

# Royal Decree 553/2020, of 2<sup>nd</sup> June, regulating waste shipments within the national territory.

Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge

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The Basel Convention of 22 March 1989 on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (hereinafter, the "Basel Convention") was the international community's response to the issues caused by the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes resulting from the ever-increasing production of this type of waste worldwide.

Council Decision 93/98/EEC of 1 February 1993 authorised the signing of the Basel Convention on behalf of the (then) European Union.

By adopting Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of waste shipments within, into and out of the European Union, rules were established to make the existing Community system for the monitoring and control of waste movements comply with the requirements of the Basel Convention. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993 was subsequently replaced by Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on waste shipments (hereinafter the "EU Regulation"), as a result of the amendments to the Basel Convention.

This EU Regulation aims to ensure that waste shipped within the European Union and waste imported into the European Union from third countries is managed, throughout the period of shipment and including recovery or disposal in the country of destination, without endangering human health and without using processes or methods, which could harm the environment. As regards exports to third countries from the European Union that are not prohibited, the EU Regulation aims to ensure that the waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout the period of shipment and including recovery or disposal in the third country of destination. To this end, the facility that receives the waste shall be operated in accordance with human health and environmental protection standards that are broadly equivalent to those established in EU legislation.

The monitoring and control of waste shipments within a Member State, as stated in the recitals of the EU Regulation, is a matter for that Member State. However, the Regulation also states that national systems concerning waste shipments shall take account of the need for coherence with the Community system in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and human health across the EU. For this reason, according to Article 33 of the EU Regulation, Member States shall establish an appropriate system for the monitoring and control of waste shipments exclusively within their jurisdiction. This system shall take account of the need for coherence with the Community system established by Titles II and VII of the EU Regulation (regulating shipments within the community with or without transit through third countries, and the additional provisions regarding environmental protection, inspections of establishments and undertakings, and the offences and penalties applicable for infringement of the provisions, respectively).

Subsequently, Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives, as set forth in its Article 17 thereof on the control of hazardous waste, provides that Member States shall take the necessary action to ensure control and traceability of hazardous waste from production to final destination. The purpose is to ensure compliance with regulations, in particular with the requests for information made by the competent authorities to producers, carriers and waste managers or to the previous holders of the waste, and to establish the applicable penalties in the event of infringement.

For waste shipments in particular, it should be taken into account that, in some cases, waste can be a dangerous good, and the transport of dangerous goods is subject to the regulations applicable to each mode of transport. Dangerous goods have special transport requirements to eliminate or minimise risks. Transport operations are therefore regulated by international agreements depending on the mode of transport used. Dangerous goods are mainly transported by road, rail, sea or air. The regulations applicable to each mode of transport include the following: the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR), concluded in Geneva on 30 September 1957; the regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) appearing in Appendix C of the Convention concerning International Transport by Rail (COTIF), signed in Vilnius on 3 June 1999; the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) under Chapter VII of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, and the Resolution of 20 November 2018 of the General Directorate of Civil Aviation that includes the Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (ICAO Document 9284/ AN/905).

These agreements apply to both international and national transport, pursuant to Directive 2008/68/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on the national transport of dangerous goods.

## II

In compliance with the mandate of the aforementioned Article 33 of the EU Regulation, Article 25 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on waste and contaminated soil establishes the legal regime applicable to waste shipments within the national territory. This legal regime was implemented by Royal Decree 180/2015, of 13 March, regulating the shipment of waste within the national territory, which is repealed hereby.

In addition to ensuring compliance with the obligations arising from EU regulations, Law 22/2011, of 28 July 2011 has laid the foundations for defining the guiding principles for waste transport. The need to preserve the unity of the market while ensuring the strict observance of environmental protection regulations, and to comply with the principle of the free movement of goods (albeit very nuanced when it comes to waste, especially hazardous waste) requires the adoption of common criteria for shipments within the national territory. The autonomous communities, which are responsible for the monitoring and control of waste movements within their territory, have repeatedly requested the adoption of such criteria.

According to Article 25 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July 2011, (based on the definition of “shipment” set out in the EU Regulation) waste shipments within the national territory means “the carriage of waste destined for recovery or disposal that takes place between an autonomous community and another autonomous community”. The scope of the legal regime is thus limited to waste shipments between an autonomous community and another autonomous community and when the waste is destined for recovery or disposal. This royal decree strengthens the scope of application of Royal Decree 180/2015, of 13 March, since it does not consider transport of waste destined for initial storage as a shipment because the waste is destined for initial storage and not for recovery or disposal operations.

However, in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of Article 33 of the EU Regulation, the autonomous communities shall regulate waste shipments exclusively within their jurisdiction, in a manner consistent with the system established in the second additional provision of this royal decree.

## III

This royal decree implements the provisions of Article 25 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on waste shipments within the national territory. It maintains the structure and general content of Royal Decree 180/2015, of 13 March, but improves the procedure to be more in line with EU Regulations and to define the electronic procedure for waste shipments.

First, consistent with the EU Regulation, and to ensure traceability and the transfer of liability in connection with waste management, who and under what conditions the shipment operator can be has been further defined; successive storage is limited, and operators are now required to indicate the subsequent treatment facility if the initial waste shipment is destined for storage or interim treatment operations.

Second, the amendments made are basically intended to define the electronic procedure for shipments that are subject to prior notification. Thus, the information in the prior notification is compared with that contained in the Waste Production and Management Register as per Article 39 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, to make sure that producers are sending their waste to the appropriate facilities with authorised waste managers, and that the notified quantities are being recorded.

Furthermore, operators are required to submit the identification document before the shipment starts, and an authenticated copy is then returned to the operator in order to proceed with the shipment. This process is carried out through the eSIR platform.

As a novelty, a repository has been created to store consented prior notifications and the identification documents that must accompany the waste at all times. This information shall be available to all competent inspection and control authorities.

