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2026

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS AND
REGULATIONS ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
(ESTABLISHMENT) ACT, 2007**

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL-(PLASTIC WASTE CONTROL)
REGULATIONS, 2026**



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SCHEDULES

S. 1. No. 20 of 2026

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS AND
REGULATIONS ENFORCEMENT AGENCY
(ESTABLISHMENT) ACT, 2007**

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL (PLASTIC WASTE CONTROL)
REGULATIONS, 2026**

[9th Day of February, 2026]

Commence-
ment

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Section 34 of the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act, 2007, and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I, **BALARABE ABBAS LAWAL**, Honourable Minister of Environment, hereby make the following Regulations.

PART I — OBJECTIVES AND APPLICATION

1. The objectives of these Regulations are to —

Objective

(a) provide measures targeted at minimizing and controlling waste generated by the indiscriminate disposal of plastics and plastic products;

(b) establish organizational procedures for the management of plastic waste, in line with the National Policy on Plastic Waste Management;

(c) reduce the releases of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) from plastic products and packaging;

(d) ensure that persons engaged in the plastic product ecosystem implement circular economy practices, and replace plastic products having non-environmentally friendly materials with sustainable alternatives;

(e) promote the adoption of sustainable and environment-friendly practices in the management of plastic waste, including promoting and adopting alternatives to plastic packaging, and use of reusable plastic containers and products;

(f) combat the harmful effects of plastic products and waste on human health and the environment;

(g) ensure that relevant authorities monitor and control the trans-boundary movement of plastic products and plastic waste;

(h) operationalize a multi-stakeholder Extended Producer Responsibility framework that will enable an environmentally sound management of plastic products and waste;

(i) mandate progressive minimum content ratios for food-contact recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) material in food and beverage packaging;

(j) enhance collection of statistical data on the environmentally sound management of plastic waste; and

(k) foster international action and initiatives under national regulatory frameworks.

Application

2. These Regulations shall apply to —

- (a) issues relating to plastic wastes control; and
- (b) persons involved in plastics, plastic by-product, and plastic materials production, import, distribution, retail or sale, purchase and consumption value chain, and plastic waste management.

PART II — INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND POWERS

Powers of
the Agency

3.—(1) The Agency shall —

- (a) enforce compliance with the provisions of these Regulations;
- (b) issue applicable permits, as prescribed in these Regulations;
- (c) ensure compliance with any condition set out in a permit issued under these Regulations;
- (d) in collaboration with relevant authorities —
 - (i) organize intensive environmental education and awareness campaign, sensitize and engage in advocacy on environmentally sound management of plastic waste, and
 - (ii) ensure the collation and exchange of data and information on plastic waste management in Nigeria;
- (e) in collaboration with relevant authorities, develop and implement programs aimed at —
 - (i) promoting the zero waste principles,
 - (ii) encouraging source separation,
 - (iii) enhanced door to-door collection, and
 - (iv) encouraging and demonstrating the utilization of plastic wastes as raw materials; and
- (f) establish the performance and implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility Programme.

(2) The Agency shall, for the purposes of facilitating robust and efficient data system on plastic waste, establish a central data collection platform.

Responsibilities
and powers
of relevant
authorities in
the State
Government
and the FCT

4. Relevant authorities in the State Government and the FCT shall, for the attainment of these Regulations —

- (a) ensure compliance with the provisions of these Regulations;
- (b) where practicable, ensure the registration of plastic waste collectors, waste pickers, aggregators, and recyclers, at no cost;
- (c) ensure the provision of segregated receptacles for plastics and non-biodegradable materials at the streets and major public spaces;
- (d) engage in advocacy on the importance of separating waste into plastics and non-biodegradable materials;
- (e) provide suitable land and infrastructure for the establishment of zero waste facilities and infrastructures; and
- (f) promote zero waste principles in all its jurisdictions.

PART III — STANDARDS FOR THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF PLASTIC WASTE

5. Producers of categories of items set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations and persons, carrying out activities on waterways and the sea, including fishing vessels, shall —

Extended
Producer
Responsibility

(a) subscribe to the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Programme initiated by the Agency;

(b) register with the relevant Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO);

(c) subscribe to the Buy-Back Scheme of the post-consumer packaging wastes, or End-of-Life Plastics for recycling; and

(d) facilitate incentives for fishing vessels to retrieve derelict fishing gear and deliver to port reception facilities.

6.—(1) Entities in the plastic value chain shall register with a Producers' Responsibility Organisation in order to facilitate the EPR Programme for plastic waste control, as specified in the Third Schedule to these Regulations.

EPR
Programme

(2) The entities referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation to whom the EPR obligations apply include —

(a) producers of plastic packaging and non-packaging plastic products, specified in the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations;

(b) importer of all plastic packaging and non-packaging plastic;

(c) all brand owners in the plastic waste value chain;

(d) plastic waste pickers and collectors, aggregators, and recyclers, and

(e) plastic resin producers, importers and converters.

7. Persons engaged in plastic value chain and plastic waste shall subscribe to the Central Data Collection Platform.

Subscription
to the
Central
Data
Collection
Platform

8. For the purposes of these Regulations, Polluter Pays Principle prescribes that a person who produces or generates plastics, plastic material, or waste shall bear the cost of remediating the damages such plastics, plastic material, or waste has done to public and environmental health.

Polluter
Pays
principle

PART IV — PERMITS AND LICENSING SYSTEM

9.—(1) The Agency shall issue a permit, in accordance with the National Environmental (Permitting and Licensing System) Regulations, and other relevant Regulations.

Permit

(2) A permit issued under these Regulations shall —

- (a) indicate the activity to be undertaken by a permit holder, including other information relating to the activities to be undertaken; and
- (b) specify the conditions upon which the permit is to be granted.

(3) The Agency shall issue a permit for the undertaking of activities specified in the Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Schedules to these Regulations, particularly for —

- (a) effluent discharge and emission within permissible limits;
- (b) guidelines for EPR Programme;
- (c) establishment and operation of recycling facilities;
- (d) establishment and operation of collection center; and
- (e) plastic waste treatment guidelines.

Conditions
for permit

10.—(1) An applicant for a permit shall submit to the Agency, supporting documents and prescribed application fees.

(2) The Agency may, from time to time, prescribe the conditions for the issuance of a permit for undertaking an activity under these Regulations.

(3) In addition to the conditions referred to in subregulation (2) of these Regulations, an applicant shall subscribe to an appropriate insurance policy for the applicant's staff to cover such risks likely to arise out of the activity for which a permit is required.

(4) The Agency shall, from time to time, review the conditions for issuing a permit.

(5) Nothing in subregulation (4) of this regulation shall limit the Agency from reviewing the conditions of a permit already issued during the validity period of that permit, provided that the Agency shall notify the permit holder of the new conditions.

