



环境署

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控制危险废物越境转移及其处置巴塞尔公约

缔约方大会

第九次会议

2008年6月23日—27日，巴厘

临时议程*项目7(h)

缔约方大会第八次会议通过的各项决定的执行情况： 技术事项

审查按照第VIII/20号决定与世界海关组织及其 协调制度委员会合作的情况

秘书处说明

一. 引言

1. 参阅关于不限成员名额工作组2007—2008年工作方案的第VIII/10号决定和关于在世界海关组织（海关组织）商品名称及编码协调制度中单独识别《巴塞尔公约》附件八和附件九所列某些废物的第VIII/20号决定。缔约方会议在后一项决定中请秘书处与海关组织各机构合作，继续在查明世界海关组织商品名称及编码协调制度中《巴塞尔公约》所涉废物方面取得进展，并定期向不限成员名额工作组和缔约方会议报告此方面的进展情况。

二. 执行情况

2. 按照缔约方会议第VII/38号决定第1(f)分段和第VIII/20号决定，在海关组

* UNEP/CHW.9/1。

织商品名称及编码协调制度（协调制度）中单独识别《巴塞尔公约》附件八和附件九所列某些废物的工作继续展开。秘书处向缔约方会议第八次会议提交了一份进展报告。¹另一份关于这项工作的进展报告载于本文件附件。²

三. 拟议的行动

3. 2007年9月不限成员名额工作组第六届会议同意将以下决定草案转交缔约方会议第九次会议审议：

“*缔约方会议*,

“*注意到* 在协调制度中单独识别《巴塞尔公约》附件八和附件九所列某些废物的工作取得的进展,

“1. *请* 秘书处与世界海关组织秘书处、协调制度委员会、协调制度审查委员会和世界海关组织科学小组委员会合作;

“2. *还请* 秘书处在不限成员名额工作组的指导下继续研究在世界海关组织商品名称及编码协调制度中识别《巴塞尔公约》所涉废物的问题，并定期向不限成员名额工作组和缔约方会议报告进展情况。”

¹ UNEP/CHW.8/INF/9。

² 为了节约起见，附件仅以英文分发，未作正式编辑。

Annex

Progress report on separate identification of certain wastes in Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention in the World Customs Organization Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System

1. Work on separate identification of certain wastes in Annexes VIII and IX to the Basel Convention in the World Customs Organization (WCO) Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (the Harmonised System) has continued pursuant to subparagraph 1 (f) of decision VII/38 and VIII/20 of the Conference of the Parties.
2. As reported to the eight meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP8), three proposals for listing certain additional wastes under the Harmonized System Nomenclature had been presented by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to the WCO Secretariat. These proposals are related to the following wastes:
 - (a) Waste personal computers including associated hardware; electronic equipment; and waste mobile phones; (Basel List: A1180, B1110)
 - (b) Coal-fired power station fly-ash; waste gypsum (Basel List: A2040, A2060, B2040, B2050, B2080)
 - (c) Waste from inks, dyes, paints, lacquers and varnishes. (Basel List: A3050, A4070, B4010, B4020)
3. The WCO Harmonized System Review Sub-Committee had concluded that the scope of all three categories of wastes proposed and the criteria for identifying them as wastes and for distinguishing between the wastes and the products from which they originated required further elaboration. Account also needed to be taken that certain of the wastes, provided they met particular specifications, could then be regarded as raw materials for the manufacture of other products. It had invited the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to continue development of the proposals in close cooperation with the Parties to the Basel Convention and the WCO Secretariat, taking into account the observations of the Harmonized System Review Sub-Committee.
4. Exchanges of information between the WCO Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention clarified certain aspects of the proposals. To avoid significant debate on their complicated nature and delays this could create, agreement was reached that references to the wastes as mentioned in paragraphs 2(b) and 2(c) above for now would be limited to their inclusion in the Harmonized System Explanatory Notes. While the Explanatory Notes do not have legal force, they are used widely to provide definitive classification guidance on the correct Harmonised System Codes to use for particular products. This assists in achieving one of the principal goals of the Basel Convention over the identification and control of trade in hazardous wastes. Also, it provides a means to ensure that wastes are easily and correctly identified. Their safe packaging, handling, transport and processing in an environmentally sound manner can then be prescribed by Parties.
5. Wastes mentioned in paragraphs 2(b) and 2(c) are now incorporated in the Fourth Edition (2007) of the Harmonised System Explanatory Notes as follows:

Heading 26.21

Ash and clinker of mineral origin produced primarily from burning coal, lignite, peat or oil in utility boilers. Its principal uses are as a raw material for cement manufacture, as a supplement to cement in concrete, in mine backfill, as mineral filler in plastics and paints, as a lightweight aggregate in building block manufacture and in civil engineering structures such as embankments, highway ramps and bridge abutments.