Operators shall be able to manage the shipment-related documents via the information systems of the autonomous communities, the eSIR platform or their own information systems. In all cases, this procedure ensures the authenticity of the documents and the traceability of the shipment from origin to destination.

In particular, this royal decree defines and simplifies the rules applicable to municipal waste shipments. Against this backdrop, for municipal waste shipments that are subject to prior notification, the obligation to notify the shipment falls on the local authority, or the service

provider if authorised by the local authority, and operators may issue a single identification document for several shipments with the expected quantity to be shipped in one month. For the fractions of municipal waste shipments that are not subject to prior notification, the identification document may be valid for three months. The royal decree also exempts local authorities from the waste treatment contract if the waste is being treated in their own facilities.

#### IV

The royal decree is structured in three chapters: the first chapter contains the general provisions; the second chapter contains the common requirements for all shipments, and the third chapter deals with shipments that are subject to prior notification to the competent authorities of the autonomous communities.

Chapter I contains the purpose, scope, definitions and the general requirements for shipments.

In terms of scope, it should be noted that this royal decree covers the transport of waste on a professional basis in accordance to Article 26 of Directive 2008/98/EC, of 19 November 2008, which is reflected in Article 29.2 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July. In order to clarify the scope of application, it is expressly mentioned that waste shipments destined for storage or interim treatment operations are covered by this royal decree. Furthermore, the transport of waste destined for initial storage is excluded from the definition of shipment. In this sense, and with regard to installation or maintenance undertakings, which are to be considered as waste producers, only the transport of waste that might take place between the facilities where the waste is generated and the facilities of the installation or maintenance undertakings (waste producer) is excluded from the definition of shipment. Therefore, the transport of waste from the producer's facilities to the treatment plant is covered by this royal decree.

With regard to definitions, the definitions of "shipment repository" and eSIR have been added to this Chapter. "Shipment repository" means an electronic record of prior notifications and identification documents to ensure control and traceability of waste shipments, and eSIR means an IT platform for the registration, validation and electronic exchange of information on waste shipments.

On the other hand, the criteria to be met to be a "shipment operator" are further defined to be more in line with the EU Regulation, following the provisions of the Regulation, so that the operator of the shipment, as a general rule, shall be deemed to be the producer of the waste. However, it could also be one of the natural or legal persons listed therein as long as they meet the established criteria. This would be the case of the manager of waste storage facility (equivalent to "collector" as defined in the EU Regulation) instead of the original producer, when collecting various small quantities of the same type of waste in a single vehicle to be shipped to a treatment facility from their facility. An example would be the collection of used industrial oils from repair shops located in one or more autonomous communities, which are temporarily stored in a facility in a different autonomous community before being shipped to a regeneration facility located in a third autonomous community. In this case, the shipment operator from each repair shop to the collection facility shall be the manager of that facility. On the other side, if the operator is a broker or a dealer, they must have been authorised in writing by any of the operators listed above. Finally, if all the persons in the list are unknown, the natural or legal person in possession of the waste shall be the "shipment operator". Chapter I also lists the general requirements for shipments and refers to the monitoring, inspection and penalty system contained in Title VII of Law 22/2011, of 28 July.

Chapter II describes the common requirements for all shipments, i.e. the "content of the waste treatment contract" and the "identification document".

The waste treatment contract is a key element of this regulation. This contract shall be effective before the shipment starts and, as a general rule, it shall cover all shipments to be carried out within a certain period of time in order to ensure that the waste is managed properly. For this purpose, the contract shall include the estimated quantity of waste to be shipped, the EWC code, the estimated frequency of shipments, the treatment that the waste will undergo, the acceptance criteria, and the obligations of the parties if the waste is rejected by the consignee.

The "identification document" is another key element. It must accompany the waste at all times since it provides information on the type of waste, the origin and destination of the shipment, the shipment operator, the carrier and any other circumstances relevant to the

movement of waste. Therefore, it plays a key role in ensuring traceability and optimum control, monitoring, and inspection by the authorities.

Finally, this chapter considers the case where the waste is rejected by the treatment facility to which it has been shipped.

Chapter III, which is the last, sets out the specific requirements as well as the electronic procedure for shipments that are subject to prior notification, to make sure that producers are shipping the waste to the appropriate facilities with licensed waste managers included in the Waste Production and Management Register so they can object to the shipment if there are reasons to do so.

The prior notification procedure has been designed taking into account the need to simplify and facilitate administrative procedures for operators. To this end, the authorities have a period of ten days to decide to object; if no decision is taken within this period, the operator may proceed with the shipment. Furthermore, and also with a view to simplifying, the operator may submit a general notification, effective for three years, for waste with similar physical and chemical characteristics that are shipped to the same facility.

The chapter ends with the reasons for the objection to shipments. The reasons for objection referred to in Article 9 include the shipment not being in accordance with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity, when the waste is destined for disposal. In this regard, the National Waste Management Framework Plan (PEMAR) 2016-2022, approved by Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 6 November 2015, establishes that the treatment facilities for the residual fraction make up the integrated network of disposal and recovery facilities for mixed household waste referred to in Article 9 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July.

In addition, a reduction of the objection period to two days is expressly provided for in cases of *force majeure*, accident or other emergency situations.

The final part of the regulation consists of six additional provisions, a transitional provision, a repealing provision and three final provisions. The first additional provision sets out that all the procedures provided for in this royal decree shall be carried out by electronic means. For this purpose, all documents shall be available in a single electronic format for the entire country. It also establishes the IT requirements for the correct implementation of the electronic procedure.

The second additional provision recalls the need for the system for the monitoring and control of waste shipments established by the autonomous communities within their territory to comply with the requirements provided for in Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006, of 14 June 2006, in particular with regard to the requirement of an identification document that must accompany the waste at all times, the prior notification and the waste treatment contract.

