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**Review of Waste Classification Procedures and Identification
of Alternative Approaches****Note by the Eptisa-led Consortium¹***Summary*

The note is an extract of the working paper “Review of Waste Classification Procedures and Identification of Alternative Approaches”. The paper was prepared under the Waste Governance Project of the European Commission within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (Eastern countries).

The note summarizes the current waste classification procedures in the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and the Russian Federation. It includes an assessment of the requirements that are in place under the relevant legislation, and the way in which these requirements are implemented in practice. Consideration has been given to mechanisms for effective reporting of waste and classes of waste by waste generator.

¹ This document was submitted late due to the need to consult with the other institutions involved in organizing the meeting.

1. Waste classification in each of the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Eastern countries is summarized below in sequential order in accordance with the English language alphabet:

I. Armenia

2. The main legal instrument governing the waste management sector in Armenia is the Law on Waste (LoW). The law defines waste as industrial waste and household refuse. In addition, there are numerous decrees that support implementation of the LoW. Governmental Decree 97 contains a definition of waste and classifies waste in two types - "hazardous waste" and "other waste".

3. There are lists of waste that specify:

(a) Hazardous waste.

(b) Forbidden hazardous waste.

(c) Hazardous waste classes.

(d) Specific indicators of the generation of main types of industrial and household waste and the waste generated within different technological processes.

4. Submission of data on household waste is not regulated by legislation and there is no obligation for these waste to be reported. Such information may be derived from initial information that is provided by the legal entities and private entrepreneurs involved in activities regarding utilization, disinfection, disposal, transferring to or receiving from other entities of the waste. However, this information is not verifiable and is subject to margins of error.

5. Private entrepreneurs who generate waste (i.e. waste generated by economic activities) perform preliminary registration of generated, removed (eliminated, disinfected, and disposed) and recycled waste. The legal entities perform preliminary, common registration as well as inventory of generated, removed (eliminated, disinfected, and disposed) and recycled waste, and data are submitted to the state authorized body for environmental protection (i.e. Ministry of Nature Protection). Legal entities engaged in the transportation of waste also submit administrative statistical reports to the state authorized body.

6. Data are provided annually to the state authorized body in the area of environmental protection. Recording of information in the register of waste production, reprocessing and recycling is carried out by the state authorized body in the area of environmental protection based on reports of the waste producers. Data is forwarded to the State Statistical Department for management and collation.

7. The LoW requires a permit for sites for placement of waste including waste receiving points, landfills, complexes, buildings and structures, and for removal of waste. The LoW further requires that the Government of Armenia provides a procedure on licensing of activities in the area of hazardous waste reprocessing, treatment, storage, transportation and disposal, as well as carry out licensing of those activities. Accordingly,

(a) Ministry of Nature Protection submits proposals on issuance of permits for transboundary transportation of hazardous waste and approves sites for location of waste management facilities.

(b) Ministry of Healthcare approves location of sites for the waste management facilities.

(c) Authorities of territorial administration issue a permit for the allocation of waste i.e. the final placement of waste in the specially provided areas.

(d) Under the LoW, the Ministry of Nature Protection provides monitoring of waste reports by carrying out the state waste cadastre. The enforcement of waste reporting provisions may be undertaken through administrative inspections and follow up in response to data submitted in accordance with law, or in response to failure to submit data. The Republic of Armenia Code on Administrative Delinquency provides for penalties if the waste is placed in an illegal place, and penalties for submission of wrong statistical data.

(e) Armenia participates in the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

II. Azerbaijan

8. The basic law in respect of waste in Azerbaijan is Law On Production of Domestic Waste (LoPDW). There are several subsidiary rules that provide the basis for implementation of the law. In accordance with LoPDW, waste is classified as:

- (a) Production (Industrial); or
- (b) Domestic waste.

9. Waste is further classified as:

- (a) Hazardous waste; or
- (b) Non hazardous waste.

10. Further, waste is classified as:

- (a) Useful – as having the potential to be recycled; and
- (b) Useless - not having potential to be recycled.

11. Production waste is further classified according to the economic activity of origin:

- (a) Industrial waste (oil, gas waste and waste from metallurgy and other industry and construction).
- (b) Agricultural production waste.
- (c) Medical waste.

