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First Consultative Meeting to Consider the Main Elements of Six Pollution Reduction Regional Plans under the Land Based Sources Protocol of the Barcelona Convention

Athens, Greece, 4-5 September 2018

Agenda item 2: Approach for the Development of Regional Plans under Article 15 of the Land Based Sources Protocol of the Barcelona Convention

Agenda item 3: Main Findings and Conclusions

Draft Evaluation of Annexes to the Pollution-related Protocols to the Barcelona Convention

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Agenda item 6: Gap analysis report: way forward

Evaluation of Annexes to the Pollution-related Protocols to the Barcelona Convention

D R A F T

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List of Abbreviations / Acronyms

ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BEP	Best Environmental Practice
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
CEFAS	Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CHARM	Chemical Hazard and Risk Management
CIS	Common Implementation Strategy
COD	chemical oxygen demand
COP	Conference of the Parties
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
DDT	Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
DO	dissolved oxygen
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EHS	World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
EU	European Union
FEP	Fluorinated ethylene propylene
FGD	flue-gas desulphurization
GES	Good Environmental Status
HBCD	hexabromocyclododecane
HCH	Hexachlorocyclohexane
HW	Hazardous Wastes
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IMAP	Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme
LBS Protocol	Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities
LC-LP	London Convention and Protocol
LSPC	List of Substances of Possible Concern
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MED POL	Programme for the Assessment and Control of Marine Pollution in the Mediterranean Sea
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NAFs	Non-aqueous drilling fluids
NAP	National Action Plans
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OCNS	Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme
OFOG	Barcelona Convention Offshore Oil and Gas Group
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PBB	polybrominated biphenyl
PCBs	Polychlorobiphenyls
PCDD	Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins
PCDF	Polychlorinated dibenzofurans
PCN	polychlorinated naphthalene
PCP	pentachlorophenol
PCT	polychlorinated terphenyl
PFC	Perfluorinated compounds
PLONOR	Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PVDF	polyvinylidene fluoride
PVF	polyvinyl fluoride
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RSC	Regional Seas Conventions

SPA
UNCTAD
UNEP

Specially Protected Areas
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Environment Programme

Introduction

1. UN Environment/Mediterranean Action Plan (UN Environment/MAP) – Barcelona Convention has established a comprehensive legal framework to prevent and reduce pollution in order to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES) of marine and coastal waters in the Mediterranean. The backbone of this pollution reduction and prevention framework are the four Protocols to the Barcelona Convention addressing different sources of marine pollution, covering land based sources, dumping activities, offshore activities and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes:

- Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-Based Sources and Activities (LBS Protocol);
- Protocol for the Prevention and Elimination of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Dumping from Seas and Aircraft or Incineration at Sea (Dumping Protocol);
- Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Hazardous Wastes Protocol);
- Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (Offshore Protocol)

2. The Protocols to the Barcelona Convention are complemented by Annexes, providing more detailed and technical information that are essential for the implementation of the Protocols. According to the Barcelona Convention article 23 par.1, Annexes form an integral part of the Protocols, having a legally binding character for the Contracting Parties that have ratified each Protocol.

3. Article 23 par.2 of the Barcelona Convention sets out a specific procedure that has to be followed in view of amending the Protocol Annexes. According to this article, amendments to the Annexes may be proposed by any Contracting Party at the Meeting of the Contracting Parties (COP) and shall be adopted by a three-fourths majority vote of the Contracting Parties to the instrument in question, while the Convention provides for the obligation of any Contracting Party that is unable to approve an amendment to the Annexes to notify in writing the Depositary within a period determined by the Contracting Parties concerned when adopting the amendment. Following are some more detailed information on the Annexes to the four pollution-related Protocols:

(a) LBS Protocol

4. The LBS Protocol, adopted in 1980 and amended in 1996, has four Annexes, as follows:

- i. Annex I addresses elements to be taken into account in the preparation of Action Plans, Programmes and Measures for the elimination of pollution from land-based sources and activities, including key activity sectors, main characteristics of substances and main categories of substances and sources of pollution;
- ii. Annex II addresses elements that need to be taken into account in view of issuing an authorization for discharge of wastes containing substances subject to authorization or regulation pursuant to article 6 of the LBS Protocol. These elements cover the characteristics and composition of discharges, the characteristics of discharge constituents with respect to their harmfulness, the characteristics of the discharge site and the receiving marine environment, as well as the availability of waste technologies (alternative treatment processes, re-use/elimination methods, on-land disposal alternatives, low-waste technologies), and the potential effects on human health, marine ecosystems and other legitimate uses of the sea;
- iii. Annex III defines the conditions of application of the LBS Protocol to pollution from land-based sources transported through the atmosphere, according to the Protocol Article 4.1.b;
- iv. Annex IV sets out the criteria for the definition of Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP).

5. In line with the Barcelona Convention provisions, the LBS Protocol (article 14.2.b) gives the COP the responsibility to “revise and amend any annex to this Protocol, as appropriate”.

(b) Dumping Protocol (text modified by 1995 amendments)

6. The Dumping Protocol, as amended in 1995, in line with its article 6 includes one Annex specifying the factors to be considered in establishing criteria governing the issue of permits for the dumping of matter at sea. Information covers the characteristics and composition of the matter, the characteristics of dumping site and method of deposit as well as some general considerations and conditions that need to be taken into account.

7. Article 14 (c) of the Dumping Protocol provides that Ordinary meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall review and amend as required any annex to the Protocol.

(c) Hazardous Wastes Protocol

8. The Hazardous Wastes Protocol, adopted in 1996, is complemented by four Annexes, as follows:

- i. Annex I contains a list of wastes (hazardous and household wastes) covered by the Protocol, pursuant to its article 3.1.a;
- ii. Annex II contains a list of hazardous characteristics that make waste subject to the Protocol, according to its article 3.1.c;
- iii. Annex III provides for a list of disposal operations, separating operations which don't or may lead to resource recovery, recycling, reclamation, direct reuse or alternative uses (sections A and B);
- iv. Annex IV (A) and (B) contain information to be provided on notification and on the movement document, pursuant to article 6 of the Protocol.

9. According to the article 15.2.b, the Meetings of the Parties shall revise and amend any Annex to the Protocol

(d) Offshore Protocol

10. The Offshore Protocol, adopted in 1994, is complemented by seven Annexes and one Appendix, as follows:

- i. Annex I lists substances, materials and compounds the disposal of which is prohibited under the Protocol, selected on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation;
- ii. Annex II lists substances, materials and compounds the disposal of which requires a special permit;
- iii. Annex III identifies factors that need to be considered by the competent authorities in view of issuing a permit. These include characteristics and composition of the waste and waste constituents, characteristics of discharge site and receiving marine environment, available waste-technologies, effects on human health, marine ecosystems and other legitimate uses of the sea;
- iv. Annex IV provides information on the Environmental Impact Assessment that may be required for the authorization of activities, in accordance with the article 5.1.a of the Offshore Protocol;
- v. Annex V sets out provisions for the formulation and adoption of common standards for the disposal of oil and oily mixtures from installations, and for the use and disposal of drilling fluids and drill cuttings pursuant to article 10 of the Protocol;
- vi. Annex VI lists safety measures that need to be taken with regard to the design, construction, placement, equipment, marking, operation and maintenance of installations;

- vii. Annex VII provides information for the development, coordination and direction of the contingency plan, pursuant to article 16 of the Protocol;
- viii. Appendix to the Protocol includes an indicative list of oils.

