

Basel Convention On The Control Of Transboundary Movements Of Hazardous Wastes And Their Disposal (1989)

United Nations (UN)

copy @ [lexmercatoria.org](https://www.lexmercatoria.org)

Copyright © 1989 United Nations (UN)

Contents

**Basel Convention On The Control Of Transboundary Move-
ments Of Hazardous Wastes And Their Disposal (1989)** 1

Preamble 1

Article 1 - Scope of the Convention 2

Article 2 - Definitions 3

Article 3 - National Definitions of Hazardous Wastes 4

Article 4 - General Obligations 4

Article 5 - Designation of Competent Authorities and Focal
Point 6

Article 6 - Transboundary Movement between Parties 6

Article 7 - Transboundary Movement from a Party through
States which are not Parties 8

Article 8 - Duty to Re-import 8

Article 9 - Illegal Traffic 8

Article 10 - International Co-operation 9

Article 11 - Bilateral, Multilateral and Regional Agreements 10

Article 12 - Consultations on Liability 10

Article 13 - Transmission of Information 10

Article 14 - Financial Aspects 11

Article 15 - Conference of the Parties 12

Article 16 - Secretariat 13

Article 17 - Amendment of the Convention 14

Article 18 - Adoption and Amendment of Annexes 14

Article 19 - Verification 15

Article 20 - Settlement of Disputes 15

Article 21 - Signature 16

Article 22 - Ratification, Acceptance, Formal Confirmation
or Approval 16

Article 23 - Accession 16

Article 24 - Right to Vote 16

Article 25 - Entry into Force 17

Article 26 - Reservations and Declarations 17

Article 27 - Withdrawal 17

Article 28 - Depository 17

Article 29 - Authentic Texts 17

Annex 1 - Categories Of Wastes To Be Controlled 18

 Waste Streams: 18

 Wastes Having as Constituents: 18

Annex II - Categories Of Wastes Requiring Special Con-
sideration 19

Annex III - List Of Hazardous Characteristics 19

 Tests 21

Annex IV - Disposal Operations 21

Annex V A - Information To Be Provided On Notification 22

Annex VB - Information To Be Provided On The Move-
ment Document 23

Annex VI - Arbitration 23

 Article I 23

 Article 2 23

 Article 3 24

 Article 4 24

 Article 5 24

 Article 6 24

 Article 7 24

 Article 8 24

 Article 9 25

 Article 10 25

Metadata 26

 SiSU Metadata, document information 26

1 **Basel Convention On The Control Of Transboundary
Movements Of Hazardous Wastes And Their Disposal
(1989)**

2 **Preamble**

3 The Parties to this Convention,

4 Aware of the risk of damage to human health and the environ-
ment caused by hazardous wastes and other wastes and the trans-
boundary movement thereof,

5 Mindful of the growing threat to human health and the environ-
ment posed by the increased generation and complexity, and trans-
boundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes,

6 Mindful also that the most effective way of protecting human health
and the environment from the dangers posed by such wastes is
the reduction of their generation to a minimum in terms of quantity
and/or hazard potential,

7 Convinced that States should take necessary measures to ensure
that the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes in-
cluding their transboundary movement and disposal is consistent
with the protection of human health and the environment whatever
the place of their disposal,

8 Noting that States should ensure that the generator should carry
out duties with regard to the transport and disposal of hazardous
wastes and other wastes in a manner that is consistent with the pro-
tection of the environment, whatever the place of disposal.

9 Fully recognizing that any State has the sovereign right to ban the
entry or disposal of foreign hazardous wastes and other wastes in
its territory.

10 Recognizing also the increasing desire for the prohibition of trans-

boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal in
order States, especially developing countries,

Convinced that hazardous wastes and other wastes should, as far
as is compatible with environmentally sound and efficient man-
agement, be disposed of in the State where they were gener-
ated,

Aware also that transboundary movements of such wastes from
the State of their generation to any other State should be permit-
ted only when conducted under conditions which do not endanger
human health and the environment, and under conditions in con-
formity with the provisions of this Convention,

Considering that enhanced control of transboundary movement of
hazardous wastes and other wastes will act as an incentive for their
environmentally sound management and for the reduction of the
volume of such transboundary movement,

Convinced that States should take measures for the proper
exchange of information on and control of the transboundary
movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes from and to
those States,.Noting that a number of international and regional
agreements have addressed the issue of protection and preser-
vation of the environment with regard to the transit of dangerous
goods.

Taking into account the Declaration of the United Nations Con-
ference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972), the Cairo
Guidelines and Principles for the Environmentally Sound Manage-
ment of Hazardous Wastes adopted by the Governing Council of
the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) by decision
14/30 of 17 June 1987, the Recommendations of the United Na-
tions Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
(formulated in 1957 and updated biennially), relevant recommen-
dations, declarations, instruments and regulations adopted within

the United Nations system and the work and studies done within other international and regional organizations,

16 Mindful of the spirit, principles, aims and functions of the World Charter for Nature adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-seventh session (1982) as the rule of ethics in respect of the protection of the human environment and the conservation of natural resources,

17 Affirming that States are responsible for the fulfilment of their international obligations concerning the protection of human health and protection and preservation of the environment, and are liable in accordance with international law,

18 Recognizing that in the case of a material breach of the provisions of this Convention or any protocol thereto the relevant international law of treaties shall apply,

19 Aware of the need to continue the development and implementation of environmentally sound low-waste technologies, recycling options, good house-keeping and management systems with a view to reducing to a minimum the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes,

20 Aware also of the growing international concern about the need for stringent control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, and of the need as far as possible to reduce such movement to a minimum,

21 Concerned about the problem of illegal transboundary traffic in hazardous wastes and other wastes,

22 Taking into account also the limited capabilities of the developing countries to manage hazardous wastes and other wastes,

23 Recognizing the need to promote the transfer of technology for the sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes

produced locally, particularly to the developing countries in accordance with the spirit of the Cairo Guidelines and decision 14/16 of the

Governing Council of UNEP on Promotion of the transfer of environmental protection technology, 24

Recognizing also that hazardous wastes and other wastes should be transported in accordance with relevant international conventions and recommendations, 25

Convinced also that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes should be permitted only when the transport and the ultimate disposal of such wastes is environmentally sound, and determined to protect, by strict control, human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from the generation and management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, 26

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS: 27

Article 1 - Scope of the Convention 28

1. The following wastes that are subject to transboundary movement shall be "hazardous wastes" for the purposes of this Convention: 29

(a) Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex 1, unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III; and 30

(b) Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit. 31

2. Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex II that 32

are subject to transboundary movement shall be “other wastes” for the purposes of this Convention.