12. The legislation relating to waste in Azerbaijan defines “The list of types of waste” and a “Hazardous Waste Classification System”, which sets out the following sequence of actions to be undertaken by the producer of a waste:

- (a) Determination of waste.
- (b) Designation of harmfulness of waste.
- (c) Application of waste identification and classification system.

13. The identification of waste should be carried based on tests, as necessary, to determine the type and features of waste. Hazardous waste must be characterized according to:

- (a) Type of hazardous waste.

- (b) Quantity of hazardous waste.
- (c) Major hazard (harmfulness).
- (d) Collateral hazard.

14. The hazardous waste classification system sets out a hierarchy of hazard level that is used to describe the hazardous nature of the waste. This information is then recorded by the generator and is submitted annually to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and is entered into the waste passport that must accompany the transport of hazardous waste.

15. In addition to this rule, the mechanism for collection, storage, processing, neutralization and removal of various types of waste generated at health care centres and veterinary institutions is specified in the "Requirements on Medical Waste Management" approved by the Cabinet of Ministers (28.12.2007, article 213). Medical and veterinary waste is classified into 4 classes according to epidemiological and toxicological hazard.

16. Each year, state agencies perform the accounting of annually produced, recycled, utilized and disposed waste for all producers and transporters of hazardous waste by indicating their types, amounts, method of recycling and burial (disposal). The accounting is based on the records submitted by generators.

17. The accounting of domestic waste allows prediction of future waste. In addition, accounting addresses waste composition, waste volume, waste treatment/disposal sites, employment in waste management, waste transportation, entities involved in waste management and other details.

18. The accounting of production (industrial) waste is undertaken by authorized individuals in enterprises that generate waste, or by their agent. A materials balance is drawn up and a document is developed that reflects the source, type, capacity (amount), processing method, storage and transport of waste produced in the enterprise. Where production takes place under an unchanged technology, the waste accounting is carried out one time per year, and a waste inventory is prepared at least once every 5 years.

19. As per the rule for the passport system of hazardous waste, the passport is developed and certified by the owner and one copy thereof is submitted to Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources for the purpose of organization of database. It is obligatory for the owner to fill in the passport.

20. Usually, the amount of waste is measured by its volume and weight for the purpose of waste transportation. In waste disposal sites, waste is measured by the volume.

21. Accounting of waste produced in healthcare institutions (hospital, clinics etc) is carried out in conformity with separate requirements for healthcare waste.

22. The authorities responsible for collection and storage of reports and information in respect of waste are the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Health, the State Statistics Committee, city and regional executive powers and municipalities. Reports and information in respect of waste are mainly kept in paper files by the above-mentioned authorities. More recently, these reports and information have begun to be transmitted via electronic mail and kept in an electronic data bank.

23. National reports on Azerbaijani environmental conditions are published at least once every 3 years, in accordance with law. These reports include waste in the country.

24. Permitting in waste management is prescribed in the LoPDW, and provisions of the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Management. Production activity must be licensed, and the application for obtaining a

license includes information on the amount and type of produced waste and its management. Destruction of hazardous waste is carried out under permission and control of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

25. Those carrying out waste transport bear responsibility for the environmental and human health safety of their operations from the time of loading the waste on the vehicle up to delivery to a legal entity and natural person.

26. Transport of hazardous waste is carried out under the following terms:

- (a) Notice on transport of hazardous waste.
- (b) Passports for hazardous waste.
- (c) Availability of vehicle provided with special equipment and signs.
- (d) Compliance with safety requirements in respect of transport of hazardous waste on vehicles.
- (e) Availability of documents showing the quantity of hazardous waste, their transport purpose and place of destination.

27. It is prohibited to import into the Republic of Azerbaijan waste that cannot be safely destroyed in accordance with safety requirements. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources oversees transboundary movements of hazardous waste.

28. Waste management facility siting, design, construction, operation and closure conducted in conformity with the requirements of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Health.