(6) It shall be an offence for a permit holder to contravene any of the conditions set out in the permit.

Application
for permit

11. An applicant for a permit under these Regulations shall —

- (a) file an application with the Agency in a prescribed form and pay the prescribed fees; and
- (b) submit along with the application form, necessary supporting documents.

Permit fees

12. The Agency shall prescribe fees for the various permits issued pursuant to these Regulations.

Duration
of permit

13.—(1) A permit issued under these Regulations shall subsist for a period of 12 months.

(2) A permit issued under these Regulations shall be renewed annually.

(3) Without prejudice to subregulation (1) of this regulation, a permit holder shall be allowed a grace period of 30 days from the expiration of a permit within which to renew the expired permit.

14.—(1) A permit shall not be transferable, except with the written consent of the Agency.

Transfer of
permit

(2) A permit holder seeking to transfer a permit or change ownership of a permit shall notify the Agency no later than 60 days, prior to the transfer or change of ownership of a permit.

(3) The new holder of a permit granted under subregulation (2) of this regulation shall be responsible for regularizing the permit with the Agency.

15. The Agency may revoke a permit issued under these Regulations, where —

Revocation
of permit

(a) the utilisation of the permit is in violation of the conditions upon which it was obtained;

(b) the permit was obtained under false pretenses, or information advanced in pursuit of an application of the permit is false;

(c) the permit holder has failed to renew the permit after 90 days from the date the permit expired; or

(d) it is in the interest of the public to do so.

PART V — PLASTIC WASTE CONTROL

16. Relevant agencies of States, the FCT, and Local Government Areas and Area Councils shall —

Provision
for
placement
of
receptacles
and places
for deposit
of plastic
waste

(a) provide public receptacles and depots at strategic locations for collection of plastic waste;

(b) provide for the evacuation of the contents of receptacles and depots under paragraph (a) of this regulation, in accordance with Schedule IX to these Regulations;

(c) arrange for the recycling of the plastic waste collected under paragraph (b) of this regulation; and

(d) provide waste quantity capture and verification platforms to enable data collection, monitoring, and reporting.

17.—(1) An owner of a premises shall —

Responsibili-
ties of
owners of
premises

(a) provide segregated receptacles for the occupiers of the premises for the disposal of plastic waste and other waste; and

(b) ensure that the plastic waste generated are collected by registered waste collectors.

(2) A person in the management or control of any establishment shall —

(a) provide adequate segregated receptacles in designated locations for the disposal of plastic waste and other waste;

(b) service and maintain the receptacles regularly, and keep the premises and adjoining sidewalks or pedestrian ways within 10 meters of the perimeter of the property free from plastic litters at all times;

(c) ensure that wastes are collected and disposed of by authorized persons; and

(d) ensure that all recyclable materials are neatly packaged and stacked before disposal.

Responsibilities
of occupiers

18. An occupier of any land, building, or premises shall ensure that waste is properly segregated from plastic waste, and deposited in the appropriate segregated receptacle.

Prohibition
against
importation
of waste

19. The importation of plastic waste is prohibited, where the level of impurity or non-recoverable waste is greater than five percent of the total volume of waste.

Prohibition
against
indiscriminate
disposal of
plastic waste

20. A person shall not, in any manner, dispose of, dump, or discard plastic waste on land, including walkways, subways, or highways, waterway, drainage, or sewer system.

Monitoring
discharge of
effluents

21.—(1) A person, including plastic aggregating or recycling facility, shall not discharge effluent resulting from washing of plastic flakes or mechanically broken plastic into the environment —

(a) without conducting treatment on the effluent; and

(b) complying with effluent and emission discharge limits prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

(2) A person, who generates and discharges effluent and emissions into the environment shall carry out effluent discharge quality and quantity monitoring, as prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

PART VI — PLASTIC WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL MANAGEMENT

Permit to
engage in
plastic
value-chain

22.—(1) A person seeking to engage in the import, export, production, distribution, marketing, processing, or recycling of plastic products shall —

(a) subject to any other requirement as may be prescribed in a relevant law, obtain a permit for that purpose; and

(b) register with the Agency and PRO.

(2) A person engaged in any of the plastic value chain activities referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation, prior to the commencement of these Regulations, shall, where applicable, and no later than six months from the commencement of these Regulations, comply with subregulation (1)(a) and (b) of this regulation.

23.—(1) A producer of plastic shall —

- (a) subscribe to the EPR Programme;
- (b) administer recovery and recycling programmes for their post-consumer plastic components and packaging through the services of a PRO;
- (c) keep proper inventory of products;
- (d) ensure eco-friendly design of products and other packaging material —
 - (i) to reduce their lifecycle environmental impacts, and
 - (ii) for reuse and recycling activities;
- (e) put in place other measures geared towards the implementation of the EPR Programme;
- (f) register with and fund the PRO, in line with the relevant guidance document on plastic waste, to incentivize the collection and recycling of post-consumer plastics components and packaging; and
- (g) ensure the utilization of at least 30% of the recycled PET in its plastic packaging.

Plastic
Packaging
Waste
Collection
System

(2) A producer of plastic shall —

- (a) through the PRO, establish a network of collection points taking into account population size, expected volume of plastic packaging, accessibility and vicinity to end-users; and
- (b) not be limited to areas, where the collection and subsequent management is profitable.

(3) Plastic waste gathered by a person or entity engaged in waste collection shall be handed over to a relevant handler for treatment and recycling.

(4) A person or entity that collects, stacks, and processes plastic waste, or flexible or rigid plastics shall provide a well secured stacking cover for the stacked plastics.

24. A person or entity engaged in plastic collection shall register with the PRO, and obtain a Used Plastic Collection Permit from the relevant authority, as specified in the Eight Schedule to these Regulations.

Plastic
Collection
Permit

25.—(1) A person or entity, being an owner or occupier of a facility, including premises, factory, or workplace, erected or designated for the purposes of carrying out any of the plastic value chain activities shall obtain a permit for that purpose, and register such factory, workplace, or premises with the PRO and Agency.

Permit and
registration
of facility
for plastic
value-chain
activities

(2) Where the facility referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation is intended for use as a recycling facility, a person or entity, being an owner or occupier of the facility shall —

- (a) register with the Agency;
- (b) seek approval from the relevant Environmental Authority;

(c) prior to the commencement of any activity, in respect of —

(i) a new project, carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and submit to the Agency, an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), or

(ii) an existing project, carry out an Environmental Evaluation (EE) and submit to the Agency, an Environmental Management Plan (EMP);

(d) submit an Environmental Audit Report (EAR) to the Agency every 3 years, in respect of an existing facility;

(e) subject to paragraph (c) of this regulation, submit to the Agency an EAR for verification and approval, where the facility is to be decommissioned or transferred;

(f) in the case of micro and small facilities, submit an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to the Agency, as set out in the Tenth Schedule to these Regulations; and

(g) subscribe to an Emergency Response Plan (ERP).