11. According to the article 30.2.b. the Meetings of the Parties shall revise and amend any annex or appendix to the Protocol.

Rationale

12. As it can be seen, the Annexes to all the pollution-related Protocols have been adopted more than 20 years ago. Since their adoption, the Annexes to these Protocols have not been amended, although significant regulatory, scientific and technical developments have been achieved at the regional and global levels.

13. In addition, taking into account that many of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention are Parties to other International Conventions and/or Members to the EU, and in view of avoiding double obligations for the countries, it is useful to ensure that UN Environment/MAP legal instruments are aligned with relevant international and regional instruments, taking into account the specificities of the Mediterranean region.

14. The **MAP Programme of Work** for the biennium 2016-2017 (Decision IG.22/20, COP 19, Athens, Greece, 2016) provides in the activity 2.2.1.1 for an “**assessment of the content of the annexes of the LBS, Dumping and HW Protocols in light of recent relevant global and regional developments**”, in accordance with the UN Environment/MAP Mid-Term Strategy 2016-2021 (Decision IG.22/1, COP19, Athens, Greece, 2016) Output 2.2.1 “Guidelines, decision-support tools, common standards and criteria provided for in the Protocols and the Regional Plans, developed and/or updated for key priority substances or sectors”.

15. With the view to prepare this assessment and analyze the level of streamlining between the Annexes of the Barcelona Convention pollution-related Protocols and other relevant global legal and regulatory instruments, the following developments have been taken into consideration:

16. First of all the MAP – Barcelona Convention framework has been developed during the last years and moved towards a more holistic, integrated approach in marine environmental protection.

17. The Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention decided in their COP 15 (Almeria, Spain, 2008) to progressively apply the **Ecosystem Approach** to the management of human activities (Decision IG.17/6) and adopted an specific implementation Roadmap in their COP17 in Paris, France, in 2012 (Decision IG.20/4) with the aim to achieve and/or maintain GES of the Mediterranean sea and coasts. Since then, the implementation of the Ecosystem Approach has progressed with the adoption of a list of Ecological Objectives, Operational Objectives, GES definitions and targets and the recent adoption by the COP 19 (Athens, Greece, 2016) of the Integrated Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast (IMAP) and Related Assessment Criteria (Decision IG. 22/7). The ecosystem approach has been reaffirmed as an overarching principle of the MAP – Barcelona Convention system, which requires its integration into all the different MAP policies and instruments and therefore, should be taken it into consideration in the present assessment of the Annexes.

18. In COP18 (Istanbul, Turkey, 2013), the Contracting Parties adopted a **list of priority substances** related to EO5 (eutrophication) and EO9 (contaminants), divided into three categories, including (i) substances for which programmes of measures should be prepared for following biennia, (ii) substances for which additional scientific information is needed, and (iii) emerging substances. This list was also taken into consideration for the assessment of the pollution-related Protocols’ Annexes.

19. On the basis of article 15 of the LBS Protocol, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention have adopted during the last COPs a number of **Regional Plans** addressing priority pollution issues (including POPs, mercury, BOD, marine litter), containing **legally binding measures** and timetables for the reduction and elimination of key substances and their inputs¹.

20. In addition, the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (**ICZM Protocol**) was adopted in 2008, strengthening the holistic approach for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea and Coast.

21. The **London Convention and Protocol (LC-LP)** are the global instruments regulating the dumping of wastes and other matter in the sea with the aim to prevent marine pollution from sea dumping. The 1972 London Convention² was amended in 1996 by the London Protocol³ and three amendments to the Protocol were adopted in 2006, 2009 and 2013 (only 2006 amendments have entered into force).

22. The **Basel Convention**⁴ is the international instrument regulating the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes aiming at the reduction of hazardous waste generation and the promotion of environmentally sound management (ESM), the restriction of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and the application of a regulatory system for permissible transboundary movements. The original text, adopted in 1982, was first amended in 1995, adding, among other changes, a new Annex (annex VII). In 1998, the Parties to the Convention adopted two new Annexes (Annexes VIII and IX), while additional changes have been adopted by the Parties on these two Annexes in the years following their adoption.

23. The **Stockholm Convention**⁵ is the global treaty aiming at protecting human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). The Convention was adopted in 2001. Since its entry into force, a series of amendments have been adopted by the Parties to the Convention which have significantly amended the Convention text and its Annexes, in particular adding new POPs in the existing lists, the most important of which for the purposes of the present study were made in 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015.

24. The **Minamata Convention** is the global Treaty aiming to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of mercury. The Convention was recently adopted in 2013 and its text and Annexes provide useful information on key mercury-added products and processes using and/or releasing mercury into the environment including atmospheric emissions.

25. The **Espoo (EIA) Convention** is the global Treaty setting out obligations of Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities, and laying down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries. The Convention was adopted in 1991 and amendments were adopted in 2001 and 2004.

¹ Elimination of Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Mirex and Toxaphene, Phasing out of DDT, Reduction of BOD5 from urban waste water, Reduction of inputs of Mercury, Reduction of BOD5 in the food sector, Phasing out of Hexabromodiphenyl ether, Heptabromodiphenyl ether, Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and Pentabromodiphenyl ether, Phasing out of Lindane and Endosulfan, Phasing out of Perfluorooctane sulfonyl acid, its salts and Perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, Elimination of Alpha hexachlorocyclohexane, Beta hexachlorocyclohexane, Chlordecone, Hexabromobiphenyl, Pentachlorobenzene, Marine Litter Management

² Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972

³ 1996 Protocol to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other matter 1972, London, 1996

⁴ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Basel, 1989

⁵ Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Stockholm, 2001

26. In addition, a significant development was marked at the EU level in the recent years, with the adoption of the **Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)**⁶ in 2008. The MSFD introduces the ecosystem-based approach for the protection of the marine environment of the EU Seas, with the objective of achieving a Good Environmental Status of all EU marine waters by 2020. In that view, 11 descriptors have been defined covering all the aspects of marine ecosystems (MSFD descriptors are very much in line with MAP – Barcelona Convention Ecological Objectives). In 2016, a **new draft Commission Decision**⁷ proposed amendments to the Directive’s indicative lists of elements to be taken into account for the preparation of marine strategies. Other recent developments at EU level, that are considered relevant to the purposes of this study include the adoption of the **EU Directive on offshore oil and gas operations**⁸ and the adoption of the **EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**⁹.

27. Therefore, the present report provides an analysis of regional and global instruments, relevant to the issues addressed by the Barcelona Convention pollution-related Protocols and highlights changes with the four Protocols. As indicated above, the following instruments have been reviewed:

- The 1972 London Convention and 1996 Protocol
- The Basel Convention
- The Stockholm Convention
- The Rotterdam Convention¹⁰
- The Minamata Convention
- The Espoo (EIA) Convention
- The EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)
- The EU Directive on offshore oil and gas operations
- The EU Directive on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- The OSPAR Convention and its Annexes¹¹
- The Helsinki Convention and its Annexes¹²

Main findings of the analysis

Dumping Protocol

28. The links between the Dumping Protocol to the Barcelona Convention and the London Convention and Protocol are obvious as they address the same issue. A high level of streamlining has been achieved after the adoption of the 1995 amendments to the Dumping Protocol, which introduced to the MAP system a new approach of general prohibition of dumping followed by a list of material which can be dumped upon special permit (same approach as in the 1996 London Protocol). Through

⁶ Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

⁷ Draft Commission Decision on “amending Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the indicative lists of elements to be taken into account for the preparation of marine strategies”

⁸ EU Directive 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on safety of offshore oil and gas operations and amending Directive 2004/35/EC

⁹ EU Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by the Directive 2014/52/ of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014

¹⁰ Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Rotterdam, 1998

¹¹ Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic, Paris, 1992

¹² Convention on the protection of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea area, Helsinki, 1992

the analysis of the Annexes to both the LC-LP and the Barcelona Convention Dumping Protocol a high level of alignment was identified.