The third additional provision regulates waste shipments between autonomous communities when the country of transit is a European Union Member State, and when the country of transit is a third country, with regard to the powers for consenting and processing in accordance with EU Regulations.

The fourth additional provision specifies whom the original producer is in the case of construction and demolition wastes, in line with the definition of producer established in Law 22/2011, of 28 July.

The fifth additional provision stipulates that data protection regulations applies in cases where waste containing personal data is managed.

The sixth additional provision provides for the possibility of drawing up specific shipping documents when the waste is collected from several producers in a single vehicle.

This royal decree has three Annexes: two of them deal with the content of the identification document (with or without prior notification) and the other covers the information to be included in the prior notification document. What is new is the Annex on the minimum content of the identification document when prior notification is not required, with the aim of achieving greater harmonisation throughout the national territory.

This royal decree complies with the principles of good regulation set forth in Article 129 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations and, in particular, with the principles of necessity and effectiveness, since it aims to improve traceability of waste shipments and prevent illegal shipments that may endanger human health and the environment. It is considered to be the most appropriate regulatory instrument, since this matter was previously the subject of a regulation of the same rank and only procedural details (mainly related to the electronic procedure) have been introduced, to provide clarification and legal certainty.

It also complies with the principle of proportionality, insofar as the regulation contains the measures that are essential to achieve the objective pursued and the only additional

requirement that the shipping operator must send the identification document via the eSIR platform to the public administration of dispatch before the shipment starts in accordance with the EU regulations in force, in order to ensure traceability from start to finish.

In accordance with the principle of legal certainty, this Royal Decree is consistent with other national and international regulations, insofar as the amendments introduced are intended to improve alignment with the EU regulations and implement Article 25 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July.

In accordance with the principle of transparency, the participation and hearing proceedings laid down by the applicable regulations have been carried out during the drafting of the Royal Decree. In accordance with the principle of efficiency, the complete implementation of the electronic procedure will minimise the administrative burden and streamline public resources.

The economic and social agents, the most representative sectors that may be affected have been consulted in the preparation of this Royal Decree, as have the autonomous communities of Spain and the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, as well as local authorities through the Waste Coordination Committee. In addition, the draft has been submitted for consultation to the Environmental Advisory Council as well as to public consultation in accordance with the provisions of Law 27/2006, of 18 July, which regulates the rights of access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters (incorporating Directives 2003/4/EC and 2003/35/EC) and Law 50/1997, of 27 November 1997, of the Government.

This Royal Decree is enacted in accordance with Article 149.1.13.<sup>a</sup> of the Spanish Constitution, which grants the State exclusive jurisdiction over the bases and coordination of the general planning of economic activity, and Article 149.1.23.<sup>a</sup>, which grants the State exclusive jurisdiction over basic legislation on environmental protection, without prejudice to the powers of the autonomous communities to establish additional protection measures.

In view of the foregoing and at the proposal of the Fourth Vice-President of the Government and Minister for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, with the prior approval of the Minister for Territorial Policy and Civil Service, in accordance with the Council of State, and following the discussion by the Council of Ministers at its meeting of 2 June 2020,

I HEREBY PROVIDE:

## CHAPTER I

### General provisions

#### Article 1. Purpose and scope of application

1. The purpose of this Royal Decree is to establish the legal regime applicable to waste shipments within the national territory, as provided for in Article 25 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on waste and contaminated soils.

2. This regulation applies to waste shipments between autonomous communities destined for recovery or disposal, including waste shipments destined for interim recovery or storage operations.

3. The following transports of waste destined for initial collection are not considered waste shipments:

a) Transport of waste carried out by installation or maintenance undertakings, from the place where the waste is generated to their own facilities, provided that the waste is generated as a result of their activity.

b) In the field of reverse logistics, transport from private households to stores or to distribution platforms; and transport from stores to distribution platforms.

c) Transport of waste by individuals to the collection points established by the local authorities, licensed waste managers or any of the collection points provided for in the applicable regulations.

#### Article 2. Definitions

In addition to the definitions contained in Law 22/2011, of 28 July, for the purposes of this Royal Decree, the following definitions shall apply:

a) "Shipment operator": the natural or legal person who intends to carry out a waste shipment or intends to have a waste shipment carried out and to whom the duty to notify is assigned. The operator may be one of the natural or legal persons listed below, selected in accordance with the ranking established in this listing:

- 1.° The original producer of the waste
- 2.° The new producer of the waste who carries out processing, mixing or other operations prior to shipment resulting in a change in the nature or composition of the waste.
- 3.° The manager of waste storage facility, instead of the original producer, who collects various small quantities of the same type of waste in a single vehicle to take them to their storage facility for onward shipment to a treatment facility. The manager of a storage facility shall also be the operator for the waste shipments from the storage facility to the treatment facility.
- 4.° The dealer, as defined in Article 3.k) of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, who has been authorised in writing by one of the shipment operators listed in the preceding points.
- 5.° The broker, as defined in Article 3.l) of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, who has been authorised in writing by one of the shipment operators mentioned in points 1.°, 2.°, and 3.°, when entrusted with the management of the waste.
- 6.° The holder of the waste, when all of the persons listed above are unknown. The extended producer responsibility scheme who is in possession of the waste may be the operator of the shipment, as the holder of the waste, where the legislation applicable to a specific stream of waste so provides.

For waste under municipal jurisdiction, the shipment operator shall be the local authority. In the event that such jurisdiction is exercised indirectly through any of the means provided for in the local legislation, the local authority may give the company providing such service written authorisation to act as the shipment operator on its behalf.