(3) A person, who operates a facility under this regulation shall apply up-to-date environmental best practices.

PART VII — PLASTIC PRODUCTS AND MATERIALS CONTROL

Prohibition
of certain
plastic bags

26.—(1) A person or entity shall not produce, import, distribute, market, process, export, or trade in plastic bags made of plastic film with a wall thickness of less than 80 micron.

(2) Without prejudice to subregulation (1) of this regulation, shopping bags with a wall thickness ranging between 30 – 50 micron shall be —

(a) produced in accordance with the Eleventh Schedule to these Regulations and the EPR Plastic Guidelines; and

(b) subject to tax.

Plastic
component
products

27.—(1) A producer of an item that contains elements of plastic material such as electrical and electronic equipment, healthcare packaging and equipment, batteries, chemicals and pesticides packaging, shall comply with requirements of these Regulations.

(2) Without prejudice to subregulation (1) of this regulation, a producer shall ensure that persistent organic pollutants are not used in producing plastic products and packaging.

(3) A producer shall implement circular economy practices, ensure that plastic products having non-environmentally friendly materials are replaced with sustainable alternatives.

28. A person engaged in the plastic value chain utilising single use plastic articles of PET polymer for packaging of goods shall —

Mandatory requirement for recycled PET content in single-use plastic packaging containers

(a) ensure that the single-use plastic articles contain food-grade recycled PET, in line with the minimum ratios mandated below or as may be revised from time to time —

(i) 25% effective from January 1, 2028, and

(ii) 50% effective from January 1, 2030;

(b) ensure that the recycled PET material contained in single-use plastic articles meets the health, safety and quality thresholds, as prescribed by the Nigerian Industrial Standard (NIS) for Recycled PET Bottles for Food-Grade Applications;

(c) ensure that such recycled PET material is sourced locally from a duly certificate food-grade recycled PET material producer in order to grow the country's PET material plastic waste collection and recycling rates;

(d) comply with the reporting and verification processes, as may be required by the Agency, or any other relevant authority; and

(e) be subject to any attendant penalties or incentives, as may be applicable to their compliance status under this mandate.

29. Person involved in the plastic value chain shall ensure that plastic packaging is —

Requirement for plastic packaging

(a) producer-tracing and tracking-enabled; and

(b) subjected to eco-labelling by a person or entity that has been accredited by the Agency.

30. A person seeking to import, export, produce, or use plastic bags or single-use plastic articles for exceptional reasons shall apply to the Agency, in writing, for an exemption —

Exemption from registration

(a) justifying the absence of any alternative packaging; and

(b) providing proof of Life Cycle Management permit issued by the Agency.

31. The import and export of plastic product and plastic waste shall comply with the PIC procedure provisions of the BRS Conventions.

Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Basel Rotterdam Stockholm (BRS) Conventions

PART VIII — ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS

Enforcement
powers

32.—(1) The Agency shall enforce compliance with the provisions of these Regulations, and relevant international agreements, treaties, and Conventions, through its authorised officers.

(2) For the purposes of exercising its powers under these Regulations, the Agency may impose restriction or prohibition on the use, production, sale, distribution, storage, transport, import, or export of such plastics or other non-biodegradable material, which do not comply with acceptable standards.

Enforcement
notice

33.—(1) Where an owner or occupier in charge, control, or management of a facility, where plastic value chain business is in operation, is in contravention or is likely to contravene the provision of these Regulations, the Agency shall serve such owner or occupier an enforcement notice.

(2) An enforcement notice shall specify the —

(a) matters constituting the contravention or from which contravention may likely arise;

(b) steps to be taken to remedy the contravention or prevent the likelihood of contravention; and

(c) period within which to effect the remedy.

(3) Enforcement notice shall be served on an owner or occupier under subregulation (1) of this regulation by delivery through a registered post or courier, newspaper publication, pasting at the address of the owner or occupier of the premises, or electronic mail.

Non-
compliance
with
enforcement
notice

34.—(1) Where an owner or occupier fails to comply with an enforcement notice, the Agency shall serve on the owner or occupier a second enforcement notice.

(2) Where an owner or occupier fails to comply with the second enforcement notice issued under this regulation, the Agency shall sanction the owner or occupier, or take such other action as it may deem necessary.

(3) The Agency may withdraw any sanction imposed where it verifies that the erring owner or occupier has complied with the notices issued under these Regulations.

Power to
enter facility

35.—(1) The Agency shall have the power to, in the company of a law enforcement agent, enter and seal-off any facility, which contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) The power referred to under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be subject to an Order of court.

(3) Without prejudice to subregulation (2) of this regulation, where the contravention is of imminent danger to the environment and human health, the Agency shall —

- (a) immediately seal-off the contravening facility; and
- (b) file an application to the court to regularize its action under paragraph (a) of this subregulation.

PART IX — MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

36. It shall be an offence to use or encourage the usage of any of the banned toxic chemicals specified in the Fifth and Sixth Schedules to these Regulations in the production of plastics.

Use of
banned
chemicals

37. A person commits an offence, where, being a person involved or engaged in importation, trading, or production of plastics, fails to subscribe to and implement the Extended Producers Responsibility Program in the plastics value chain in line with these Regulations.

Failure to
subscribe to
Extended
Producers
Responsibility

38. A person commits an offence, where the person fails to —

Failure to
comply with
pollution
abatement
measures

(a) take appropriate measures to remove or where applicable, treat and dispose of any effluent to minimize adverse effects;

(b) take measures required by the Agency after unauthorized release of effluent or emission;

(c) remediate the environment to the standard prescribed by the Agency;

(d) furnish relevant information, including documents, to an authorised officer of the Agency;

(e) remove equipment or contain materials causing release of effluents or pollution into the environment from within the facility, when requested by inspector; or

(f) comply with the guidelines on the treatment, handling, storing, discharge, and transport of any effluent.

39. A person commits an offence, where the person being an owner or occupier of a premises or facility —

Owner and
occupier's
environmental
liability

(a) fails to register with a PRO;

(b) releases or causes the release of plastic waste litter into the environment;

(c) fails to provide segregated waste receptacles for storage of sorted plastic wastes before collection; and

(d) fails to segregate plastic waste for proper management.

40. A person commits an offence, where the person being a collector or recycler of items specified in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Schedules to these Regulations —

Offence by
plastic waste
management
facilities

(a) fails to provide functional weighbridge or scale for small firms at the entrance of plastic waste management facility;

(b) fails to submit to the Agency within a specified period, verifiable information or data about operational materials;

- (c) carries out or allows open burning of plastic waste materials, including confiscated items having plastic component or materials;
- (d) fails to adopt Environmentally Sound Management (ESM); and
- (e) suspends, dismisses, or sanctions any of its employees for reporting, to the Agency, a contravention of any of the provisions of these Regulations.