29. The siting of waste management facilities is undertaken in consideration of social and environmental factors, and there are prohibitions on the location of waste management facilities in locations where they are considered to be incompatible with local social or environmental conditions. Waste disposal locations are included in the state registry of waste disposal sites as defined by the cabinet of Ministers. The monitoring of waste disposal sites is conducted by the proprietor in coordination with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources is responsible for enforcement of waste classification and waste management requirements.

30. Azerbaijan participates in the Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

III. Belarus

31. Waste is classified according to its origin into “production waste” and “consumption waste”.

32. For hazardous waste, four hazard classes are defined. Hazard degree and class are stated in the waste classifier. If the hazard degree is not stated in the Waste Classifier, then hazard degree and waste classification is to be determined by the waste producers. Waste collection and their classification by types is carried out by the waste producers or persons / companies on behalf of them. The classification according to the hazard classes is used for tax purposes.

33. The waste classifier structure is as follows:

- (a) Block

- (b) Group
- (c) Subgroup

34. In the waste classifier, all waste is allocated into one of five blocks. The waste code consists of seven digits from which the first corresponds to a waste block. A block, a group and subgroup are waste types, to which waste is referred according to their characteristics and the processes that result in their generation. Therefore the system is “source oriented”; i.e. the classification of a waste indicates the process or activity that has resulted in the generation of the waste..

35. Characterization of hazardous waste is based on the following properties:

- (a) Ecotoxicity
- (b) Toxicity (direct)
- (c) Explosiveness
- (d) Flammability
- (e) Toxicity (of combustion products)
- (f) Reactivity
- (g) Infectious properties

36. Waste generators have to determine the list of properties subject for examination according to the Classifier and Appendix 1 of the (existing) Instruction.

37. Secondary material resources are not excluded from the waste regime. All waste management requirements are valid for them as well as statistical reporting. The definition of this type of waste is used for imposing special requirements for its management, for example, ban on its landfilling.

38. The body for collection and processing of waste data is RUP BelNITsEkologia (Republican Unitary Enterprise Belarusian Environment Scientific and Research Centre). Data have to be provided annually, before 15th of January for the preceding calendar year. Data have to be provided by waste producers as well as operators of waste treatment and disposal facilities for all types of waste. The information is provided on paper and no electronic format is used. The requirement is that legal persons and individual entrepreneurs performing waste management activities have to submit primary statistical data.

39. Information collected by RUP BelNIITS Ekologiya are transferred in summarized form before 30th of March for the preceding year to the:

- (a) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
- (b) National Statistical Committee

40. A permitting process is required for stationary activities in the waste sector including construction and operation of recycling facilities, treatment facilities, transfer stations and landfills. For waste transportation, no permission is required. The generators of production waste have to prepare accompanying documents for transportation. These documents have to be kept during transportation and afterwards with the transportation company. The waste generator keeps one copy and the waste disposal facility also keeps one copy. These copies have to be shown to the authorities concerned upon request. The entity responsible for permitting is the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

41. Monitoring and enforcement of waste classification and waste management requirements is carried out by the body that issues the permits – the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

42. Belarus participates in Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

IV. Georgia

43. The main legal instrument for management of waste is the Law on Environment Protection, which is a framework law that is not specific to waste management. In addition, there is a Law on Waste Transit and Import within the Territory of Georgia that addresses transportation of waste. Other laws and legal instruments may be applied to aspects of waste management. A Waste Management Law has been drafted, but has not been enacted to date.

44. The Law on Environment Protection defines a number of principles relevant to waste management, including:

(a) “Polluter pays principle” – It is the obligation of any single person or entity to compensate for environmental damages.

(b) “Waste minimization principle” – when performing any activity, preference is given to those technologies which correspond minimize waste.

(c) “Risk minimization principle” – any legal person when planning and implementing an activities is obliged to take measures to minimize or avoid risks associated with environment and human health.

(d) “Recycling principle” - when performing activity the preference is given to reusable or recyclable materials.

(e) Any legal person shall ensure minimisation, treatment, utilization, disposal and dumping of industrial, municipal and other waste according to the environmental, sanitary-hygienic and epidemiologic norms.

(f) Municipal and industrial waste disposal and dumping is only allowed in specific locations that meet environmental, hygienic and epidemiologic norms.