33 3. Wastes which, as a result of being radioactive, are subject to other international control systems, including international instruments, applying specifically to radioactive materials, are excluded from the scope of this Convention.

34 4. Wastes which derive from the normal operations of a ship, the discharge of which is covered by another international instrument, are excluded from the scope of this Convention.

35 Article 2 - Definitions

36 For the purposes of this Convention:

37 1. “Wastes” are substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law”

38 2. “Management” means the collection, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes, including after-care of disposal sites;

39 3. “Transboundary movement” means any movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of one State to or through an area under the national jurisdiction of another State or to or through an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State, provided at least two States are involved in the movement;

40 4. “Disposal” means any operation specified in Annex IV to this Convention;

41 5. “Approved site or facility” means a site or facility for the disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes which is authorized or permitted to operate for this purpose by a relevant authority of the State where the site or facility is located;

42 6. “Competent authority” means one governmental authority designated by a Party to be responsible, within such geographical areas as the Party may think fit, for receiving the notification of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and any information related to it, and for responding to such a notification, as provided in Article 6;

43 7. “Focal point” means the entity of a Party referred to in Article 5 responsible for receiving and submitting information as provided for in Articles 13 and 16;

44 8. “Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes or other wastes” means taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such wastes;

45 9. “Area under the national jurisdiction of a State” means any land, marine area or airspace within which a State exercises administrative and regulatory responsibility in accordance with international law in regard to the protection of human health or the environment;

46 10. “State of export” means a Party from which a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned to be initiated or is initiated;

47 11. “State of import” means a Party to which a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned or takes place for the purpose of disposal therein or for the purpose of loading prior to disposal in an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State;

48 12. “State of transit” means any State, other than the State of export or import, through which a movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes is planned or takes place;

49 13. “States concerned” means Parties which are States of export

or import, or transit States, whether or not Parties;

50 14. "Person" means any natural or legal person;

51 15. "Exporter" means any person under the jurisdiction of the State of export who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported;

52 16. "Importer" means any person under the jurisdictions of the State of import who arranges for hazardous wastes or other wastes to be imported;

53 17. "Carrier" means any person who carries out the transport of hazardous wastes or other wastes;

54 18. "Generator" means any person whose activity produces hazardous wastes or other wastes or, if that person is not known, the person who is in possession and/or control of those wastes;

55 19. "Disposer" means any person to whom hazardous wastes or other wastes are shipped and who carries out the disposal of such wastes;

56 20. "Political and/or economic integration organization" means an organization constituted by sovereign States to which its member States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept, approve, formally confirm or accede to it;

57 21. "Illegal traffic" means any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes as specified in Article 9.

58 **Article 3 - National Definitions of Hazardous Wastes**

59 1. Each Party shall, within six months of becoming a Party to this Convention, inform the Secretariat of the Convention of the wastes, other than those listed in Annexes I and II, considered or

defined as hazardous under its national legislation and of any requirements concerning transboundary movement procedures applicable to such wastes.

2. Each Party shall subsequently inform the Secretariat of any significant changes to the information it has provided pursuant to paragraph 1. 60

3. The Secretariat shall forthwith inform all Parties of the information it has received pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2. 61

4. Parties shall be responsible for making the information transmitted to them by the Secretariat under paragraph 3 available to their exporters. 62

63 **Article 4 - General Obligations**

1 (a) Parties exercising their right to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal shall inform the other Parties of their decision pursuant to Article 13. 64

(b) Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes to the Parties which have prohibited the import of such wastes, when notified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above. 65

(c) Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes if the State of import does not consent in writing to the specific import, in the case where that State of import has not prohibited the import of such wastes. 66

2. Each Party shall take the appropriate measures to: 67

(a) Ensure that the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes within it is reduced to a minimum, taking into account social, technological and economic aspects; 68

(b) Ensure the availability of adequate disposal facilities, for the en- 69

environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, that shall be located, to the extent possible, within it, whatever the place of their disposal;

70 (c) Ensure that persons involved in the management of hazardous wastes or other wastes within it take such steps as are necessary to prevent pollution due to hazardous wastes and other wastes arising from such management and, if such pollution occurs, to minimize the consequences thereof for human health and the environment;

71 (d) Ensure that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and others wastes is reduced to the minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes, and is conducted in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such movement;

72 (e) Not allow the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes to a State or group of States belonging to an economic and/or political integration organization that are Parties, particularly developing countries, which have prohibited by their legislation all imports, or if it has reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner, according to criteria to be decided on by the Parties at their first meeting.

73 (f) Require that information about a proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes be provided to the States concerned, according to Annex V A, to state clearly the effects of the proposed movement on human health and the environment;

74 (g) Prevent the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes if it has reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner;

75 (h) Co-operate in activities with other Parties and interested organi-

zations, directly and through the Secretariat, including the dissemination of information on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, in order to improve the environmentally sound management of such wastes and to achieve the prevention of illegal traffic;

3. The Parties consider that illegal traffic in hazardous wastes or other wastes is criminal. 76

4. Each Party shall take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement and enforce the provisions of this Convention, including measures to prevent and punish conduct in contravention of the Convention. 77

5. A Party shall not permit hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported to a non-Party or to be imported from a non-Party. 78

6. The Parties agree not to allow the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area south of 60° South latitude, whether or not such wastes are subject to transboundary movement. 79

7. Furthermore, each Party shall: 80

(a) Prohibit all persons under its national jurisdiction from transporting or disposing of hazardous wastes or other wastes unless such persons are authorized or allowed to perform such types of operations; 81

(b) Require that hazardous wastes and other wastes that are to be the subject of a transboundary movement be packaged, labelled, and transported in conformity with generally accepted and recognized international rules and standards in the field of packaging, labelling, and transport, and that due account is taken of relevant internationally recognized practices; 82

(c) Require that hazardous wastes and other wastes be accom- 83

panied by a movement document from the point at which a transboundary movement commences to the point of disposal.