General offences

41. A person commits an offence, where the person —

(a) produces, distributes, stores, transports, imports, or exports —

- (i) plastic or plastic material, or
- (ii) plastic waste,

in contravention to the provisions of these Regulations; or

(b) fails to —

- (i) maintain a plastic waste management facility in line with these Regulations,
- (ii) where applicable, provide or ensure the use of appropriate personal protective equipment, while handling, treating, or disposing of plastic wastes, or
- (iii) submit an Environmental Management Plan to the Agency,

Penalties for contravention

42. Any person, who contravenes any of the provisions of these Regulations is liable on conviction to, in the case of —

(a) an individual —

- (i) imprisonment for a term of not less than six months,
- (ii) a fine of not less than ₦200,000, and additional fine of ₦20,000 for every day the offence subsists, or
- (iii) both fine and imprisonment; or

(b) a body corporate —

- (i) a fine of not less than ₦5,000,000, and additional fine of ₦50,000 for every day the offence subsists, and
- (ii) such penalties referred to in paragraph (a) of this subregulation for the principal officers of the body corporate.

Definition

43. In these Regulations —

“*Act*” means the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (Establishment) Act, 2007;

“*aggregator*” means a person or entity, who gathers together plastic value chain materials from a variety of sources, and processes it for a recycling facility that produces new product from the aggregated plastic material;

“*agglomeration*” means shredded or granulated plastic material in the form of particles which cling together;

“*baling*” means a process in which plastic waste is compressed and secured as a bundle to facilitate handling, storage and transportation;

"*batch*" means quantity of material regarded as a single unit, and having a unique reference;

"*bio-degradable garbage*" means the garbage or waste material capable of being decomposed or destroyed by bacteria or other living organisms;

"*biodegradable plastic packaging or bag*" means any packaging or plastic bag composed of organic or non-organic matter, of low density likely to decompose within a maximum of twenty-four months, under the action of heat, oxygen, ultraviolet rays, living beings and other natural molecules;

"*eco-labelling*" means a plastic packaging labelling system which identifies packaging materials that meet certain environmental standards. An eco-label informs consumers about the environmental attributes of plastic packaging;

"*environmentally sound management of plastic waste*" means operating standards and best management practices for plastics recycling that ensure compliance with all applicable regulations, and environmental and public health protection;

"*Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)*" means an environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the waste stage of that product's life-cycle. It entails producers taking responsibility for the management of products after becoming waste, including, the collection; pre-treatment, e.g. sorting, dismantling or depollution; reuse, including recycling and energy; or final disposal;

"*Hazardous wastes and other wastes*" means wastes under Article 1 of the Basel Convention on Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

"*importer*" means a natural or legal person engaged in bringing consumer goods or plastic into Nigeria, intended to be sold, whether in original packaging or to be repackaged for distribution to the general public;

"*Micron*" means the metric unit of measurement of a plastic's thickness, of which 1 micron is equivalent in thickness to —

- (a) 0.001 Millimeters,
- (b) 0.000001 inches, and
- (c) 1.00 micrometers;

"*non-bio-degradable garbage*" means the garbage or waste material which is not bio-degradable garbage and includes plastic;

"*non-bio-degradable plastic packaging or bag*" means a packaging or plastic bag made of organic or non-organic matter, of low density that cannot decompose after sixty months, under the action of heat, oxygen, ultraviolet rays, living organisms and other natural molecules;

"*occupier*" includes —

- (i) any person who, for the time being, is paying, or is liable to pay, to an owner, rent or a fee for utilization of land, building, or premises,

(ii) an owner in occupation of, or utilizing the owner's land, building, or premises;

(iii) a tenant in occupation or utilizing an owner's land, building, or premises for free;

(iv) any person, who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use or occupation of any land or building; or

(v) a licensee in occupation of any land or building;

"owner" where used with reference to —

(a) any land, building or premises means, a person, who receives or is entitled to receive rent in respect of a let land, building, or premises, including —

(i) an agent or trustee who receive such rent on account of, the owner;

(ii) an agent or trustee who receives the rent of, or is entrusted with or is concerned with any premises devoted to religious or charitable purposes;

(iii) a receiver, or manager appointed by any court of competent jurisdiction to have the charge of, or to exercise the rights of an owner of the said premises; and

(iv) a mortgagee in possession.

(b) an animate or inanimate thing means a person, for the time being, who in charge of the animate or inanimate thing;

"plastic" means a material which contains, as an essential ingredient, a high polymer, and which, at a stage in its processing into finished products, can be shaped by flow;

"plastic product" means an item —

(a) made entirely from a combination of materials that contain polymers, or

(b) which component contains polymers;

"plastic pollution" means the negative effect, and emission arising from the production and consumption of plastic materials and products across their entire life cycle. Plastic pollution can be in the form of accumulation of plastic objects and particles,, or indiscriminate dumping or open burning of plastic waste, all of which adversely affect humans, the living and non-living environment"

"plastic waste" means a discarded item or material that is made entirely from or partially with plastic, and includes plastic bag, plastic bottle, plastic packaging material, plastic container, plastic utensil, electrical/electronic plastic, etc;

"plastic waste collection" means the logistical process of moving plastic waste from its source to a place where it can be recovered;

“plastic waste collector” means a person, who moves plastic waste from its source to a place where it can be recovered, recycled, reused, redesigned, or repurposed;

“recyclate” means plastics material resulting from the recycling of plastic waste;

“recycling” means processing of plastics waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, excluding energy;

“plastic” means a material consisting of a polymer to which additives or other substances may have been added, and which may act as the main structural component of final products, with the exception of natural polymers that have not been chemically modified;

“plastic material” means any material of organic or semi-organic origin or any mixture containing a base material (a polymer) that can be molded, shaped, generally hot and under pressure, in order to lead to a semi-product or an object, composed of a repetition of simple molecular units (monomer such as: glucose, cellulose, ethylene or other);

“plastic packaging” means wrapping or casing goods or articles in a layer of plastic material to protect the goods or articles for external interference or contact;

“plastic waste” means the accumulation of plastic objects which are dumped or discarded without any scientific process after their intended use is over. It can be primary plastic such as bottle caps/bottles, single-use shopping/carry bags, pouches or multilayered packaging or secondary plastic;

“producer” means includes a brand owner, manufacturer, owner of franchise, filler, of a plastics, and plastic products or material;

“Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)” means an entity established in under a collective Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Scheme to implement the EPR principle on behalf of participating producers;

“polluter” means a person engaged in the plastic value chain or plastic waste;

“polymer” means a substance, which consists of molecules characterized by the sequence of one or more types of monomer units. These molecules must be distributed over a range of molecular weights, the differences in molecular weight being mainly due to differences in the number of monomer units. A polymer includes —

(a) a simple weight majority of molecules containing at least three monomer units covalently bound to at least one other monomer unit or to another reactive substance;

(b) less than a simple majority by weight of molecules of the same molecular weight. For the purposes of this definition, “monomer unit” means the reacted form of a monomer substance in a polymer;

“Polyurethane (PUR)”: comfort foam for cushions and mattresses, headrests and armrests, sponges, insulation foam.