It includes:

- (a) Fly ash – finely divided particles entrained in furnace flue gases and removed from the gas stream by bag or electrostatic filters;
- (b) Bottom ash – more coarse ash removed by settlement from the gas stream immediately after leaving the furnace;
- (c) Boiler slag – coarse residues removed from the bottom of the furnace;

- (d) Fluidised bed combustor ash (FBC-ash) – inorganic residues from burning coal or oil in a fluidised bed of limestone or of dolomite.

Heading 38.25

Residues from the processing of power plant combustion off-gases by so called limestone gypsum flue gas desulphurisation (LG FGD). These residues are solid or in the form of a slurry and can be further processed and used as a substitute for natural gypsum in plasterboard manufacture. However, purified calcium sulphate isolated from these residues is excluded (Heading 28.33).

Headings 26.20

Slag, ash and residues resulting from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnishes, of a kind used for the recovery of metals or their compounds.

Heading 27.10

Waste oils resulting from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnishes.

Heading 38.25

Other wastes from chemical or allied industries. This group includes, inter alia, wastes resulting from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnishes.

6. With respect of waste personal computers, electronic equipment and mobile telephones, concerns about the practical difficulties in differentiating between “new”, “used but still functional” and “waste” items had been expressed by the WCO Harmonized System Review Sub-Committee. There was considered to be a need for excessive reliance on subjective descriptions that could not easily be specified. This was in contrast to the use of precise descriptions in the Harmonised System. Also, the Harmonised System does not classify goods and products by their end use. Discussions had continued and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention presented a revised proposal to the Harmonised System Review Sub-Committee Meeting in November 2006. Although this provided additional information progress could not be made by the Sub-Committee and the problems identified were therefore referred to the Harmonised System Committee for its consideration.
7. Based on the discussions at the November 2006 Harmonised System Review Sub-Committee Meeting the WCO Secretariat had prepared a paper entitled “Classification of Electronic Waste” for the WCO Harmonised System Committee Meeting in April 2007. In it was indicated that if the intent of the Basel Convention Secretariat was to cover all electronic waste that may be subject to control under the Basel Convention because of the presence of hazardous components, many additional headings and codes would need to be opened in the Harmonised System. Also, as far as electronic equipment was concerned, there was difficulty in composing a single definition for “waste” or “used” or “no longer functional”. One possibility would be to provide text in the Harmonised System General Explanatory Notes indicating that provisions include articles and parts that are no longer functional but this would not be straightforward as they would need to be presented as wastes when in reality they would not be regarded as such by many. Another solution could be to include products of concern that contain hazardous components in the “Table Establishing a Correlation Between the Harmonised System and Selected International Conventions” (the Correlation Table³) compiled by the World Customs Organization.
8. This latter proposal found favour with the Harmonised System Committee. Subsequently, for the Harmonised System Committee meeting in September 2007 the WCO Secretariat prepared a paper entitled “Updating of the Table Establishing a Correlation Between the Harmonised System and Selected International Conventions” (the Correlation Table) together with an Annex. The Annex provided HS Codes for goods in the Harmonised System that are likely to contain electrical and/or

³ The current Correlation Table can be viewed at, or downloaded from the WCO’s Public Website, at http://www.wcoomd.org/home_wco_topics_hsoverviewboxes.htm. and click on “Interconnection Table”.

electronic components. These, when presented as waste would almost certainly contain hazardous substances and thereby would merit inclusion in the Correlation Table.

9. The Annex prepared by the WCO Secretariat listed those HS Codes for goods that would need to be added to the existing Correlation Table. This Table covered all Harmonised System listed products that may contain electrical or electronic components which, when presented as waste would satisfy the provisions of the Basel Convention.

10. Subsequently, further work on the Annex by the WCO and Basel Convention Secretariats has provided an update to the Correlation Table which when published will include additional references to HS Codes for the wastes listed in Annexes VIII and IX of the Basel Convention.

11. In continuing cooperation with the World Customs Organization the proposed objective for the future should be for more of the wastes listed in Annex VIII and IX of the Basel Convention to be recognised in the Harmonised System Nomenclature of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organization.