84 8. Each Party shall require that hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported are managed in an environmentally sound manner in the State of import or elsewhere. Technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of wastes subject to this Convention shall be decided by the Parties at their first meeting.

85 9. Parties shall take the appropriate measures to ensure that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes only be allowed if:

86 (a) The State of export does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities, capacity or suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the wastes in questions in an environmentally sound and efficient manner: or

87 (b) The wastes in question are required as a raw material for recycling or recovery industries in the State of import; or

88 (c) The transboundary movement in question is in accordance with other criteria to be decided by the Parties, provided those criteria do not differ from the objectives of this Convention.

89 10. The obligation under this Convention of States in which hazardous wastes and other wastes are generated to require that those wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner may not under any circumstances be transferred to the States of import or transit.

90 11. Nothing in this Convention shall prevent a Party from imposing additional requirements that are consistent with the provisions of this Convention, and are in accordance with the rules of international law, in order better to protect human health and the environment.

91 12. Nothing in this Convention shall affect in any way the

sovereignty of States over their territorial sea established in accordance with international law, and the sovereign rights and the jurisdiction which States have in their exclusive economic zones and their continental shelves in accordance with international law, and the exercise by ships and aircraft of all States of navigational rights and freedoms as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments.

13. Parties shall undertake to review periodically the possibilities for the reduction of the amount and/or the pollution potential of hazardous wastes and other wastes which are exported to other States, in particular to developing countries. 92

Article 5 - Designation of Competent Authorities and Focal Point 93

To facilitate the implementation of this Convention, the Parties shall: 94

1. Designate or establish one or more competent authorities and one focal point. One competent authority shall be designated to receive the notification in case of a State of transit. 95

2. Inform the Secretariat, within three months of the date of the entry into force of this Convention for them, which agencies they have designated as their focal point and their competent authorities. 96

3. Inform the Secretariat, within one month of the date of decision, of any changes regarding the designation made by them under paragraph 2 above. 97

Article 6 - Transboundary Movement between Parties 98

1. The State of export shall notify, or shall require the generator 99

or exporter to notify, in writing, through the channel of the competent authority of the State of export, the competent authority of the States concerned of any proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes. Such notification shall contain the declarations and information specified in Annex V A, written in a language acceptable to the State of import. Only one notification needs to be sent to each State concerned

100 2. The State of import shall respond to the notifier, in writing, consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permissions for the movement, or requesting additional information. A copy of the final response of the State of import shall be sent to the competent authorities of the States concerned which are Parties.

101 3. The State of export shall not allow the generator or exporter to commence the transboundary movement until it has received written confirmation that:

102 (a) The notifier has received the written consent of the State of import; and

103 (b) The notifier has received from the State of import confirmation of the existence of a contract between the exporter and the disposer specifying environmentally sound management of the wastes, in question.

104 4. Each State of transit which is a Party shall promptly acknowledge to the notifier receipt of the notification. It may subsequently respond to the notifier in writing, within 60 days, consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permission for the movement, or requesting additional information. The State of export shall not allow the transboundary movement to commence until it has received the written consent of the State of transit. However, if at any time a Party decides not to require prior written consent, either generally or under specific conditions, for transit

transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes, or modifies its requirements in this respect, it shall forthwith inform the other Parties of its decision pursuant to Article 13. In this latter case, if no response is received by the State of export within 60 days of the receipt of a given notification by the State of transit, the State of export may allow the export to proceed through the State of transit.

5. In the case of a transboundary movement of wastes where the wastes are legally defined as or considered to be hazardous wastes only: 105

(a) By the State of export, the requirements of paragraph 9 of this Article that apply to the importer or disposer and the State of import shall apply mutatis mutandis to the exporter and State of export, respectively; 106

(b) By the State of import, or by the States of import and transit which are Parties, the requirements of paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 6 of this Article that apply to the exporter and State of export shall apply mutatis mutandis to the importer or disposer and State of import, respectively; or 107

(c) By any State of transit which is a Party, the provisions of paragraph 4 shall apply to such State. 108

6. The State of export may, subject to the written consent of the States concerned, allow the generator or the exporter to use a general notification where hazardous wastes or other wastes having the same physical and chemical characteristics are shipped regularly to the same disposer via the same customs office of exit of the State of export via the same customs office of entry of the State of import, and, in the case of transit, via the same customs office of entry and exit of the State or States of transit. 109

7. The States concerned may make their written consent to the use of the general notification referred to in paragraph 6 subject to the 110

supply of certain information, such as the exact quantities or periodical lists of hazardous wastes or other wastes to be shipped.

111 8. The general notification and written consent referred to in paragraphs 6 and 7 may cover multiple shipments of hazardous wastes or other wastes during a maximum period of 12 months.

112 9. The Parties shall require that each person who takes charge of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes sign the movement document either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question. They shall also require that the disposer inform both the exporter and the competent authority of the State of export of receipt by the disposer of the wastes in question and, in due course, of the completion of disposal as specified in the notification. If no such information is received within the State of export, the competent authority of the State of export or the exporter shall so notify the State of Import.

113 10. The notification and response required by this Article shall be transmitted to the competent authority of the Parties concerned or to such governmental authority as may be appropriate in the case of non-Parties.

114 11. Any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes shall be covered by insurance, bond or other guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit which is a Party.

115 **Article 7 - Transboundary Movement from a Party through States which are not Parties**

116 Paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Convention shall apply mutatis mutandis to transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes from a Party through a State or States which are not Parties.

Article 8 - Duty to Re-import

117

118 When a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes to which the consent of the States concerned has been given, subject to the provisions of this Convention, cannot be completed in accordance with the terms of the contract, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are taken back into the State of export, by the exporter, if alternative arrangements cannot be made for their disposal in an environmentally sound manner, within 90 days from the time that the importing State informed the State of export and the Secretariat, or such other period of time as the States concerned agree. To this end, the State of export and any Party of transit shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the State of export.