29. An additional element that is covered by the London Convention Annex and may be considered for inclusion in the MAP Dumping Protocol Annexes is the establishment of a clear procedure to assess the material that may be considered for dumping. Under the MAP – Barcelona Convention system this process is addressed by the Dumping Protocol Guidelines that have been adopted for all the “permitted” matter. However it would be useful and safer for the national competent authorities to have a uniform process of assessment, with clear steps, outlined in the Protocol Annexes.

30. It could be thus proposed to consider the inclusion in the Annex to the Dumping Protocol of an assessment procedure, similar to the one provided for under the London Convention and Protocol. The text of this new Annex should take into account the present and updated Dumping Protocol Guidelines, as well as the text of the LC-LP and can be formulated around the following main steps:

- (a) Waste prevention audit
- (b) Waste management options
- (c) Chemical/physical/biological properties (linked with the point A of the current Annex)
- (d) Development of an Action List specifying an upper level and a lower level
- (e) Dump site selection (linked with the point B of the current Annex)
- (f) Impact assessment
- (g) Monitoring programmes
- (h) Permit conditions

31. Further to this main suggestion, additional changes to be considered for the Dumping protocol Annexes can be found in the table included in the Annex I of the present report.

LBS Protocol

32. With regards to the Annexes of the LBS Protocol, and in the absence of a global Treaty specifically regulating pollution from land-based sources and activities, the analysis was based on the MSFD provisions, the Stockholm, Minamata and Rotterdam Conventions and the relevant provisions under other Regional Seas Conventions. Furthermore, the proposed amendments to the MSFD Annex III¹³ were reviewed. Finally, the developments under the Global Programme of Action (GPA), the global intergovernmental mechanism aiming to prevent, reduce, control and/or eliminate marine degradation from land-based activities, including the Manilla Declaration, were also taken into consideration.

33. This analysis concluded in a high consistency of the LBS Protocol Annexes with other relevant instruments at regional and global levels. However there is room for development, and therefore, a number of changes can be highlighted for consideration, as detailed in the table included in Annex I of the present report. These amendments concern mainly the priority activity sectors, the main characteristics of the substances in the environment, the priority contaminants, the characteristics of the receiving environment and the criteria for best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP).

34. The list of priority substances developed by MED POL and adopted by COP18 (Istanbul, Turkey, 2013) in its Decision IG.21/3 was also reviewed and compared to the substances indicated in Annex I of the LBS Protocol. Although there is high level of streamlining identified, there are some priority substance categories that are not included in the LBS Protocol Annex I and possible revisions may be

¹³ Draft “amending the Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and the Council as regards the indicative lists of elements to be taken into account for the preparation of marine strategies”

considered (see table of the Annex I below) to cover them, including those for which additional scientific information is needed, according to the COP18 Decision and emerging substances.

Hazardous Waste Protocol

35. With regards to the Hazardous Wastes Protocol, the Basel Convention was reviewed and the main conclusion is that there is a full streamlining with the Annexes of the Basel Convention that had been adopted before 1998. There are only a few differences between the two instruments' Annexes, taking into account the specificities of the HW Protocol. However, in 1998, two new Annexes to the Basel Convention were adopted by its Parties, that are not reflected in the Barcelona Convention HW Protocol. It would be therefore recommended to include these two new Annexes to the HW Protocol, updated as appropriate to take into account the textual differences between the two instruments. The text of these two Annexes, adapted to the text of the HW Protocol can be found in the Annex I of the present report.

Offshore Protocol

36. With regards to the Offshore Protocol, the main changes to be considered are derived from the Working Document WG.434/3 submitted by the Secretariat to the First Meeting of the Barcelona Convention Offshore Oil and Gas Group (OFOG) Sub-Group on Environmental Impact of Offshore Monitoring Programmes, on the basis of the request of the Offshore Action Plan Specific Objective 7.c, to identify the required modifications of Annex I, II and III to the Offshore Protocol and provide definition of which chemicals should be covered and not covered by such standards and under which conditions.

37. To this aim a list of documents was reviewed, including the List of Chemicals for Priority Action of the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention), the OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern (LSPC), the OSPAR List of Substances Used and Discharged Offshore which Are Considered to Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment (PLONOR), the US EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), the US EPA 40 CFR Part 435, the US EPA Priority Pollutant List (40 CFR Part 423, Appendix A), the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Regulations, the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development, the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (OCNS) Chemical Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM), the Norwegian Continental Shelf Guidelines for Offshore Environmental Monitoring (TA 2849 2011) and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Shale Shaker Committee Drilling Fluids Processing Handbook.

38. These changes proposed by the Working Document WG.434/3 can be also found in the table included in the Annex I to the present report.

39. In addition, further considerations are presented in the Annex I of the present document, based on a comparative analysis of the relevant provisions under the MSFD Annex III (and the proposed revisions), the EU EIA Directive and the EU Directive on offshore oil and gas operations. These changes concern the characteristics of discharge site and receiving marine environment, and potential impairment of marine ecosystem and sea-water uses (Annex III), the required elements of the Environmental Impact Assessment provided for in Annex IV and the provisions on the contingency plan (Annex V).

40. Specific considerations in this sense could cover the definition of the safety zone as “an area within a distance of 500 metres from any part of the installation, established by the Member State”, the requirement for an independent verification scheme by the operators/owners, the regulation of cases of change/modification or relocation of the installations (i.e. requirement for a new/amended application for authorization supported by new EIA, or a notification to the competent authority following certain criteria and requirements).\

41. Finally, it was assessed that the Annexes to the Pollution related Protocols, take already into consideration ecosystem elements, in particular potential impacts on marine ecosystems, organisms, human health as well as other legitimate uses of the sea. However, further integration of specific elements of MAP Ecological Objectives, GES and targets may be further considered.

Annex I
Tables listing possible revisions to the provisions of pollution-related Protocols Annexes

A. LBS Protocol

	Text	Possible revisions	Comments
1	ANNEX I ELEMENTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE PREPARATION OF ACTION PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND MEASURES FOR THE ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION FROM LAND-BASED SOURCES AND ACTIVITIES		
2	A. SECTORS OF ACTIVITY The following sectors of activity (not listed in order of priority) will be primarily considered when setting priorities for the preparation of action plans, programmes and measures for the elimination of the pollution from land-based sources and activities:		
3	9. The metal industry	9. The metal industry, including thermal processes in the metallurgical industry such as (i) Secondary copper production; (ii) Sinter plants in the iron and steel industry; (iii) Secondary aluminium production; (iv) Secondary zinc production.	Stockholm Convention
4		Smelting and roasting processes used in the production of non-ferrous metals	Minamata Convention
5		Coal-fired industrial boilers	Minamata Convention
6	10. Mining	10. Mining, including artisanal and small-scale gold mining	Minamata Convention
7		Leather dyeing (with chloranil) and finishing (with alkaline extraction)	Stockholm Convention
8	18. Tourism	18. Tourism and leisure activities and infrastructure	MSFD Annex III
9	25. Management of municipal solid waste	25. Treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste	MSFD Annex III
10		31. Forestry	MSFD Annex III
11		32. Manufacturing processes in which mercury or mercury compounds are used, including: Chlor alkali production; Acetaldehyde production in which mercury or mercury compounds are used as a catalyst; Vinyl chloride monomer production; Sodium or Potassium Methylate or Ethylate, and Production of polyurethane using mercury containing catalysts	Minamata Convention
12	B. CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSTANCES IN THE ENVIRONMENT For the preparation of action plans, programmes and measures, the Parties should take into account the characteristics listed below:		
13	9. The risk of undesirable changes in the marine ecosystem and irreversibility or durability of effects	9. The risk of undesirable changes in the marine ecosystem and irreversibility or durability of effects. In particular:	MSFD Annex III