“post-consumer plastic” means plastic waste that is generated or collected after being used by a consumer, which may be recycled; and

“single-use plastic product” means a plastic item or product that is designed, fabricated, and placed in the market to be used only once, within its life span, before being discarded or recycled.

Citation

44. These Regulations may be cited as the National Environmental (Plastic Waste Control) Regulations, 2026.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Regulation 5]

CATEGORIES OF PLASTIC

One of the most common ways of classifying polymers is to separate them into thermoplastics and thermosets —

(a) Thermoplastics are polymers which soften when heated and solidify upon cooling, allowing them to be remoulded and recycled. Examples are polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), and polystyrene (PS). Most common consumer plastics are thermoplastics; and

(b) Thermosets are polymers that are set into a mould once, normally with a chemical reaction taking place, and cannot be re-softened or moulded again. Examples include urea formaldehyde (UF) resins, phenol formaldehyde (PF) resins, and melamine formaldehyde (MF) resins. Thermosets are often used for high-heat applications such as electronic equipment, appliances, construction, and insulation.

Oxo-degradable plastics are non-biodegradable plastic that simulate biodegradable plastic. They are made by blending a pro-degradant additive into the non-biodegradable plastic during the extrusion process, which accelerates the fragmentation of plastic under specific conditions.

Water-soluble plastic such as polyvinyl alcohol and its blends are used as protective films for laundry and dish washing detergents, sizing and finishing agents in the textile industry, and as thickening or coating agents for paints, glues, meat packaging, and pharmaceuticals in paper and food industries.

Common types of Plastic Polymers

There are a wide range of polymers used in common plastic and they each have different properties which make them appropriate for different applications. The table below was adapted from entries Y48 and B30I1 in Annex II and IX to the Basel Convention respectively:

<i>Plastic types</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Applications</i>
High-density polyethylene (HDPE)	Polymer chain branching is minimal. Therefore, it is denser, more rigid and less permeable than the LDPE. They are durable and resistant to shock and cold	Used in packaging and industrial films, tubs, tanks, seat and house-hold goods, shipping containers, crates, trays, bottles for milk and fruit juices, caps for food packaging, jerry cans, drums, industrial bulk container, freezer bags, ice cream containers, cable insulation, pipes, and gasoline tanks.

<i>Plastic types</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Applications</i>
Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)	It possesses the most excessive branching.	Low film for packaging, squeeze bottles, toys, carrier bags, high frequency insulation, chemical tank linings, heavy duty sacks, general packaging, trays, containers, gas and water pipes.
Linear low-density polyethylene (LLDPE)	It is soft, flexible, and light weight with a hazy appearance. It has higher tensile and impact strength with puncture resistance and elongation than LDPE. Resistant to shock and cold.	Grocery bags, trash bags, and shrink wrap film, grocery bags, plastic gardening tools and plastic planters, plastic jungle gyms, playground slides, tube-tunnels and ladders.
Polyethylene (PE)	Polyethylene is a tough, abrasion-resistant plastic.	Pipes and valves, containers for liquids, bottles for beverages and cosmetics, chemical-resistant flooring, fibre optic cable sheaths, automotive parts, power tools, toys, household appliances and accessories.
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	PET is made up of a polymer matrix of ethylene terephthalate monomers with alternating (C ₁₀ H ₈ O ₄) units. Clear and resistant to heat, cold, and chemicals	Commonly used in packaging bottles for carbonated drinks and water. PET films are ideal for use in tape applications, packaging trays and blisters, food packaging film, rigid cosmetic jars, carpets, vehicle tyre cords and fibres, biscuit trays, dispensing containers, microwavable containers, and transparent films among others.
Polypropylene (PP)	This is a polymer of propylene. It has better hardness and more resistant than polyethelene.	It is used as ropes, twine, tape, carpets, upholstery, clothing, camping equipment, mats, rugs and carpets, hinges on flip-top containers and flip-top bottles, microwave dishes, ice cream tubs, bottle caps, single-use face masks, storage boxes, stationery folders, and other types of packaging.
Polyphthalamide (PPA)	High-performance resin and member of the nylon family.	It is used for electronics and electrical, automotive, cables & wires, fuel & coolant lines, motor bobbin parts, pump wear rings, fuel line connectors, fuel cut-off valves, water heater manifolds, fuel modules, thermostat housings, coolant pumps, air coolers, and LED headlights.

<i>Plastic types</i>	<i>Properties</i>	<i>Applications</i>
Polystyrene (PS)	Polystyrene also known as poly-phenylethene, is a polymer made up of repeating molecules of styrene. It is transparent, rigid, brittle, and moderately strong.	It is used for insulation in household appliances and construction, as casing used in food service applications, as rigid silverware and containers for food and drinks, test and petri dishes, cutlery, plates, cups. Its co-polymerized forms as ABS, SBR, SAN, and HIPS can be used in 3D printed prototypes, optical fibers rubber gaskets and automotive gas tanks.
Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)	ABS is a terpolymer produced by polymerizing styrene and acrylonitrile in the presence of polybutadiene. It is durable, stiff, hard and resistant to shock.	It is used for computers, televisions, kitchen appliances, toys, musical instruments, electrical products and automobile component parts.
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Polyvinyl chloride or Vinyl is a polymer made up of repeating molecules of vinyl chloride. It is a high-strength thermoplastic material.	It is used in drinking and wastewater pipes, wire and cable insulation, and medical devices.
Polycarbonates (PC)	Polycarbonates are mainly produced from bisphenol A and phosgene. It is clear, resistant to shock and heat, and flame retardant.	Electronic applications, products in construction industry (e.g., for dome lights, flat or curved glazing, and sound walls), CDs, Blu-ray discs, automotive, aircraft and railway parts.
Polyethers	Polyethers are resistant to heat, chemicals, flame retardants, oils, grease and abrasion.	It is used for electrical components, medical equipment, and automobile components.

