified shipment and completion of recovery or disposal of the notified waste.</p>
Slovakia	<p>In accordance with the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws as amended by Act No 443/2004 Coll of Laws, Article 24 – Financial surety</p> <p>(1) Financial surety of transboundary movement creates a financial guarantee (hereinafter “guarantee”) or an equivalent insurance.</p>

	<p>(2) The amount of guarantee shall be determined by the Ministry after having viewed provable costs of the waste shipment including transport by special regulation (Articles 25 and 26 of Council Regulation No 259/93/EC in valid wording) and to their disposal or recovery, 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 (an Article 2 (1), (5) and (8) of the Act No 483/2001 Coll. of Laws on banks and on amendment of certain Acts as amended by subsequent regulations) by earmarking funds on behalf of the Ministry for unlimited time period, not later than 3 days before starting shipment of waste.</p> <p>(3) An insurance considers an equivalent insurance that amount fully covers provable costs including transport by special regulation (Articles 25 and 26 of Council Regulation No 259/93/EC in valid wording) and costs to their disposal or recovery, 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.</p> <p>(4) Provisions (2) and (3) are applied to the export of waste from the territory of the Slovak Republic where a permission is needed; in other cases a financial surety of transboundary movement at the territory of other Member state is considered as financial surety by special regulations (Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community/Official Journal of the European Communities L 030, 06.02.1993/ in valid wording; Council Regulation (EC) No 1420/1999 of 29 April 1999 establishing common rules and procedures to apply to shipments to certain non-OECD countries of certain types of waste /Official Journal of the European Communities L 166, 01.07.1999/ in valid wording; Commission Regulation (EC) No 1547/1999 of 12 July 1999 determining the control procedures under Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 to apply to shipments of certain types of waste to certain countries to which OECD Decision C(92) 39 final does not apply / Official Journal of the European Communities L 185, 17.07.1999/ in valid wording; Commission Decision 94/774/EC of 24 November 1994 concerning the standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93/Official Journal of the European Communities L 310, 03.12.1994/ in valid wording.)</p> <p>(5) Guarantee under (2) will be returned to a notifier except cases given in special regulation (an Article 27 of the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 in valid wording) and also in case if notifier proves that the transboundary movement was cancelled or will not be effected.</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Calculation formula of guarantee: $[(\text{length of route} \times 30) + (\text{costs of disposal} \times \text{waste amount for one transport})] \times 1.5$</p>
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 4(2)(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(EC) No 1013/2006 in addition to the documents referred to Article 4(2)(1) and

	<p>4(2)(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (EC) No 1013/2003 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 (EC) No 1013/2003: <p>specify a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance, including the form, wording and amount of the cover, pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2003, if such financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has not been approved by the competent of origin or authority of destination, and review the amount of financial guarantee or equivalent insurance and, if necessary, approve an additional financial guarantee or equivalent insurance pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2003, regardless of the fact that such financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has been approved by the competent authority of dispatch or destination</p>
Spain	<p>The financial guarantee must cover the costs of transporting, recovering or disposing of the waste and of storage for 90 days. It is calculated using the following formula:</p> $1'4(CT + CEV \times Q + CA \times 90 \times Q)$ <p>CT: cost of transport from producer to recipient CEV: disposal/recovery cost per kg. Q: average quantity transported in kg/journey CA: cost of storage per day and kilo</p>
Sweden	<p>The cost is based on the amount of waste that is shipped during a four weeks period and should cover the cost for shipment and treatment of that amount of waste.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>(UK) Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 1994 7(3) requires that any shipment of waste into or out of the UK is covered by a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance. This Regulation specifies that the financial guarantee or equivalent insurance should satisfy the requirements of Article 27 of the Waste Shipment Regulations and therefore by association cases referred to in Articles 25 and 26.</p>
<p>Question 13:</p> <p>Customs posts designated by Member States for shipments of waste in and out of the</p>	

Community	
Bulgaria	SEE Table 7 – Acc. to the Bulgarian Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste (S.G. 102 from 19.11.2004)
Cyprus	No particular border inspection post has been designated for Cyprus. Imports and exports of waste can be dealt with by all border inspection posts placed under the jurisdiction of the republic of Cyprus
Czech Republic	The Ministry of Finance may, by means of a Decree, designate the customs offices responsible for transboundary shipments to and from states which are not EU Member States (Act No 185/2001 on waste, § 60) This possibility has not yet been used.
Finland	All customs posts.
Greece	There are no officially designated custom posts for the shipment of waste, but the ports of Piraeus and Thessalonica are the main national export gates, especially for hazardous waste.
Lithuania	Lithuania has not designated any special customs posts for the shipment of waste into or out of the country or for the transit of waste to the European Community.
Poland	<p>Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93</p> <p>See the Annex to the Decree of the Minister for Finance of 17 September 2004 on the competent customs offices for international traffic in waste (Journal of Laws, 24 September 2004, No 209, item 2131), which was in force until 31 August 2007.</p> <p>All of the customs offices listed in that Decree are responsible for the entry and exit of waste into and out of the Community.</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006</p> <p>A new list of customs offices was published in the Order of the Minister of Finance dated 23 August 2007 on the customs offices competent in matters relating to international shipments of waste (Journal of Laws 155, item 1088) (enclosed).</p> <p>All the customs offices listed in the above Regulation are competent for the import and export of waste into and from the Community.</p>
Sweden	No such designation.
United Kingdom	Any UK customs post – not designated by UK.

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

Questions		
1	Article 11(1)(a)	<p>Information on the measures taken to prohibit generally or partially shipments of waste between Member States</p> <p>In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
2	Article 11(1)(a)	<p>Information on the measures taken to object systematically to shipments of waste between Member States</p> <p>In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
3	Article 11(1)(e)	<p>Information on the prohibition of the import of waste</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
4	Article 11(3)	<p>Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency</p> <p>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</p> <p>Have you asked any Member State to apply this exception?</p>
5	Article 11(3)	<p>Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency</p> <p>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</p> <p>Have you received any request from Member States to apply this exception?</p>
6	Article 11(1)(g)	<p>Information on objections to planned shipments or disposal on the basis of their not being in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
7	Article 12(5)	<p>Information on objections to planned shipments or recovery on the basis of their not being in accordance with Article 12(1)(c)</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
8	Article 14	<p>Information on decisions by competent authorities having jurisdiction</p>

		<p>over specific recovery facilities to issue pre-consents to such facilities</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p>
9	Article 33	<p>Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste exclusively within their jurisdiction</p> <p>Is there a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within the jurisdiction?</p>
10	Article 33	<p>Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste exclusively within their jurisdiction</p> <p>If there is such a system, do you apply the system provided for in Titles II and VII of the Regulation?</p>
11	Article 24 and Article 50(1)	<p>Information on illegal shipments of waste</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p> <p>Please provide information on how illegal shipments of waste are prevented, detected and penalised under national legislation.</p>
12	Article 50(2)	<p>Information on spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal</p> <p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</p>
13	Article 50(2)	<p>Information on spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</p>
14	Article 6	<p>Information on a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste, including cases referred to in Articles 22 and 24</p>
15	Article 55	<p>Information on any customs offices designated by Member States for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p>

Replies of Member States for the reporting years 2008 and 2009:

* = Details provided by Member State

Country	Question 1 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 2 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 3 Article 11(1)(e)	Question 4 Article 11(3)	Question 5 Article 11(3)	Question 6 Article 11(1)(g)	Question 7 Article 12(5)	Question 8 Article 14	Question 9 Article 33	Question 10 Article 33	Question 11 Article 24 and Article 50(1)	Question 12 Article 50(2)	Question 13 Article 50(2)	Question 14 Article 6	Question 15 Article 55
Austria	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	2008: - 2009: No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*	*	No
Belgium	Yes*	No	Yes*	No	No*	No	No	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes*	*	*	*	No
Bulgaria	No	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*	No*	2008: No* 2009: Yes*	*	*	*	2008: Yes* 2009: No
Cyprus	No*	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2008: No 2009: Yes*	2008: 51 2009: 62	2008: 0 2009: 1	*	Yes*
Czech Republic	2008: - 2009: Yes*	2008: - 2009: No	2008: - 2009: No	2008: - 2009: No	2008: - 2009: No	2008: - 2009: Yes*	2008: - 2009: No	2008: - 2009: No	2008: - 2009: Yes	2008: - 2009: Yes*	2008: - 2009: Yes*	2008: - 2009: *	2008: - 2009: *	2008: - 2009: *	2008: - 2009: No

Country	Question 1 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 2 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 3 Article 11(1)(e)	Question 4 Article 11(3)	Question 5 Article 11(3)	Question 6 Article 11(1)(g)	Question 7 Article 12(5)	Question 8 Article 14	Question 9 Article 33	Question 10 Article 33	Question 11 Article 24 and Article 50(1)	Question 12 Article 50(2)	Question 13 Article 50(2)	Question 14 Article 6	Question 15 Article 55
Denmark	Yes*	No	Yes*	2008: Yes 2009: No	Yes	2008: No 2009: Yes*	No	No	Yes	2008:- 2009: No*	Yes*	*	*	*	No
Estonia	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes*	2008: * 2009: 53	2008: * 2009: 0	No provisions	No
Finland	Yes*	No	No	2008: No 2009: Yes*	2008: No 2009: No*	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	2008: - 2009: 7	2008: - 2009: 6	*	No
France	Reports for 2007-2009 missing														
Germany	2008: No 2009: Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*	*	Yes*
Greece	Yes*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	2008: - 2009: *	2008: - 2009: *	*	No

Country	Question 1 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 2 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 3 Article 11(1)(e)	Question 4 Article 11(3)	Question 5 Article 11(3)	Question 6 Article 11(1)(g)	Question 7 Article 12(5)	Question 8 Article 14	Question 9 Article 33	Question 10 Article 33	Question 11 Article 24 and Article 50(1)	Question 12 Article 50(2)	Question 13 Article 50(2)	Question 14 Article 6	Question 15 Article 55
Hungary	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes*	2008: 1 2009: 6	2008: 1 2009:6	*	Yes*
Ireland	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	2008: 4246 2009: 4246	2008: 382 2009: 485	*	No
Italy	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes*	2008: - 2009: 5300	2008: - 2009:2	*	No
Latvia	No	No	No	No	No	No	2008: No 2009: Yes*	No	Yes	Yes	2008: No 2009: Yes*	2008: 10 2009: -	2008: 0 2009: -	No provisions	No
Lithuania	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	2008: No 2009: Yes	2008: No* 2009: Yes*	2008: No* 2009: Yes*	2008: 0 2009: 10	2008: 0 2009: 2	*	No
Luxembourg	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes*	*	*	*	Yes*
Malta	No	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No*	2008:	2008: 0	*	Yes*

Country	Question 1 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 2 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 3 Article 11(1)(e)	Question 4 Article 11(3)	Question 5 Article 11(3)	Question 6 Article 11(1)(g)	Question 7 Article 12(5)	Question 8 Article 14	Question 9 Article 33	Question 10 Article 33	Question 11 Article 24 and Article 50(1)	Question 12 Article 50(2)	Question 13 Article 50(2)	Question 14 Article 6	Question 15 Article 55
												45 2009: 60	2009: 0		
Netherlands	2008: Yes* 2009: -	2008: No 2009: -	2008: No 2009: -	2008: No 2009: -	2008: No 2009: -	2008: No 2009: -	2008: No 2009: -	2008: No 2009: -	2008: Yes 2009: -	2008: No* 2009: -	2008: Yes* 2009: -	2008: * 2009: -	2008: * 2009: -	2008: * 2009: -	2008: Yes* 2009: -
Poland	No	No	Yes*	No	-	Yes	2008: Yes* 2009: No	Yes*	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*	*	Yes*
Portugal	2008: Yes 2009: No	No	2008: Yes* 2009: No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*	*	No
Romania	No	No	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2008: 31 2009: 2	2008: 0 2009: 0	No provisions	No
Slovakia	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	0	0	*	Yes*

Country	Question 1 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 2 Article 11(1)(a)	Question 3 Article 11(1)(e)	Question 4 Article 11(3)	Question 5 Article 11(3)	Question 6 Article 11(1)(g)	Question 7 Article 12(5)	Question 8 Article 14	Question 9 Article 33	Question 10 Article 33	Question 11 Article 24 and Article 50(1)	Question 12 Article 50(2)	Question 13 Article 50(2)	Question 14 Article 6	Question 15 Article 55
Slovenia	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No*	Yes*	2008: 23 2009: 340	2008: 9 2009: 5	*	No
Spain	Yes*	Yes*	No	No	No	No	Yes*	No	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	*	*	*	No
Sweden	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes*	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*	*	No
United Kingdom	Yes*	Yes*	No*	No	2008: No 2009: Yes*	No	No	Yes*	Yes	No*	Yes*	*	*	*	No

Additional details and remarks of Member States	
Question 1:	
Measures taken to prohibit generally or partially shipments of waste between Member States	
Austria 2009/2008	Ban on shipment of asbestos waste to Austria with a view to disposal pursuant to Article 69(7) of the Waste Management Act (Abfallwirtschaftsgesetz) 2002, BGBl. I No. 102 in the version contained in BGBl. I No. 2009/115
Belgium 2008/2009	These principles (proximity, self-sufficiency, etc.) are verified for every notification concerning waste destined for disposal. If these principles are not complied with, objections will be made to the planned shipment.
Cyprus 2008/2009	Cyprus did not raise or received any objections concerning the import or export of wastes for disposal. In some cases (import of shredded used tires and sludge from biological treatment) we set down specific quantities of waste that we allow to be imported for incineration as alternative fuels in cement kilns. In 2009 Cyprus did not export any wastes that could not be treated in Cyprus.
Czech Republic 2009	Since 1 May 2004 there has been a ban on the cross-border shipment of waste to the Czech Republic for disposal purposes, except in the case of waste produced in neighbouring countries as a result of a natural disaster or in an emergency (Section 54(2) of Act No 185/2001 on waste).
Denmark 2009	Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 799/2007 with change 1221/2008 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal.
Denmark 2008	<p>Denmark has a general ban on import and export of waste for disposal if the country of import/export has its own capacity for disposal.</p> <p>As at 19.12.2008, however, this general ban does not apply in the following cases, cf. Order No 1221 of 27/11/2008:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) if there are no suitable possibilities for disposal in the country of dispatch and the waste is produced in such limited quantities that the establishment of new specialised disposal plants within the country would be uneconomical. 2) shipment from EU and EFTA countries that are party to the Basel Convention to Denmark as the country of destination of hazardous waste intended for incineration on land. <p>If Denmark is the country of dispatch, it is prohibited to ship waste for disposal to EU and EFTA countries that are party to the Basel Convention. This does not apply in the following cases, however:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) if there are no suitable possibilities for disposal in Denmark and the waste is produced in Denmark in such limited quantities that the establishment of new specialised disposal plants within Denmark would be uneconomical. 2) shipment from Denmark as the country of dispatch of hazardous waste intended for incineration on land.