(g) Toxic, radioactive and other hazardous waste disposal and dumping is only permitted at locations that meet stringent environmental and hygienic norms.

(h) A prohibition on the disposal of any waste in the sea or other water bodies.

45. Georgia has adopted EC regulation #259/93 (concerning the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community) for the purpose of classifying and regulating transboundary movement of hazardous waste. When Georgia subsequently acceded to the Basel Convention the waste classification framework of that Convention was adopted. However, EC regulation #259/93 continues to be in force, and thus there is a dual classification system in place for the regulation of transboundary movement of waste.

46. In practice, this has generally not posed practical issues. The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources is responsible for waste management under both sets of classification requirements. Georgia reports to the Basel Convention using the Basel Convention classification, and this is used for waste export regulation.

However, there is no system of waste registration or reporting in Georgia for hazardous waste or for non-hazardous waste.

47. Within the land and sea territory of Georgia, it is prohibited to:

(a) Transit and import hazardous (including toxic), radioactive, industrial, municipal and other waste for utilization, neutralization, treatment, disposal or any other purposes.

(b) To import non-hazardous (including non-toxic), non-radioactive industrial, municipal and other waste for the purposes of neutralization, disposal and dumping.

48. However, the import of non-hazardous and non-radioactive waste for treatment or re-exporting is permitted.

49. Activities that require, by law, specific ecological expertise include:

(a) Solid municipal waste treatment (including instalment of waste incineration plant) and/or establishment of landfill.

(b) Toxic and other hazardous waste disposal, arrangement of their storages and/or treatment/neutralization of those waste.

50. Local communities plan and implement waste collection, disposal and treatment activities, and permits for waste management facilities are issued by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Affairs.

51. A draft Waste Management Law has been developed as a framework law. It addresses waste classification and reporting at both the domestic and international levels. The draft law has been awaiting implementation for several months, but a schedule for its enactment is not available.

52. Georgia participates in Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

V. Moldova

53. Waste is defined by law to be either household waste or production (industrial) waste. In addition, waste may be either “hazardous” or “non-hazardous”.

54. Waste generators are required to document the waste they generate, its destination, transport and treatment method and provide this information to the competent authorities upon request. While reporting on waste is required, there is no legally approved waste classification system in place in the country beyond the distinction between household and production waste, and hazardous and non-hazardous waste. The waste classification system that had been in place has been abandoned. Waste generators continue to use this classification system for reporting waste, however, in the absence of a new waste classification system. However, enforcement of this classification system is not legally possible.

55. Waste reports are collected by the State Ecological Inspectorate, which passes the information to the National Bureau of Statistics for collation and management, and this entity relays information to the Ministry of the Environment.

56. Permits are required for all waste management activities (collection, recycling, incineration, pyrolysis, treatment and trade of waste). These are issued by the central

public authority responsible for natural resources and environmental protection (i.e. Ministry of the Environment). Permits are for a one year period.

57. Monitoring of waste reporting is carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics. Fines may be imposed on private or legal entities which break the rules on waste management reporting.

58. A new Waste Management Law has been developed in Moldova that transposes the EU waste classification system to the country, together with the overall EU legal framework for waste management. It is anticipated that the law may be implemented in 2011.

59. Moldova participates in Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

VI. Russian Federation

60. In accordance with law, the Federal Waste Classifier (FWC) classifies waste based on its origin, aggregative and physical state, hazardous properties and a class of environmental hazard. Depending on a level of negative impact on the environment the waste is classified in accordance with the criteria established by the Federal Executive Authority responsible for regulating environmental protection.

61. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has developed and approved criteria for classifying environmentally hazardous waste; the form of the certificate of hazardous waste and regulations for completing the form; methodology for the development of draft waste generation norms and waste disposal limits; and the federal waste classifier catalogue.

62. The State Statistics Committee has approved the form for statistical reporting (2-TP – waste) on generation, utilization, decontamination, transportation, and storage of production and consumption waste, and requirements for updating the state waste inventory (resolution of the State Statistics Committee of 25/07/2002, No 157).

63. The classifying catalogue for MSW generated by urban and rural infrastructure was approved by The State Construction and Housing Committee (resolution of the State Construction and Housing Committee of Russia of 27/12/2003, No 169) for the registration of the waste generation, handling, and recycling in the housing system and for updating the relevant section of the state waste inventory.