Classification of plastic wastes

<i>Pre-consumer or industrial plastic waste</i>		<i>Post Consumer plastic waste</i>		
Plastic resin production	Plastic product production	Industrial and Agricultural plastic waste	Commercial plastic waste	Residential plastic waste
Organic resin waste from synthetic material manufacturing and other industries mainly including waste resin powder, waste mother liquor, bottom residue liquid and unqualified product, etc.	-Leftovers, parings, defective products and residual resin during the production of plastic products.	-Industrial plastic waste including packaging materials, pipe fittings, and pipelines, etc -Agricultural plastic wastes including agricultural ground film, plastic woven bags, and agricultural pipelines, etc.	-Plastic wastes generated from grocery stores, and wholesale shop, etc. -Plastic wastes generated from hotels, restaurants, tourist and worship places, transport sector, trains, and hospitals, etc.	-Single-use supplies: Packaging materials (ropes, boxes, bags), cutlery, extended polystyrene foam, etc. -Non-Single-use supplies: lamps, stationary, cosmetic kits and other plastic products

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Regulation 9(3), 21(1)(b) and (2)]

Permissible Limits of Effluent, Releases and Emission of
Plastic Manufacturing Industries

S/N	Parameter	Unit	Limit values
1.	pH	-	6 – 9
2.	COD	mg/L	250
3.	BOD	mg/L	50
4.	TSS	mg/L	50
5.	Oil and grease	mg/L	10
6.	Nitrogen (total)	mg/L	10
7.	Aluminum	mg/L	3
8.	Antimony (Sb)	mg/L	1.0
9.	Arsenic	mg/L	0.1
10.	Barium (Ba)	mg/L	2.5
11.	Cadmium	mg/L	0.1
12.	Chromium (total)	mg/L	0.1
13.	Chromium (hexavalent)	mg/L	0.05
14.	Cobalt (Co)	mg/L	0.5
15.	Copper	mg/L	0.1
17.	Sulfide	mg/L	1
18.	Iron	mg/L	3
19.	Lead	mg/L	0.2
20.	Mercury	mg/L	0.01
21.	Nickel	mg/L	0.5
22.	Silver	mg/L	0.2
23.	Selenium (Se)	mg/L	0.5
24.	Tin	mg/L	2
25.	Zinc	mg/L	2
26.	Cyanides (total)	mg/L	1
27.	Cyanides (free)	mg/L	0.2
28.	Ammonia	mg/L	10
29.	Fluorides	mg/L	20
30.	Phenols	mg/L	0.5
31.	Total Nitrogen	mg/L	15
32.	Total Phosphorus	mg/L	5

S/N	Parameter	Unit	Limit values
33.	Sulphides	mg/L	1
34.	VOCs	mg/L	0.1
35.	Toxicity	To be determined on a case specific basis	
36.	Temperature increase	°C	< 3"
* At the edge of a scientifically established mixing zone, which takes into account ambient water quality, receiving water use, potential receptors and assimilative capacity.			

Air Emission Level for Plastic Manufacturing Industries

S/N	Pollutant	Unit	Guideline value
1.	VOCs -surface cleaning	mg/Nm ³	20-75(1)
2.	VOCs -Plastic coating	mg/Nm ³	100 (up to 15 ton/y solvent consumption) 75 (more than 15 ton/y solvent consumption) 50 (drying processes)
3.	Volatile Halogenated Hydrocarbon- metal surface treatment	mg/Nm ³	20
4.	Particulate Matter Plastic processing	µg/Nm ³	3
5.	Hydrogen Chloride	mg/Nm ³	10
6.	Nitrogen Oxides (3)	mg/Nm ³	350
7.	Ammonia	mg/Nm ³	50
<p>Notes:</p> <p>(1) As 30 minutes mean the contained sources, 20 mg/m³ for waste gases from surface cleaning using VOCs classifies as carcinogenic, mutagenic, or toxic to reproduction (risk phrases R45, R46, R49, R60, R61) with mass flow greater or equal 10g/hour; and/or halogenated VOC classifies with risk phrase R40 and having mass flow greater or equal to 100g/hour; 75 Mg/Nm³ for waste gases from their surface cleaning.</p> <p>(2) Facilities with solvent consumption greater than 15 tonnes/year.</p> <p>(3) Dry air at 11 percent O₂</p>			

**Potential Release of Substances at High Processing Temperatures
for Plastic Manufacturing Industries**

<i>S/N</i>	<i>Plastic</i>	<i>Examples of detected Constituents</i>
1.	PVC- Polyvinyl Chloride	Hydrogen chloride, Vinyl chloride Monomer
2.	ABS - Acrylonitrile Butadiene	Styrene copolymer, styrene, Phenol, Butadiene
3.	PP - Polypropylene	Aldehydes, Butane, other alkene, alkane
4.	POM - Acetals	Formaldehyde
5.	LDPE, MPDE, HDPE, Polyethylene (Low, Medium and High densities)	Aldehydes, Butane and others
6.	PS - Polystyrene	Alkanes, Alkenes, Styrene and Aldehydes

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Regulation 6(1), 9(3)]

GUIDELINES FOR EXTENDED PRODUCER
RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAMME*(Refer to Comprehensive Operational Guidelines
for Plastic Sector Programme)*

As part of the Strategic Alliance Programme of the Agency, all manufacturers and importers of plastic products shall partner with the Agency to establish an effective Extended Producer Responsibility Programme.

The manufacturers and importers shall submit a proposal for an Extended Producer Responsibility Programme to the Agency for approval. The proposal shall include elements for successful implementation of the scheme, as follows —

(a) establish a process for the collection, handling, transportation and final treatment of pre-consumer and post-consumer products, regardless of who the original brand owner is;

(b) incorporate the principles of a pollution prevention hierarchy by moving progressively from disposal to eco-redesign, reduction, reuse, recycling of post-consumer products;

(c) incorporate measures to minimize leakages of plastic into the environment from the unintended loss of plastic during production, processing, storage and transportation;

(d) measurable targets for plastic waste prevention and reduction, for reusability, durability and reparability of plastic products, for exclusion of hazardous additives, and chemical recycling;

(e) protection for existing informal waste collection workers;

(f) submit to the Agency on or before June 30 in each year, an annual report on their consumer products stewardship prog —

(i) the total amount of consumer plastic products sold and post-consumer products collected,

(ii) the total amount of post-consumer plastic products processed or in storage,

(iii) the percentage of post-consumer chemicals, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, batteries paints, and other related products that were treated or contained, reduced, reused, recycled or recovered,

(iv) efforts taken through consumer plastic products marketing strategies to reduce post-consumer products and packaging waste,

(v) the types of processes used to reduce, reuse, recycle or recover post-consumer plastic products, including details of efforts to incorporate the priorities of a pollution prevention hierarchy by moving progressively from disposal to reduction, reuse, recycling of post-consumer products,

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 6(2)(a)]

PLASTIC MATERIALS AMENABLE TO EXTENDED PRODUCERS
RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAMME

<i>SN</i>	<i>PLASTIC TYPE</i>
1.	Household products (flexible and rigid).
2.	Food and beverage plastic packaging (flexible and rigid).
3.	Tooth Brushes, combs.
4.	Cloth Pegs.
5.	Carry bags, shopping bags.
6.	Agricultural plastic.
7.	Packaging for telecommunication and phone accessory.
8.	Toys, balloon, and pacifier.
9.	Water bottle.
10.	Plumbing-building material, and construction material.
11.	Packaging for chemicals, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical.
12.	Others. e.g. cigarettes butts.