Article 9 - Illegal Traffic

119

120 1. For the purpose of this Convention, any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes:

121 (a) without notification pursuant to the provisions of this Convention to all States concerned; or

122 (b) without the consent pursuant to the provisions of this Convention of a State concerned; or

123 (c) with consent obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or

124 (d) that does not conform in a material way with the documents; or

125 (e) that results in deliberate disposal (e.g. dumping) of hazardous wastes or other wastes in contravention of this Convention and of general principles of international law, shall be deemed to be illegal traffic.

126 2. In case of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or
other wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct
on the part of the exporter or generator, the State of export shall
ensure that the wastes in question are:

127 (a) taken back by the exporter or the generator or, if necessary, by
itself into the State of export, or, if impracticable,

128 (b) are otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of
this Convention, within 30 days from the time the State of export
has been informed about the illegal traffic or such other period of
time as States concerned may agree.

129 To this end the Parties concerned shall not oppose, hinder or pre-
vent the return of those wastes to the State of export.

130 3. In the case of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes
or other wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct
on the part of the importer or disposer, the State of import shall en-
sure that the wastes in question are disposed of in an environmen-
tally sound manner by the importer or disposer or, if necessary, by
itself within 30 days from the time the illegal traffic has come to the
attention of the State of import or such other period of time as the
States concerned may agree. To this end, the Parties concerned
shall co-operate, as necessary, in the disposal of the wastes in an
environmen-tally sound manner.

131 4. In cases where the responsibility for the illegal traffic cannot be
assigned either to the exporter or generator or to the importer or
disposer, the Parties concerned or other Parties, as appropriate,
shall ensure, through co-operation, that the wastes in question are
disposed of as soon as possible in an environmentally sound man-
ner either in the State of export or the State of import or elsewhere
as appropriate.

132 5. Each Party shall introduce appropriate national/domestic leg-

islation to prevent and punish illegal traffic. The Parties shall co-
operate with a view to achieving the objects of this Article.

Article 10 - International Co-operation

1. The Parties shall co-operate with each other in order to im-
prove and achieve environmentally sound management of haz-
ardous wastes and other wastes.

2. To this end, the Parties shall:

(a) Upon request, make available information, whether on a
bilateral or multilateral basis, with a view to promoting the en-
vironmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and
other wastes, including harmonization of technical standards and
practices for the adequate management of hazardous wastes and
other wastes;

(b) Co-operate in monitoring the effects of the management of haz-
ardous wastes on human health and the environment;

(c) Co-operate, subject to their national laws, regulations and poli-
cies, in the development and implementation of new environmen-
tally sound low-waste technologies and the improvement of exist-
ing technologies with a view to eliminating, as far as practicable,
the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes and achiev-
ing more effective and efficient methods of ensuring their manage-
ment in an environmentally sound manner, including the study of
the economic, social and environmental effects of the adoption of
such new or improved technologies,

(d) Co-operate actively, subject to their national laws, regulations
and policies, in the transfer of technology and management
systems related to the environmentally sound management of
hazardous wastes and other wastes. They shall also co-operate
in developing the technical capacity among Parties, especially

those which may need and request technical assistance in this field;

140 (e) Co-operate in developing appropriate technical guidelines and/or codes of practice.

141 3. The Parties shall employ appropriate means to co-operate in order to assist developing countries in the implementation of subparagraphs a, b, c and d of paragraph 2 of Article 4.

142 4. Taking into account the needs of developing countries, co-operation between Parties and the competent international organizations is encouraged to promote, inter alia, public awareness, the development of sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes and the adoption of new low-waste technologies.

143 **Article 11 - Bilateral, Multilateral and Regional Agreements**

144 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 paragraph 5, Parties may enter into bilateral, multilateral, or regional agreements or arrangements regarding transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes with Parties or non Parties provided that such agreements or arrangements do not derogate from the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes as required by this Convention. These agreements or arrangements shall stipulate provisions which are not less environmentally sound than those provided for by this Convention in particular taking into account the interests of developing countries.

145 2. Parties shall notify the Secretariat of any bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 and those which they have entered into prior to the entry into force of this Convention for them, for the purpose of controlling

transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes which take place entirely among the Parties to such agreements. The provisions of this Convention shall not affect transboundary movements which take place pursuant to such agreements provided that such agreements are compatible with the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes as required by this Convention.

Article 12 - Consultations on Liability

146

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

147

Article 13 - Transmission of Information

148

1. The Parties shall, whenever it comes to their knowledge, ensure that, in the case of an accident occurring during the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes or their disposal, which are likely to present risks to human health and the environments in other States, those States are immediately informed.

149

2. The Parties shall inform each other, through the Secretariat, of:

150

(a) Changes regarding the designation of competent authorities and/or focal points, pursuant to Article 5;

151

(b) Changes in their national definition of hazardous wastes, pursuant to Article 3; and, as soon as possible,

152

(c) Decisions made by them not to consent totally or partially to the

153

import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area under their national jurisdiction;

154 (d) Decisions taken by them to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes;

155 (e) Any other information required pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article.

156 3. The Parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall transmit, through the Secretariat, to the Conference of the Parties established under Article 15, before the end of each calendar year, a report on the previous calendar year, containing the following information:

157 (a) Competent authorities and focal points that have been designated by them pursuant to Article 5;

158 (b) Information regarding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes in which they have been involved, including:

159 (i) The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes exported, their category, characteristics, destination, any transit country and disposal method as stated on the response to notification;

160 (ii) The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes imported, their category, characteristics, origin, and disposal methods;

161 (iii) Disposals which did not proceed as intended;

162 (iv) Efforts to achieve a reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to transboundary movement;

163 (c) Information on the measures adopted by them in implementation of this Convention;

164 (d) Information on available qualified statistics which have been

complied by them on the effects on human health and the environment of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes or other wastes;

(e) Information concerning bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements and arrangements entered into pursuant to Article 11 of this Convention; 165

(f) Information on accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes and on the measures undertaken to deal with them; 166

(g) Information on disposal options operated within the area of their national jurisdiction; 167

(h) Information on measures undertaken for development of technologies for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous wastes and other wastes; and 168

(i) Such other matters as the Conference of the Parties shall deem relevant. 169

4. The Parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall ensure that copies of each notification concerning any given transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and the response to it, are sent to the Secretariat when a Party considers that its environment may be affected by that transboundary movement has requested that this should be done. 170

Article 14 - Financial Aspects 171

1. The Parties agree that, according to the specific needs of different regions and sub regions, regional or sub-regional centres for training and technology transfers regarding the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes and the minimization of their generation should be established. The Parties shall decide on the 172

establishment of appropriate funding mechanisms of a voluntary nature.

