

# Instructions for completing the notification and movement documents

## I. Introduction

1. International instruments have been established to control export and import of wastes which may pose a risk or a hazard to human health and the environment. The two such instruments with the greatest influence are the Basel Convention,<sup>1</sup> whose secretariat is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Council Decision C(2001)107/FINAL (hereinafter “the OECD Decision”).<sup>2</sup> Member States of the European Union are also obliged to comply with a European Community Regulation.<sup>3</sup> The Basel Convention and the European Community Regulation concern international movements of waste, whether destined for disposal or recovery, whereas the OECD Decision only concerns movements of wastes destined for recovery operations within the OECD area. All of the instruments operate subject to a range of administrative controls by the Parties implementing them.

2. The present instructions provide the necessary explanations for completing the notification and movement documents. Both documents are compatible with the three instruments mentioned above, since they take into account the specific requirements set out in the Basel Convention, the OECD Decision and the European Community Regulation. Because the documents have been made broad enough to cover all three instruments, however, not all blocks in the document will be applicable to all of the instruments and it therefore may not be necessary to complete all of the blocks in a given case. Any specific requirements relating to only one control system have been indicated with the use of footnotes. It is also possible that national implementing legislation may use terminology that differs from that adopted in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision. For example, the term “shipment” is used in the European Community Regulation instead of “movement” and the titles of the notification and movement documents therefore reflect this variation by employing the term “movement/shipment”.

3. The documents include both the term “disposal” and “recovery”, because the terms are defined differently in the three instruments. The European Community Regulation and the OECD Decision use the term “disposal” to refer to disposal operations listed in Annex IV.A of the Basel Convention and Appendix 5.A of the OECD Decision and “recovery” for recovery operations listed in Annex IV.B of the Basel Convention and Appendix 5.B of the OECD Decision. In the Basel Convention itself, however, the term “disposal” is used to refer to both disposal and recovery operations.

4. The competent national authorities in each state of export will be responsible for providing and issuing the notification and movement documents (in both paper and electronic versions). When doing so, they will use a numbering system, which allows a particular consignment of waste to be traced. The numbering system should be prefixed with the country code that can be found in the ISO standard 3166 abbreviation list.

5. Countries may wish to issue the documents in a paper size format that conforms to their national standards (normally ISO A4, as recommended by the United Nations). In order to facilitate their use internationally, however, and to take into account the difference between ISO A4 and the paper size used in North America, the frame size of the forms should not be greater than 183 x 262 mm with margins aligned at the top and the left side of the paper.

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<sup>1</sup> Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, 22 March 1989. See [www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int).

<sup>2</sup> Decision C(2001)107/FINAL of the OECD Council, concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the control of transboundary movements of waste destined for recovery operations; the former decision is a consolidation of texts adopted by the Council on 14 June 2001 and on 28 February 2002 (with amendments). See [http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,2688,en\\_2649\\_34397\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/departement/0,2688,en_2649_34397_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>3</sup> Currently in force is Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (Official Journal of the European Communities No. L30, 6.2.1993 (with amendments)). It will be repealed with effect from 12 July 2007, when Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste (Official Journal No. L190, 12.7.2006), will apply. See <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/shipments/index.htm>.

## II. Purpose of the notification and movement documents

6. The notification document is intended to provide the competent authorities of countries concerned with the information they need to assess the acceptability of proposed waste movements. The document includes space for the competent authorities to acknowledge receipt of the notification and, where required, to consent in writing to a proposed movement.

7. The movement document is intended to travel with a consignment of waste at all times from the moment it leaves the waste generator to its arrival at a disposal or recovery facility in another country. Each person who takes charge of a transboundary movement is to sign the movement document either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question. Space is provided in the document for detailed information on all carriers of the consignment. There are also spaces in the movement document for recording passage of the consignment through the customs offices of all countries concerned (while not strictly required by applicable international instruments, national legislation in some countries requires such procedures, as well as information to ensure proper control over movement). Finally, the document is to be used by the relevant disposal or recovery facility to certify that the waste has been received and that the recovery or disposal operation has been completed.