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 35]

BANNED AND RESTRICTED CHEMICALS
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES UNDER THE MULTILATERAL
ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

CHEMICALS LISTED IN ANNEX III OF THE ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Chemical	CAS number	Category	Decision Documents	Guidance	Additional Information on Annex III chemicals	Import Responses
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters	93-76-5 (*)	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Alachlor	15972-60-8	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Aldicarb	116-06-3	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Aldrin	309-00-2	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	and	More...	View
Binapacryl	485-31-4	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Captan	2425-06-1	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Chlordane	57-74-9	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.		More...	View

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Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
DDT	50-29-3	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Dieldrin	60-57-1	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7 (*)	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of Benomyl at or above 7% Carbon Furan at or above 10% and Thiram at or above 15% SHPF	17804-35-2		Final decision and no consent to import		
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)	106-93-4	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Endosulfan	115-29-7	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Fluoroacetamide	640-19-7	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View

Heptachlor	76-44-8	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish,	More...	View
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish,	More...	View
Lindane (gamma-HCH)	58-89-9	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Mercury compounds, including inorganic mercury compounds, alkyl mercury compounds and alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds	CAS number s	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish. Corrigendum 1: English, French, and Spanish Corrigendum 2: English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Methamidophos	10265-92-6	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Methyl-Parathion (Emulsifiable Concentrates) (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredients and dust at above 1.5% active ingredients) SHPF	298-00-0		Final decision and no consent to import		
Parathion	56-38-2	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-5 (*)	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View

Phorate	298-02-2	Pesticide	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.	More...	View
Toxaphene (Camphechlor)	8001-35-2	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Tributyltin compounds	1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 24124-25-2, 4342-36-3, 56-35-9, 85409-17-2	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Trichlorfon	52-68-6	Pesticide	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%, carbofuran at or above 10% and thiram at or above 15%	137-26-8, 1563-66-2, 17804-35-2	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	English, French, and Spanish	More...	View
Methyl-parathion (Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	298-00-0	Severely hazardous pesticide formulation	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Phosphamidon (Soluble liquid formulations of the	13171-21-6	Severely hazardous	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View

substance that exceed 1000 g active ingredient/l)		s pesticide formulation			
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Anthophyllite asbestos	77536-67-5	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Amosite asbestos	12172-73-5	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish	More...	View
Crocidolite asbestos	12001-28-4	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Tremolite asbestos	77536-68-6	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether (including Hexabromodiphenyl ether and Heptabromodiphenyl ether)	36483-60-0, 68928-80-3	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether (including tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether)	32534-81-9, 40088-47-9	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Hexabromocyclododecane	134237-50-6, 134237-51-7, 134237-52-8,	Industrial	Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish	More...	View

	25637-99-4, 3194-55-6				
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane, sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls	1691-99-2, 1763-23-1, 24448-09-7, 251099-16-8, 2795-39-3, 29081-56-9, 29457-72-5, 307-35-7, 31506-32-8, 4151-50-2, 56773-42-3, 70225-14-8	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	13654-09-6, 27858-07-7, 36355-01-8	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View

Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP)	85535-84-8	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
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Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
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Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
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Tributyltin compounds	1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 24124-25-2, 4342-36-3, 56-35-9, 85409-17-2	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
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Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	Industrial	English, French, and Spanish.	More...	View
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CHEMICALS LISTED IN STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

Annex	Chemical	CAS number	Year of listing decision	Specific exemptions or acceptable purposes	
				Production	Use
A: Elimination	Aldrin	309-00-2	2001 ¹⁴	None	None
A: Elimination	α -Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6	2009 ¹⁵	None	None
A: Elimination	β -Hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-7	2009 ¹⁵	None	None
A: Elimination	Chlordane	57-74-9	2001 ¹⁴	None	None

Annex	Chemical	CAS number	Year of listing decision	Specific exemptions or acceptable purposes	
				Production	Use
A: Elimination	Chlordecone	143-50-0	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	2017 ⁽⁵⁾	As allowed for the parties listed in the Register.	Vehicles, aircraft, textile, additives in plastic housings, etc., polyurethane and foam for building insulation.
B: Restriction	DDT	50-29-3	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	Production for the specified uses,	Disease vector control.
A: Elimination	Dicofol	115-32-2	2019 ⁽⁷⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Dieldrin	60-57-1	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Endosulfan	115-29-7, 959-98-8, 33213-65-9	2011 ⁽⁶⁾	As allowed for the parties listed in the Register of specific exemptions.	Crop-pest complexes.
A: Elimination	Endrin	72-20-8	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Heptachlor	76-44-8	2001 ⁽⁴⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Hexabromobiphenyl	36355-01-8	2009 ⁽⁵⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4, 3194-55-6, 134237-50-6, 134237-51-7,	2013 ⁽⁸⁾	As allowed by the parties listed in the Register of specific exemptions.	Expanded polystyrene and extruded polystyrene in buildings.

Annex	Chemical	CAS number	Year of listing decision	Specific exemptions or acceptable purposes	
				Production	Use
		134237-52-8			
A: Elimination	Hexabromodiphenylether and Heptabromodiphenylether	various	2009 ⁽⁹⁾	None	Recycling under certain conditions.
A: Elimination C: Unintentional production	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	2001 ⁽¹⁾	None	None
A: Elimination C: Unintentional production	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	2015 ⁽¹²⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Lindane	58-89-9	2009 ⁽⁹⁾	None	Human health pharmaceutical for control of head lice and scabies as second line treatment.
A: Elimination	Mirex	2385-85-5	2001 ⁽¹⁾	None	None
A: Elimination C: Unintentional production	Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	2009 ⁽⁵⁾	None	None
A: Elimination	Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	various	2015 ⁽¹²⁾	Production for the specified uses.	Utility poles and cross-arms.
A: Elimination	Perfluorooctanoic acid(PFOA), its salts	various	2019 ⁽⁷⁾	Production for the	Various.