In the event of non-compliance with the obligations of dealers and brokers as shipment operators, the person who authorised them shall be liable for their performance.

b) "Consignee": the entity or undertaking to which the waste is shipped for recovery or disposal.

c) "Storage": D15 and R13 operations as set out in Annexes I and II of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, respectively.

d) " Interim recovery": D13 and D14 and R12 operations as set out in Annexes I and II of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, respectively.

e) "Shipment origin": the place where the waste shipment starts.

f) "Shipment destination": the facility where the waste is to be treated and where the waste shipment ends.

g) "Identification document": the document that identifies and accompanies the waste during the shipment. Its content shall be as established in Annexes I and III.

(h) "Waste treatment contract": the agreement between the operator and the manager of a waste treatment facility whereby the latter undertakes to process the waste once it has been accepted. This agreement should at least establish the specifications of the waste, the shipment conditions, and the obligations of the parties in the event of incidents, particularly if the consignee rejects the waste.

i) "Shipment repository": a single and shared record where the prior notifications and identification documents of the different phases of the shipment procedure are stored to ensure traceability and control of waste shipments. It shall be available to the competent authorities of the autonomous communities and other competent inspection, monitoring and control bodies.

j) eSIR: the Waste Information System that includes, among others, the Waste Production and Management Register set out in Article 39 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July 2011, the annual reports of the waste managers and the repository of shipments. It is used for the registration, validation and electronic exchange of information, including the documents related to the shipment procedure.

### **Article 3. General requirements for shipments**

1. The following requirements are applicable to all waste shipments under this royal decree:

a) A waste treatment contract that shall be signed before the shipment starts in accordance with Article 2.h). In the case of waste that is shipped between two treatment facilities that are managed by the same legal entity, this contract may be replaced by a statement by that legal entity containing, at least, the content specified in Article 5. Local authorities acting as shipment operators are excluded from the waste treatment contract if they ship waste to their own recovery or disposal facilities.

In waste shipments from the producer to the storage facility, provided for in Article 2.a).3.°, the waste treatment contract shall be established between the producer and the manager of the storage facility, and shall include the obligation of the manager of the storage facility to have the appropriate treatment contracts for the proper treatment of the collected waste, specifying the treatment operation to which the waste will be subjected at the destination.

b) The waste shall be accompanied by an identification document from origin to reception at the destination facility.

2. In addition to the requirements established in the previous section, the following shall be subject to the procedure of prior notification:

a) Shipments of hazardous and non-hazardous waste destined for disposal

b) Shipments of hazardous waste, mixed household waste under EWC 20 03 01 and such other waste for recovery as may be determined by regulation.

3. Waste shipments explicitly destined for laboratory analysis to assess either its physical or chemical characteristics or to determine its suitability for recovery or disposal operations shall not be subject to the procedure of prior notification. However, they shall be accompanied by the identification document as described in Annex III. The amount of such waste shall be determined based on the minimum quantity reasonably needed to adequately perform the analysis in each particular case.

4. Waste shipments classified as dangerous goods must comply with applicable regulations for transport of dangerous goods by road, rail, air or sea.

### **Article 4. Monitoring, control, inspection, and penalties**

The monitoring, control and inspection of waste shipments, as well as the penalties applicable for infringement of the provisions of this Royal Decree shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Title VII of Law 22/2011, of 28 July.

## CHAPTER II

### **Common requirements for all shipments**

#### **Article 5. Content of the waste treatment contract**

The waste treatment contract shall contain the following information:

a) identification of the facility of origin and the destination facility of waste shipments.

b) quantity of waste to be shipped.

c) identification of the waste by EWC code

d) estimated frequency of shipments.

e) treatment to be applied to the waste, in accordance with Annexes I and II of Law 22/2011, of 28 July.

f) any other information that may be relevant to the proper treatment of the waste.

g) criteria for the acceptance of waste

h) obligations of the parties regarding the possibility that the consignee rejects the waste (take back the waste or shipment to another treatment facility).

#### **Article 6. Identification document**

1. For waste shipments that are not subject to prior notification, before the shipment starts, the operator shall complete the identification document in accordance with Annex III and with the provisions of the waste treatment contract. A copy of the identification document shall be given to the carrier so the waste can be identified at any time during shipment. For municipal waste shipments that are not subject to prior notification, the identification document may be valid for three months.



When the waste arrives at the destination facility, the facility manager shall provide the carrier with a copy of the identification document signed by the consignee with the date of delivery of the waste and the quantity actually received. Within a maximum thirty days of delivery of the waste, the facility manager shall send the operator the complete identification document with the date of acceptance or rejection of the waste, in accordance with the provisions of the waste treatment contract.

The operator and the managers involved in the shipment, including the carrier, shall record this information in their chronological files and keep a copy of the identification document signed by the consignee stating the delivery and acceptance of the waste for at least three years.

2. For waste shipments subject to prior notification, before the shipment starts, the operator shall complete the identification document under the terms of Annex I (paragraphs 1 to 9) and in accordance with the provisions of the waste treatment contract. Thereafter, the operator shall submit this document to the autonomous community of dispatch before the shipment starts to be entered in the eSIR shipment repository. The operator will send a digital or paper copy of the document handled to the carrier to identify the waste during shipment, which will be submitted to the autonomous community of destination and to the manager at the destination facility through the eSIR platform.

When the waste arrives at the destination facility, the facility manager shall provide the carrier with a copy of the identification document signed by the manager of that facility with the date of delivery of the waste and the quantity received. The carrier shall record this information in the chronological file and keep a copy of the identification document for, at least, three years.

The manager at the destination facility shall have a maximum of thirty days from the date of delivery of the waste to submit the identification document signed by the manager at the destination facility to the competent authority of the autonomous community of destination. The identification document shall include information on the acceptance of the waste in accordance with Annex I, section 10, including the date of acceptance or rejection of the waste. The autonomous community of destination will send it to eSIR to be included in the shipment repository. A copy of the identification document shall be submitted to the autonomous community of dispatch through the eSIR information system. The manager at the destination facility shall also receive a copy in pdf format with a secure verification code and shall forward it to the operator.