Finland 2008/2009	<p>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, 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 further specified (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.</p>
Germany 2009	<p>§2 of the Waste Consignment Act (<i>Abfallverbringungsgesetz</i>) (principle of self-sufficiency)</p> <p>(1) In the case of waste which is to be removed from German territory and is destined for disposal, disposal in the country shall have priority over disposal abroad.....</p> <p>(2) Paragraph 1 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to mixed municipal waste (waste entry 20 03 01) which has been collected from private households, even if such waste from other producers has also been collected with it.</p> <p>§13 Recycling and Waste Management Act (<i>Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz</i>) (transfer obligations)</p> <p>(4) The <i>Länder</i> may establish obligations to offer/transfer hazardous waste for disposal in order to ensure environmentally safe disposal. They may establish offer/transfer obligations for hazardous waste for recovery in order to ensure environmentally safe waste disposal provided that appropriate recovery cannot be ensured through other channels.</p> <p>The following <i>Länder</i> make use of the transfer obligation under the first sentence of §13(4): Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Lower Saxony, Rheinland-Pfalz, individual districts of Thuringia.</p> <p>Additional remarks: In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC</p>
Greece 2008/2009	<p>Financial measures (financial incentives, subsidies) and administrative measures (designed to reduce the bureaucratic burden) are promoted to encourage the development of an infrastructure for the exploitation and / or safe and environmentally sound disposal of waste.</p> <p>These measures are aimed essentially at regeneration – the recovery of waste lubricating oils and waste incineration. The principle of self-sufficiency is applied at national level to composite household waste, waste from health centres, and biodegradable waste generated by agriculture and livestock.</p>

<p>Italy 2008/2009</p>	<p>Legislative Decree No 152 of 3 April 2006 “Environmental standards”, as amended and supplemented by Legislative Decree No 4 of 16 January 2008</p> <p>Article 179 Priority criteria in waste management</p> <p>1. In exercising their powers, the public authorities shall pursue measures that encourage the prevention and reduction of waste and its harmfulness, in particular by means of:</p> <p>a) the development of clean technologies more efficient and sparing use of natural resources;</p> <p>b) the technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make no contribution or to make the smallest possible contribution, by the nature of their manufacture, use or disposal, to increasing the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards;</p> <p>c) the development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste in order to encourage their recovery.</p> <p>2. In accordance with the priority measures referred to in paragraph 1, measures to recover waste by means of re-use, recycling or any other process of extracting secondary raw material from waste shall be adopted with priority over the use of waste as a source of energy.</p> <p>Article 180</p> <p>Waste prevention</p> <p>1. In order to promote the prevention and reduction of waste and its harmfulness, the measures referred to in Article 179 shall in particular cover:</p> <p>a) the promotion of economic instruments, eco-balances, eco-certification systems, product life cycle analyses, consumer information and awareness-raising initiatives, the use of quality systems, as well as 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;</p> <p>b) the provision of contract terms that give preference to tenderers’ technical abilities and capacity with regard to preventing waste;</p> <p>c) the promotion of agreements and programme contracts or memoranda of understanding, including for experimental purposes, having enhancement effects designed to prevent and reduce the amount and harmfulness of waste;</p> <p>d) the implementation of Legislative Decree No 59 of 18 February 2005 and the other Decrees implementing Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control.</p> <p>Article 181</p> <p>Recovery of waste</p> <p>1. For the purposes of sound waste management, the competent authorities shall encourage the reduction of final disposal of waste by means of:</p> <p>a) re-use, recycling or other forms of recovery;</p>
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	<p>b) the adoption of economic measures and the fixing of tendering conditions to require the use of materials recovered from waste in order to promote trade in such materials;</p> <p>c) the use of waste as a fuel or as another means to generate energy.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of encouraging and increasing re-use, recycling and recovery, the competent authorities and manufacturers shall promote analyses of the life cycles of products, eco-balances, information and all other relevant initiatives.</p> <p>3. Waste management rules shall apply until the recovery operations are completed.</p> <p>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.</p>
Netherlands 2008	The National Waste Management Plan 2002-2012 indicates the types of waste for which the Netherlands is aiming at self-sufficiency. In 2008 there was self-sufficiency only for landfill. The Netherlands prohibits both the export and the import of waste whose intended processing and handling is as indicated under D1.
Slovakia 2008/2009	According to the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 23 (3) – transboundary shipments of waste from other Member State to Slovak Republic and import of waste from other State than Member State to Slovak Republic destined for final disposal are forbidden unless an international agreement, by which the Slovak Republic is bound otherwise. Slovakia also applies Article 4 (9) of the Basel Convention.
Slovenia 2008/2009	According to 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 if this is in contravention to the Operational waste management programme in the Republic of Slovenia are prohibited. According to provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 only cases from its Article 11(3) are excepted.
Spain 2008/2009	<p>Hazardous Waste Prevention and Management Plan of the Junta (Regional Government) of Andalusia (Decree 99/2004).</p> <p>The Waste Agency of Catalonia is generally against exporting waste for disposal, unless there are no installations to treat the waste in question, or existing installations do not have sufficient capacity.</p> <p>Hazardous Waste Prevention and Management Plan 2008-2011 of the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country.</p> <p>Regulation on the production, possession and management of waste (Decree 236/2005 of the Government of Aragon). DECREE 49/2000 of 29 February of the Government of Aragon regulating authorisation and registration for the purpose of managing operations for the disposal or recovery of non-hazardous waste, and creating the registers for other activities concerning the management of non-</p>

	<p>hazardous waste in addition to disposal and recovery, and for the transport of hazardous waste.</p> <p>DECREE 2/2006 of 10 January of the Government of Aragon approving the Regulation on the production, possession and management of non-hazardous industrial waste and on the legal regime governing the public disposal service for non-hazardous industrial waste which will not be recovered in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.</p> <p>DECREE 40/2006 of 7 February of the Government of Aragon approving the Regulation on the production, possession and management of end-of-life tyres and on the legal regime governing the public disposal and recovery service for end-of-life tyres in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.</p> <p>DECREE 262/2006 of 27 December of the Government of Aragon approving the Regulation on the production, possession and management of construction and demolition waste, and on the legal regime governing the public disposal and recovery of rubble which is not the result of minor construction and home repair works in the Autonomous Community of Aragon.</p>
United Kingdom 2008/2009	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Question 2: Measures taken to object systematically to shipments of waste between Member States	
Austria 2008/2009	<p>Further detail can be found in the Federal Waste Management Plan 2006.</p>
Bulgaria 2008/2009	<p>Under Article 77(1), point 2, of the Waste Management Act, published in State Gazette No 86 of 30 September 2003, amended in SG No 105 of 9 December 2008, authorisation for shipments of waste from the Republic of Bulgaria shall be refused by reasoned decision in cases where technical capabilities, capacity and suitable facilities and equipment are in place within the country itself for the recovery of the waste concerned, and that waste is not needed by the importing country as raw material for its recycling or recovery enterprises.</p>
Denmark	<p>Denmark conducts a specific assessment in connection with every single</p>

2008	declaration of waste shipment.
Slovakia 2008/2009	According to the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 23 (4) – Hazardous waste originated in Slovak Republic shall be preferentially recovered in Slovak Republic in accordance with Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic (an Article 4 para 1 of the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations). If it is impossible to apply any recovery method in Slovak Republic the waste will be preferentially recovered in some of Member States.
Slovenia 2008/2009	To all the shipments of wastes, especially shipments of municipal wastes (EWC: 20 03 01), to Republic of Slovenia intended on D1 operation (deposit into or onto land) operation from Annex IIA to Directive 2006/12/EC its automatically objected due to lack of capacities.
Spain 2008/2009	The Waste Agency of Catalonia is generally against exporting waste for disposal, unless there are no installations to treat the waste in question, or existing installations do not have sufficient capacity
United Kingdom 2008/2009	<p>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 with 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.</p> <p>For this purpose –</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Additional remarks:</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 4) between Ireland and Northern Ireland provided that all waste is generated and disposed of within either Northern Ireland or Ireland. Restricted to disposal by specially engineered landfill or incineration by land or a physico-chemical treatment that leads to either of these types of disposal.

Question 3:**Prohibition of the import of waste**

Belgium 2008/2009	<p>The Walloon Region has taken internal measures to limit the development of landfill sites and reduce the harmfulness of the (final) waste that has to be disposed of there.</p> <p>In this context, it has banned all imports of waste destined for landfill.</p> <p>However, within the framework of imports of waste destined for recovery, it can still accept a certain proportion of residual waste. That residual waste is generated by recovery operations and is disposed of in landfill.</p> <p>The other regions apply the measures as prescribed by Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.</p>
Bulgaria 2008/2009	<p>In accordance with Article 73 of the Waste Management Act (published in State Gazette No 86 of 30.9.2001, amended SG No 95 of 1.12.2009), an import prohibition shall apply to waste in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. which is of unknown chemical composition, or for which there are no analytical methods applicable in the Republic of Bulgaria; 2. which is intended for storage, landfill or any other form of disposal; 3. which is scheduled to undergo recovery at a facility whose operator does not have proper authorisation for activities involving wastes or an integrated permit; 4. for which a landfill ban has been imposed, if during the preceding calendar year the operator has recovered a lower quantity of waste of Bulgarian origin compared with the amount of waste imported for recovery at the same facility.
Denmark 2009	<p>Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order no. 799/2007 with change 1221/2008 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal.</p>
Denmark 2008	<p>Denmark has a general ban on import and export of waste for disposal if the country of import/export has its own capacity for disposal.</p> <p>With effect from 19.12.2008, however, this general ban has not applied in the following cases, cf. Order No 1221 of 27/11/2008:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) if there are no suitable possibilities for disposal in the country of dispatch and the waste is produced in such limited quantities that the establishment of new specialised disposal plants within the country would be uneconomical. 2) shipment from EU and EFTA countries that are party to the Basel Convention to Denmark as the country of destination of hazardous waste intended for incineration on land.
Hungary 2008/2009	<p>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.</p>

Ireland 2008/2009	Not relevant to Ireland as we do not have a hazardous waste facility.
Latvia 2009	The import of waste for disposal is prohibited in Latvia.
Poland 2009	2008 saw the entry into force of the Regulation of the Minister for the Environment dated 24 June 2008 on types of waste whose importation for the purpose of disposal is prohibited (Journal of Laws dated 7 July 2008, No 119, item 769), which was adopted in application of Article 11(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.
Poland 2008	The Order 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 in conjunction with Article 11(1)(e) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.
Portugal 2008	Provision applied to the notification procedure referred to in the preceding point.
Romania 2008/2009	In accordance to Article 32 (1) of the Emergency Ordinance no.195/2005 on environmental protection approved by Law 265/2006, the import of any kind of wastes for final disposal is prohibited. In accordance to Article 32 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 on the waste regime modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no. 61/2006 the import of any kind of wastes for final disposal is prohibited until the finalization of the transitional periods provided by the Accession Treaty of Romania to EU.
Slovakia 2008/2009	According to the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 23 (3) – transboundary shipments of waste from other Member State to Slovak Republic and import of waste from other State than Member State to Slovak Republic destined for final disposal are forbidden unless an international agreement, by which the Slovak Republic is bound otherwise. Slovakia also applies Articles 4 (1), (9) of the Basel Convention. Principles of transboundary movements of waste are in compliance with objectives given in the Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia 2008/2009	To all the shipments of wastes from all countries, especially shipments of municipal wastes (EWC: 20 03 01), to Republic of Slovenia intended on D1 operation (deposit into or onto land) operation from Annex IIA to Directive 2006/12/EC its automatically objected due to lack of capacities.
United Kingdom 2008/2009	Shipments into the UK from Basel Parties outside the Community are subject to the duly reasoned request (DRR) procedures set out in the Community Regulation. UK government has provided guidance to its competent authorities to assist them in assessing duly reasoned requests. The UK considers that all countries have the capacity to dispose of their own non-hazardous waste. Where a country does not have and cannot reasonably acquire the capacity to dispose of its own hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner, or it is uneconomic for them to acquire such capacity to dispose of small quantities of waste, agreement to a (DRR) is

	possible and we will seek to assist other Basel parties. We will also assist in cases where an emergency situation exists.
Questions 4 and 5:	
Exceptions to the implementation of the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency	
Belgium 2008/2009	Imports of waste destined for disposal are received from Member States that do not have the processing capacity themselves. When processing notifications, we will always ascertain whether the processing of Belgian waste will be jeopardised. If there is insufficient processing capacity in Belgium, objections will be made to the planned shipment.
Belgium 2008	Waste is exported for disposal. Belgium has not generally asked the Member States of destination to apply an exception. Exports take place under the notification procedure and with the clear approval of the importing authority.
Cyprus 2008/2009	In Cyprus for several waste streams was not yet possible to establish treatment facilities especially because of the small quantities produced each year. Therefore we requested and received approval in several cases for transport in other Member States.
Finland 2009	<p>Waste has been shipped under the terms of Section 46(1) and (3) of the Waste Act (1072/1993).</p> <p>1) Finland lacks the required technical or financial resources or the necessary disposal facilities or sites for disposing of the waste in an acceptable manner;</p> <p>2) 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.</p> <p>Waste has been imported into Finland from other Member States each year for treatment (see the annual report for 2009 on the implementation of the Basel Convention). For each individual case, a notification of shipment was submitted in accordance with Article 3 and was used by the competent authority as the basis for its decision to ship the waste. The Commission has not been asked to settle any of these cases.</p>
Greece 2008/2009	Small quantities of waste containing PCBs / PCTs are exported to EU Member States which have the relevant infrastructure (Germany, Finland, France). The cross-border transportation referred to is carried out in accordance with the notification procedure set out in Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.
Malta 2009	The request for an exemption was accepted by the country of destination on 16 December 2009.
Malta 2008	The request for an exemption is still being analysed by the competent authority of destination.
Question 10:	

Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste	
Austria 2008/2009	Pursuant to the Austrian Waste Management Act 2002, every transfer of dangerous waste, from the producer to the final recovery or disposal is recorded by means of a system of consignment notes. A copy of the consignment note has to be kept with the waste whenever it is transported. Another copy remains with the transferer, another with the transferee, and a further copy is sent to the Governor of the Land in question and the data are entered into a central database of the Federal Environmental Office. The consignment note system is in the process of being replaced by an electronic system.
Belgium 2008	Walloon Region: No system for control and supervision.
Bulgaria 2008/2009	<p>A system is in place in Bulgaria for controlling the transfer, transportation and reception of hazardous waste on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria.</p> <p>Under Article 5(2) of the Waste Management Act, published in State Gazette No 86 of 30 September 2003, amended in SG No 105 of 9 December 2008, the transfer and reception of manufacturing, construction and hazardous waste shall take place only on the basis of a written contract.</p> <p>Under Article 12(1) of the Waste Management Act, the activities of collecting, transporting, temporarily storing, pre-treating, breaking down, recovering and disposing of waste may be undertaken only with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an authorisation, or 2. an integrated permit. <p>Where the waste concerned has no hazardous properties, no authorisation shall be required for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. collection, transportation, temporary storage activities; 2. commercial activities involving ferrous and non-ferrous waste. <p>Under Article 8 of Regulation No 9 of 28 September 2004 on procedures and models for the provision of information on waste-related activities and procedures for the keeping of the public register of authorisations issued, registration documents, closed facilities and activities, the consignor is required to draw up a transport certificate (transportna karta) in accordance with the model whenever hazardous waste is transferred, transported and received.</p> <p>The transport certificate must be completed in sextuplicate, for each type of hazardous waste, by the consignor, carrier and consignee. Within a period of fifteen days after receipt of the consignment, the consignee must send one copy of the transport certificate to the competent authority.</p>
Czech Republic 2009	Hazardous waste transported within the Czech Republic is accompanied by a document entitled 'Record sheet for the shipment of hazardous waste within the Czech Republic', on which the waste code, the volume of waste, information concerning the consignor and the recipient, the place of loading and unloading and

	<p>information concerning the originator and the shippers are entered. Upon commencement and completion of an internal waste shipment the local authorities with extended competence which are responsible for the places at which the shipment commences and is completed are informed by means of copies of the above document (Section 40 of Act No 185/2001 on waste; Section 25 and Annex 26 of Ministry of the Environment Implementing Decree No 383/2001 on the details of waste shipment).</p>
Denmark 2009	<p>For further information see statutory order of waste no. 1634/2006 chapter 3 to 5.</p>
Finland 2008/2009	<p>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 Centres 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.</p> <p>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 consignment.</p>
Germany 2008/2009	<p>The German supervision system, established by §§ 42-45 of the Recycling and Waste Management Act in conjunction with the Ordinance on the keeping of waste disposal records, is coherent with Titles II and VII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.</p> <p>On the basis of information from the waste producer and an acceptance declaration from the disposal undertaking, the competent authority responsible for the disposal plant decides, before the shipment of hazardous waste, whether this is permissible (disposal certificate; maximum validity five years). On the basis of this disposal certificate, each subsequent waste shipment must be reported to the competent authority using a consignment note. All the parties involved are also obliged to keep a register.</p> <p>To ensure supervision of the disposal of non-hazardous waste, disposal plants are obliged to keep registers.</p> <p>All the documents mentioned above must be kept for three years. All parties involved in waste disposal (producer, disposal undertaking, transport undertaking</p>

	<p>etc.) must provide the competent authorities with information and allow access to their property and premises.</p> <p>The joint working group on waste (LAGA) ensures cooperation between the Länder themselves and with the federal authorities.</p> <p>The waste disposal certificate can be produced either electronically or on paper. For the disposal of hazardous waste, the electronic procedure has been mandatory since April 2010.</p> <p>There are national statistics on waste disposal (waste types, quantities, disposal method) and on follow-up to incorrect handling of hazardous waste (number of convictions, magnitude of penalties).</p>
Greece 2008/2009	<p>Under national law, companies engaged in collecting and transporting waste must have the relevant waste collection and transport permits. These permits are issued by the relevant local authorities which are competent for the area where a particular company wishes to operate.</p> <p>Nationwide permits for the collection and transportation of hazardous waste and specific waste streams (ELVs, WEEEs, batteries, used tyres, waste from health centres - hospitals) are issued by the Ministry of the Environment if the collecting company wishes to be active in more than one region. Joint Ministerial Decision 13588/725/2006 (Government Gazette II 383) introduced a system similar to that set out in Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. The proposed shipment must be notified via the completion of a standard document – referred to in the JMD as an "identification form" – which then accompanies the hazardous waste during transportation from the farm where it was produced to the receiving establishment. The identification form issued by the collecting company or the relevant alternative management system (in the case of the collection and transport of specific hazardous waste streams) contains information on the waste shipments (quantity, composition, classification, etc.), the shipper, the waste producer and the point of departure, etc.</p>
Ireland 2008/2009	<p>Under the Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulation, 1998 (S.I. No. 147 of 1998) movements of hazardous waste within Ireland are required to be accompanied by a tracking document/consignment form (C1 Form). Copies of these consignment forms are retained by local authorities, who also have legislative powers to inspect and investigate any waste consignment. New regulations are being introduced, which are expected to come into effect in 2011, which will appoint a single national authority to administer the internal system of hazardous waste movement – currently, there are 34 authorities administering the system.</p>
Lithuania 2009	<p>Under Article 17 of the Waste Management Law (Official Gazette 1998, No 61-1726; 2010, No 54-2645), laying down the procedure for transporting hazardous waste, hazardous waste is to be shipped in accordance with the requirements governing the carriage of hazardous goods laid down in Lithuanian legislation, unless specified otherwise in international agreements concluded by Lithuania. When sending hazardous waste for management or shipping, a special hazardous waste accompanying document is compulsory.</p>

The format of the accompanying document and the procedures for its completion and use are laid down in the Waste Management Rules (hereinafter 'the Rules') approved by Order No 722 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2003 amending Order No 217 of the Minister for the Environment of 14 July 1999 approving the rules on the management of waste (as subsequently amended under Order No D1-111 of 25 February 2008).

The accompanying document is to be appended to the consignment note that has been endorsed in accordance with procedures laid down by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Natural persons transporting their own domestic hazardous waste are not required to complete an accompanying document. A separate accompanying document must be completed for each consignment of hazardous waste.

Where the consignor, carrier and consignee of hazardous waste are separate enterprises, four copies of the accompanying document must be completed. Where the consignor and carrier or the carrier and consignee of the hazardous waste are the same enterprise, three copies of the accompanying document must be completed. However, where the consignor, carrier and consignee of the hazardous waste are the same enterprise, just one copy of the accompanying document must be completed.

The consignor of hazardous waste must provide a unique document number for each accompanying document and indicate the total number of completed copies in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Rules. The Rules establish the procedure for filling in the individual columns of the accompanying document. One copy of the accompanying document completed by the consignor, producer and carrier of the hazardous waste is retained by the consignor of the waste together with the other documents relating to management of the waste. The other copies of the accompanying document completed by the consignor, producer and carrier are handed by the carrier of the hazardous waste to the consignee upon delivery of the waste. Having completed the relevant columns of each copy of the accompanying document received, the consignee of the hazardous waste retains one copy of the accompanying document together with the other documents relating to management of the hazardous waste. Within five working days of receiving the waste, the consignee hands or forwards by post or facsimile one copy each of the accompanying document to the consignor and the carrier of the hazardous waste.

The carrier and consignee of the hazardous waste are prohibited from receiving the waste in the absence of an accompanying document, if the accompanying document is incomplete or where it is established that the information provided in the document is incorrect or inaccurate, except where the hazardous waste is being received from a natural person. If it is ascertained during receipt of the hazardous waste that the characteristics of the waste delivered do not correspond to the information provided in the accompanying document, the consignee of the waste must notify the consignor of the waste and the regional environmental protection department of the Ministry of the Environment (RAAD) in whose area the waste consignor is located of this fact no later than the following working day. The hazardous waste consignee is required to draw up a report, to be signed by the

	<p>consignee and the carrier. With the written agreement of the RAAD, the hazardous waste consignee shall adopt a decision on whether or not the hazardous waste shall be accepted in a given case. If the consignee does not accept delivery of the waste, the consignor is required to collect the waste and to reach a written agreement with the RAAD on how to manage the waste.</p> <p>The consignor, producer, carrier and consignee of hazardous waste must ensure that the information they provide on all copies of the accompanying document concurs, is clearly legible and is correct. The consignor, consignee and carrier of the hazardous waste must retain the accompanying documents within their enterprise for a period of five years, and where requested to do so must present the documents without delay to officials carrying out waste management checks.</p>
Lithuania 2008	<p>Order No D1-384 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania amending Order D1-207 of the Minister for the Environment of 27 April 2004 approving a schedule of procedures for shipments of waste (Official Gazette 2007, No 76-3036), which lays down and introduces tighter controls on shipments of Green List waste (waste specified in Annex III to the Regulation) into the Republic of Lithuania, was approved on 4 July 2007 and entered into force on 12 July 2007, when the new Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste came into effect. That Order requires any Lithuanian consignee who will be recovering waste shipped into Lithuania, at the latest 30 working days before the waste is shipped into the country, to submit to the regional environmental protection department of the Ministry of the Environment in whose area the waste is to be recovered an application to ship the waste into the country and a completed information document concerning the waste. If a Lithuanian consignee has a statutory right to recover waste shipped into the country, or has not shipped waste illegally during the past year, he is allowed to ship Green List waste into Lithuania for recovery. If a Lithuanian consignee has provided incorrect information on the information document relating to the waste he plans to ship into Lithuania, or if he does not have a right to recover the waste to be shipped, or if he has carried out an illegal shipment during the past year, he is not allowed to ship Green List waste into Lithuania for recovery.</p> <p>Under Article 17 of the Waste Management Law, which lays down the procedure for managing hazardous waste, hazardous waste is to be shipped in accordance with the requirements governing the carriage of hazardous cargos laid down in Lithuanian legislation. Persons sending hazardous waste for management or shipping such waste must have an accompanying document for the hazardous waste, the format of which and the procedures for the completion and use of which are laid down in the Waste Management Rules approved by Order No 722 of the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania of 30 December 2003 amending Order No 217 of the Minister for the Environment of 14 July 1999 approving rules on the management of waste. Under the aforementioned rules, any person shipping hazardous waste in Lithuania must have an accompanying document, which is to be appended to the invoice and the consignment note. The consignor of the waste completes and signs six specimens of the accompanying document. When taking receipt of hazardous waste, the carrier or his representative</p>

	<p>completes the appropriate box of the accompanying document and signs all six specimens. The consignor sends the first four specimens of the accompanying document to the carrier, together with the waste, sends the fifth specimen to the regional environmental protection department in whose area he is located, and retains the sixth specimen, which is appended to the hazardous waste management documentation. When the consignee, i.e. a representative of a recovery or disposal undertaking, has checked the hazardous waste, he completes and signs the appropriate box on four specimens of the accompanying document. The representative of the hazardous waste recovery or disposal undertaking sends the first signed specimen of the accompanying document, within three working days following receipt of the waste, to the regional environmental protection department in whose area the consignor is located. He retains the second signed specimen and keeps it with other hazardous waste management documents, sends the third to the consignor within three working days following receipt of the hazardous waste, and sends the fourth, within three working days following receipt of the hazardous waste, to the carrier specified in the relevant box of the accompanying document.</p>
<p>Netherlands 2008</p>	<p>The Netherlands has had reporting and registration requirements for waste since the early 1990s. Until 1 January 2005 the rules were set out in the twelve provincial environmental regulations. National rules have been in force since 1 January 2005. These rules are laid down in the Wet milieubeheer [Environmental Management Act] and elaborated in the Decree and Regulation on the notification of industrial and hazardous wastes.</p> <p>The reporting and registration requirements apply to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notification of the receipt (and in some cases the handing over) of waste by treatment facilities (sites) designated in the Decree; • the keeping of an accompanying document during the transport of waste; • keeping of a waste register - bookkeeping. <p>Facilities subject to notification may report either in writing (using forms) or online. The AMICE reporting system was developed for this purpose. Notifications are always made retroactively, within two weeks of the end of the month in which the waste was received.</p> <p>Supervisory authorities can use the reporting system to improve the efficiency of their supervision. The system thus makes chain supervision and correct prioritising of enforcement possible. At a higher level of aggregation the data can also be used for policy-making and its monitoring.</p>
<p>Poland 2008/2009</p>	<p>The Waste Act of 27 April 2001 transposing the framework Waste Directive (2006/12/EC) into Polish law lays down rules for waste management.</p> <p>In Poland, the Environmental Protection Inspectorate oversees compliance with waste management requirements.</p> <p>The Waste Act requires waste holders collecting and transporting waste to have a permit for this activity. The permit is issued by the 'starosta' – the head of the</p>