173 2. The Parties shall consider the establishment of a revolving fund to assist on an interim basis in case of emergency situations to minimize damage from accidents arising from transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes or during the disposal of those wastes.

174 **Article 15 - Conference of the Parties**

175 1. A Conference of the Parties is hereby established. The first meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Executive Director of UNEP not later than one year after the entry into force of this Convention. Thereafter, ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at regular intervals to be determined by the Conference at its first meeting.

176 2. Extraordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall be held at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Conference, or at the written request of any Party, provided that, within six months of the request being communicated to them by the Secretariat, it is supported by at least one third of the Parties.

177 3. The Conference of the Parties shall by consensus agree upon and adopt rules of procedure for itself and for any subsidiary body it may establish, as well as financial rules to determine in particular the financial participation of the Parties under this Convention.

178 4. The Parties at their first meeting shall consider any additional measures needed to assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities with respect to the protection and the preservation of the marine environment in the context of this Convention.

179 5. The Conference of the Parties shall keep under continuous re-

view and evaluation the effective implementation of this Convention, and, in addition, shall:

(a) Promote the harmonization of appropriate policies, strategies and measures for minimizing harm to human health and the environment by hazardous wastes and other wastes; 180

(b) Consider and adopt, as required, amendments to this Convention and its annexes, taking into consideration, inter alia, available scientific, technical, economic and environmental information; 181

(c) Consider and undertake any additional action that may be required for the achievement of the purposes of this Convention in the light of experience gained in its operation and in the operation of the agreements and arrangements envisaged in Article 11; 182

(d) Consider and adopt protocols as required; and 183

(e) Establish such subsidiary bodies as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Convention 184

6. The United Nations, its specialized agencies, as well as any State not party to this Convention, may be represented as observers at meetings of the Conference of the Parties. Any other body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to hazardous wastes or other wastes which has informed the Secretariat of its wish to be represented as an observer at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties, may be admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. The admission and participation of observers shall be subject to the rules of procedure adopted by the Conference of the Parties. 185

7. The Conference of the Parties shall undertake three years after the entry into force of this Convention, and at least every six years thereafter, an evaluation of its effectiveness and, if deemed 186

necessary, to consider the adoption of a complete or partial ban of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes in light of the latest scientific, environmental, technical and economic information.

187 **Article 16 - Secretariat**

188 1. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:

189 (a) To arrange for and service meetings provided for in Article 15 and 17;

190 (b) To prepare and transmit reports based upon information received in accordance with Articles 3, 4, 6, 11 and 13 as well as upon information derived from meetings of subsidiary bodies established upon Article 15 as well as upon, as appropriate, information provided by relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental entities;

191 (c) To prepare reports on its activities carried out in implementation of its functions under this Convention and present them to the Conference of the Parties;

192 (d) To ensure the necessary coordination with relevant international bodies, and in particular to enter into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions;

193 (e) To communicate with focal points and competent authorities established by the Parties in accordance with Article 5 of this Convention;

194 (f) To compile information concerning authorized national sites and facilities of Parties available for the disposal of their hazardous wastes and other wastes and to circulate this information among Parties;

(g) To receive and convey information from and to Parties on; sources of technical assistance and training; available technical and scientific know-how; sources of advice and expertise; and availability of resources with a view to assisting them, upon request, in such areas as: the handling of the notification system of this Convention; the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes; environmentally sound technologies relating to hazardous wastes and other wastes, such as low and non-waste technology; the assessment of disposal capabilities and sites; the monitoring of hazardous wastes and other wastes; and emergency responses;

(h) To provide Parties, upon request, with information on consultants or consulting firms having the necessary technical competence in the field which can assist them to examine a notification for a transboundary movement, the concurrence of a shipment of hazardous wastes or other wastes with the relevant notification, and/or the fact that the proposed disposal facilities for hazardous wastes or other wastes are environmentally sound, when they have reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner. Any such examination would not be at the expense of the Secretariat; 196

(i) To assist Parties upon request in their identification of cases of illegal traffic and to circulate immediately to the Parties concerned any information it has received regarding illegal traffic; 197

(j) To co-operate with Parties and with relevant and competent international organizations and agencies in the provision of experts and equipment for the purpose of rapid assistance to States in the event of an emergency situation; and 198

(k) To perform such other functions relevant to the purposes of this Convention as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties. 199

200 2. The secretariat functions will be carried out on an interim basis
by UNEP until the completion of the first meeting of the Conference
of the Parties held pursuant to Article 15.

201 3. At its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall designate
the Secretariat from among those existing competent inter-
governmental organizations which have signified their willingness
to carry out the secretariat functions under this Convention. At this
meeting, the Conference of the Parties shall also evaluate the im-
plementation by the interim Secretariat of the functions assigned
to it, in particular under paragraph 1 above, and decide upon the
structures appropriate for those functions.

202 **Article 17 - Amendment of the Convention**

203 1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Convention and
any Party to a protocol may propose amendments to that protocol.
Such amendments shall take due account, inter alia, of relevant
scientific and technical considerations.

204 2. Amendments to this Convention shall be adopted at a meeting of
the Conference of the Parties. Amendments to any protocol shall
be adopted at a meeting of the Parties to the protocol in question.
The text of any proposed amendment to this Convention or to any
protocol, except as may otherwise be provided in such protocol,
shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat at least
six months before the meeting at which it is proposed for adoption.
The Secretariat shall also communicate proposed amendments to
the Signatories to this Convention for information.

205 3. The Parties shall make every effort to reach agreement on
any proposed amendment to this Convention by consensus. If
all efforts at consensus have been exhausted, and no agreement
reached, the amendment shall as a last resort be adopted by a
three-fourths majority vote of the Parties present and voting at the

meeting, and shall be submitted by the Depositary to all Parties for
ratification, approval, formal confirmation or acceptance.