The operator and the manager involved in the shipment shall record this information in their chronological file and keep a copy of the identification document stating the delivery and acceptance of the waste for at least three years.

3. For mixed municipal waste identify by EWC code 20 03 01, managed directly or indirectly by local authorities, the procedure outlined in the previous section shall be followed. In this case, for multiple shipments with the same origin and destination, the operator may submit a single identification document with the expected quantity to be shipped in a month per vehicle. This document shall be valid until the successive quantities delivered to the destination facility reach the quantity stated in the identification document, and for a maximum period of one month.

The information about the amount of waste weighed during each delivery to the destination facility shall be recorded in the chronological file of the destination facility. The identification documents shall be kept for, at least, three years.

At the end of the validity period, the manager at the destination facility shall record the actual quantity shipped in section 10 of the identification document, which shall be submitted to the competent authority of the autonomous community of destination to continue with the procedure outlined in the previous section.

4. The complete identification document received by the operator constitutes documentary evidence of the delivery of waste for treatment provided for in Article 17 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July. The operator shall immediately submit a copy to the producer or holder of the waste when they are not operators themselves.

#### **Article 7. Rejection of waste**

1. If the consignee rejects a waste shipment, in accordance with the provisions of the waste treatment contract, the operator may:

a) Take back the waste to the place of dispatch accompanied by the identification document stating that the waste was taken back, or

b) Ship the waste to another treatment facility. This shipment shall require a new identification document. The operator of this new shipment shall be the operator of the original shipment.

2. For waste shipments that are subject to prior notification, if the waste is rejected by the consignee, the procedure outlined in Articles 6.2 and 8 shall be followed:

a) in the case referred to in point 1.a), the operator of the original shipment shall confirm to the autonomous communities of dispatch and destination the reception of the rejected waste at the place of dispatch through the eSIR platform.

b) in the case referred to in point 1.b), the operator of the original shipment shall submit a new notification for the new shipment to the autonomous community where the waste is currently located. The autonomous community of dispatch of the first transfer may enter the eSIR platform to check the information on the new shipment.

## CHAPTER III

### Specific requirements

#### Article 8. Prior notification of waste shipments

1. The operators of the shipments referred to in Article 3.2 shall submit a prior notification with the information specified in Annex II to the autonomous community of dispatch. This notification shall be submitted at least ten days before the shipment takes place. The autonomous community of dispatch shall submit it to the eSIR platform, where it will be validated against the Waste Production and Management Register, included in the shipment repository and sent to the autonomous community of destination. Once validated, the autonomous community of dispatch shall send an acknowledgement to the operator.

From the date of the acknowledgement of receipt, the autonomous communities of dispatch and destination shall have ten days to express their objection to the shipment in accordance with Article 9.1.

This notification may be used to cover several shipments if the waste has similar physical and chemical characteristics and if it is shipped to the same consignee and the same facility. This notification, which shall be referred to as a "general notification", shall be submitted at least ten days prior to the first shipment and shall be valid for a maximum period of three years.

2. A new notification shall be submitted when the notified quantity of waste has been shipped, when there is any change in the information mentioned in the previous paragraph, or when the period of validity has expired.

3. If the waste shipped is destined for storage operations D15 or R13, the prior notification shall also specify the recovery or disposal facility to which the waste is subsequently destined. If the subsequent facility is another storage facility, information on the subsequent recovery or disposal facility shall also be provided on the prior notification. For waste shipments, no more than two successive storage operations shall be allowed.

If the waste shipped is destined for a D13, D14 or R12 interim treatment facility, the prior notification shall include information on the subsequent recovery or disposal facility.

4. The operator may carry out the shipment if, ten days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgment sent to the operator by the autonomous community of dispatch, the competent authorities of the autonomous communities of dispatch and destination have not requested any additional information or documentation, the correction of errors, or have not raised any objection to the shipment, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9.

5. The operator shall keep prior notifications for at least three years after the end of the validity period.

#### Article 9. Objection to shipment

1. The competent authorities of the autonomous communities of dispatch and destination may, within a maximum ten days following the date of transmission of the acknowledgement sent to the operator by the competent authority of origin, raised an objection to the shipment alleging one or more of the grounds set out in Article 25 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, and described in paragraphs 2 and 3 below, and stating the reasons for their decision. For urgent shipments due to *force majeure*, accidents or other emergency situations, this period shall be reduced to two days.

The ten-day period may be suspended if the competent authorities of the autonomous communities request information, supporting documentation or correction of errors, in accordance with Article 22 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations. The requesting authority shall inform the competent authority of the other autonomous community concerned.

If a competent authority of the autonomous communities opposes the shipment, it shall inform the operator and the competent authority of the other autonomous community concerned through the eSIR platform.

2. The competent authorities of the autonomous community may raise an objection to waste shipments destined for disposal when:

a) The planned shipment or disposal is not in accordance with applicable legislation relating to environmental protection, public order, public safety or health protection.

b) The planned shipment or disposal is not in accordance with the provisions of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, in particular with Article 9 on the principle of self-sufficiency and proximity, and with Article 14 on waste management plans and programmes taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised facilities for certain types of waste because:

1.° The facility of the national integrated network of disposal facilities, provided for in Article 9 of Law 22/2011, of 28 July 2011, is not the closest to the place where the waste was generated.

2.° The waste must be disposed of in a specialised facility, and waste from a closer source and waste prioritised by the competent authority must be disposed of in this facility.

3.° Shipments, if any, are not in accordance with waste management plans.

c) The waste is treated in a facility which is covered by the Consolidated Text of the Law on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2016, of 16 December, but which does not apply techniques that guarantee the same level of emissions as the best available techniques as defined in Article 3.12 of said Consolidated Text, in compliance with the integrated environmental authorisation of the facility.

d) The waste is mixed municipal waste collected from private households (EWC code 20 03 01).