## III. General requirements

8. Those filling out printed copies of the documents should use typescript or block capitals in permanent ink throughout. Signatures should always be written in permanent ink and the name of the authorized representative should accompany the signature in capital letters. In the event of a minor mistake, for example the use of the wrong code for a waste, a correction can be made with the approval of the competent authorities. The new text must be marked and signed or stamped, and the date of the modification must be noted. For major changes or corrections, a new form must be completed.

9. The forms have also been designed to be easily completed electronically. Where this is done, appropriate security measures should be taken against any misuse of the forms. Any changes made to a completed form with the approval of the competent authorities should be visible. When using electronic forms transmitted by e-mail, a digital signature is necessary.

10. To simplify translation, the documents require a code, rather than text, for the completion of several blocks. Where text is required, however, it must be in a language acceptable to the competent authorities in the country of import and, where required, to the other concerned authorities.

11. A six digit format should be used to indicate the date. For example, 29 January 2006 should be shown as 29.01.06 (Day.Month.Year).

12. Where it is necessary to add annexes or attachments to the documents providing additional information, each attachment should include the reference number of the relevant document and cite the block to which it relates.

## IV. Specific instructions for completing the notification document

13. The exporter or the competent authority of the State of export, as appropriate, is to complete blocks 1–18 (except the notification number in block 3). The waste generator, where practicable, should also sign in block 17.

14. **Blocks 1 and 2:** Provide the registration number (where applicable), full name, address (including the name of the country), telephone and fax numbers (including the country code) and e-mail address of the exporter or the competent authority of the State of export, as appropriate, and importer,<sup>4</sup> and also the name of a contact person responsible for the shipment. The phone and fax numbers and the e-mail address should facilitate contact of all relevant persons at any time regarding an incident during shipment.

15. Normally, the importer would be the disposal or recovery facility given in block 10. In some cases, however, the importer may be another person, for example a recognized trader, a dealer, a broker, or a corporate body, such as the headquarters or mailing address of the receiving disposal or recovery facility in block 10. In order to act as an importer, a recognized trader, dealer, broker or corporate body must be under the jurisdiction of the country of import and possess or have some other form of legal control over the waste at the moment the shipment arrives in the country of import. In such cases,

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In the European Community, the terms notifier and consignee are used instead of exporter and importer.

information relating to the recognized trader, dealer, broker or corporate body should be completed in block 2.

16. **Block 3:** When issuing a notification document, a competent authority will, according to its own system, provide an identification number which will be printed in this block (see paragraph 4 above). The appropriate boxes should be ticked to indicate:

(a) Whether the notification covers one shipment (single notification) or multiple shipments (general notification);

(b) Whether the waste being shipped is destined for disposal (which, as noted in paragraphs 1 and 3 above, is possible in the case of a shipment falling within the ambit of the Basel Convention or the European Community Regulation but not one within the ambit of the OECD Decision) or for recovery; and

(c) Whether the waste being shipped is destined for a facility which has been granted a pre-consent for receiving certain wastes subject to the Amber control procedure in accordance with case 2 of the "Functioning of the Amber Control Procedure" (see chapter II, section D of the OECD Decision).

17. **Blocks 4, 5 and 6:** For single or multiple shipments, give the number of shipments in block 4 and the intended date of a single shipment or, for multiple shipments, the dates of the first and last shipments, in block 6. In block 5, give the weight in tonnes (1 megagram (Mg) or 1,000 kg) or volume in cubic metres (1,000 litres) of the waste. Other units of the metric system, such as kilograms or litres, are also acceptable; when used, the unit of measure should be indicated and the unit in the document should be crossed out. Some countries may always require the weight to be quoted. For multiple shipments, the total quantity shipped must not exceed the quantity declared in block 5. The intended period of time for movements in block 6 may not exceed one year, with the exception of multiple shipments to pre-consented recovery facilities that fall under the OECD Decision (see paragraph 16 (c)), for which the intended period of time may not exceed three years. In the case of multiple shipments, the Basel Convention requires the expected dates or the expected frequency and the estimated quantity of each shipment to be quoted in blocks 5 and 6 or attached in an annex. Where a competent authority issues a written consent to the movement and the validity period of that consent in block 20 differs from the period indicated in block 6, the decision of the competent authority overrides the information in block 6.