		<p>a. adverse impacts on species composition and spatial and temporal variation per species/population, including distribution, abundance, and/or biomass, fecundity, survival and mortality/injury rates and behavior</p> <p>b. adverse impacts on habitats characteristics</p>	
14		<p>NEW</p> <p>14. Chemical identity</p>	Stockholm Convention
15		<p>NEW</p> <p>15. Potential for long-range environmental transport</p>	Stockholm Convention
16	<p>C. CATEGORIES OF SUBSTANCES</p> <p>The following categories of substances and sources of pollution will serve as guidance in the preparation of action plans, programmes and measures:</p>		
17	<p>1. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment. Priority will be given to Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dioxins and Furans, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, PCBs and Toxaphene</p>	<p>1. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment. Priority will be given to Aldrin, Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dioxins and Furans, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, PCBs, Toxaphene, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDDs), Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs), endosulfan and its related isomers, hexachlorocyclohexane, Diethylhexylphthalate (DEHP)</p> <p>Chlordecone, Hexabromobiphenyl, Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether, Lindane, Pentachlorobenzene, Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether, Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its salts, and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride, , hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), hexachlorobutadiene, pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters, and polychlorinated naphthalenes,</p>	<p>List of priority substances (COP18 Decision IG.21/3 Annex I)</p> <p>Stockholm Convention</p>
18		<p>Total suspended particulates, total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Nitrogen oxides, NH3, sulfur oxide</p>	list of priority substances (COP18 Decision IG.21/3 Annex I)
19	<p>2. Organophosphorus compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment</p>	<p>2. Organophosphorus compounds and silicon substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment</p>	RSC
20	<p>5. Heavy metals and their compounds</p>	<p>5. Heavy metals and their compounds. Priority given to chromium, cadmium, lead, mercury, organic tin compounds, organic mercury compounds and organic lead compounds</p>	list of priority substances (COP18 Decision IG.21/3 Annex I)
21	<p>13. Compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus and other substances which may cause eutrophication</p>	<p>13. Compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus and other substances which may cause eutrophication, including biodegradable substances expressed</p>	list of priority substances (COP18 Decision IG.21/3 Annex I)

		as BOD from industrial sources and urban wastewater, total Nitrogen and total Phosphorus	Decision IG.21/3 Annex I)
22	14. Litter (any persistent manufactured or processed solid material which is discarded, disposed of, or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment)	14. Litter (any persistent manufactured or processed solid material which is discarded, disposed of, or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment), including micro-sized litter	MAP EO 10 MSFD Annex III
23	15. Thermal discharges	15. Thermal discharges, and input of other forms of energy	MAP EO 11 MSFD Annex III
24		NEW 20. Brine	MSFD Annex III
25		NEW 21. Substances identified by Decision IG.21/3 as priority substances for which additional scientific information is needed, including phenolic compounds, brominated flame retardants, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and short chain chlorinated parafins (also in number 4 and 10)	list of priority substances (COP18 Decision IG.21/3 Annex I)
26		NEW 22. Emerging substances identified by Decision IG.21/3, including pharmaceuticals	list of priority substances (COP18 Decision IG.21/3 Annex I)
27		NEW: 23. Chemicals used for the preservation of wood, timber, wood pulp, cellulose, paper, hides and textiles;	RSC
28	ANNEX II ELEMENTS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ISSUE OF THE AUTHORIZATIONS FOR DISCHARGES OF WASTES		
29	A. CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE DISCHARGES		
30	B. CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGE CONSTITUENTS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR HARMFULNESS		
31	C. CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGE SITE AND RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT		
32	5. Receiving water characteristics with respect to physical, chemical, biological and ecological conditions in the discharge area	5. Receiving water characteristics with respect to physical, hydrological , chemical, biological and ecological conditions in the discharge area, as well as the ecosystem functions and processes. In particular: Temperature, hydrology, bathymetry, turbidity, transparency, sound, salinity, nutrients, organic carbon, dissolved gases, pH, links between species of marine birds, mammals, reptiles, fish and cephalopods and habitats, pelagic-benthic community shifts and productivity	MAP EO 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 MSFD Annex III

33	D. AVAILABILITY OF WASTE TECHNOLOGIES		
34	E. POTENTIAL IMPAIRMENT OF MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND SEA-WATER USES		
35	2. Effects on marine ecosystems, in particular living resources, endangered species and critical habitats.		More guidance may be needed to better define the main effects on marine organisms, in line with relevant MAP Ecological Objectives (mainly 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11) GES and targets
36	ANNEX III CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION TO POLLUTION TRANSPORTED THROUGH THE ATMOSPHERE		
37	ANNEX IV CRITERIA FOR THE DEFINITION OF BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES AND BEST ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE		
38		<p>NEW</p> <p>General prevention measures relating to both best available techniques and best environmental practices</p> <p>Priority should be given to the consideration of approaches to prevent the formation and release of the categories of substances listed in Annex I-C.</p> <p>Useful measures could include: (a) The use of low-waste technology; (b) The use of less hazardous substances; (c) The promotion of the recovery and recycling of waste and of substances generated and used in a process; (d) Replacement of feed materials which are persistent organic pollutants or where there is a direct link between the materials and releases of persistent organic pollutants from the source; (e) Good housekeeping and preventive maintenance programmes; (f) Improvements in waste management with the aim of the cessation of open and other uncontrolled burning of wastes, including the burning of landfill sites. When considering proposals to construct new waste disposal facilities, consideration should be given to alternatives such as activities to minimize the generation of municipal and medical waste, including resource recovery, reuse, recycling, waste separation and promoting products that generate less waste. Under this approach, public health concerns should be carefully considered; (g) Minimization of these chemicals as</p>	Stockholm Convention