4. The procedure mentioned in paragraph 3 above shall apply to
amendments to any protocol, except that a two-thirds majority of
the Parties to that protocol present and voting at the meeting shall
suffice for their adoption. 206

5. Instruments of ratification, approval, formal confirmation or ac-
ceptance of amendments shall be deposited with the Depositary. 207
Amendments adopted in accordance with paragraphs 3 or 4 above
shall enter into force between Parties having accepted them on the
ninetieth day after the receipt by the Depositary of their instrument
of ratification, approval, formal confirmation or acceptance by at
least three-fourths of the Parties who accepted the amendments
to the protocol concerned, except as may otherwise be provided in
such protocol. The amendments shall enter into force for any other
Party on the ninetieth day after that Party deposits its instrument
of ratification, approval, formal confirmation or acceptance of the
amendments.

6. For the purpose of this Article, "Parties present and voting" 208
means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative
vote.

Article 18 - Adoption and Amendment of Annexes 209

1. The annexes of this Convention or to any protocol shall form
an integral part of this Convention or of such protocol, as the case
may be and, unless expressly provided otherwise, a reference to
this Convention or its protocols constitutes at the same time a refer-
ence to any annexes thereto. Such annexes shall be restricted
to scientific, technical and administrative matters. 210

2. Except as may be otherwise provided in any protocol with re- 211

spect to its annexes, the following procedure shall apply to the proposal, adoption and entry into force of additional annexes to this Convention or of annexes to a protocol:

212 (a) Annexes to this Convention and its protocols shall be proposed and adopted according to the procedure laid down in Article 17, paragraphs 2,, 3 and 4;

213 (b) Any Party that is unable to accept an additional annex to this Convention or an annex to any protocol to which it is party shall so notify the Depositary, in writing, within six months from the date of the communication of the adoption by the Depositary. The Depositary shall without delay notify all Parties of any such notification received. A Party may at any time substitute an acceptance for a previous declaration of objection and the annexes shall thereupon enter into force for that Party;

214 (c) On the expiry of six months from the date of the circulation of the communication by the Depositary, the annex shall become effective for all Parties to this Convention or to any protocol concerned, which have not submitted a notification in accordance with the provision of subparagraph (b) above.

215 3. The proposal, adoption and entry into force of amendments to annexes to this Convention or to any protocol shall be subject to the same procedure as for the proposal, adoption and entry into force of annexes to the Convention or annexes to a protocol. Annexes and amendments thereto shall take due account, inter alia, of relevant scientific and technical considerations.

216 4. If an additional annex or an amendment to an annex involves an amendment to this Convention or to any protocol, the additional annex or amended annex shall not enter into force until such time as the amendment to this Convention or to the protocol enters into force.

Article 19 - Verification 217

Any Party which has reason to believe that another Party is acting or has acted in breach of its obligations under this Convention may inform the Secretariat thereof, and in such an event, shall simultaneously and immediately inform, directly or through the Secretariat, the Party against whom the allegations are made. All relevant information should be submitted by the Secretariat to the Parties. 218

Article 20 - Settlement of Disputes 219

1. In case of a dispute between Parties as to the interpretation or application of, or compliance with, this Convention or any protocol there to, they shall seek a settlement of the dispute through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice. 220

2. If the Parties concerned cannot settle their dispute through the means mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the dispute, if the parties to the dispute agree, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice or to arbitration under the conditions set out in Annex VI on Arbitration. However, failure to reach common agreement on submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice or to arbitration shall not absolve the Parties from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by the means referred to in paragraph 1. 221

3. When ratifying, accepting, approving, formally confirming or acceding to this Convention, or at any time thereafter, a State or political and/or economic integration organization may declare that it recognizes as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any Party, accepting the same obligation: 222

(a) submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice; and/or 223

(b) arbitration in accordance with the procedures set out in Annex 224

VI.

225 Such declaration shall be notified in writing to the Secretariat which shall communicate it to the Parties.

226 **Article 21 - Signature**

227 This Convention shall be open for signature by States, by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and by political and/or economic integration organizations, in Basel on 22 March 1989, at the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland in Berne for 23 March 1989 to 30 June 1,989 and at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 1 July 1989 to 22 March 1990.

228 **Article 22 - Ratification, Acceptance, Formal Confirmation or Approval**

229 1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by States and by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to formal confirmation or approval by political and/or economic integration organizations. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, formal confirmation, or approval shall be deposited with the Depositary.

230 2. Any organization referred to in paragraph 1 above which becomes a Party to this Convention without any of its member States being a party shall be bound by all the obligations under the Convention. In the case of such organizations, one or more of whose member States is a Party to the Convention, the organization and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under the Convention. In such cases, the organization and the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Convention concurrently.

231 3. In their instruments of formal confirmation or approval, the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary, who will inform the Parties of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

Article 23 - Accession

232 1. This Convention shall be open for accession by States, by Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, and by political and/or economic integration organizations from the day after the date on which the Convention is closed for signature. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

233 2. In their instruments of accession, the organizations referred to in paragraph 1 above shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Convention. These organizations shall also inform the Depositary of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

234 3. The provisions of Article 22 paragraph 2 shall apply to political and/or economic integration organizations which accede to this Convention.

Article 24 - Right to Vote

235 1. Except as provided for in paragraph 2 below, each Contracting Party to this Convention shall have one vote.

236 2. Political and/or economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, in accordance with Article 22, paragraph 3, and Article 23, paragraphs 2, shall exercise their right to vote

with a number of votes equal to the number of their member States which are Parties to the Convention or the relevant protocol. Such organizations shall not exercise their right to vote if their member States exercise theirs, and vice versa.

or named, with a view, inter alia, to the harmonization of its laws and regulations with the provisions of this Convention, provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effects of the provisions of the Convention in their application to that State.

239 **Article 25 - Entry into Force**

240 1. This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, formal confirmation, approval or accession.

241 2. For each State or political and/or economic integration organization which ratifies, accepts, approves or formally confirms this Convention or accedes thereto after the date of the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession, it shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit by such State or political and/or economic integration organization of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or accession.

242 3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 above, any instrument deposited by a political and/or economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

243 **Article 26 - Reservations and Declarations**

244 1. No reservation or exception may be made to this Convention.

245 2. Paragraph 1 of this Article does not preclude a State or political and/or economic integration organization, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving, formally confirming or acceding to this Convention, from making declarations or statements, however phrased

Article 27 - Withdrawal

246

1. At any time after three years from the date on which this Convention has entered into force for a Party, that Party may withdraw from the Convention by giving written notification to the Depositary.