18. **Block 7:** Types of packaging should be indicated using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document. If special handling precautions are required, such as those required by producers' handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including information on dealing with spillage, and transport emergency cards, tick the appropriate box and attach the information in an annex.

19. **Block 8:** Provide the following necessary information on the carrier or carriers involved in the shipment: registration number (where applicable), full name, address (including the name of the country), telephone and fax numbers (including the country code), e-mail address and the name of a contact person responsible for the shipment. If more than one carrier is involved, append to the notification document a complete list giving the required information for each carrier. Where the transport is organized by a forwarding agent, the agent's details should be given in block 8 and the respective information on actual carriers should be provided in an annex. Means of transport should be indicated using the abbreviations provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document.

20. **Block 9:** Provide the required information on the generator of the waste. This information is required under the Basel Convention and many countries may require it under their national legislation.<sup>5</sup> Such information is not required, however, for movements of wastes destined for recovery under the OECD Decision. The registration number of the generator should be given where applicable. If the exporter is the generator of the waste then write "Same as block 1". If the waste has been produced by more than one generator, write "See attached list" and append a list providing the requested information for each generator. Where the generator is not known, give the name of the person in possession or control of such wastes. The definition of "generator" used in the Basel Convention provides that in instances where the true generator of the waste is not known, the generator is deemed to be the person who is in possession or control of the waste. Also provide information on the process by which the waste was generated and the site of generation. Some countries may accept that information on the generator be given in a separate annex which would only be available to the competent authorities.

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In the European Community, the term "producer" is used instead of "generator".

21. **Block 10:** Give the required information on the destination of the shipment by first ticking the appropriate type of facility: either disposal or recovery. The registration number should be given where applicable. If the disposer or recoverer is also the importer, state here "Same as block 2". If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation (according to the definitions of operations set out in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document), the facility performing the operation should be mentioned in block 10, as well as the location where the operation will be performed. In such a case, corresponding information on the subsequent facility or facilities, where any subsequent R12/R13 or D13–D15 operation and the D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation or operations takes or take place or may take place should be provided in an annex. Provide the information on the actual site of disposal or recovery if it is different from the address of the facility.

22. **Block 11:** Indicate the type of recovery or disposal operation by the using R-codes or D-codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document.<sup>6</sup> The OECD Decision only covers transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (R-codes) within the OECD area. If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation, corresponding information on the subsequent operations (any R12/R13 or D13–D15 as well as D1–D12 or R1–R11) should be provided in an annex. Also indicate the technology to be employed. Specify also the reason for export (this is not required, however, by the OECD Decision).

23. **Block 12:** Give the name or names by which the material is commonly known or the commercial name and the names of its major constituents (in terms of quantity and/or hazard) and their relative concentrations (expressed as a percentage), if known. In the case of a mixture of wastes, provide the same information for the different fractions and indicate which fractions are destined for recovery. A chemical analysis of the composition of the waste may be required in accordance with national legislation. Attach further information in an annex if necessary.

24. **Block 13:** Indicate physical characteristics of the waste at normal temperatures and pressures by using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document.

25. **Block 14:** State the code that identifies the waste according to the system adopted under the Basel Convention (under subheading (i) in block 14) and, where applicable, the systems adopted in the OECD Decision (under subheading (ii)) and other accepted classification systems (under subheadings (iii) to (xii)). According to the OECD Decision, only one waste code (from either the Basel or OECD systems) should be given, except in the case of mixtures of wastes for which no individual entry exists. In such a case, the code of each fraction of the waste should be provided in order of importance (in an annex if necessary).

(a) **Subheading (i):** Basel Convention Annex VIII codes should be used for wastes that are subject to control under the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision (see Part I of Appendix 4 in the OECD Decision); Basel Annex IX codes should be used for wastes that are not usually subject to control under the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision but which, for a specific reason such as contamination by hazardous substances or different classification according to national regulations, are subject to such control (see Part I of Appendix 3 in the OECD Decision). Basel Annexes VIII and IX can be found in the text of the Basel Convention as well as in the Instruction Manual available from the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. If a waste is not listed in Annexes VIII or IX of the Basel Convention, insert "not listed".