		contaminants in products; (h) Avoiding elemental chlorine or chemicals generating elemental chlorine for bleaching.	
39	A. BEST AVAILABLE TECHNIQUES		
40	2. The term “best available techniques” means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, of facilities or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste. In determining whether a set of processes, facilities and methods of operation constitute the best available techniques in general or individual cases, special consideration shall be given to: (a) comparable processes, facilities or methods of operation which have recently been successfully tried out; (b) technological advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding; (c) the economic feasibility of such techniques; (d) time limits for installation in both new and existing plants; (e) the nature and volume of the discharges and emissions concerned	2. The term “best available techniques” means the latest stage of development (state of the art) of processes, of facilities or of methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of a particular measure for limiting discharges, emissions and waste. In determining whether a set of processes, facilities and methods of operation constitute the best available techniques in general or individual cases, special consideration shall be given to: (a) comparable processes, facilities or methods of operation which have recently been successfully tried out; (b) technological advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding; (c) the economic feasibility of such techniques; (d) time limits for installation in both new and existing plants; (e) the nature, effects and volume of the discharges and emissions concerned; (f) non-waste/low-waste technology; (g) the precautionary principle. (h) the commissioning dates for new or existing installations (i) the consumption and nature of raw materials used in the process and its energy efficiency (j) the need to prevent or reduce to a minimum the overall impact of the releases to the environment and the risks to it (k) the need to prevent accidents and to minimize their consequences for the environment (l) the need to ensure occupational health and safety at workplaces	Stockholm Convention RSC
41	B. BEST ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICE		
42	7. In determining what combination of measures constitute best environmental practice, in general or individual cases, particular consideration should be given to: (a) the environmental hazard of the product and its production, use and ultimate disposal; (b) the substitution by less polluting activities or substances; (c) the scale of use; (d) the potential environmental benefit or penalty of substitute materials or activities; (e) advances and changes in scientific knowledge and understanding;	7. In determining what combination of measures constitute best environmental practice, in general or individual cases, particular consideration should be given to: (a) the environmental hazard of the product and its production, use and ultimate disposal; (b) the avoidance or substitution by less polluting activities or substances; (c) the scale of use; (d) the potential environmental benefit or penalty of substitute materials or activities; (e) advances and changes in scientific knowledge	RSC

	(f) time limits for implementation; (g) social and economic implications.	and understanding; (f) time limits for implementation; (g) social and economic implications; (h) the precautionary principle	
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B. Dumping Protocol

1. The 1996 London Protocol to the 1972 London Convention, is the global agreement to address and combat marine pollution caused by dumping of wastes and other matter. It is therefore important to ensure streamlining between the Dumping Protocol to the Barcelona Convention and provisions under the London Protocol.

2. The Annex 2 to the 1996 London Protocol, provides for a clear procedure to be followed in order to assess the wastes or other matter that may be considered for dumping. It would be beneficial and safer for the national competent authorities of the Contracting Parties to follow a similar procedure for the assessment of matter before issuing a dumping permit. It can be thus considered to establish in the Dumping Protocol Annex an assessment procedure, containing the following steps:

- (a) Waste prevention audit
- (b) Consideration of waste management options
- (c) Chemical/physical/biological properties (Our **point A** can be integrated here)
- (d) Development of an Action List specifying an upper level and a lower level
- (e) Dump site selection (our **point B** can be integrated here)
- (f) Impact assessment
- (g) Monitoring programmes
- (h) Permit conditions

	Text	Possible revisions	Comments
1	ANNEX		
2	The factors to be considered in establishing criteria governing the issue of permits for the dumping of matter at sea taking into account Article 6 include:		
3	A. CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPOSITION OF THE MATTER		
4	2. Form (e.g. solid, sludge, liquid or gaseous)	2. Origin and form (e.g. solid, sludge, liquid or gaseous)	London Protocol
5	B. CHARACTERISTICS OF DUMPING SITE AND METHOD OF DEPOSIT		
6	6. Water characteristics (e.g. temperature, pH, salinity, stratification, oxygen indices of pollution-dissolved oxygen (DO), chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), nitrogen present in organic and mineral form, including ammonia, suspended matter, other nutrients and productivity).	6. Water characteristics, physical, hydrological, chemical and biological (e.g. temperature, pH, salinity, turbidity, transparency , stratification, oxygen indices of pollution-dissolved oxygen (DO), chemical oxygen demand (COD), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), nitrogen present in organic and mineral form, including ammonia, suspended matter, other nutrients, sound, organic carbon, dissolved gases, and productivity).	MAP EO 5, 7, 11 London Protocol MSFD Annex III
7	7. Bottom characteristics (e.g. topography, geochemical and geological characteristics and biological productivity).	7. Bottom substrate, morphology and characteristics (e.g. topography, geochemical and geological characteristics and biological productivity).	MAP EO 6 MSFD Annex III
8		NEW 10. Location of amenities, values and other uses of the sea in the area under consideration	London Protocol

9		NEW 11. Assessment of the constituent fluxes associated with dumping in relation to existing fluxes of substances in the marine environment	London Protocol
10	C. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONDITIONS		
11		NEW 5. Feasibility of waste reduction/prevention techniques, including: product reformulation; clean production technologies; process modification; input substitution; and on-site, closed-loop recycling	London Protocol
12		NEW 6. Economic and operational feasibility	London Protocol

C. Offshore Protocol

3. The main issues for consideration with regards to the Offshore Protocol Annexes are derived from the MAP (REMPEC) analysis presented at the First Meeting of the Barcelona Convention Offshore Oil and Gas Group (OFOG) Sub-Group on Environmental Impact of Offshore Monitoring Programmes (WG.434/3).

4. Additional aspects may be considered, based on the review of the EU relevant legislation, mainly the EU Directive 2013/30 on offshore oil and gas operations and the EIA Directive, as follows:

5. According to the Offshore Protocol the application for authorization/renewal must include among other requirements a precise definition of geographical areas including **safety zones**. The EU Directive 2013/30 defines the safety zone as “an area within a distance of 500 metres from any part of the installation, established by the Member State”. A similar definition could be considered also under the Offshore Protocol, maybe included in the Annexes.

6. In the framework of the Offshore Protocol, an **independent verification scheme** may be considered to be required by the operators/owners.

7. The Offshore Protocol doesn't currently cover the cases of **change/modification or relocation** of the installations. This may be better addressed by the Protocol, requiring for example a new/amended application for authorization supported by new EIA, or a notification to the competent authority following certain criteria and requirements.

	Text	Possible revisions	Comments
1	ANNEX I HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS THE DISPOSAL OF WHICH IN THE PROTOCOL AREA IS PROHIBITED		
2	A. The following substances and materials and compounds thereof are listed for the purposes of Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Protocol. They have been selected mainly on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation:		
3	1. Mercury and mercury compounds	1. Mercury and mercury compounds, with the exception of mercury within drilling mud/fluids and drilling cuttings up to a max 1 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite outside Specially Protected Areas (SPAs), and not in coastal or inland waters	REMPEC WG.434/3
4	2. Cadmium and cadmium compounds	2. Cadmium and cadmium compounds, with the exception of cadmium within drilling	REMPEC WG.434/3

		mud/fluids and drilling cuttings up to a maximum of 3 mg/kg dry weight in stock barite outside SPAs and not in coastal or inland waters	
5		10. Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds)	REMPEC WG.434/3
6		11. Oil & grease with the exception of up to 42 mg/l in any one day with the average of daily values for 30 consecutive days not exceeding 29 mg/l	REMPEC WG.434/3
7		12. Floating solids	REMPEC WG.434/3
8		13. Foam	REMPEC WG.434/3
9		14. Drilling fluids and drill cuttings within 3 miles/1.61 km/0.87 nm from shore	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		16. Non-aqueous drilling fluids (NAFs)	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		17. Copper	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		18. Lead and organic lead compounds	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		19. Zinc	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		20. Phosphorus	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		21. Aliphatic hydrocarbons	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		22. Tin and organic tin compounds	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		23. Free oil, diesel oil, formation oil	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		24. Organohalogens	REMPEC WG.434/3
1		25. 4- (dimethylbutylamino) diphenylamin (6PPD) (Organic Nitrogen Compounds)	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		26. Neodecanoic acid, ethenyl ester (Organic Esters)	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		27. Phthalate Esters	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		28. Dicofol, endosulfan, exachlorocyclohexane isomers (HCH), methoxychlor, pentachlorophenol (PCP), trifluralin (Pesticides/Biocides)	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		29. Phenols	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		30. Clotrimazole (Pharmaceuticals)	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		31. Musk xylene (Synthetic musks)	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		32. Non-aqueous based drilling fluids (except that fluid which adheres to cuttings) and small volume discharges	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		33. Oil-based drilling fluids and associated	REMPEC