	<p>district authority in Poland.</p> <p>The Road Transport Inspectorate verifies road transport compliance, including the transportation of waste within Poland.</p>
<p>Portugal</p> <p>2008/2009</p>	<p>The Portuguese legislation, Order No 335/97 of 16 May 1997, lays down the rules governing the transport of waste on Portuguese territory, and producers/holders, carriers and consignees must observe these fully.</p> <p>Pursuant to the above-mentioned legislation waste may be transported by: the producer of the waste, the consignee (waste management operator) or the carrier licensed to transport goods on behalf of others.</p> <p>Producers are obliged to channel waste to a duly authorised consignee, and must use the respective movement document (<i>Guia de Acompanhamento de Resíduos</i>) based on the template set out in the Order.</p>
<p>Slovakia</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>The shipments of waste within the Slovak territory is regulated by certain Articles of the national Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. Of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 20 – Obligations relating to hazardous waste shipment within the territory of the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>(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, Articles 765 to 771 of the Commercial 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 Coll. on European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods (ADR); Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No 8/1985 Coll. On the Convention on International Carriage by Rail (COTIF); Notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak republic No 15/2001 Coll. 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 National Council of the Slovak Republic No 164/1996 Coll. On railways and amending Act No 455/1991 Coll. On trades (Trades Act) as amended and the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No 168/1996 Coll. On road transport, as amended);</p> <p>(2) The hazardous waste consignors and one who is under contract referred to in paragraph 1 for hazardous waste (“the recipient of hazardous waste”) are required: a) to keep and maintain record of hazardous wastes shipped; b) to report stipulated data from the records under letter a) to the competent district authority according to the seat or place of business of the hazardous waste consigner and the hazardous waste consignee; where the consent for shipment of hazardous waste was issued by a regional authority, then to that authority as well; c) to allow state supervision bodies in waste management (§ 73) check the waste handling during shipment; if requested, submit documents (For example, the Act of the National Council of the</p>

	<p>Slovak Republic No 168/1996 Coll. 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 (§ 73).</p> <p>(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 [§ 68 paragraph 3 letter f)].</p> <p>(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.</p>
Slovakia 2008	The shipments of waste within the Slovak territory is regulated by certain Articles of the national Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws, that is in compliance with the Directive 75/442/EEC on waste as amended.
Slovenia 2008/2009	No special system for 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 on waste and Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.
Spain 2008/2009	Act 10/1998, Royal Decree 833/88, Act 16/2002 implementing the IPPC Directive, Act 5/2003 of the Community of Madrid
Sweden 2008/2009	For shipments of waste within Sweden's borders, authorization or notification is required. Provisions are in force, which require anyone transporting hazardous waste within the country to draw up special consignment documents.
United Kingdom 2008/2009	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 WSR. Similar controls also apply in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
Question 11: Illegal shipments of waste How illegal shipments of waste are prevented, detected and penalised under national legislation	
Austria 2008/2009	The relevant penal provisions are contained in the Waste Management Act 2002 (see Articles 79(1) Z 15a, § 79(2) Z 18 to 23 and 79(3) Z 13 to 16).
Belgium 2008/2009	Flemish Region: Decree of 2 July 1981 on the prevention and management of waste. Chapter V Import and export of waste Article 33. § 1 The Flemish Government may prohibit or regulate imports of waste.

	<p>§ 2 It may take any measures concerning imports and exports of waste that are necessary to implement Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste and the Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, signed in Basel on 22 March 1989 and approved by the Law of 6 August 1993.</p> <p>§ 3 For this purpose, it may, among other things:</p> <p>make all imports or exports of waste falling within the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, as mentioned above, subject to the provision of a bank guarantee, deposit or equivalent financial security to cover the costs of transport and disposal or recovery, as provided for in Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006;</p> <p>for imports or exports of waste, charge the notifier a fee to cover the administrative costs of implementing the notification and supervision procedure and require payment of the usual costs of appropriate analyses and inspections, as provided for in Article 29 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.</p> <p>Article 34.</p> <p>It is prohibited to import or export waste in violation of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 or any provisions adopted pursuant to Article 33.</p> <p>Decree of 5 April 1995 containing general provisions on environmental policy</p> <p>In general, and in particular (as regards penalties):</p> <p>Article 16.6.3.</p> <p>§ 1. Whosoever intentionally dumps, manages or transfers waste in violation of the legal requirements or in violation of a licence shall be liable to a prison sentence of between one month and five years and/or a fine of between EUR 100 and EUR 500 000.</p> <p>Whosoever, through negligence or carelessness dumps, manages or transfers waste in violation of the legal requirements or in violation of a licence shall be liable to a prison sentence of between one month and three years and/or a fine of between EUR 100 and EUR 350 000.</p> <p>Walloon Region:</p> <p>Penalties as provided for in the Decree of 27 June 1996 on waste.</p> <p>Brussels Capital Region:</p> <p>The penalties that apply in the Brussels Capital Region are based on the following regional legal provisions:</p> <p>Order of 7 March 1991 on the prevention and management of waste:</p> <p>Article 8: Under this Article, it is prohibited to dump waste in any public or private place other than the sites provided for this purpose by the competent administrative authority or in violation of the regulatory provisions relating to the disposal of waste. Article 10: Under this Article, every producer or holder of waste must dispose of it or have it disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner in</p>
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	<p>accordance with this Order in order to limit the negative consequences for the soil, flora and fauna, air and water and without harming the environment or putting human health at risk.</p> <p>Article 13.4: Under this Article, the Executive can introduce a notification, registration, recognition or licensing requirement for persons designated by it who – for whatever reason – produce, collect, transport, dispose of, buy, sell or hold waste.</p> <p>Article 18: Under this Article, the Executive adopts the necessary measures with a view to implementing the European Directives on waste and toxic and hazardous waste and with a view to meeting the obligations arising from the entry into force in national law of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.</p> <p>Article 20 Under this Article, information must be made available to the Institute at the Institute's request, when the individual details in question are indispensable.</p> <p>Articles 22 to 29: These Articles give the criminal penalties for the specified infringements of the Order on waste.</p> <p>The Decree of 7 July 1994 of the Brussels Capital Regional Government on international imports and exports of waste:</p> <p>Article 7: Under this Article, infringements are ascertained pursuant to Article 18 of the above-mentioned Order.</p> <p>If the Public Prosecutor's Office does not prosecute, the following administrative fines may be imposed in accordance with the Order of 25 March 1999 on the investigation, ascertainment, prosecution and punishment of environmental offences:</p> <p>Article 32.7: Under this Article, an individual is liable to an administrative fine of between EUR 62.50 and EUR 625 for committing an offence within the meaning of Article 8 of the above-mentioned Order on waste with regard to non-hazardous waste.</p> <p>Article 33.4: Under this Article, an individual is liable to an administrative fine of between EUR 625 and EUR 62 500 for committing an offence within the meaning of Article 8 of the above-mentioned Order on waste, with regard to hazardous waste, Article 13.4 of the Order on waste,</p> <p>Article 20 of the Order on waste.</p>
Bulgaria 2008/2009	<p>Prevention and detection of illegal shipments is carried out by both monitoring and performing spot-checks on cross-border shipments and facilities where waste activities take place.</p> <p>Under Article 5(2) of the Waste Management Act, published in State Gazette No 86 of 30 September 2003, amended in SG No 105 of 9 December 2008, the Minister for the Environment and Water or an official authorised by him is responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms of authorisations, including authorisations for the cross-border shipment of waste.</p>

	<p>At least once a year, the Ministry of the Environment and Water and the Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorates inspect the documents required under the Waste Management Act and its implementing regulations and carry out a spot-check on the generation and treatment of waste at entities whose activities generate waste or which engage in activities involving waste.</p> <p>As regards spot-checks on cross-border shipments, the customs authorities carry out such checks as part of their routine duties.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 98(1) of the Waste Management Act, the customs authorities take action under the Customs Act in relation to the import, export and transit of waste where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. there are doubts concerning the conformity of consignments with their accompanying documents; 2. declared waste is not accompanied by a permit, licence or registration document; 3. prior notification has been received from a competent authority. <p>Where necessary, the Director of the Regional Environmental and Water Inspectorate in whose territory the border checkpoint is located will assist the customs authorities in clarifying cases and in reaching decisions thereon.</p> <p>In the case of importation into, transit through and exportation from the Community, the customs authorities validate the shipment document and retain a copy thereof.</p> <p>Under Article 106(3) of the Waste Management Act, a sole trader or legal entity failing to comply with the requirements regarding the importation, transit and exportation of waste is liable to a fine of BGN 3 500 to 10 000.</p>
Cyprus 2009	<p>Department of Environment and the Customs Department cooperate and randomly check physically exports of waste. Especially in cases where there is information or the suspicion of probable illegal movement the Department of Environment and Customs Department proceed to more often checks.</p>
Czech Republic 2009	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>A fine of up to CZK 50 000 000 will be imposed by the Czech Environment Inspectorate on any natural person entitled to operate a business or on a legal person who fails to comply with the requirements relating to the cross-border shipment of waste which are laid down in European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1013/2001 and Section 66(4)(g) of Act No 185/2001 on waste.</p> <p>Anyone who – even unintentionally – transports waste across an international border without notifying or securing the approval of the relevant authority, or in such notification or application for approval or in attached documents includes false or grossly distorted information or withholds essential information, will be sentenced to up to two years' imprisonment, barred from running a business or fined.</p> <p>Offenders will be sentenced to up to three years' imprisonment, barred from running a business or fined if they make a significant profit from such activity or engage in such activity repeatedly. They will be sentenced to between six months' and five years' imprisonment or will be fined if they make extensive profits from such activity (Section 181© of Act No 140/1961 – the Criminal Code).</p>
Denmark 2009	The Danish EPA conducted border control in cooperation with the Police, Customs and Municipality.
Denmark 2008	<p>Under Danish law (Order No 799/2007), the following are prohibited and punishable:</p> <p>Section 16. Unless more stringent penalties are provided for in other legislation, the following acts are punishable by fine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) failure to provide a security, cf. Section 6, 2) receipt of waste shipped to Denmark as the country of destination without compliance with the regulations, cf. Section 9(1), 3) intermediation of shipments of waste in contravention of Section 9(2), 4) infringement of the ban under Section 10(1-3), or 5) failure to provide information required under Section 11. <p>The punishment may be increased to a maximum of 2 years' imprisonment if the infringement was deliberate, in the event of gross negligence, or if the infringement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) caused damage to the environment or created a risk of such damage, or 2) achieved or sought a financial advantage for the person committing the infringement or others, including cases involving savings. <p>Companies etc. (legal persons) may be punishable under Chapter 5 of the Penal Code.</p>
Estonia 2008/2009	According to the Waste Act supervision over the waste-related activities of registered waste handlers and producers of hazardous waste must be exercised

	<p>regularly.</p> <p>Penalties: 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 fine units (max 18 000 kroons). The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 500 000 kroons.</p>
Finland 2008/2009	<p>Under Chapter 3, Section 20 of the Environmental Protection Act (86/2006; as amended 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 regulations issued on the basis of the Act, and to monitor compliance with these regulations.</p> <p>Under Section 39 of the Waste Act (1072/1993, as amended 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 give notification of the matter to the Finnish Environment Institute, which must decide on further measures without delay.</p> <p>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 – 578/1995, 579/2004 and 138/2006, 748/2007 and 409/2009) and in Section 60(1)(3) of the Waste Act (as amended – 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 at most 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 also when assessed as a whole, then in accordance with Chapter 48 Section 2 of the Criminal Code the criminal is to be sent to prison for aggravated impairment of the environment for a period of at least four months but at most six years.</p> <p>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.</p>
Germany 2008/2009	<p>Control of cross-border waste consignments is regulated by §11 of the Waste Consignment Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • §11(1) Obligation of the Länder authorities concerning inspections of plants and undertakings