(b) **Subheading (ii):** OECD member countries should use OECD codes for wastes listed in Part II of Appendices 3 and 4 of the OECD Decision, i.e., wastes that have no equivalent listing in the Basel Convention or that have a different level of control under the OECD Decision from the one required by the Basel Convention. If a waste is not listed in Part II of Appendices 3 and 4 of the OECD Decision, insert "not listed".

(c) **Subheading (iii):** European Union Member States should use the codes included in the European Community list of wastes (see Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended).<sup>7</sup>

(d) **Subheadings (iv) and (v):** Where applicable, national identification codes used in the country of export and, if known, in the country of import should be used.

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<sup>6</sup> In the European Community Regulation, the definition of operation R1 in the list of abbreviations is different from that used in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision; both wordings are therefore provided. There are other editorial differences between the terminology used in the European Community and that used in the Basel Convention and the OECD Decision, which are not contained in the list of abbreviations.

<sup>7</sup> See [http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/2000/en\\_2000D0532\\_index.html](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/2000/en_2000D0532_index.html).

(e) **Subheading (vi):** If useful or required by the relevant competent authorities, add here any other code or additional information that would facilitate the identification of the waste.

(f) **Subheading (vii):** State the appropriate Y-code or Y-codes according to the “Categories of wastes to be controlled” (see Annex I of the Basel Convention and Appendix 1 of the OECD Decision), or according to the “Categories of wastes requiring special consideration” given in Annex II of the Basel Convention (see Appendix 2 of the Basel Instruction Manual), if it or they exist(s). Y-codes are not required by the OECD Decision except where the waste shipment falls under one of the two “Categories requiring special consideration” under the Basel Convention (Y46 and Y47 or Annex II wastes), in which case the Basel Y-code should be indicated.

(g) **Subheading (viii):** If applicable, state here the appropriate H-code or H-codes, i.e., the codes indicating the hazardous characteristics exhibited by the waste (see the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document).

(h) **Subheading (ix):** If applicable, state here the United Nations class or classes which indicate the hazardous characteristics of the waste according to the United Nations classification (see the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the notification document) and are required to comply with international rules for the transport of hazardous materials (see the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Model Regulations (Orange Book), latest edition).<sup>8</sup>

(i) **Subheadings (x and xi):** If applicable, state here the appropriate United Nations number or numbers and United Nations shipping name or names. These are used to identify the waste according to the United Nations classification system and are required to comply with international rules for transport of hazardous materials (see the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Model Regulations (Orange Book), latest edition).<sup>8</sup>

(j) **Subheading (xii):** If applicable, state here customs code or codes, which allow identification of the waste by customs offices (see the list of codes and commodities in the “Harmonized commodity description and coding system” produced by the World Customs Organization).

26. **Block 15:** The Basel Convention uses the term “States”, whereas the OECD Decision uses “Member countries” and the European Community Regulation uses “Member States”. On line (a) of block 15, provide the name of the countries or States of export, transit and import or the codes for each country or State by using the ISO standard 3166 abbreviations.<sup>9</sup> On line (b), provide the code number of the respective competent authority for each country if required by the national legislation of that country and on line (c) insert the name of the border crossing or port and, where applicable, the customs office code number as the point of entry to or exit from a particular country. For transit countries give the information in line (c) for points of entry and exit. If more than three transit countries are involved in a particular movement, attach the appropriate information in an annex.

27. **Block 16:** This block should be completed for movements involving entering, passing through or leaving Member States of the European Union.

28. **Block 17:** Each copy of the notification document is to be signed and dated by the exporter (or by the recognized trader, dealer or broker if acting as an exporter) or the competent authority of the State of export, as appropriate, before being forwarded to the competent authorities of the countries concerned. Under the Basel Convention, the waste generator is also required to sign the declaration; it is noted that this may not be practicable in cases where there are several generators (definitions regarding practicability may be contained in national legislation). Further, where the generator is not known, the person in possession or control of the waste should sign. Some countries may require that the declaration also certify the existence of insurance against liability for damage to third parties. Some countries may require proof of insurance or other financial guarantees and a contract to accompany the notification document.