		cuttings	WG.434/3
2		34. Diesel oil	REMPEC WG.434/3
2		35. Formation oil	REMPEC WG.434/3
3	B. The present Annex does not apply to discharges which contain substances listed in section A that are below the limits defined jointly by the Parties and, in relation to oil, below the limits defined in Article 10 of this Protocol		
3	ANNEX II HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS THE DISPOSAL OF WHICH IN THE PROTOCOL AREA IS SUBJECT TO A SPECIAL PERMIT		
3	A. The following substances and materials and compounds thereof have been selected for the purpose of Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Protocol.		
3	B. The control and strict limitation of the discharge of substances referred to in section A must be implemented in accordance with Annex III.	B. The control and strict limitation of the discharge of substances referred to in section A must be implemented in accordance with Annex III of the Offshore Protocol on factors to be considered for the issue of the permits.	REMPEC WG.434/3
3		Substances currently listed in the OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern (LSPC) require further evaluation prior to permit approval	REMPEC WG.434/3
3		Substances currently listed in the OSPAR List of Substances Used and Discharged Offshore which are Considered to Pose Little or No Risk to the Environment (PLONOR) do not require further evaluation prior to permit approval	REMPEC WG.434/3
3		Substances currently listed in the Cefas OCNS Chemical Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM) do not require further evaluation prior to permit approval	REMPEC WG.434/3
3	ANNEX III FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE PERMITS		
3	A. Characteristics and composition of the waste		
3	B. Characteristics of waste constituents with respect to their harmfulness		

4	C. Characteristics of discharge site and receiving marine environment		
4	5. Receiving water characteristics with respect to physical, chemical, biological and ecological conditions in the discharge area;	5. Receiving water characteristics with respect to physical, hydrological , chemical, biological and ecological conditions in the discharge area, including: Temperature, hydrology (wave and current regimes, upwelling, mixing, residence time, freshwater input, sea level), bathymetry, turbidity, transparency, sound, salinity, nutrients, organic carbon, dissolved gases, pH, links between species of marine birds, mammals, reptiles, fish and cephalopods and habitats, pelagic-benthic community shifts and productivity	MAP EO 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 MSFD Annex III
4	D. Availability of waste technologies		
4	E. Potential impairment of marine ecosystem and sea-water uses		
4	2. Effects on marine ecosystems, in particular living resources, endangered species and critical habitats.		More guidance may be needed to better define the main effects on marine organisms, in line with relevant MAP Ecological Objectives (mainly 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11) GES and targets
4	ANNEX IV ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT		
4	(a) A description of the geographical boundaries of the area within which the activities are to be carried out, including safety zones where applicable;	(a) A description of the geographical boundaries of the area within which the activities are to be carried out, including safety zones where applicable, with particular regard to the environmental sensitivity of areas likely to be affected; Safety zones where applicable shall cover areas within a distance of 500 metres from any part of the installation, established by the Member State	Espoo (EIA) Convention EU EIA Directive
4	(b) A description of the initial state of the environment of the area;	(b) A description of the initial state of the environment of the area (baseline scenario) and the likely evolution of the state in a “no-project scenario”, on the basis of available information and scientific knowledge;	EU EIA Directive
4	(c) An indication of the nature, aims, scope and duration of the proposed activities;	(c) An indication of the nature, aims, scope and duration of the proposed activities, including description of reasonable alternatives and an indication of the main reasons for	Espoo (EIA) Convention EU EIA Directive

		selecting the chosen option supported by a comparison of environmental effects;	
4	(e) A description of the foreseeable direct or indirect short and long-term effects of the proposed activities on the environment, including fauna, flora and the ecological balance;	(e) A description of the foreseeable direct or indirect, short and long-term, and cumulative effects of the proposed activities on the environment, including fauna, flora, soil, air, water, climate , and the ecological balance, including possible transboundary impacts; This description shall include an estimate by type and quantity of expected discharges and emissions (pollutants, water, air, noise, vibration, heat, light, radiation) produced during the construction and operation phases, as well as demolition works, where relevant	Espoo (EIA) Directive EU EIA Directive
5	(g) An indication of the measures to be taken for the protection of the environment from pollution and other adverse effects during and after the proposed activities;	(g) An indication of the measures to be taken for the protection of the environment from in order to avoid, prevent, reduce and if possible offset pollution and any other likely adverse effects during and after the proposed activities;	Espoo (EIA) Directive EIA Directive
5	ANNEX V OIL AND OILY MIXTURES AND DRILLING FLUIDS AND CUTTINGS		
5	ANNEX VI SAFETY MEASURES		
5	ANNEX VII CONTINGENCY PLAN		
5	A. The operator's contingency plan		
5	1. Operators are obliged to ensure:		
5		NEW That the names and positions of persons authorised to initiate emergency procedures are known to the crew and the authorities	EU Directive 2013/30 (offshore oil and gas operations)
5	(h) That the most appropriate methods and techniques are known to the specialized crew responsible for reducing and preventing long-term adverse effects on the environment;	(h) That the most appropriate methods and techniques are known to the specialized crew responsible for reducing and preventing long-term adverse effects on the environment, in order to mitigate the negative impacts on wildlife both onshore and offshore including the situations where oiled animals reach shore earlier than the actual spill;	EU Directive 2013/30 (offshore oil and gas operations)
5		NEW That there is evidence of prior environment and health assessments of any chemicals foreseen for use as dispersants	EU Directive 2013/30 (offshore oil and gas operations)
5	B. National coordination and direction		
6	APPENDIX		

D. Hazardous Wastes Protocol

8. The Annexes of the Hazardous Wastes Protocol are fully streamlined with the Annexes to the Basel Convention, however adapted to the provisions of the HW Protocol. The inclusion of two new Annexes may be considered, in line with the Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention that entered into force in 1998, providing further elaboration as to the wastes regulated by the Basel Convention.

These could be named as:

- (a) Annex V “List A” (Wastes contained in this Annex are characterized as hazardous under Article 3.1 (a), of the Protocol, and their designation on this Annex does not preclude the use of Annex II to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous); and
- (b) Annex VI “List B” (Wastes contained in the Annex will not be wastes covered by Article 3.1 (a), of the Protocol, unless they contain Annex I material to an extent causing them to exhibit an Annex II characteristic.)

9. Following are the Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention updated, as appropriate, according to the wording and structure of the HW Protocol for review by the Meeting:

ANNEX V

LIST A

Wastes contained in this Annex are characterized as hazardous under **Article 3.1 (a) of this Protocol**, and their designation on this Annex does not preclude the use of **Annex II** to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous.