247

2. Withdrawal shall be effective one year from receipt of notification by the Depositary, or on such later date as may be specified in the notification.

248

Article 28 - Depositary

249

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Convention and of any protocol thereto.

250

Article 29 - Authentic Texts

251

The original Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Convention are equally authentic.

252

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Convention.

253

Done at Basel on the 22nd day of March 1989.

254

Annex 1 - Categories Of Wastes To Be Controlled

256 **Waste Streams:**

257 Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics

258 Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products

259 Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines

260 Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals

261 Y5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals

262 Y6 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents

263 Y7 Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides

264 Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use

265 Y9 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions

266 Y10 Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)

267 Y11 Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment

268 Y12 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish

269 Y13 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/ adhesives

255 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 270

Y15 Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation 271

Y16 Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials 272

Y17 Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics 273

Y18 Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations 274

Wastes Having as Constituents:

Y19 Metal carbonyls.Y20 Beryllium; beryllium compounds 276

Y21 Hexavalent chromium compounds 277

Y22 Copper compounds 278

Y23 Zinc compounds 279

Y24 Arsenic; arsenic compounds 280

Y25 Selenium; selenium compounds 281

Y26 Cadmium; cadmium compounds 282

Y27 Antimony; antimony compounds 283

Y28 Tellurium; tellurium compounds 284

Y29 Mercury; mercury compounds 285

Y30 Thallium; thallium compounds 286

Y31 Lead; lead compounds 287

288	Y32 Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride	1	H1	Explosive	
289	Y33 Inorganic cyanides				
290	Y34 Acidic solutions or acids in solid form				An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
291	Y35 Basic solutions or bases in solid form				
292	Y36 Asbestos (dust and fibres)				
293	Y37 Organic phosphorous compounds				
294	Y38 Organic cyanides				
295	Y39 Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols	3	H3	Flammable liquids	
296	Y40 Ethers				
297	Y41 Halogenated organic solvents				The word "flammable" has the same meaning as "inflammable". Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6C, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowance for such differences would be within the spirit of this definition.)
298	Y42 Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents				
299	Y43 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan				
300	Y44 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo.p.dioxin				
301	Y45 Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Annex (eg. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44).				
302	Annex II - Categories Of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration				
303	Y46 Wastes collected from households				
304	Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes	4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids	
305	Annex III - List Of Hazardous Characteristics				Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
306	UN Class 1 Code Characteristics				
307		4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion	

314	Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.			323
315	4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water emit flammable gases	324
316	1 Corresponds to the hazards classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/Rev.5, United Nations, New York, 1988).			325
317	Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.			326
318	5.1	H5.1	Oxidizing	327
319	Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other materials.			328
320	5.2	H5.2	Organic Peroxides	329
321	Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-O-O-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.			330
322	6.1	H6.1	Poisonous (Acute)	331
	6.2	116.2	Infectious substances	332
	8	H8	Corrosives	
	9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water	
	9	H11	Toxic (Delayed or chronic)	
	9	H12	Ecotoxic	

333 Substances or wastes which if released present or may present im-
 334 mediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means
 of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.

9 H13 Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g.,
 leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

335 Tests

336 The potential hazards posed by certain types of wastes are not yet
 fully documented; tests to define quantitatively these hazards do
 not exist. Further research is necessary in order to develop means
 to characterise potential hazards posed to man and/or the environ-
 ment by these wastes. Standardized tests have been derived with
 respect to pure substances and materials. Many countries have
 developed national tests which can be applied to materials listed
 in Annex 1, in order to decide if these materials exhibit any of the
 characteristics listed in this Annex.

337 Annex IV - Disposal Operations

338 A. Operations which do not lead to the Possibility of Resource Re-
 339 covery Recycling,

Reclamation, Direct re-use or Alternative Users

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

341 D1 Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.)

342 D2 Land treatment, (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy dis-
 cards in soils, etc.)

343 D3 Deep injection, (e.g. injection of pumpable discards into wells,

salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)

D4 Surface impoundment, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge dis- 344
 cards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.)

D5 Specially engineered landfill, (e.g., placement into lined discrete 345
 cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the en-
 vironment, etc.)

D6 Release into a water body except seas/oceans 346

D7 Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion 347

D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which 348
 results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by
 means of any of the operations in Section A

D9 Physico chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this An- 349
 nex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are dis-
 carded by means of any of the operations in Section A, (e.g., evap-
 oration, drying, calcination, neutralisation, precipitation, etc.)

D10 Incineration on land 350

D11 Incineration at sea 351

D12 Permanent storage (e.g., emplacement of containers in a 352
 mine, etc.)

D13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations 353
 in Section A

D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations in 354
 Section A.D15 Storage pending any of the operations in Section
 A

B. Operations which may lead to Resource Recovery, Recycling, 355
 Reclamation, Direct re-use or Alternative Uses

Section B encompasses all such operations with respect to mate- 356
 rials legally defined as or considered to be hazardous waste and

	which otherwise would have been destined for operations included in Section A	374	4. Disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal	
357	R1 Use as a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy		5. Intended carrier(s) of the waste or their agents, if known	375
358	R2 Solvent reclamation/regeneration		6. Country of export of the waste	376
359	R3 Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents		Competent authority. 7. Expected countries of transit	377
360	R4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds		Competent authority	378
361	R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials		8. Country of import of the waste	379
362	R6 Regeneration of acids or bases		Competent authority	380
363	R7 Recovery of components used for pollution abatement		9. General or single notification	381
364	R8 Recovery of components from catalysts		10. Projected date(s) of shipment(s) and period of time over which waste is to be exported and proposed itinerary (including point of entry and exit)	382
365	R9 Used oil-refining or other uses of previously used oil		11. Means of transport envisaged (road, rail, sea, air, inland waters)	383
366	R10 Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement		12. Information relating to insurance	384
367	R11 Uses of residual materials obtained from any of the operations numbered R1-R10		13. Designation and physical description of the wastes including Y number and UN number and its composition and information on any special handling requirements including emergency provisions in case of accidents	385
368	R12 Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1-R11		14. Type of packaging envisaged (e.g. bulk, drummed, tanker)	386
369	R13 Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Section B		15. Estimated quantity in weight/volume	387
370	Annex V A - Information To Be Provided On Notification		16. Process by which the waste is generated	388
371	1. Reason for waste export		17. For wastes listed in Annex I, classifications from Annex III: hazardous characteristic,	389
372	2. Exporter of the waste		H number, and UN class.	390
373	3. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation		18. Method of disposal as per Annex IV	391