29. **Block 18:** Indicate the number of annexes containing any additional information supplied with the notification document (see blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20 or 21). Each annex must include a reference to the notification number to which it relates, which is indicated in the corner of block 3.

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<sup>8</sup> See <http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm>.

<sup>9</sup> In the European Community, the terms “dispatch” and “destination” are used instead of “export” and “import”.

30. **Block 19:** This block is for use by the competent authority to acknowledge receipt of the notification. Under the Basel Convention, the competent authority or authorities of the country or countries of import (where applicable) and transit issue such an acknowledgement. Under the OECD Decision, the competent authority of the country of import issues the acknowledgement. Some countries may, according to their national legislation, require that the competent authority of the country of export also issues an acknowledgement.

31. **Blocks 20 and 21:** Block 20 is for use by competent authorities of any country concerned when providing a written consent to a transboundary movement of waste. The Basel Convention (except if a country has decided not to require written consent with regard to transit and has informed the other Parties thereof in accordance with Article 6(4)) of the Basel Convention) and certain countries always require a written consent whereas the OECD Decision does not require a written consent. Indicate the name of the country (or its code by using the ISO standard 3166 abbreviations), the date on which the consent is provided and the date on which it expires. If the movement is subject to specific conditions, the competent authority in question should tick the appropriate box and specify the conditions in block 21 or in an annex to the notification document. If a competent authority wishes to object to the movement it should do so by writing "OBJECTION" in block 20. Block 21, or a separate letter, may then be used to explain the reasons for the objection.

## V. Specific instructions for completing the movement document

32. The exporter or the competent authority of the State of export, as appropriate, is to complete blocks 2–16, except the means of transport, the date of transfer and the signature, which appear in blocks 8 (a) to 8 (c) and which are to be completed by the carrier or its representative. The importer is to complete block 17 in the event that it is not the disposer or recoverer and it takes charge of a shipment of waste after it arrives in the country of import.

33. **Block 1:** Enter the notification number of the consignment. This is copied from block 3 in the notification document.

34. **Block 2:** For a general notification for multiple shipments, enter the serial number of the shipment and the total intended number of shipments indicated in block 4 in the notification document. (for example, write "4" and "11" for the fourth shipment out of eleven intended shipments under the general notification in question). In the case of a single notification, enter 1/1.

35. **Blocks 3 and 4:** Reproduce the same information on the exporter or the competent authority of the State of export, as appropriate, and importer as given in blocks 1 and 2 in the notification document.

36. **Block 5:** Give the actual weight in tonnes (1 megagram (Mg) or 1,000 kg) or volume in cubic metres (1,000 litres) of the waste. Other units of the metric system, such as kilograms or litres, are also acceptable; when used, the unit of measure should be indicated and the unit in the form should be crossed out. Some countries may always require the weight to be quoted. Attach, wherever possible, copies of weighbridge tickets.

37. **Block 6:** Enter the date when the shipment actually starts. The starting dates of all shipments should be within the validity period issued by the competent authorities. Where the different competent authorities involved have granted different validity periods, the shipment or shipments may only take place in the time period during which the consents of all competent authorities are simultaneously valid.

38. **Block 7:** Types of packaging should be indicated using the codes provided in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the movement document. If special handling precautions are required, such as those prescribed by producers' handling instructions for employees, health and safety information, including information on dealing with spillage, and transport emergency cards, tick the appropriate box and attach the information in an annex. Also enter the number of packages making up the consignment.

39. **Blocks 8 (a), (b) and (c):** Enter the registration number (where applicable), name, address (including the name of the country), telephone and fax numbers (including the country code) and e-mail address of each actual carrier. When more than three carriers are involved, appropriate information on each carrier should be attached to the movement document. When transport is organized by a forwarding agent, the agent's details should be given in block 8 and the information on each carrier should be provided in an annex. The means of transport, the date of transfer and a signature should be provided by the carrier or carrier's representative taking possession of the consignment. A copy of the signed movement document is to be retained by the exporter. Upon each successive transfer of the consignment, the new carrier or carrier's representative taking possession of the consignment will have

to comply with the same request and also sign the document. A copy of the signed document is to be retained by the previous carrier.