A1 METAL AND METAL-BEARING WASTES

A1010	Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys of any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antimony • Arsenic • Beryllium • Cadmium • Lead • Mercury • Selenium • Tellurium • Thallium but excluding such wastes specifically listed on list B.
A1020	Waste having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal waste in massive form, any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antimony; antimony compounds • Beryllium; beryllium compounds • Cadmium; cadmium compounds • Lead; lead compounds • Selenium; selenium compounds • Tellurium; tellurium compounds
A1030	Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arsenic; arsenic compounds • Mercury; mercury compounds • Thallium; thallium compounds
A1040	Wastes having as constituents any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal carbonyls

	• Hexavalent chromium compounds
A1050	Galvanic sludges and cadmium in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex II characteristics
A1060	Waste liquors from the pickling of metals
A1070	Leaching residues from zinc processing, dust and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, etc.
A1080	Waste zinc residues not included on list B, containing lead
A1090	Ashes from the incineration of insulated copper wire
A1100	Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters
A1110	Spent electrolytic solutions from copper electrorefining and electrowinning operations
A1120	Waste sludges, excluding anode slimes, from electrolyte purification systems in copper electrorefining and electrowinning operations
A1130	Spent etching solutions containing dissolved copper
A1140	Waste cupric chloride and copper cyanide catalysts
A1150	Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards not included on list B8
A1160	Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
A1170	Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous
A1180	Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap 9 containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB capacitors, or contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex II (note the related entry on list B B1110) ¹⁰
A1190	Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB11, lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex II characteristics.

8 Note that mirror entry on list B (B1160) does not specify exceptions

9 This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.

10 PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.

11 PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.

A2 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

A2010	Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
A2020	Waste inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges but excluding such wastes specified on list B
A2030	Waste catalysts but excluding such wastes specified on list B
A2040	Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes, when containing Annex I constituents to the extent that it exhibits an Annex II hazardous characteristic (note the related entry on list B B2080)
A2050	Waste asbestos (dusts and fibres)
A2060	Coal-fired power plant fly-ash containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex II characteristics (note the related entry on list B B2050)

A3 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

A3010	Waste from the production or processing of petroleum coke and bitumen
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A3020	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
A3030	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludges
A3040	Waste thermal (heat transfer) fluids
A3050	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives excluding such wastes specified on list B (note the related entry on list B B4020)
A3060	Waste nitrocellulose
A3070	Waste phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges
A3080	Waste ethers not including those specified on list B
A3090	Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B B3100)
A3100	Waste paring and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B B3090)
A3110	Fellmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list B B3110)
A3120	Fluff - light fraction from shredding
A3130	Waste organic phosphorous compounds
A3140	Waste non-halogenated organic solvents but excluding such wastes specified on list B
A3150	Waste halogenated organic solvents
A3160	Waste halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations
A3170	Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethane, dichloro-ethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)
A3180	Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more ¹²
A3190	Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment of organic materials
A3200	Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, containing tar (note the related entry on list B, B2130)

12 The 50 mg/kg level is considered to be an internationally practical level for all wastes. However, many individual countries have established lower regulatory levels (e.g., 20 mg/kg) for specific wastes.

A4 WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

A4010	Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on list B
A4020	Clinical and related wastes; that is wastes arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, or similar practices, and wastes generated in hospitals or other facilities during the investigation or treatment of patients, or research projects
A4030	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which are off-specification, outdated ¹³ or unfit for their originally intended use
A4040	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of woodpreserving chemicals ¹⁴
A4050	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inorganic cyanides, excepting precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides • Organic cyanides
A4060	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
A4070	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish excluding any such waste specified on list B (note the related entry on list B B4010)
A4080	Wastes of an explosive nature (but excluding such wastes specified on list B)
A4090	Waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those specified in the corresponding entry on list B (note the related entry on list B B2120)
A4100	Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases but excluding such wastes specified on list B
A4110	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan • Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-P-dioxin
A4120	Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides
A4130	Waste packages and containers containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex II hazard characteristics
A4140	Waste consisting of or containing off specification or outdated 15 chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex II hazard characteristics
A4150	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known
A4160	Spent activated carbon not included on list B (note the related entry on list B B2060)

¹³“Outdated” means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.

¹⁴ This entry does not include wood treated with wood preserving chemicals.

ANNEX VI

LIST B

Wastes contained in the Annex will not be wastes covered by **Article 3.1 (a), of this Convention** unless they contain **Annex I** material to an extent causing them to exhibit an **Annex II** characteristic.

B1 METAL AND METAL-BEARING WASTES

B010	<p>Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury) • Iron and steel scrap • Copper scrap • Nickel scrap • Aluminium scrap • Zinc scrap • Tin scrap • Tungsten scrap • Molybdenum scrap • Tantalum scrap • Magnesium scrap • Cobalt scrap • Bismuth scrap
B1010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titanium scrap • Zirconium scrap • Manganese scrap • Germanium scrap • Vanadium scrap • Scrap of hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium and gallium

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorium scrap • Rare earths scrap • Chromium scrap
B1020	<p>Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc), of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antimony scrap • Beryllium scrap • Cadmium scrap • Lead scrap (but excluding lead-acid batteries) • Selenium scrap • Tellurium scrap
B1030	Refractory metals containing residues
B1031	Molybdenum, tungsten, titanium, tantalum, niobium and rhenium metal and metal alloy wastes in metallic dispersible form (metal powder), excluding such wastes as specified in list A under entry A1050, Galvanic sludges
B1040	Scrap assemblies from electrical power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent to render them hazardous
B1050	Mixed non-ferrous metal, heavy fraction scrap, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex II characteristics 17
B1060	Waste selenium and tellurium in metallic elemental form including powder
B1070	Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex II characteristics
B1080	Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloys residues in dispersible form unless containing Annex I constituents in concentration such as to exhibit Annex II characteristics ¹⁸
B1090	Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury
B1100	<p>Metal-bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard zinc spelter • Zinc-containing drosses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Galvanizing slab zinc top dross (>90% Zn) - Galvanizing slab zinc bottom dross (>92% Zn) - Zinc die casting dross (>85% Zn) - Hot dip galvanizers slab zinc dross (batch)(>92% Zn) - Zinc skimmings • Aluminium skimmings (or skims) excluding salt slag • Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining not containing arsenic, lead or cadmium to an extent that they exhibit Annex II hazard characteristics • Wastes of refractory linings, including crucibles, originating from copper smelting • Slags from precious metals processing for further refining • Tantalum-bearing tin slags with less than 0.5% tin
B1110	<p>Electrical and electronic assemblies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys • Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap¹⁹ (including printed circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB capacitors, or not contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) or from which these have been removed, to an extent that they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex II (note the related entry on list A A1180) • Electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires) destined for direct reuse,²⁰ and not for recycling or final disposal²¹

B1115	Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list A A1190, excluding those destined for Annex III A operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning.
B1120	Spent catalysts excluding liquids used as catalysts, containing any of: Transition metals, excluding waste catalysts (spent catalysts, liquid used catalysts or other catalysts) on list A: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scandium • Vanadium • Manganese • Cobalt • Copper • Yttrium • Niobium • Hafnium • Tungsten • Titanium • Chromium • Iron • Nickel • Zinc • Zirconium • Molybdenum • Tantalum • Rhenium Lanthanides (rare earth metals): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanthanum • Praseodymium • Samarium • Gadolinium • Dysprosium • Erbium • Ytterbium • Cerium • Neodymium • Europium • Terbium • Holmium • Thulium • Lutetium
B1130	Cleaned spent precious-metal-bearing catalysts
B1140	Precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form which contain traces of inorganic cyanides
B1150	Precious metals and alloy wastes (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury) in a dispersible, non-liquid form with appropriate packaging and labelling
B1160	Precious-metal ash from the incineration of printed circuit boards (note the related entry on list A A1150)
B1170	Precious-metal ash from the incineration of photographic film
B1180	Waste photographic film containing silver halides and metallic silver
B1190	Waste photographic paper containing silver halides and metallic silver
B1200	Granulated slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel
B1210	Slag arising from the manufacture of iron and steel including slags as a source of TiO ₂ and vanadium

B1220	Slag from zinc production, chemically stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g., DIN 4301) mainly for construction
B1230	Mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel
B1240	Copper oxide mill-scale
B1250	Waste end-of-life motor vehicles, containing neither liquids nor other hazardous components

17 Note that even where low level contamination with **Annex I** materials initially exists, subsequent processes, including recycling processes, may result in separate

18 The status of zinc ash is currently under review and there is a recommendation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) that zinc ashes should not be dangerous goods.