3. The competent authority of the autonomous community may raise an objection to waste shipments mentioned in Article 3.2.b) destined for recovery when:

a) The planned shipment or recovery is not in accordance with the provisions of Law 22/2011 of July 28, in particular with Article 7 on protection of human health and the environment, with Article 8 on waste hierarchy, with Article 14 on waste management plans and programmes, and with Article 27 on the authorisation of waste recovery operations.

b) The planned shipment or recovery is not in accordance with the national legislation relating to environmental protection, public order, public safety or health protection.

c) The waste concerned is not treated in accordance with the waste management plans drawn up pursuant to Article 14 on waste management plans and programmes of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, in order to ensure compliance with recovery or recycling obligations established in European Union and national legislation.

d) Likewise, in the case of municipal waste destined for incineration facilities classified as recovery, in accordance with Article 3.2.b), the shipment may be objected for the following reasons:

1.° The shipment, if any, results in the waste generated in the autonomous community of destination having to be disposed of.

2.° The shipment, if any, results in the waste of the autonomous community of destination having to be treated in a way that is not consistent with their waste management plans.

4. If the waste is shipped to facilities performing interim treatment (D13, D14 and R12) or storage (D15 or R13) operations, the competent authorities of the autonomous communities of dispatch and destination shall consider whether to object to the shipment on the grounds listed in paragraphs 2 and 3 in relation to interim treatment or storage operations and facilities, as well as in relation to the subsequent treatment operations and facilities.

5. The decisions adopted by the autonomous communities under the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be reasoned and notified to the Waste Coordination Committee and shall not conflict with the National Waste Management Framework Plan (PEMAR) 2016-2022, approved by Agreement of the Council of Ministers of 6 November 2015.

The Waste Coordination Committee shall pay particular attention to consistent interpretation and application throughout the national territory of the objections to shipment and shall propose, where appropriate, the adoption of agreements to ensure this objective.

6. Objection to shipment by the competent authorities may be appealed under the terms provided in Law 39/2015, of 1 October.

**First additional provision.** Electronic procedure for waste shipments

1. The procedures regulated by this Royal Decree shall be carried out by electronic means using standardised documents for the entire national territory, which shall comply with the provisions of this Royal Decree.

The public authorities shall publish electronic data interchange workflows as well as a detailed description of the electronic procedure on their websites.

The autonomous communities shall decide if the electronic procedure for waste shipments provided for in Articles 6, 8 and 9 shall be carried out through the Central Electronic Office of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge or through their own electronic office, and shall inform users accordingly. The Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge will make the electronic procedure available to the autonomous communities that have so requested, so their operators can process the waste shipment documents through the electronic office of the Ministry in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree.

2. The documents shall be submitted by electronic means to the competent authorities of the autonomous communities by a natural or legal person authorised to carry out electronic procedures on behalf of third parties, under the terms established in Royal Decree 1671/2009, of 6 November, which partially develops Law 11/2007, of 22 June, on electronic access of citizens to public services, and in those established in Articles 6 and 7 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October, upon its entry into force.

**Second additional provision.** Movements of waste within an autonomous community

The monitoring and control system for the waste shipments applied by the autonomous communities within their territory must be consistent with the EU waste shipment requirements established in Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006, of 14 June 2006, in particular as regards the identification document, the waste treatment contract, as well as the prior notification in the cases provided in Article 3.2 for the purposes of objecting to treatment in the autonomous community in the absence of adequate facilities or if its waste management plans provide for an alternative to treatment therein.

The autonomous communities shall inform the Waste Coordination Committee of the monitoring and control system established in their territory, and send the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge the necessary information to comply with the information obligations laid down in Regulation (EC) n.0 1013/2006, of 14 June 2006 in relation to transboundary shipments.

**Third additional provision.** Waste shipments with transit through a third country

1. Waste shipments between autonomous communities with transit through a Member State or a third country shall be governed by the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006, of 14 June 2006.

2. The powers to consent and process such shipments are with the competent Ministry of environmental issues, in accordance with Article 12.3.c) of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, when the country of transit is not a EU Member State, and with the autonomous communities when the country of transit is a EU Member State in accordance with Article 12.4.d) of Law 22/2011, of 28 July.

**Fourth additional provision.** Original producer for shipments of construction and demolition wastes

For shipments of construction and demolition wastes, the original producer, as defined in Article 2.f) of Royal Decree 105/2008, of 1 February, which regulates the production and management of construction and demolition wastes, shall be the holder of the waste.

**Fifth additional provision.** Personal data protection related to waste management

For the management of waste containing personal data, the application of this royal decree shall be without prejudice to Organic Law 3/2018 of 5 December 2018 on the Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights; Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) as well as any other applicable regulations on the matter.

**Sixth additional provision.** Collection from several producers

The General Director of Quality and Environmental Assessment may establish, in collaboration with the autonomous communities, specific shipping documents if waste is collected from several producers in a single vehicle.

**Single transitional provision.** Transitional arrangements for the waste shipment procedure

1. The competent public authorities shall adapt the procedure and the shipping documents to the provisions of this royal decree within one year of its entry into force. Until this is done, the existing documents for the waste shipment shall continue to be used, and shall be available on the websites of the competent public authorities.

2. Until the electronic procedure provided for in the first additional provision is implemented, the periods provided for in Article 8 shall be computed from the date of receipt of the prior notification by the competent authorities of the autonomous communities of dispatch and destination. If there is a discrepancy in the dates of receipt, the period shall be computed from the later date. For this purpose, the competent authorities of the autonomous communities shall send an acknowledgement to the operator stating the date of receipt.