64. The main document regulating waste management at the federal level is the Federal Framework Law "On Production and Consumption Waste" of 24/06/1998, No 89-F3; this law is supported by secondary laws that support implementation of waste management requirements. The following clauses of the framework law are of fundamental importance:

- (a) Specially designated federal executive authorities for waste management.
- (b) The identification of the term “proprietor of waste” as the entity responsible for any operation and liable to administrative proceedings.
- (c) Licensing of hazardous waste management.
- (d) Determining the categories of hazardous waste.
- (e) Certification procedures for hazardous waste.
- (f) The basis for the state inventory of hazardous waste.

65. The Law also defines:
- (a) General environmental requirements for waste management activities.
 - (b) Main principles of waste management including administrative proceedings and economic regulation.
 - (c) The authorities to manage the process of ecologically safe waste management and the distribution of roles between the federal executive bodies and corresponding bodies at the regional and municipal level.
66. Waste is classified according to a 13-digit code, as follows:
- (a) First 8 digits are used for coding a waste origin; e.g. 10000000 XX XX X organic waste of natural origin (animal and vegetable origin).
 - (b) The 9th and 10th digits are used for coding a waste aggregative and physical state: 0 – no data; 1 – solid, 2 - liquid, 3 – paste-like, 4 – slug, 5 - gel, colloid, 6 - emulsion, 7 - suspension, 8 - loose, 9 – granulated material, 10 – powdered, 11 – dust-like, 12 - fibre, 13 – a finished product, a product that lost its consumer qualities, 99 – other).
 - (c) The 11th and 12th digits are used for coding hazardous properties and their combinations: 0 – no data, 1 – toxicity (τ), 2 – explosion hazard (β), 3 – fire risk (π), 4 – high reactivity (ρ), 5 – contains infectious agents (μ), ...99 – no hazardous properties. There is no clear and distinct system of determining these properties.
 - (d) The 13th digit is used for coding waste hazard classes as following:
 - (i) 0 – hazard class not identified.
 - (ii) 1 - I st hazard class, (abnormally hazardous waste).
 - (iii) 2 – II-nd hazard class, (high-hazard waste).
 - (iv) 3 – III-d hazard class, (medium hazard waste).
 - (v) 4 – IV-th hazard class, (low-hazard waste).
 - (iv) 5 – V-th hazard class; (practically non-hazard waste).
67. Healthcare waste classification is based on the level of its toxic, epidemiologic and radioactive hazard: there are 5 hazard classes. FWC does not provide a detailed list of healthcare waste.
68. The waste generator is responsible for waste classification and confirming the hazardous properties of a waste. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and its territorial offices provide waste data collection, data aggregating and storage. Data is collected in accordance with State Statistical Form 2-TP-Waste (“Data on Waste Collection, Utilization, Treatment, Transportation and Disposal”).
69. Hazardous waste classification is determined by the degree of possible harmful effects on the environment in accordance with established criteria. Hazardous waste is categorized within one of 5 classes of hazard ranging from “very high” hazard to “very low hazard”. Legal entities and individual entrepreneurs providing services for managing the top 4 classes of hazardous waste (including waste transportation, recycling, treatment and disposal) must have a license specifying a type of waste management activity. The license is granted by the Ministry of Natural Resources.
70. Data that is collected by local offices of the Ministry of Natural Resources is transferred to Moscow annually, and is maintained by the Russian Statistics Committee. The State Waste Cadastre includes Federal Waste Classifier, State Register of Waste Disposal Sites and Data Bank on waste and technologies for use and treatment of different

waste types. Primary focus is on the collection of waste data from “production’ activities; waste data collection related to consumption waste is not as well organized. The data is used for preparing Annual National Environmental Reports and Regional Environmental reports.

71. Monitoring and enforcement of the waste classification, reporting and management requirements is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

72. Russia participates in Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (but has not yet reported under this Convention).

73. Russia has signed, but has not ratified, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP’s). Russia has developed inventories of POP’s, but has not reported under the Convention.