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • §11(2) Obligation of the Länder authorities to carry out spot checks on waste consignments; involvement of customs offices and the Federal Office for Freight Transport (BAG) • §11(3) Notification of the competent authorities • §11(4) Competence for measures to ensure safe storage pending a decision on further procedure • §11(5) Possibility of impounding waste until shortcomings are rectified or pending safe storage. <p>The consignment of waste without permission or despite an export ban is an administrative offence under §18(1) No 18(a) of the Waste Consignment Act and, in accordance with §18(3), can lead to a fine of up to EUR 100 000. An attempted offence is also punishable.</p> <p>The consignment of hazardous waste without the required authorisation is a criminal offence under §326(2) of the Penal Code (StGB) and, in accordance with §326(5), is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years or a fine. If serious environmental pollution is caused as a result of the offence, the term of imprisonment may be increased to up to ten years in accordance with §330 StGB. An attempted offence is also punishable.</p>
Greece 2008/2009	<p>Law 1650/1986 (Government Gazette I 160) on protection of the environment regulates the illegal transport of waste (Articles 28, 29 and 30). In particular, illegal shipments of waste are punished by the imposition of criminal, civil and administrative penalties as provided for in Article 17 of JMD 13588/725/2006 on the management of hazardous waste, and Article 15 of JMD 50910/2727/2003 (Government Gazette II 1909) on the management of solid non-hazardous waste. These sanctions are also imposed in the case of cross-border shipments of waste where they fall within the more general scope of the business of waste collection and transport. Administrative penalties are imposed either by the head of the local/regional authorities (Prefect, Secretary-General of the Region) or the Minister for the Environment, depending on the extent of the infringement.</p> <p>Inspections and controls of cross-border shipments are carried out under Article 14 of JMD 50910/2727/2003 (Government Gazette II 1909) (on the management of solid non-hazardous waste) and Article 14 of JMD 13588/725/2006 (Government Gazette II 383) (on the management of hazardous waste), in the same way as they are generally carried out with regard to waste management matters, including the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.</p>
Greece 2009	<p>In 2009 the Greek competent authorities carried out checks at the borders of Greece with Bulgaria and found illegal shipments of waste. The Environmental Inspectorate issued the respective statements confirming the violation and recommended the imposition of fines, depending on the violation.</p>
Hungary 2008/2009	<p>Regular inspections are carried out by the competent authority involving customs (and sometimes the police)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Act IV of 1959 on Civil Code
Italy 2008/2009	<p>Legislative Decree No 152 of 3 April 2006 “Environmental standards”</p> <p>Article 259 Illegal traffic of waste</p> <p>1. Any persons who make shipments of waste constituting illegal traffic pursuant to Article 26 of Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993, or make shipments of the waste listed in Annex II of this Regulation in breach of Article 1(3)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Regulation shall be punished by fine of between EUR 1 550 and EUR 26 000 and a prison sentence of up to two years. The fine shall be increased if hazardous waste is shipped.</p> <p>2. Upon conviction, or the delivery of a judgment within the meaning of Article 444 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for offences related to the illegal traffic referred to in paragraph 1 or the illegal transport referred to in Articles 256 and 258(4), the means of transport shall automatically be seized.</p> <p>Article 260 Organised activity for the illegal traffic of waste</p> <p>1. Any persons who, in order to make an unjust profit, transfer, receive, transport, export, import or otherwise improperly manage large quantities of waste through several operations and through the provision of organised continuous means and activities, shall be liable to a term of imprisonment of one to six years.</p> <p>2. In the case of highly radioactive waste, the term of imprisonment shall be between three and eight years.</p> <p>3. The conviction shall give rise to the supplementary penalties referred to in Articles 28, 30, 32-bis and 32-ter of the Criminal Code, with the limitation referred to in Article 33 of the Code.</p> <p>4. Upon conviction, or the delivery of a judgment within the meaning of Article 444 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Court shall order the restoration of the state of the environment, and may make suspension of the sentence subject to the elimination of environmental damage and the threat to the environment.</p>
Italy 2009	<p>Most cases of illegal trafficking involve waste not listed in Annex III which is intended to be handled in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 and the prior written procedure. On other occasions, waste which is generally green listed is imported or exported as non-waste. We do not have specific data on such illegal shipments in either case, since they were uncovered during the normal criminal investigation activity of the Carabinieri Environmental Protection Unit, the Financial Police, the National Forestry Corps, Harbourmaster’s Offices, etc.</p>
Italy	<p>Some cases of illegal traffic of waste have been identified. In most cases these are</p>

2008	<p>movements into or out of Italy of waste not listed in Annex III which the producer/holder or consignee considers to be included on the list and which are therefore shipped as provided for by Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006.</p> <p>We do not have specific data on such illegal shipments, since they were uncovered during the normal criminal investigation activity of the Carabinieri Environmental Protection Unit, the Financial Police, the National Forestry Corps, Harbourmaster's Offices, etc.</p>
Ireland 2008/2009	<p>Inspections of waste facilities, vehicles transporting waste, and Irish shipping ports are carried out by a dedicated Waste Enforcement team. The inspection regime is carried out under RMCEI Guidelines (i.e. Recommended Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections). The support of the Customs Service and the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation is provided to the Enforcement team to assist in the detection and prevention of illegal waste movements and shipments. There is ongoing liaison, information sharing and joint inspections conducted with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency. Legal cases are pursued through the Courts system.</p>
Lithuania 2009	<p>On 24 April 2009, following completion of a check on the enterprise UAB Baltijos perdirbimas, it was established that the Latvian company SIA L&T (Vietalvas 5, Riga, Latvia) was transporting waste after the expiry of permits No LV000116 and No LV000115 (the permits were valid until 31 December 2007). The Latvian enterprise referred to had imported electrical and electronic waste (waste code 200135; AB 040) for delivery to UAB Baltijos perdirbimas on 17 September 2008, 19 February 2009 and 11 March 2009 under notification No LV000116 and on 12 February 2008 under notification No LV000115. Since SIA L&T had imported this hazardous waste into Lithuania without a permit, pursuant to Article 2(35) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, the waste is considered to be illegal. The import of this illegal electrical and electronic waste into Lithuania was notified to the competent authority in Latvia, as laid down in Article 24(1) of this Regulation. Given that the illegally imported waste was in the process of being recycled, it was agreed with the competent authority in Latvia that the waste would be managed at the Lithuanian enterprise.</p> <p>On 26 May 2009, following a check at the enterprise UAB Electrorecycling Services, it was ascertained that the Norwegian enterprise Li Energy Trans had illegally imported CRT/LCD television and computer display waste (waste code 200135*, A1180, A210) for delivery to this enterprise. The Norwegian enterprise in question shipped television and computer display waste at a time when a decision had not yet been taken permitting the import of this waste for delivery to the Lithuanian company under notification No NO302640, and also after expiry of the permit. The permit under notification No NO302640 was valid from 1 April 2008 until 28 February 2009, and the planned import quantity was 300 tonnes. The illegal hazardous waste was carried during the periods 4 January 2008 – 28 March 2008 and 2 March 2009 – 20 April 2009. Furthermore, instead of importing the planned 300 tonnes of waste, Li Energy Trans delivered 1 005.745 tonnes to UAB</p>

	<p>Electrorecycling Services. The illegally imported waste was processed at the Lithuanian company UAB Electrorecycling Services. As laid down in Article 24(1) of the Regulation, the import of this illegal CRT/LCD television and computer display waste into Lithuania was notified to the competent authority in Norway.</p> <p>Illegal waste imported in 2009 by the German enterprise Levien Industrieentsorgung Rohstoffrecycling GmbH for delivery to the enterprise UAB Senoji Kripta was sent back to Germany under permit No LT000468.</p> <p>On 4 December 2009 the Lithuanian authorities sent letter No VAA5(12.1)-1772 to the competent authorities of the Netherlands on the classification of asphalt granules as waste. The letter of reply No DUA0920992 received on 18 December 2009 stated that asphalt granules manufactured in the Dutch company Bentum Recycling Combinat Vof are indeed waste and approved the export of this waste to enterprises in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. In letter No (2.3)-A4-165 of 18 January 2010 Lithuania notified the Latvian and the Dutch competent authorities of asphalt waste imported illegally into Lithuania and requested that the illegal import of this waste be halted.</p>
Lithuania 2008	<p>It was established on 28 June 2006, following an investigation, that mixed plastic and rubber waste had been shipped to Senoji Kripta, a Lithuanian firm, from Levien Industrieentsorgung Rohstoffrecycling GmbH of Germany. During the investigation, it was found that about 447.04 tonnes of mixed plastic and rubber waste had been shipped to Lithuania, 8.52 tonnes of which had been landfilled.</p> <p>Senoji Kripta was not registered in the register of waste management undertakings and did not hold a permit issued in accordance with Lithuanian legislation or other documents that are needed in order to be able to engage in waste management activity.</p> <p>The company did not have documents allowing it to ship waste into Lithuania for disposal in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 259/93.</p> <p>Consequently, the German company did not have the right to ship mixed plastic and rubber waste to Senoji Kripta. By Order No D1-398 of the Minister for the Environment of 12 July 2007 Lithuania's competent authority, the State Environmental Protection Inspectorate (VAAI), was appointed to perform the functions of a national competent authority pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste. In 2008 it continued its correspondence with the competent German authority with regard to taking back the illegally shipped waste</p> <p>Letter No VAA5 (6.5)-666 of 12 May 2008 was sent to the competent German authority concerning the sampling of the shipped waste. On 22 July 2008 an inspection was organised of the warehouses in which the shipped waste was stored.</p> <p>By letter No VAA5 (6.5)-1082 of 22 July 2008 the VAAI notified the law firm Zabiela, Zabielaite & Partners regarding the sampling of waste and asked to be informed of the measures taken by the competent German authority to take the waste back to Germany.</p>

	<p>Sampling of the waste was carried out on 16 September 2008. The participants were: Jorg Petermann (DAU GmbH), Dirk Levien (Levien Recycling), who represented the German firms who were the consignors of the waste, as well as the solicitor Darius Zabiela, and Andrius Želvys (VAAI).</p> <p>The competent German authority was informed of the sampling of the waste and the results of the investigation by the German firm DAU GmbH by way of Letter No VAA5(6.9)1633 of 19 November 2008 and was invited to take back the waste pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation No 1013/2006 (requirements for shipping Green List waste).</p>
Luxembourg 2008/2009	<p>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.</p>
Malta 2008/2009	<p>Illegal traffic of waste is prohibited and punished under national legislation through the Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, LN205/00).</p> <p>This Legal Notice states 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Moreover, it states that, in the case of an illegally transboundary movement to Malta as a result of the conduct on the part of the importer 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 hazardous wastes or other wastes.</p> <p>First time convicts shall be fined no less than LM500 (1,164.69Euros) but no more than LM50, 000 (116,468.67Euros).</p> <p>On a second or subsequent conviction, convicts will be fined no less than LM1, 000 (2,329.37 Euros) and no more than LM10, 0000 (23,293.73 Euros), and/or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.</p>
Netherlands 2008	<p>The obligation to transport waste in accordance with the Regulation is laid down in the Environmental Management Act. Failure to meet these requirements is a criminal offence. The legislation provides for penalties under either administrative</p>

	or criminal law.
Poland 2008/2009	<p>PREVENTION, DETECTION</p> <p>Measures have been taken by a number of authorised national bodies. The Environmental Protection Inspectorate has carried out inspections on facilities treating waste, including waste that has been imported or is to be exported, and has initiated joint inspections with other services.</p> <p>Joint checks on international shipments of waste have been carried out primarily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at border crossings – checks carried out by border guards or customs officials at border crossings on the EU external border, including at seaports, with the involvement of the Environmental Protection Inspectorate; - on national roads and in areas close to the EU external border – checks carried out by inspectors of the Road Transport Inspectorate, mobile customs and border guard units and the police, with the involvement of the Environmental Protection Inspectorate. <p>PUNISHMENT</p> <p>Act of 29 June 2007 on international waste shipments:</p> <p>Chapter 8 "Penalties"</p> <p>Any person who fails, in breach of an obligation, to carry out a decision ordering the return of imported waste to the country of dispatch or stipulating the method of managing that waste in Poland shall be subject to imprisonment or a fine.</p> <p>Chapter 9 "Fines"</p> <p>The illegal importation of waste into Poland or its exportation from Poland shall be subject to a fine of PLN 50 000 to 300 000.</p> <p>Chapter 9 of the Act also provides for penalties of PLN 30 000 to 150 000 for violations of the conditions set out in a permit for lawful shipments of waste.</p> <p>Penal Code Act of 6 June 1997 (Journal of Laws No 88, item 553, as amended) – Article 183 of the Penal Code:</p> <p>"Article 183 § 1 – Anyone who, in breach of statutory provisions, stores, disposes of, processes, renders harmless or transports waste or substances under such conditions or in such a manner as to endanger the life or health of human beings or cause destruction of plant or animal life to a significant extent shall be subject to a term of imprisonment of between 3 months and 5 years.</p> <p>§ 2. The same punishment shall be imposed on anyone who, in breach of statutory provisions, imports waste or substances hazardous to the environment.</p> <p>§ 3. The punishment specified in § 1 shall be imposed on anyone who, in breach of an obligation, allows an offence specified in § 1, 2 or 4 to be committed.</p> <p>§ 4. The punishment specified in § 1 shall be imposed on anyone who imports or exports waste in breach of statutory provisions.</p> <p>§ 5. Anyone who imports or exports hazardous waste without making the required</p>

	<p>notification or without permission, or in breach of the conditions set out therein, shall be subject to a term of imprisonment of between 6 months and 8 years.</p> <p>§ 6. If the perpetrator of an offence specified in § 1-5 acts unintentionally, he shall be subject to a fine, restriction of liberty or a term of imprisonment of up to 2 years.”</p>
Portugal 2008/2009	<p>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.</p>
Slovakia 2009	<p>There is a close co-operation among Slovak Inspectorate of Environment, customs authorities and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic at a detection of illegal shipments.</p> <p>Under the Waste Act No 223/2001Coll. of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 69 (a) - Slovak Inspectorate of Environment is a state supervision body in waste management, and (d) - Slovak Inspectorate of Environment Inspection is authorized to carry out inspections of documents related to the transboundary movements of waste by a special regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations) and by this Act, to execute physical inspection of waste, to sample and analyze 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.</p> <p>An Article 72, letter c) of the Waste Act No 223/2001Coll. of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations deals with performance of the customs authorities that is associated with transboundary shipments of waste. An Article 72, letter c) customs authorities:</p> <p>(1) Customs authority and customs criminal authority concerning waste shipment inspect whether: a) waste is accompanying by documents under special regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations), b) transported goods that is 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) is not a 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), d) transported waste is in conformity with applied documents.</p> <p>(2) In controlling the customs authority and customs criminal authority are authorized to stop the vehicles, to order the shut down of the vehicle at the appropriate place, to inspect documents, transported waste, to take samples and analyzes and do photo documentation.</p> <p>(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) or waste shipment is carried out in contravention with the permit, order</p>