**Single repealing provision.** *Repeal of regulation*

1. All provisions that oppose, contradict or are incompatible with the provisions of this royal decree and, in particular, Royal Decree 180/2015, of 13 March, regulating waste shipments within the national territory, are hereby repealed.

2. However, the annexes and the following articles shall remain in force for the implementation of Law 20/1986, Basic Law on Toxic and Hazardous Waste, approved by Royal Decree 833/1988, of 20 July 1988: 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 22.1, 27, 28, 31, 45.

**First final provision.** Jurisdictional authority

This Royal Decree shall be considered as basic legislation in accordance with the provisions of Article 149.1.13.<sup>a</sup> of the Spanish Constitution, which grants the State exclusive jurisdiction over the bases and co-ordination of the general planning of economic activity, and Article 149.1.23.<sup>a</sup>, which grants the State exclusive jurisdiction over basic legislation on environmental protection, without prejudice to the powers of the autonomous communities to establish additional protection measures.

**Second final provision.** Empowerment to amend annexes

The Minister for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge is empowered to amend the annexes to this Royal Decree by means of a ministerial order.

**Third final provision.** Entry into force

This royal decree shall enter into force on July 1 following its publication in the "Spanish Official State Gazette".

In Madrid, on 2 June 2020.

Felipe R.

The Fourth Vice-President of the Government and Minister  
for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge,  
TERESA RIBERA RODRÍGUEZ

## ANNEX I

### Content of the identification document for shipments subject to the prior notification procedure

1. Number of identification document <sup>1</sup>
2. Number of prior notification <sup>1</sup>
3. Date envisaged for start of the shipment
4. Information regarding the operator of the shipment:
  - a) Name or business name
  - b) Tax identification number
  - c) Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
  - d) Contact details: telephone, fax, e-mail
  - e) Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
  - f) Type of operator <sup>3</sup>
  - g) Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>.
5. Information regarding the origin of the shipment <sup>4</sup>:
  - a) Information on the producer or holder of the waste or the facility from which the shipment starts:
    - 1°. Name or business name of the plant/facility
    - 2°. Tax identification number <sup>5</sup>
    - 3°. Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 4°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 5°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup> of the production plant or facility
    - 6°. National Code of Economic Activities (NACE)
  - b) Information on the company authorised to carry out waste treatment operations, including storage, if the origin of the shipment is a waste treatment facility:
    - 1°. Name or business name
    - 2°. Tax Identification number
    - 3°. Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 4°. Contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail
    - 5°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 6°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>
6. Information regarding the destination of the shipment:
  - a) Information on the destination facility:
    - 1°. Name or business name of the facility
    - 2°. Tax identification number of the authorisation holder
    - 3°. Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 4°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 5°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup> of the treatment facility
    - 6°. Treatment operation to be applied to the waste in accordance with Annexes I and II of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on waste and contaminated soils <sup>6</sup>
  - b) Information on the company authorised to carry out waste treatment operations, including storage, at the destination facility:
    - 1°. Name or business name
    - 2°. Tax Identification number
    - 3°. Address of the registered office: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 4°. Contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail
    - 5°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 6°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>
7. Characteristics of the waste shipped:

a) Waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) established in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000

b) Description of the waste

c) Quantity of waste shipped in kg

d) In the case of hazardous waste, any hazardous characteristics in accordance with Annex III of Law 22/2011, of 28 July 2011 on waste and contaminated soils.

8. Information regarding the carriers involved in the shipment:

a) Name or business name

b) Address of the registered office: street, city, province, autonomous community, country.

c) Tax identification number

d) Contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail.

e) Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>

f) Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>

9. Other information:

If applicable, the extended responsibility scheme of the producer that decides the destination facility.

10. Information regarding the acceptance of the waste:

a) Date of delivery of the waste.

b) Quantity received in kg.

c) Dated information on the acceptance or rejection of the waste.

d) In case of rejection of the waste, if it is take-back to the facility of dispatch, the date of the new shipment shall be stated.

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Explanatory notes:

<sup>1</sup> Number of identification document and prior notification number: Data required only for shipments subject to prior notification.

<sup>2</sup> Data required only for natural or legal persons that must be registered in the Waste Production and Management Register.

<sup>3</sup> Type of operator in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.a).

<sup>4</sup> Information regarding the origin of the shipment: for waste shipments collected from container or door-to-door, directly or indirectly by a local body, the information regarding the origin shall include information on the local body.

<sup>5</sup> Tax identification number of the producer, the holder, or the authorisation holder of the treatment facility.

<sup>6</sup> Treatment operation: the code assigned in the Waste Production and Management Register shall be stated.

<sup>7</sup> For waste shipments destined for laboratory analysis, only the information from the laboratory shall be included.

<sup>8</sup> Number of identification document: required only for shipments that are not subject to the procedure of prior notification.

## ANNEX II

### Content of the prior notification of shipment

1. Number of prior notification <sup>1</sup>

2. Type of notification:

a) Single.

b) Multiple.