VII. Ukraine

74. The legislative basis for waste classification is the Law on Waste (LoW), and the legal basis for the classifier is enacted by the State Standard Committee of Ukraine².

75. The (LoW) defines “waste”, “hazardous waste”, “household waste” and “waste as secondary material”. By the definition established within the LoW, the state waste classifier is a systematized list of waste codes and names, intended for use in state statistics, for the purpose of yielding versatile and accurate information on the generation, accumulation, processing/recycling, neutralization, and disposal of waste. The classifier consists of two parts: the first part is the classification of waste and the second is the classification of services connected with waste.

76. The national waste catalogue has been established on the basis of EU codes identifying the source of generation of the waste type, the basic economic activities at the first level of grouping but the systems differ with respect to further classification details. The classifier addresses municipal waste and industrial waste. Methodical guidance to assist use of the classifier is provided³.

77. To-date, the State waste classifier supports:

(a) The compilation and introduction of registers for the generation, processing and utilisation of waste, and its disposal by local state administrations.

(b) Development of register cards for the generation of waste, processing and utilisation of waste, and also certificates of disposal sites by the owners of these sites.

(c) Development, approval and reconsideration of limits upon waste generation and disposal.

78. Waste generators are responsible for classifying their waste and for reporting their waste. In addition, waste generators are responsible for ensuring their waste is managed in accordance with law, reporting improper management of their waste and are liable for

² In addition to the waste classification system set out by the LoW, various institutions may require waste classification for their own purposes. For example, public health services bodies legislatively establish waste classification systems based on human health hazard.

³ An updated waste classifier that retains much of the current waste classification framework but which incorporates aspects of the EU waste classification system has been under consideration since 2002. A date for its adoption has not been established.

damages to the environment or property caused by their waste. The system for classifying hazardous waste is based on the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and it is developed and used separately and in parallel with the state waste classifier.

79. “Yellow” and “Green” waste lists in Ukrainian legislation provide the basic classifier for hazardous waste, not only for the control over its transboundary movement but also for the permitting of activities connected with hazardous waste. In addition to the yellow and green lists, a list of hazardous properties of waste has been established that is identical with Appendix III of the Basel Convention.

80. In conformity with the LoW, all waste generated on the territory of Ukraine are, without fail, subject to state reporting and passportisation. Waste reporting by generators is done using a standardized form. The collection of data on waste generation, treatment and disposal is based on a series of forms that need to be filled in by the generators and the entities that are involved in waste management operations. The reports are submitted to local representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Protection (MoEP) and to the local state administration. The next level of data roll-up is done by the MoEP.

81. A register of waste generators is maintained by local administrations and MoEP. The register includes all but the smallest waste generators.

82. A register is also maintained by MoEP of waste storage and disposal sites. Operators of these sites must maintain a passport that identifies the technical-operational characteristics of each site, together with the environmental and safety standards of the sites. Operators of waste storage and disposal sites are required to report their waste management activities.

83. Management of waste is undertaken according to permits and licences issued by MoEP. Permits are required for all waste disposal sites. In addition, those engaged in hazardous waste management require a license. Permits and licences are used to place environmental and operational controls on waste management facilities, including limits on the volume of waste that may be managed at a facility.

84. The LoW specifies monitoring and enforcement instruments/penalties for failure to properly classify, report and manage waste in accordance with legal requirements. An infringement of requirements regarding waste collection, transportation, storage, processing, recycling, neutralisation, removal or disposal site will lead to penalties imposed on citizens ranging from 340 Ukrainian Hryvnia (UAH) to 1360 UAH, and to officials, citizens that own a small enterprise - from 850 UAH to 1700 UAH. This fining system is connected to the so called minimum wage that is 17 UAH so that the penalties imposed to citizens, range from twenty to eighty times the minimum wage “and to officials and small enterprise owners, this goes up from fifty to hundred times the “minimal income of citizens without Value Added Tax (VAT)”.

85. Ukraine participates in Basle Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. In this connection, Ukraine only permits the import of waste for the purpose of recycling, and has established an insurance scheme to ensure that financial resources are available to address environmental damages caused by an imported hazardous waste intended for recycling.

86. Ukraine also participates in the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP’s).