40. **Block 9:** Reproduce the information given in block 9 of the notification document.

41. **Blocks 10 and 11:** Reproduce the information given in blocks 10 and 11 in the notification document. If the disposer or recoverer is also the importer, write in block 10: "Same as block 4". If the disposal or recovery operation is a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation (according to the definitions of operations set out in the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the movement document), the information on the facility performing the operation provided in block 10 is sufficient. No further information on any subsequent facilities performing R12/R13 or D13–D15 operations and the subsequent facility(ies) performing the D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation(s) needs to be included in the movement document.

42. **Blocks 12, 13 and 14:** Reproduce the information given in blocks 12, 13 and 14 in the notification document.

43. **Block 15:** At the time of shipment, the exporter (or the recognized trader or dealer or broker if acting as an exporter) or the competent authority of the State of export, as appropriate, or the generator of the waste according to the Basel Convention, shall sign and date the movement document. Some countries may require copies or originals of the notification document containing the written consent, including any conditions, of the competent authorities concerned to be enclosed with the movement document.

44. **Block 16:** This block can be used by any person involved in a transboundary movement (exporter or the competent authority of the State of export, as appropriate, importer, any competent authority, carrier) in specific cases where more detailed information is required by national legislation concerning a particular item (for instance information on the port where a transfer to another transport mode occurs, the number of containers and their identification number, or additional proof or stamps indicating that the movement has been approved by the competent authorities).

45. **Block 17:** This block is to be completed by the importer in the event that it is not the disposer or recoverer and in case the importer takes charge of the waste after the shipment arrives in the country of import.

46. **Block 18:** This block is to be completed by the authorized representative of the disposal or recovery facility upon receipt of the waste consignment. Tick the box of the appropriate type of facility. With regard to the quantity received, please refer to the specific instructions on block 5 (paragraph 36). A signed copy of the movement document is given to the last carrier. If the shipment is rejected for any reason, the representative of the disposal or recovery facility must immediately contact his or her competent authority. Under the OECD Decision, signed copies of the movement document must be sent within three working days to the exporter and the competent authority in the countries concerned (with the exception of those OECD transit countries which have informed the OECD Secretariat that they do not wish to receive such copies of the movement document). The original movement document shall be retained by the disposal or recovery facility.

47. Receipt of the waste consignment must be certified by any facility performing any disposal or recovery operation, including any D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation. A facility performing any D13–D15 or R12/R13 operation or a D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation subsequent to a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation in the same country, is not, however, required to certify receipt of the consignment from the D13–D15 or R12 or R13 facility. Thus, block 18 does not need to be used for the final receipt of the consignment in such a case. Indicate also the type of disposal or recovery operation by using the list of abbreviations and codes attached to the movement document and the approximate date by which the disposal or recovery of waste will be completed (this is not required by the OECD Decision).

48. **Block 19:** This block is to be completed by the disposer or recoverer to certify the completion of the disposal or recovery of the waste. Under the Basel Convention, signed copies of the document with block 19 completed should be sent to the exporter and competent authorities of the country of export. Under the OECD Decision, signed copies of the movement document with block 19 completed should be sent to the exporter and competent authorities of the countries of export and import as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the completion of the recovery and no later than one calendar year following the receipt of the waste. For disposal or recovery operations D13–D15 or R12 or R13, the information on the facility performing such an operation provided in block 10 is sufficient, and no further information on any subsequent facilities performing R12/R13 or D13–D15 operations and the subsequent facility(ies) performing the D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation(s) need be included in the movement document.

49. The disposal or recovery of waste must be certified by any facility performing any disposal or recovery operation, including a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation. Therefore, a facility performing any D13–D15 or R12/R13 operation or a D1–D12 or R1–R11 operation, subsequent to a D13–D15 or R12 or R13 operation in the same country, should not use block 19 to certify the recovery or disposal of the waste, since this block will already have been completed by the D13–D15 or R12 or R13 facility. The means of certifying disposal or recovery in this particular case must be ascertained by each country.

50. **Blocks 20, 21 and 22:** Not required by the Basel Convention or by the OECD Decision. The blocks may be used for control by customs offices at the borders of country of export, transit and import if so required by national legislation.

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