3. Date envisaged for start of the shipment.

4. Period covered by the notification.

5. Frequency of shipments.

6. Information regarding the operator of the shipment:

- a) Name or business name.
  - b) Tax identification number
  - c) Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
  - d) Contact details: telephone, fax, e-mail.
  - e) Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
  - f) Type of operator <sup>3</sup>
  - g) Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>
7. Information regarding the origin of the shipment <sup>4</sup>
- a) Information on the producer or holder of the waste or the facility from which the shipment starts:
    - 1°. Name or business name of the plant/facility
    - 2°. Tax identification number <sup>5</sup>
    - 3°. Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 4°. National Code of Economic Activities (NACE)
    - 5°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 6°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup> of the production plant or facility
  - b) Information on the company authorised to carry out waste treatment operations, including storage, if the origin of the shipment is a waste treatment facility:
    - 1°. Name or business name
    - 2°. Tax identification number
    - 3°. Address of the registered office: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 4°. Contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail
    - 5°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 6°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>
8. Information regarding the destination of the shipment:
- a) Information on the destination facility:
    - 1°. Name or business name of the facility
    - 2°. Tax identification number of the authorisation holder of the facility
    - 3°. Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 4°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 5°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup> of the treatment facility
    - 6°. Treatment operation to be applied to the waste in accordance with Annexes I and II of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on waste and contaminated soils <sup>6</sup>
  - b) Information on the company authorised to carry out waste treatment operations, including storage, at the destination facility:
    - 1°. Name or business name
    - 2°. Address of the registered office: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
    - 3°. Tax Identification number
    - 4°. Contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail
    - 5°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
    - 6°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>
9. Information on the waste shipped:
- a) Waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC), established in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000.
  - b) Description of the waste.
  - c) Total amount of waste expected to be shipped in kg.
  - d) In the case of hazardous waste, any hazardous characteristics in accordance with Annex III of Law 22/2011, of 28 July 2011.
10. Information regarding further processing, if the waste is destined for storage or interim processing operations <sup>6</sup>:
- a) Information on the destination facility:
    - 1°. Name or business name of the waste treatment facility including storage
    - 2°. Tax identification number of the authorisation holder of the facility
    - 3°. Address: street, city, province, autonomous community, country



- 4°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
- 5°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup> of the treatment facility
- 6°. Treatment operation to be applied to the waste in accordance with Annexes I and II of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on waste and contaminated soils <sup>6</sup>

b) Information on the company authorised to carry out waste treatment operations, including storage, at the destination facility.

- 1°. Name or business name
- 2°. Address of the registered office: street, city, province, autonomous community, country
- 3°. Tax Identification number
- 4°. Contact information: telephone, fax, e-mail
- 5°. Registration number in the Waste Production and Management Register <sup>2</sup>
- 6°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>

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Explanatory notes:

<sup>1</sup> Number of identification document and prior notification number: Data required only for shipments subject to prior notification.

<sup>2</sup> Data required only for natural or legal persons that must be registered in the Waste Production and Management Register.

<sup>3</sup> Type of operator in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.a).

<sup>4</sup> Information regarding the origin of the shipment: for waste shipments collected from container or door-to-door, directly or indirectly by a local body, the information regarding the origin shall include information on the local body.

<sup>5</sup> Tax identification number of the producer, the holder, or the authorisation holder of the treatment facility.

<sup>6</sup> Treatment operation: the code assigned in the Waste Production and Management Register shall be stated.

<sup>7</sup> For waste shipments destined for laboratory analysis, only the information from the laboratory shall be included.

<sup>8</sup> Number of identification document: required only for shipments that are not subject to the procedure of prior written notification.

### ANNEX III

#### Content of the identification document for shipments not subject to the prior notification procedure

1. Number of identification document <sup>8</sup>
2. Start day of the shipment
3. Information regarding the operator of the shipment:
  - a) Name or business name.
  - b) Tax identification number
  - c) Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>
  - d) Type of operator <sup>3</sup>
4. Information regarding the origin of the shipment <sup>4</sup>:
  - a) Information on the waste producer or holder or the facility from which the shipment starts.
    - 1°. Name or business name of the plant/facility
    - 2°. Tax identification number <sup>5</sup>
  - b) Information on the company authorised to carry out waste treatment operations, including storage. If the origin of the shipment is a waste treatment facility, the information of the company that has carried out the waste treatment operations, including storage, shall be stated:
    - 1°. Name or business name
    - 2°. Tax Identification number
    - 3°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>
5. Information regarding the destination of the shipment:
  - a) Information on the destination facility.
    - 1°. Name or business name of the facility
    - 2°. Tax identification number of the authorisation holder
    - 3°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup> of the treatment facility

4°. Treatment operation to be applied to the waste in accordance with Annexes I and II of Law 22/2011, of 28 July, on waste and contaminated soils <sup>6</sup>

b) Information on the company authorised to carry out waste treatment operations, including storage at the destination facility. If the origin of the shipment is a waste treatment facility, the information of the company that has carried out the waste treatment operations, including storage, shall be stated:

- 1°. Name or business name
- 2°. Tax Identification number
- 3°. Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>

6. Characteristics of the waste shipped:

a) Waste code according to the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) established in Commission Decision 2000/532/EC of 3 May 2000.

b) Quantity of waste shipped in kg.

7. Information regarding the carriers involved in the shipment:

- a) Name or business name.
- b) Tax identification number
- c) Environmental Identification Number (NIMA) <sup>2</sup>

8. Information regarding the acceptance of the waste:

- a) Date of delivery of the waste.
- b) Quantity received in kg.
- c) Dated information on the acceptance or rejection of the waste.
- d) In case of rejection of the waste, if it is take-back to the facility of origin, the date of the new shipment must be stated <sup>7</sup>

9. Other information:

Identification of the Extended Producer Responsibility scheme that organises the shipment, if applicable.

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Explanatory notes:

<sup>1</sup> Number of identification document and prior notification number: Data required only for shipments subject to prior notification.

<sup>2</sup> Data required only for natural or legal persons that must be registered in the Waste Production and Management Register.

<sup>3</sup> Type of operator in accordance with the provisions of Article 2.a).

<sup>4</sup> Information regarding the origin of the shipment: for waste shipments collected from container or door-to-door, directly or indirectly by a local body, the information regarding the origin shall include information on the local body.

<sup>5</sup> Tax identification number of the producer, the holder, or the authorisation holder of the treatment facility.

<sup>6</sup> Treatment operation: the code assigned in the Waste Production and Management Register shall be stated.

<sup>7</sup> For waste shipments destined for laboratory analysis, only the information from the laboratory shall be included.

<sup>8</sup> Number of identification document: required only for shipments that are not subject to the procedure of prior written notification.