	<p>the suspension of transport and temporarily shut down of the vehicle.</p> <p>(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) in transboundary movement of wastes shall immediately inform the Ministry and Inspectorate. Ministry or Inspectorate 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).</p> <p>(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, Inspectorate 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.</p> <p>According to the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 78 (3) a fine up to 165969.59 € shall be imposed by the competent state administration authority in waste management to a legal entity or an individual – entrepreneur that (a) performs shipment in conflict with the fourth part of the Waste Act [Article 18 para 3 (d)], and (h) violates duties stipulated by special regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations) for transboundary shipments of waste and does not fulfil determined conditions given in the permit issued by the Ministry pursuant to the special regulations (an Article 9 of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording).</p>
<p>Slovakia</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>Under the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 69 (a) - Slovak environmental inspection is a state supervision body in waste management, and (d) - Slovak environmental inspection is authorized to carry out inspections of documents related to the transboundary movements of waste by a special regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations) and by this Act, to execute physical inspection of waste, to sample and analyze 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. An Article 72c) of the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations deals with performance of the customs authorities that is associated with transboundary shipments of waste. There is a close co-operation among Slovak Environmental Inspection, customs authorities and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic at a detection of illegal shipments.</p> <p>According to the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws as amended by subsequent regulations, Article 78 (3) a fine up to 165969.59 € shall be imposed by the competent state administration authority in waste management to a legal entity or an individual – entrepreneur that (a) performs shipment in conflict with the fourth</p>

	part of the Waste Act [Article 18 para 3 (d)], and (h) violates duties stipulated by special regulations (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording and as amended by subsequent regulations) for transboundary shipments of waste and does not fulfill determined conditions given in the permit issued by the Ministry pursuant to the special regulations (an Article 9 of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and Council in valid wording).
Slovenia 2008/2009	<p><u>National legislation:</u> Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of waste (OJ RS no. 71/2007); entry into force 2007;</p> <p><u>Preventing and detecting illegal shipments:</u> routine and non-routine inspections of companies, carriers, obtaining information from environmental agency, customs and police, spot checks involving Inspectorate, Agency, Customs and Police</p> <p><u>Penalizing:</u> 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 €.</p>
Sweden 2008/2009	Operational surveillance in this field is the task of the local supervisory authorities in Sweden (county administrative boards, municipal authorities). It takes place mainly at sites where waste is produced and at collection centres. Surveillance at the border takes place mainly in cooperation with customs and police. Consignments are often discovered at the border when customs become suspicious about a declaration or have imposed embargos on firms or waste streams, e.g. fridges to third countries.
Sweden 2009	Illegal consignments of Swedish waste are also stopped in transit or in the country of destination. Sweden introduced new penalties on 1 May 2010, which also cover attempts to commit offences. Since 15 June 2011, environmental penalties have been imposed for minor offences of a more administrative nature.
Sweden 2008	Illegal consignments of Swedish waste are also stopped in transit or in the country of destination. Sweden will adopt new penalties in spring 2010, which will also cover attempts to commit offences.
United Kingdom 2009	<p>The Environment Agency (EA) (England and Wales), the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)) take an intelligence-led approach to the detection and inspection of illegal shipments usually focussing on sites of waste production and accumulation and specific problematic waste streams. Some enforcement activity, particularly in Northern Ireland, occurs in transit at roadsides and at ports. In Scotland, also takes place at the railhead, as a transit point for containers being exported from England. 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.</p> <p>Where illegal shipments, as defined under Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on Shipments of Waste occur, the enforcement powers provided by the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007 are applicable. This Regulation confers certain powers upon UK competent authorities to obtain information, stop movements, prohibit activities and seize waste in order to aid our investigation and</p>

	<p>enforcement against illegal traffic of waste. UK Customs are also provided with powers to detain waste. Where investigations result in prosecution, the offences, defences and penalties are provided by the above Regulation.</p> <p>During 2009 UK competent authorities continued to work on a three year programme aimed at Securing Compliant Waste Exports. This programme is focussed on providing an evidence base for a number of key waste streams whose export has become problematic in recent times, for example waste sourced from co-mingled recyclables, WEEE and End of Life Vehicles. An evidence base continues to be developed using available data about the production, movement and treatment of wastes, establishing levels of risks for these activities and the directing our advisory, compliance and enforcement activities to areas where the largest impact can be achieved and the effect is greatest. They also continued to improve links with other regulatory bodies to share intelligence on illegal waste shipments with the aim of disrupting this illegal trade.</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>SEPA established an intelligence database to inform decisions about where to intervene in the chain leading to an illegal export. They also checked all Annex VII forms for shipments to non-OECD countries.</p>
United Kingdom 2008	<p>The Environment Agency (EA), England and Wales, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency(SEPA)) take an intelligence lead approach to the detection and inspection of illegal shipments usually focusing on sites of waste production and accumulation and specific problematic waste streams. Some enforcement activity, particularly in Northern Ireland, 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 focused approach to enquiries received in the organisation.</p> <p>Where illegal shipments, as defined under EC Regulation No. 1013/2006 on Shipments of Waste occur, the enforcement powers provided by the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007 are applicable. This Regulation confers certain powers upon UK competent authorities to obtain information, stop movements, prohibit activities and seize waste in order to aid our investigation and enforcement against illegal traffic of waste. UK Customs are also provided with powers to detain waste. Where our investigations result in prosecution, the offences, defences and penalties are provided by the above Regulation.</p> <p>During 2008 UK competent authorities started a three year programme aimed at Securing Compliant Waste Exports. This programme is focused on providing an evidence base for a number of key waste streams whose export has become</p>

	<p>problematic in recent times, for example co-mingled recyclables, WEEE and End of Life Vehicles. An evidence base is being developed using available data about the production, movement and treatment of wastes, establishing levels of risks for these activities and the directing our advisory, compliance and enforcement activities to areas where the largest impact can be achieved and the effect is greatest. They also began improving links with other regulatory bodies to share intelligence on illegal waste shipments with the aim of disrupting the trade.</p> <p>The NIEA received and checked all annex VII forms for exports of green waste. Any wastes awaiting export which did not conform to the requirements of Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 were prohibited from moving and the relevant enforcement action taken. SEPA established an intelligence database to inform decisions about where to intervene in the chain leading to an illegal export. They also checked a substantial number of Annex VII forms.</p>
Question 12 and 13: Spot checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal	
Austria 2009	<p>Checks on shipments of waste:</p> <p>2 large-scale checks (each lasting 1 week). Group A and B</p> <p>Additionally: 16 on-site checks and 6 border checks</p>
Austria 2008	<p>15 September 2008 – 19 September 2008: Tirol, Vorarlberg</p> <p>Control: Kundl checkpoint, Brenner border crossing (entry and departure), Musau (departure), Radfeld checkpoint,</p> <p>13 October 2008 to 16 October 2008 and</p> <p>14 October 2008 to 17 October 2008: Upper Austria, Styria , Kärnten, Salzburg</p> <p>Suben/Braunau, Walserberg/Saalbrücke, Spielfeld, Arnoldstein,</p> <p>20 other controls (borders, companies, River Danube)</p>
Belgium 2009	<p>Customs:</p> <p>A total of 1 229 spot checks were carried out.</p> <p>Police, Federal Inspectorate of the Environment, Wallonia Region Pollution Control Unit and Flemish Region Department for Environment, Nature and Energy:</p> <p>Cooperation between these services resulted in 1 848 checks, in which 178 infringements were ascertained.</p> <p>Flemish Region:</p> <p>428 spot checks: of which 196 container consignments by way of port and road checks, 186 checks at company premises by way of whole-chain monitoring, 32 checks at waste processors' premises, and 14 checks at sludge processors' premises.</p> <p>In all, 39 illegal shipments were ascertained within the framework of the WSR.</p>

	<p>Brussels Capital Region:</p> <p>16 spot checks pursuant to Article 50(3)(a): at the place of dispatch, carried out with the producer, holder or notifier (whole-chain monitoring).</p>
<p>Belgium</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>Flemish Region:</p> <p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 20 checks in port areas on waste exports via sea containers b) 30 roadside checks on the transportation of waste in general <p>Number of alleged illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 23 b) 2 <p>Not all of the illegal shipments detected are identified as a result of the proactive control operations referred to above. The Environmental Inspection Service also processes (investigation, return, official report) illegal shipments detected during:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inspections carried out at facilities for a purpose other than to check waste shipments; • notifications by customs, police or other competent authorities and notifications by companies. <p>Brussels Capital Region:</p> <p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</p> <p>2 checks.</p>
<p>Bulgaria</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>The customs authorities carry out checks on shipments of waste as part of their routine duties.</p> <p>1. In 2009, the Ministry of Environment and Water in collaboration with the Regional Inspectorates of Environment and Water, customs authorities and border police carried out a total of nine planned inspections of waste shipments at the following border crossing points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gyueshevo border crossing point (GKPP Gyueshevo) (Bulgaria/former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent FYROM authority • Stanke-Lisichkovo GKPP (Bulgaria/former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent FYROM authority • Kulata GKPP (Bulgaria/Greece) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent Greek authority • Zlatarevo GKPP (Bulgaria/Greece) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent Greek authority • Ruse GKPP (Bulgaria/Romania) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent

	<p>Romanian authority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varna Port GKPP – 1 inspection • Kalotina GKPP (Bulgaria/Serbia) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent Serbian authority • Kapitan Andreevo GKPP (Bulgaria/Turkey) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent Turkish authority • Svilengrad GKPP (Bulgaria/Turkey) – 1 inspection jointly with the competent Turkish authority <p>Each inspection lasted two days. Waste shipments into the country were checked.</p> <p>2. 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.</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</p> <p>See Table 5</p>
Bulgaria 2008	<p>The customs authorities carry out checks on shipments of waste as part of their routine duties.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No illegal shipments have been ascertained.</p>
Czech republic 2009	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>*It is not recorded how many of those vehicles were transporting waste.</p>
Denmark 2009	<p>In 2009 the Danish EPA held 21 border controls were 8 violations were given to the police for further prosecution.</p>
Denmark 2008	<p>Statistics may be found in the IMPEL-TFS enforcement project.</p>
Estonia 2008	<p>There is not an exact number how many spot checks have been done because Environmental Inspectorate has to check all waste permit owner once a year. Then they check also documents concerning trans-boundary movements. The Customs checks also wastes while they are in customs territory destined for export or import.</p>

Finland 2009	Most of the shortfalls detected concern documents that are missing (e.g. Annex VII) or that have been filled in incorrectly.
Germany 2009	<p>Transport checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 2 500 checks registered by the administrative authorities of the Länder, mainly on cross-border consignments. • The Federal Office for Freight Transport (BAG) checked 20 000 waste consignments on motorways and main roads. It was not possible to determine how many of these were cross-border consignments. • All consignments which enter or leave not only German territory but also the territory of the European Community are subject to checks by the customs authorities. • Specific police checks. It was not possible to determine how many of these were cross-border consignments. <p>Plant checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 250 checks registered by the administrative authorities of the Länder. <p>There were around 850 suspected cases. ‘Supposed illegal shipments’ were considered to be cases which were forwarded by the checking services to the administrative or criminal authorities for further consideration.</p>
Germany 2008	<p>Transport checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 2 000 checks on cross-border consignments registered by the administrative authorities of the Länder. • The Federal Office for Freight Transport checked 20 000 waste consignments on motorways and main roads. It was not possible to determine how many of these were cross-border consignments. • All consignments which enter or leave not only German territory but also the territory of the European Community are subject to checks by the customs authorities. • Specific police checks. It was not possible to determine how many of these were cross-border consignments. <p>Plant checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 600 checks registered by the administrative authorities of the Länder. This figure refers to checks focusing on cross-border shipments of waste. <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: Around 500</p> <p>‘Supposed illegal shipments’ were considered to be cases which were forwarded by the checking services to the administrative or criminal authorities for further</p>

	consideration.
Greece 2009	<p>In 2009 the Greek competent authorities (Environmental Inspectorate, Environmental Planning Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, police stations, Financial Crime Prosecution Unit of the Ministry of Finance) carried out spot checks on shipments of waste at the borders with Bulgaria twice (11-12 June 2009 and 12-13 October 2009).</p> <p>These checks found 15 cases of illegal cross-border shipments of hazardous (1 case) and non-hazardous (14 cases) waste.</p> <p>In the case of illegal shipment of hazardous waste (accumulators), the consignment was confiscated. In the other cases of illegal shipments of non-hazardous waste, it was not allowed to let the waste out of the country. All cases were further investigated by the Environmental Inspectorate, the body which also carried out the checks.</p> <p>In three cases the Environmental Inspectorate proposed administrative penalties (imposition of fines).</p> <p>In cases where the owners/transporters of waste were of other nationalities, it was not possible to impose penalties. Consequently, the competent authorities of their country of origin were informed accordingly so that they would impose the corresponding penalties.</p>
Ireland 2009	<p>Number of inspections (2009): 4246</p> <p>Number of infractions under Article 18: 485 (minor administrative infractions)</p>
Lithuania 2009	<p>Additional remarks:</p> <p>Minor waste carriage infringements of an administrative nature.</p>
Luxembourg 2009	<p>In 2009, 15 road checks have taken place. During these checks 18 supposed illegal shipments have been detected. 16 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 Luxembourg through Belgium to France where not all consents were on board of the lorry. The other case consisted in an exportation without notification of mixed construction waste in small quantities from Luxembourg to Belgium.</p>
Luxembourg 2008	<p>In 2008, 9 road checks have taken place. During these checks 30 supposed illegal shipments have been detected. 24 of these shipments were shipments of green listed waste for which no document was available or where the document was not correctly completed. 6 of the shipments concerned notified waste.</p> <p>In 3 cases a transit was done through Luxembourg without consent, because Luxembourg was not involved in the notification procedure. In one case, the frontier crossing point from Luxembourg to Germany was not respected and in one case the consent of Luxembourg did not accompany the waste shipment.</p>
Netherlands	The total number of checks made by the customs, police, Transport and Water