	19. Declaration by the generator and exporter that the information is correct	392	gency provision in case of accidents	
393	20. Information transmitted (including technical description of the plant) to the exporter or generator from the disposer of the waste upon which the latter has based his assessment that there was no reason to believe that the wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country of import.		10. Type and number of packages	405
			11. Quantity in weight/volume	406
394	21. Information concerning the contract between the exporter and disposer.		12. Declaration by the generator or exporter that the information is correct	407
			13. Declaration by the generator or exporter indicating no objection from the component authorities of all States concerned which are Parties	408
395	Annex VB - Information To Be Provided On The Movement Document		14. Certification by disposer of receipt at designated disposal facility and indication of method of disposal and of the approximate date of disposal.	409
396	1. Exporter of the waste			
397	2. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation		Annex VI - Arbitration	410
398	3. Disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal		Article I	411
399	4. Carrier(s) of the waste or his agent(s)		Unless the agreement referred to in Article 20 of the Convention provides otherwise, the arbitration procedure shall be conducted in accordance with Articles 2 to 10 below.	412
400	5. Subject of general or single notification.			
401	6. The date the transboundary movement started and date(s) and signature on receipt by each person who takes charge of the waste		Article 2	413
402	7. Means of transport (road, rail, inland, waterway, sea, air) including countries of export, transit and import, also point of entry and exit where these have been designated		The claimant party shall notify the Secretariat that the parties have agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration pursuant to paragraph 2 or paragraph 3 of Article 20 and include, in particular, the Articles of the Convention the interpretation or application of which are at issue. The Secretariat shall forward the information thus received to all Parties to the Convention.	414
403	8. General description of the waste (physical state, proper UN shipping name and class, UN number, Y number and H number as applicable)			
404	9. Information on special handling requirements including emer-			

Article 3

416 The arbitral tribunal shall consist of three members. Each of the Parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall designate by common agreement the third arbitrator, who shall be the chairman of the tribunal. The latter shall not be a national of one of the parties to the dispute, nor have his usual place of residence in the territory of one of these parties, nor be employed by any of them, nor have dealt with the case in any other capacity.

Article 4

418 1. If the chairman of the arbitral tribunal has not been designated within two months of the appointment of the second arbitrator, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall, at the request of either party, designate him within a further two months period.

419 2. If one of the parties to the dispute does not appoint an arbitrator within two months of the receipt of the request, the other party may inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall designate the chairman of the arbitral tribunal within a further two months' period. Upon designation, the chairman of the arbitral shall request the party which has not appointed an arbitration to do so within two months. After such period, he shall inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall make this appointment within a further two months' period.

Article 5

421 1. The arbitral tribunal shall render its decision in accordance with international law and in accordance with the provisions of this convention.

415 2. Any arbitral tribunal constituted under the provisions of this Annex shall draw up its own rules of procedure. 422

Article 6

424 1. The decisions of the arbitral tribunal both on procedure and on substance, shall be taken by majority vote of its members. 424

425 2. The tribunal may take all appropriate measures in order to establish the facts. It may, at the request of one of the parties, recommend essential interim measures of protection. 425

426 3. The parties to the dispute shall provide all facilities necessary for the effective conduct of the proceedings. 426

427 4. The absence or default of a party in the dispute shall not constitute an impediment to the proceedings. 427

Article 7

428 The tribunal may hear and determine counter-claims arising directly out of the subject matter of the dispute. 429

Article 8

430 Unless the arbitral tribunal determines otherwise because of the particular circumstances of the case, the expenses of the tribunal, including the remuneration of its members, shall be borne by the parties to the dispute in equal shares. The tribunal shall keep a record of all its expenses, and shall furnish a final statement thereof to the parties. 431

Article 9

432

433 Any Party that has an interest of a legal nature in the subject-
matter of the dispute which may be affected by the decision in the
case, may intervene in the proceedings with the consent of the tri-
bunal.

Article 10

434

435 1. The tribunal shall render its award within five months of the date
on which it is established unless it finds it necessary to extend the
time-limit for a period which should not exceed five months.

436 2. The award of the arbitral tribunal shall be accompanied by a
statement of reasons. It shall be final and binding upon the parties
to the dispute.

437 3. Any dispute which may arise between the parties concerning
the interpretation or execution of the award may be submitted by
either party to the arbitral tribunal which made the award or, if the
latter cannot be seized thereof, to another tribunal constituted for
this purpose in the same manner as the first.

Metadata

SiSU Metadata, document information

Document Manifest @:

http://www.jus.uio.no/lm/hazardous.waste.transboundary.movement.control.and.disposal.basel.convention.1989/sisu_manifest.html

Title: Basel Convention On The Control Of Transboundary Movements Of Hazardous Wastes And Their Disposal (1989)

Creator: United Nations (UN)

Rights: Copyright (C) 1989 United Nations (UN)

Publisher: SiSU <http://www.jus.uio.no/sisu> (this copy)

Date: 1989

Topics Registered: United Nations:convention;multilateral;environmental law:-convention:hazardous waste;transport:hazardous waste;shipping:hazardous waste

Version Information

Sourcefile: hazardous.waste.transboundary.movement.control.and.disposal.-basel.convention.1989.sst

Filetype: SiSU text 2.0

Source Digest: SHA256(hazardous.waste.transboundary.movement.control.-and.disposal.basel.convention.1989.sst)=6e5d963c960f3087855445f23729aa96-13a9775266977b9101f6d7e1954fff17

Skin Digest: SHA256(skin_lm.rb)=5acda64a9532f9ef6b71693da2b471d4efac2f23-a8499e68de066eec8ea9b8e9

Generated

Document (dal) last generated: Tue Sep 21 16:59:47 -0400 2010

Generated by: SiSU 2.6.3 of 2010w30/3 (2010-07-28)

Ruby version: ruby 1.8.7 (2010-08-16 patchlevel 302) [i486-linux]