19 This entry does not include scrap from electrical power generation.

20 Reuse can include repair, refurbishment or upgrading, but not major reassembly.

21 In some countries these materials destined for direct re-use are not considered wastes.

B2 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND ORGANIC MATERIALS

B2010	Wastes from mining operations in non-dispersible form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural graphite waste • Slate waste, whether or not roughly trimmed or merely cut, by sawing or otherwise • Mica waste • Leucite, nepheline and nepheline syenite waste • Feldspar waste • Fluorspar waste • Silica wastes in solid form excluding those used in foundry operations
B2020	Glass waste in non-dispersible form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass except for glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
B2030	Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cermet wastes and scrap (metal ceramic composites) • Ceramic based fibres not elsewhere specified or included
B2040	Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue-gas desulphurization (FGD) • Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings • Slag from copper production, chemically stabilized, having a high iron content (above 20%) and processed according to industrial specifications (e.g., DIN 4301 and DIN 8201) mainly for construction and abrasive applications • Sulphur in solid form • Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide (having a pH less than 9) • Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides • Carborundum (silicon carbide) • Broken concrete • Lithium-tantalum and lithium-niobium containing glass scraps
B2050	Coal-fired power plant fly-ash, not included on list A (note the related entry on list A A2060)
B2060	Spent activated carbon not containing any Annex I constituents to the extent they exhibit Annex II characteristics, for example, carbon resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production (note the related entry on list A A4160)
B2070	Calcium fluoride sludge

B2080	Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes not included on list A (note the related entry on list A A2040)
B2090	Waste anode butts from steel or aluminium production made of petroleum coke or bitumen and cleaned to normal industry specifications (excluding anode butts from chlor alkali electrolyses and from metallurgical industry)
B2100	Waste hydrates of aluminium and waste alumina and residues from alumina production excluding such materials used for gas cleaning, flocculation or filtration processes
B2110	Bauxite residue ("red mud") (pH moderated to less than 11.5)
B2120	Waste acidic or basic solutions with a pH greater than 2 and less than 11.5, which are not corrosive or otherwise hazardous (note the related entry on list A A4090)
B2130	Bituminous material (asphalt waste) from road construction and maintenance, not containing tar ²² (note the related entry on list A, A3200)

22 The concentration level of Benzol (a) pyrene should not be 50mg/kg or more.

B3 WASTES CONTAINING PRINCIPALLY ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS, WHICH MAY CONTAIN METALS AND INORGANIC MATERIALS

B3010	<p>Solid plastic waste: The following plastic or mixed plastic materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrap plastic of non-halogenated polymers and co-polymers, including but not limited to the following 23 - ethylene - styrene - polypropylene - polyethylene terephthalate - acrylonitrile - butadiene - polyacetals - polyamides - polybutylene terephthalate - polycarbonates - polyethers - polyphenylene sulphides - acrylic polymers - alkanes C10-C13 (plasticiser) - polyurethane (not containing CFCs) - polysiloxanes - polymethyl methacrylate - polyvinyl alcohol - polyvinyl butyral - polyvinyl acetate
B3010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cured waste resins or condensation products including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urea formaldehyde resins - phenol formaldehyde resins - melamine formaldehyde resins - epoxy resins - alkyd resins - polyamides • The following fluorinated polymer wastes²⁴

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP) - perfluoro alkoxy alkane - tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro vinyl ether (PFA) - tetrafluoroethylene/per fluoro methylvinyl ether (MFA) - polyvinylfluoride (PVF) - polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
B3020	<p>Paper, paperboard and paper product wastes</p> <p>The following materials, provided they are not mixed with hazardous wastes:</p> <p>Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unbleached paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard • other paper or paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemical pulp, not coloured in the mass • paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter) • other, including but not limited to 1) laminated paperboard 2) unsorted scrap
B3026	<p>The following waste from the pre-treatment of composite packaging for liquids, not containing Annex I materials in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex II characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-separable plastic fraction • Non-separable plastic-aluminium fraction
B3027	<p>Self-adhesive label laminate waste containing raw materials used in label material production</p>
B3030	<p>Textile wastes</p> <p>The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not carded or combed - other • Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - noils of wool or of fine animal hair - other waste of wool or of fine animal hair - waste of coarse animal hair • Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - yarn waste (including thread waste) - garnetted stock - other • Flax tow and waste • Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.) • Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie) • Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of sisal and other textile fibres of the genus <i>Agave</i>
B3030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of coconut • Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of abaca (<i>Manila hemp</i> or <i>Musa textilis</i> Nee) • Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included • Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of synthetic fibres - of artificial fibres • Worn clothing and other worn textile articles

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables of textile materials - sorted - other
B3035	Waste textile floor coverings, carpets
B3040	<p>Rubber wastes</p> <p>The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g., ebonite) • Other rubber wastes (excluding such wastes specified elsewhere)
B3050	<p>Untreated cork and wood waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms • Cork waste: crushed, granulated or ground cork
B3060	<p>Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided it is not infectious:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wine lees • Dried and sterilized vegetable waste, residues and byproducts, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding, not elsewhere specified or included • Degras: residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes • Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised • Fish waste • Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste • Other wastes from the agro-food industry excluding by-products which meet national and international requirements and standards for human or animal consumption
B3065	Waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (e.g. frying oils), provided they do not exhibit an Annex II characteristic
B3070	<p>The following wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste of human hair • Waste straw • Deactivated fungus mycelium from penicillin production to be used as animal feed
B3080	Waste parings and scrap of rubber
B3090	Paring and other wastes of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles, excluding leather sludges, not containing hexavalent chromium compounds and biocides (note the related entry on list A A3100)
B3100	Leather dust, ash, sludges or flours not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list A A3090)
B3110	Fellmongery wastes not containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list A A3110)
B3120	Wastes consisting of food dyes
B3130	Waste polymer ethers and waste non-hazardous monomer ethers incapable of forming peroxides
B3140	Waste pneumatic tyres, excluding those destined for Annex III A operations

23 It is understood that such scraps are completely polymerized.

24 Post-consumer wastes are excluded from this entry:

- Wastes shall not be mixed
- Problems arising from open-burning practices to be considered

B4 WASTES WHICH MAY CONTAIN EITHER INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

B4010	Wastes consisting mainly of water-based/latex paints, inks and hardened varnishes not containing organic solvents, heavy metals or biocides to an extent to render them hazardous (note the related entry on list A A4070)
B4020	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives, not listed on list A, free of solvents and other contaminants to an extent that they do not exhibit Annex II characteristics, e.g., water-based, or glues based on casein, starch, dextrin, cellulose ethers, polyvinyl alcohols (note the related entry on list A A3050)
B4030	Used single-use cameras, with batteries not included on list A

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