2008	<p>Management Inspectorate and VROM Inspectorate (Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment) under Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 is between 4 000 and 5 000. Some checks are conducted jointly and the remainder by individual authorities.</p> <p>The number of illegal acts as listed in Annex V is 88. This number excludes infringements of Annex VII, which are dealt with independently by the authorities (a few dozen cases usually handled by the police).</p>
Poland 2009	<p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 166 checks on facilities and around 2500 checks on consignments shipped.</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</p> <p>6 confirmed cases of illegal shipment.</p> <p>The checks were carried out by the Voivodship (Regional) Environmental Protection Inspectorates during inspections – either scheduled or requested by the Main Inspectorate or other bodies – of economic operators engaged in the operation of waste-recovery facilities. Checks on businesses were carried out prior to the issue of a permit for the cross-border shipment of waste as well as after a permit had been issued. The inspectors usually checked that an operator was not importing waste without the requisite permit. Where the operator was in possession of a permit, a check was made on compliance therewith in terms of the types, quantities and proper handling of the waste imported.</p> <p>In 2009 a total of 166 checks were carried out on facilities associated with cross-border shipments of waste.</p> <p>Joint road and border checks were carried out under IMPEL TFS projects. Within the framework of IMPEL TFS projects, almost 2 500 shipments were checked across the country. In four cases, illegal shipments of waste were detected.</p> <p>In addition, Voivodship Environmental Protection Inspectorates conducted a number of other activities to combat illegal shipments of waste into Poland. These activities mainly comprised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the examination, at the request of other bodies, of goods/substances detained during border or road checks, in order to determine whether they met the definition of waste; in total, inspectors of the Environmental Protection Inspectorate carried out 141 such examinations of goods; • the submission to other bodies, at their request, of a written opinion on whether particular goods qualified as waste (around 355 such opinions), or the provision of information concerning operators which had been the subject of a preparatory investigation relating to illegal shipments of waste – at the request of the police.
Poland 2008	<p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 177 inspections of facilities and approx. 2 400 inspections of freight.</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</p> <p>Six confirmed cases of illegal shipments.</p>

	<p>Additional remarks:</p> <p>Inspections were performed on economic operators and at waste recovery facilities by the Voivodship 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 2008, a total of 177 inspections were carried out on facilities involved in trans-frontier movements of waste. In the course of the inspections, three illegal waste facilities were discovered, although, following investigation, no legal action was taken in two of these cases.</p> <p>Joint road and border controls were carried out, inter alia, as part of IMPEL TFS projects and bilateral cooperation with Germany. About 60 checkpoints and just under 2 400 consignments were inspected. Illegal shipments were discovered in three cases. The Voivodship Inspectorates also took measures to counteract illegal shipments. These comprised mainly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 204 freight transports. • giving other authorities their views on disputed classifications of goods (about 200 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.
<p>Portugal</p> <p>2009</p>	<p>In 2009, 81 checks were made on transfers of waste. Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 is monitored in checks on shipments of waste and also in regular inspection visits to establishments that ship waste out of Portugal.</p> <p>Number of supposedly illegal shipments uncovered in the course of these inspections:</p> <p>The inspections conducted in 2009 uncovered 29 illegal cross-border shipments of waste (15 in the course of inspections of waste shipments and 14 during inspections of establishments).</p> <p>Considering the principle of co-responsibility, the respective reports were drawn up and the ensuing prosecutions initiated on grounds of the following infringements:</p> <p>Very serious environmental offence – Shipments of waste destined for disposal or recovery operations identified in Article 3(1)(b) of the Regulation without prior notification of the competent authority of dispatch pursuant to Article of the Regulation (breach of Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 and of Article 9(1) of Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 March 2008 - 8 infringements;</p>

	<p>Serious environmental offence – Shipments of waste referred to in Article 3(2) and (4) of the Regulation without the movement documents required in Article 18 of the Regulation (breach of Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 and of Article 9(2)(d) of Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 March 2008 – 17 infringements;</p> <p>Serious environmental offence – Breach of the ban on the export of wastes destined for recovery in Article 36(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 - 1 infringement;</p> <p>Minor environmental offence – Shipments of waste referred to in Article 3(2) and (4) of the Regulation without meeting the information requirements laid down in Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 and of Article 9(3)(j) of Decree-Law No 45/2008 – 14 infringements;</p>
Portugal 2008	<p>In 2008, 73 shipments of waste were checked. Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 is monitored in checks on shipments of waste and also in regular inspection visits to establishments that ship waste out of Portugal.</p> <p>Number of supposedly illegal shipments ascertained in the course of these inspections:</p> <p>The inspections conducted in 2008 uncovered 32 illegal cross-border shipments (25 in the course of inspections of shipments and 7 during inspections of establishments).</p> <p>Considering the principle of co-responsibility, 51 reports were drawn up (and the ensuing prosecutions initiated) on grounds of the following infringements</p> <p>Very serious environmental offence – shipments of waste destined for disposal or recovery operations identified in Article 3(H)(b)(1) of the Regulation without prior notification of the competent authority of dispatch pursuant to Article 4.2 of the Regulation (breach of Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 and of Article 9(2)(1) of Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 March 2008 - 6 infringements;</p> <p>Serious environmental offence – shipments of waste referred to in Article 3.2(2) and (4) of the Regulation without the movement documents required in Article 18 of the Regulation (breach of Article 18(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 and of Article 9(2)(d) of Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 March 2008 – 33 infringements;</p> <p>Minor environmental offence – shipments of waste referred to in Article 3(2) and (4) of the Regulation without meeting the information requirements laid down in Article 18 of the Regulation: (breach of Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 and of Article 9(3)(j) of Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 March 2008 – 12 infringements.</p> <p>Additional remarks:</p> <p>The inspections conducted in Portugal are based on cooperation between the bodies</p>

	that make up the national network for the enforcement of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 (the IGAOT - Inspeção Geral do Ambiente e Ordenamento do Território [the Inspectorate-General for the Environment and Land-Use Planning], the APA - Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente [the Portuguese Environment Agency], the DGAIEC - Direcção Geral das Alfândegas e dos Impostos Especiais sobre o Consumo [the Directorate-General for Customs & Excise], the SEPNA/GNR - Serviço de Protecção da Natureza e do Ambiente da Guarda Nacional Republicana[National Republican Guard's Nature and Environment Protection Service]) and, whenever possible, these incorporate the projects of the Cluster on TFS of the IMPEL network.
Romania 2009	In 2009 there have been 2 control campaigns at the border, during which about 250 trucks have been checked.
Slovakia 2008/2009	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.
Spain 2008/2009	The installations involved in cross-border shipments are inspected in all Autonomous Communities.
Sweden 2009	<p>In Sweden it is the local supervisory authorities (county administrative boards, municipal authorities) which have shared the responsibility for surveillance of cross-border shipments of waste. An important part is also played by, for example, the customs service, which can select consignments which it might be important to check. The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket) 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.</p> <p>According to information received by the Environmental Protection Agency, around 15 checks have been performed within Sweden. 11 of the consignments were illegal and were stopped on their way out of Sweden. We also identified 7 illegal consignments of Swedish waste outside Sweden's borders, in the country of destination or a transit country.</p>
Sweden 2008	<p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</p> <p>20</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks:</p> <p>4</p>
United Kingdom 2009	<p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal:</p> <p>58,262</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 314</p>

	<p>Additional remarks:</p> <p>Physical spot checks accounted for 2,832 and documentary spot checks for 55,430 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.</p> <p>Breakdown of data by UK competent authority:</p> <p>Checks on shipments of waste: EA 34,340 (including 33,082 document checks); SEPA 6,531 (including 6,317 document checks); NIEA 17391 (including 16,031 document checks)..</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained: EA 184; NIEA 107; SEPA 23</p>
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>Number of checks on shipments of waste or on the related recovery or disposal: 8,881 (716 physical spot checks).</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained during these checks: 104</p> <p>Additional remarks:</p> <p>Physical spot checks accounted for 716 and documentary spot checks for 8,165 of the 8,881 spot checks made. Supposed illegal shipments were more generally discovered during physical spot checks with Annex VII checks more generally resulting in the prohibition of the movement of waste (therefore prevention) rather than an illegal shipment as defined in Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. 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.</p> <p>Breakdown of data by UK competent authority:</p> <p>Checks on shipments of waste: EA 505 (not including Annex VII documentary spot checks); SEPA 3558 (3524 of which were spot checks on shipping documents, Annex VII forms and movement tracking forms); NIEA 4818 (4641 of which were spot checks of Annex VII forms).</p> <p>Number of supposed illegal shipments ascertained: EA 72; NIEA 25; SEPA 7.</p>
<p>Question 14 :</p> <p>Financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste</p> <p>Details on the provisions of national law</p>	
<p>Austria</p> <p>2008/2009</p>	<p>The amount of the guarantee is calculated on the basis of the duration: last day of the shipment + 500 days: storage costs, taxes and handling costs, depending on the list prices of the recipient's facility, return transport costs.</p> <p>In the case of imports from EU Member States, the amount and duration of the guarantee are set by the relevant export authority.</p> <p>See Articles 70 and 71 of the Waste Management Act 2002</p>

Belgium 2008/2009	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.
Belgium 2009	Brussels Capital Region: In accordance with Article 4 of the Decree of the Government of the Brussels Capital Region of 7 July 1994 on the international import and export of waste.
Belgium 2008	Brussels Capital Region: The bank guarantee is calculated in the same way as in the Flemish Region.
Bulgaria 2008/2009	Under the Regulation on the terms and conditions for the importation, exportation and transit of wastes and on cases requiring a bank guarantee or an insurance policy, the amount of the bank guarantee or insurance under Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 shall be set for wastes under Annexes IV and IVA at no less than BGN 2 000 per tonne. If an applicant for authorisation carries out multiple shipments of waste to or from the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, the bank guarantee lodged or insurance taken out in respect of activities in connection with the first shipment may also serve to guarantee the subsequent shipment, if the applicant explicitly so requests. In the event of the subsequent shipment requiring a higher amount of bank guarantee or insurance, the applicant shall submit a supplementary bank guarantee or supplementary insurance policy to the MoEW.
Cyprus 2008/2009	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 2009	A financial guarantee as provided for in European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 must be lodged or proof of equivalent insurance as provided for in that Regulation must be supplied when a notification is submitted pursuant to Section 56(1). The Ministry may allow a financial guarantee to be lodged or proof of equivalent insurance to be supplied at the latest when the shipment commences. The funds for the financial guarantee may be used only in accordance with Article 6 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006. The financial guarantee or the insurance is approved by the Ministry. If the Ministry has reasonable doubts as to whether the financial guarantee provided or the insurance is sufficient for the purposes of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, it stipulates the amount and nature of the financial guarantee or specifies the type of insurance and the amount of the sum to be insured. The method and the procedure for establishing the amount of the financial guarantee and the documents and certificates required for the calculation thereof are

	<p>specified in Annex 11 to Act No 185/2001 on waste. Calculation of the volume of waste pursuant to point 7.2 of Annex 11 to that Act cannot be carried out if in the preceding three years prior to the submission of a new notification the terms and conditions laid down in a ministerial decision pursuant to that point have been infringed and the same notifier and recipient are named in both the new and the previous notification (Section 57, Act No 185/2001 on waste).</p> <p>If the Ministry discovers that the requirements laid down in Articles 22 or 24 of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 have not been complied with, it may by means of a decision require the persons responsible for a shipment which cannot be completed or for an illegal shipment to defray the costs of transporting, recovering, disposing of and storing the waste. The Ministry may require the costs to be defrayed in advance. Persons responsible for an illegal shipment are jointly and severally liable for the defrayment of costs.</p> <p>If waste constitutes a threat to human health or the environment or has already caused damage, safe storage thereof pursuant to Article 22(9) and Article 24(7) of European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 is provided by the local authority with extended competence within whose geographical area the waste was discovered. By means of a decision the local authority with extended competence will demand defrayment of the costs thus incurred from the persons responsible for the incomplete or illegal shipment. Those persons will be jointly and severally liable for defraying those costs.</p>
Denmark 2009	<p>Paragraph 6 in Statutory Order no. 799/2007 states that there has to be financial guarantee of 3000 kr. per ton of waste. If the EPA finds it reasonable it lower or increase the claim.</p>
Denmark 2008	<p>1. All shipments from Denmark</p> <p>In regard to shipment of waste which, according to the regulation, must be notified the notifier is required to provide a financial guarantee of Euro 404,- (Kr. 3.000,-) per ton waste. The financial guarantee must cover the entire period of time from when a notification is received by the Danish authorities, until it has been properly documented that the waste has reached its final destination and has been properly processed. The financial guarantee must cover the costs of transport, 90-days-storage and disposal/recovery of the waste.</p> <p>Should the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) find that the expected costs of transport, 90-days-storage and disposal or recovery is likely to differ substantially from the 404 Euro (3.000 Kr.), the EPA may decide to set the financial guarantee at a greater or lesser cost than the Euro 404,-. This may also occur upon the request of another country's competent authorities.</p> <p>Sample case - financial guarantee increase:</p> <p>In Denmark, the treatment fee for waste containing mercury is Euro 2.693,-(Kr. 20.000,-) pr. tons, which means that a considerably higher guarantee is required for such waste – both underway and in processing.</p> <p>Sample case - financial guarantee decrease:</p>

	<p>In Denmark, the flue gas purification products deposit price is Euro 155,-(Kr. 1.150,-). Adding the costs of transport, the 90-days-storage and value added tax (VAT) makes for a total cost of about Euro 215,- (Kr. 1.600,-), which is nearly half of the original price.</p> <p>Recognized as financial guarantee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank guarantee supplied by a financial institution • Surety guarantee • Cash deposit (blocked account) <p>The financial guarantee will be released once the notification is complete and the EPA has received documentation that, all shipments of waste have been properly treated.</p> <p>2. Waste shipped into Denmark treated under the interim operations</p> <p>If a Danish company receives shipments of waste for an interim operation, a copy of the financial guarantee must be presented for the EPA. In such case the financial guarantee shall cover the shipment until the EPA has received documentation that all shipped wastes have been properly treated by a no interim operation facility.</p> <p>However if the waste after an interim operation will be shipped to another stat for a non-interim operation a new notification and financial guarantee must be provided. And the guarantee covering the interim-operation can be released when the authorities have received documentation that all shipments of waste has been properly treated by the interim operation facility.</p> <p>3. Waste shipped from non-EU countries</p> <p>When waste shipped from non-EU countries, the notifier provides the financial guarantee for the authorities of dispatch and the EPA must receive information of the calculated amount per ton and a copy of the financial guarantee.</p> <p>If the EPA finds the amount per ton to low, then the EPA demands that the notifier provides a proper additional financial guarantee to the EPA covering the costs of transport from Denmark to the originated nation of dispatch, 90-days-storage and recovery/disposal. The financial guarantee will be released once the notification is complete and the EPA has received documentation that, all shipments of waste have been properly treated.</p>
Estonia 2008	There is no national legislation for financial guarantee. We evaluate the financial guarantee each time.
Finland 2008/2009	In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, the competent authority (the Finnish Environment Institute) requires persons giving notification of transboundary shipments of waste requiring supervision to provide a financial guarantee. Under Section 11(e) of the Waste Decree (1390/1993, as amended by Decree 64/1995), the competent authority may accept, as security for shipments of waste, a bank deposit, bank guarantee or insurance that covers any costs incurred from the return or alternative

	recovery or disposal of waste, and any costs incurred from related measures. The amount of the security will be decided on a case-by-case basis and will take account of the type and quantity of waste, and the possible financial value of the waste to be recovered.
Germany 2009	An enforcement guide produced by LAGA is available (LAGA bulletin M25). Section 3.1.3.1 recommends a calculation method for establishing the anticipated cost of returning waste.
Germany 2008	<p>§ 3(1) and (2) of the Waste Consignment Act contain supplementary provisions on financial guarantees or equivalent insurance.</p> <p>A calculation method has been recommended by the joint working group on waste (LAGA) for establishing the anticipated cost of returning waste (LAGA bulletin M25, section 3.1.3.1).</p> <p>http://laga-online.de/laganeu/images/stories/pdfdoc/veroeffentlichungen/M25%2030092009.pdf</p>
Greece 2008/2009	In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, companies providing transport for cross-border shipments of waste are required to hold an insurance policy or an equivalent financial guarantee amounting to €1 000 000 and covering third-party liability and the costs of restoring the environment to its former state, and making a clear reference to Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/200.
Hungary 2008/2009	According to Paragraph 1., subparagraph (5) of the Government Decree No. 180/2007 (VII. 3.) 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 2008/2009	The Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) appointed Dublin City Council as the national competent authority under article 53 of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2206. Regulation 5 of S.I. No. 419 of 2007 gives the competent authority the power to direct a person undertaking the shipment of waste, to effect and maintain a financial guarantee.
Italy 2008/2009	Ministerial Decree No 370 of 3 September 1998 – on the Regulation laying down rules concerning the procedures for providing the financial guarantee for the cross-border shipment of waste
Latvia 2008/2009	No legislation pursuant to this Article was adopted.
Lithuania 2008/2009	The procedures for calculating and adjusting the amount of a guarantee or of suretyship insurance and for submitting and annulling guarantee or suretyship insurance documents were approved under Order No D1-398 of 12 July 2007 by the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Lithuania amending Order No D1-663 of 30 December 2005 by the Minister for the Environment approving a schedule of procedures for calculating and adjusting the amount of the guarantee or

	<p>suretyship insurance provided for in 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 for submitting and annulling guarantee or suretyship insurance documents (Official Gazette 2007, No 79-3195). This schedule of procedures was drawn up in implementation of Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste (hereinafter 'the Regulation'), which requires that a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance be provided to cover costs for the shipment, disposal or recovery and storage of waste, in the cases provided for in the Regulation.</p> <p>Where waste is shipped out of Lithuania, the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance is calculated using the following formula:</p> <p>Amount of guarantee or suretyship insurance = $(T \times (A1 + A2) + P) \times Q \times 1.1$, where</p> <p>T is the cost, in LTL, of shipping 1 tonne of waste over a distance of 1 km;</p> <p>A1 is the distance, in km, from the consignor to the consignee;</p> <p>A2 is the shipping distance, in km, from the consignor to an alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner;</p> <p>P is the cost, in LTL, of the alternative recovery or disposal of 1 tonne of waste in an environmentally sound manner; where the waste has a positive market value, P is preceded by a minus sign in the formula;</p> <p>Q is the quantity of waste, in tonnes, which it is planned to ship;</p> <p>1.1 is the additional costs coefficient.</p> <p>Where waste is shipped into Lithuania, the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance is calculated using the following formula:</p> <p>Amount of guarantee or suretyship insurance = $(T \times A + P) \times Q \times 1.1$, where</p> <p>T is the cost, in LTL, of shipping 1 tonne of waste over a distance of 1 km;</p> <p>A is the shipping distance, in km, from the consignee to an alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner;</p> <p>P is the cost, in LTL, of the alternative recovery or disposal of 1 tonne of waste in an environmentally sound manner; where the waste has a positive market value, P is preceded by a minus sign in the formula;</p> <p>Q is the quantity of waste, in tonnes, which it is planned to ship;</p> <p>1.1 is the additional costs coefficient.</p> <p>Current Lithuanian legislation requires waste disposal or waste recovery enterprises to have plans in place for the cessation of waste recovery or disposal activity, under which they must have concluded suretyship insurance contracts or have bank guarantees to finance waste management should they cease their activity. When a consignee is guilty of the illegal shipment of waste and is required to dispose of or</p>
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	recover the shipped waste and bear all the costs associated with its disposal or recovery, the company's suretyship insurance for financing measures under the plan for the cessation of activities can be used.
Luxembourg 2009	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 Comission.
Malta 2008/2009	<p>The financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering costs for transport, recovery or disposal and storage of waste is calculated as follows;</p> $\text{Size of Guarantee}^* = [(A1 + A2 + A3 + B) \times N + D + C] \times Q$ <p>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); N – Number of active shipments; Q - Quantity of waste (tonne). D – Costs of storage for 90 days</p> <p>* This formula is used as a guidance only (no provision is made in national law pursuant to Article 27).</p>
Netherlands 2008	A regulation governing the amount of the financial guarantee has been introduced in the Netherlands. Notifiers can submit reasoned applications for a reduction of the required guarantee per tonne of waste transported. If a guarantee reduction is granted, a special decision states the amount of the guarantee to be provided per tonne of waste. The notifier itself specifies the number of tonnes requiring a financial guarantee. The financial guarantee may be in the form of a bank guarantee or a deposit.
Poland 2008/2009	<p>Regulation of the Minister for the Environment dated 21 May 2008 concerning the method of calculating the amount of the guarantee (Journal of Laws dated 5 June 2008, No 96, item 618)</p> <p>The financial guarantee must cover the period from the commencement of a waste shipment to the provision of a certificate to the effect that the waste has undergone recovery or disposal.</p> <p>Financial guarantees may be provided in the form of a bank guarantee, an insurance guarantee or a deposit.</p> <p>The amount in respect of which guarantees are to be established is determined by the competent body in the country from which the waste is dispatched - in Poland</p>

	<p>the Main Environmental Protection Inspectorate (GIOŚ).</p> <p>The guarantee amount (in PLN) is calculated according to the following formula:</p> $G = (D + T + M) \times A$ <p>where:</p> <p>G - is the amount of the guarantee;</p> <p>D - is the cost of disposal or recovery, including any necessary interim operation, of one tonne of notified waste;</p> <p>T - is the cost of transport of one tonne of notified waste from place of dispatch to place of destination;</p> <p>M - is the cost of storing waste for a 90-day period, which per tonne of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-hazardous solid waste is PLN 200, - hazardous solid waste is PLN 500, - non-hazardous liquid waste is PLN 500, - hazardous liquid waste is PLN 1 000 PLN; <p>A - is the weight, in tonnes, of waste covered by the guarantee.</p> <p>In the event of the provisions of a bank- or insurance-guarantee contract or the guarantee amount not ensuring coverage of the costs referred in Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, the Chief Environmental Protection Inspector shall order that the provisions of the bank- or insurance-guarantee contract or the guarantee amount be supplemented accordingly.</p> <p>It is permissible to lodge a complete guarantee covering all planned waste shipments or a partial guarantee in respect of a given volume of shipments declared by the notifier.</p> <p>After an international shipment of waste has been completed and the documents required under Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 have been produced, the Chief Environmental Protection Inspector shall order the return of the guarantee on application by the guarantor.</p> <p>In the event of the circumstances referred to in Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 arising, and if the notifier or the consignee has not complied with the obligations regarding, respectively, the appropriate return of the waste to the country of dispatch or the management of the waste on the territory of the country of destination, as laid down in the decisions referred to in Articles 24 or 26, the Chief Environmental Protection Inspector shall order, by way of a decision, that funds be allocated for such purpose from the financial guarantee in the amount necessary to meet said obligations.</p>
<p>Portugal</p> <p>2008/2009</p>	<p>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:</p> $GF = (T+E+A) \times Q \times N_s \times 1.4$ <p>where:</p>

	<p>GF = the financial guarantee or equivalent;</p> <p>T = the cost of transport per tonne of waste;</p> <p>E = the cost of disposal/recovery, including any interim operations, per tonne of waste;</p> <p>A = the cost of storage for 90 days per tonne of waste;</p> <p>Ns = the maximum number of shipments anticipated at the same time from the point of dispatch to the destination.</p> <p>This guarantee must be established in the name of the competent authority of dispatch (the <i>Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente</i>).</p> <p>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.</p>
Romania 2008/2009	There are not provisions in national law adopted pursuant to this Article.
Slovakia 2008/2009	<p>In accordance with the Waste Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws as amended by Act No 386/2009 Coll of Laws, Article 25 - Financial surety</p> <p>(1) The notifier is obliged to furnish financial surety (hereinafter “guarantee”) or an equivalent insurance by special regulation (Annex II 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.</p> <p>(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 (an Article 2 (1), (5) and (8) of the Act No 483/2001 Coll. of Laws on banks and on amendment of certain Acts as amended by subsequent regulations) 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4) Guarantee under (2) will be released to a notifier when the notifier will submit</p>

	<p>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.</p> <p>(5) Guarantee under (2) will be released to the notifier except cases given in special regulation (an 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.</p>
Slovenia 2008/2009	<p>Following provisions of Decree on the implementation of the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (OJ of RS No. 71/07)– national legislation-regard financial guarantees or equivalent insurance:</p> <p>- Article 4(2)(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 (EC) No 1013/2006 in addition to the documents referred to Article 4(2)(1) and 4(2)(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006</p> <p>- Article 6:</p> <p>(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 (EC) No 1013/2003 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.</p> <p>(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 (EC) No 1013/2003:</p> <p>Specify a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance, including the form, wording and amount of the cover, pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2003, if such financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has not been approved by the competent of origin or authority of destination, and review the amount of financial guarantee or equivalent insurance and, if necessary, approve an additional financial guarantee or equivalent insurance pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2003, regardless of the fact that such financial guarantee or equivalent insurance has been approved by the competent authority of dispatch or destination.</p>
Spain 2008/2009	<p>The financial guarantee must cover the costs of transporting, recovering or disposing of the waste and of storage for 90 days. It is calculated using the following formula:</p> $1'4(CT + CEV \times Q + CA \times 90 \times Q)$ <p>CT: cost of transport from producer to recipient</p> <p>CEV: disposal/recovery cost per kg.</p>

	<p>Q: average quantity transported in kg/journey</p> <p>CA: cost of storage per day and kilo</p>
<p>Sweden</p> <p>2008/2009</p>	<p>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 waste, and storage for 90 days.</p>
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>2008/2009</p>	<p>Statutory Instrument 2007 No 1711 'the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007'.</p> <p>Part 4 paragraph 19 (1) '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</p> <p>Additionally the provisions of:</p> <p>Part 9 paragraph 47 'costs of take-back etc; paragraph 48 'approval of a financial guarantee; paragraph 49 'supply of the financial guarantee'.</p>
<p>Question 15 :</p> <p>Customs offices designated by Member States for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community</p>	
<p>Bulgaria</p> <p>2008</p>	<p>Under the Regulation on the terms and conditions for the importation, exportation and transit of wastes and on cases requiring a bank guarantee or an insurance policy, the importation, exportation and transit of wastes may take place only via designated border checkpoints. Said Regulation was amended by Council of Ministers Decree No 120 of 30 May 2008, and the amendments came into force on 10 June 2008. Following the amendments, the importation, exportation and transit of wastes must take place via border customs offices for third countries, with the exception of tourist crossing points.</p>