Annex	Chemical	CAS number	Year of listing decision	Specific exemptions or acceptable purposes	
				Production	Use
	and PFOA-related compounds			specified uses, with the exception of fire-fighting foams.	
B: Restriction	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid(PFOS), its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride	various	2009 ¹²	Production for the specified uses.	Hard metal plating, insect baits for control of leaf-cutting ants, fire-fighting foams.
A: Elimination C: Unintentional production	Polychlorinated biphenyls(PCBs)	various	2001 ¹⁴	None	None
A: Elimination	Chlorinated naphthalenes	70776-03-3	2015	-	-
C: Unintentional production	Polychlorinated dibenzodioxins und dibenzofurans (PCDD/PCDF)	various	2001 ¹⁴	-	-
A: Elimination C: Unintentional production	Polychlorinated naphthalenes	various	2015 ¹³	Production for the specified uses	Production of polyfluorinated naphthalenes, including octafluoronaphthalen.
A: Elimination	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether	various	2009 ¹⁵	None	Recycling under certain conditions.
A: Elimination	Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	2017	-	-
A: Elimination	Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (C ₁₀₋₁₃ ; chlorine content > 48 %)	85535-84-8, 68920-	2017 ¹⁶	Production for the	Additives in transmission belts, rubber conveyor

Annex	Chemical	CAS number	Year of listing decision	Specific exemptions or acceptable purposes	
				Production	Use
		70-7, 71011- 12-6, 85536- 22-7, 85681- 73-8, 108171- 26-2		specified uses.	belts, leather, lubricant additives, tubes for outdoor decoration, bulbs, paints, adhesives, metal processing, and plasticizers.
A: Elimination	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	2001 ¹²	none	None

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 35]

WASTE PLASTIC LISTED IN ANNEXES OF BASEL CONVENTION
ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF
HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

Annex I: Categories of wastes to be controlled —

- (a) waste streams; and
- (b) waste having as constituents.

Annex II: Categories of wastes requiring special consideration

Annex III: List of hazardous characteristics

Annex IV: Disposal operations are —

- (a) Operations which do not lead to the possibility of resource -, recycling, reclamation, direct, re-use, or alternative uses; and
- (b) Operations which may lead to resource -, recycling, reclamation, direct re-use or alternative uses.

Annex V are as follows —

- (a) information to be provided on notification; and
- (b) information to be provided on the movement document.

Annex VI- It is an Arbitration.

Annex VII: (Not yet in force) — Parties and other States which are members of OECD, EU, and Liechtenstein.

Annex VIII: (List A) — Wastes contained in this Annex are characterized as hazardous under Article 1, paragraph 1(a), of this Convention, and their assignment on this Annex does not preclude the use of Annex II to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous.

Annex IX: (List B) — Wastes contained in this Annex will not be wastes covered by Article I, paragraph 1(a), of this Convention unless they are contained in Annex I material to an extent causing them to exhibit an Annex III characteristic.

ANNEX I

CATEGORIES OF PLASTIC WASTE STREAM

(a) General Plastic Waste categories shall be —

S/No.	Categories	Description
1.	Automobile/ELV	Those Plastic and Rubber Waste stream used as the main energy source for starting, lighting and ignition (SLI Plastic and Rubber Waste stream) in vehicles such as cars, trucks, tractors, motorcycles, boats, and planes, etc.
2.	generic	Plastic and Rubber Waste stream used in portable tools and devices, domestic alarm systems, domestic lamps, and emergency lights, etc.
3.	industrial	Plastic and Rubber Waste stream for stationary applications such as telecommunications, electrical power stations, uninterrupted power supplies or no-breaks, load leveling, alarm and security systems, general industrial use and starting of diesel motors.
4.	motive	Plastic and Rubber Waste stream used to transport loads or people, fork lift trucks, golf carts, luggage transportation in airports, wheelchairs, electric cars, and buses, etc.
5.	special	Plastic and Rubber Waste stream used in specific scientific, medical or military applications, and those that are integrated in electric-electronic circuits.

Source: Technical Guidelines for the Environmentally Sound Management of Waste Plastics] and Rubber Waste stream (Basel Convention Amendment on Plastic Waste Control)

(a) Types of Plastic Waste covered by these Regulations shall be —

(i) used Plastic, the regulations shall cover the following waste stream, Identification, Collection, Storage, Transportation and Recycling.

(ii) plastic Resins, Plastic Products, and Plastic Waste Importation and Export, Identification, Collection, Storage, Transportation and Export.

BC-14/12: Amendments to Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Basel Convention

Annex II to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal by adding the following entry —

Y48	<p>Plastic waste, including mixtures of such waste, with the exception of the following —</p> <p>Waste that is hazardous waste pursuant to paragraph 1(a) of Article 1.</p> <p>Plastic waste listed below, provided it is destined for recycling in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes.</p> <p>Plastic waste which consist of one non-halogenated polymer, including the following polymers —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Polyethylene (PE); (b) Polypropylene (PP); (c) Polystyrene (PS); (d) Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS); (e) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET); (f) Polycarbonates (PC); and (g) Polyethers. <p>Plastic waste which consist of one cured resin or condensation product, includes the following resins —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Urea formaldehyde resins; (b) Phenol formaldehyde resins; (c) Melamine formaldehyde resins; (d) Epoxy resins; and (e) Alkyd resins. <p>Plastic waste which consist of one of the following fluorinated polymers are as —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP); (b) Perfluoroalkoxy alkanes; (c) Tetrafluoroethylene and perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether (PFA); (d) Tetrafluoroethylene and perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA); (e) Polyvinylfluoride (PVF); and (f) Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). <p>Mixtures of plastic waste, consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), where they are destined for separate recycling of each material and in an environmentally sound manner, and they are free from contamination and other types of wastes.</p>
A3210	<p>Plastic waste, including mixtures of such waste, containing or contaminated with Annex I constituents, to an extent that it exhibits an Annex III characteristic (note the related entries Y48 in Annex II and on list B B3011).</p>
B3011 ¹¹	<p>Plastic waste (note the related entries Y48 in Annex II and on list A A3210)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic waste listed below, where it is destined for recycling in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes <p>Plastic waste which consist of one non-halogenated polymer, includes the following polymers —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Polyethylene (PE); (b) Polypropylene (PP);

- (c) Polystyrene (PS);
- (d) Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS);
- (e) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET);
- (f) Polycarbonates (PC); and
- (g) Polyethers. Plastic waste which consist of one cured resin or condensation product, includes the following resins —
 - (a) Urea formaldehyde resins;
 - (b) Phenol formaldehyde resins;
 - (c) Melamine formaldehyde resins;
 - (d) Epoxy resins; and
 - (e) Alkyd resins.

Plastic waste which consist of one of the following fluorinated polymers are as—

- (a) Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP);
- (b) Perfluoroalkoxy alkanes;
- (c) Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether (PFA);
- (d) Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA);
- (e) Polyvinylfluoride (PVF); and
- (f) Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF).

Mixtures of plastic waste, consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), where they are destined for separate recycling of each material and in an environmentally sound manner, and they are free from contamination and other types of wastes.

ANNEX II⁵

CATEGORIES OF PLASTIC WASTE STREAM

(a) General Plastic Waste categories shall be —

Y46	Wastes collected from households
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes
	Plastic waste, including mixtures of such waste, with the exception of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic waste that is hazardous waste pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 1⁶ • Plastic waste listed below, provided it is destined for recycling⁹ in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes:¹⁰
Y48^{6,7}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plastic waste almost exclusively¹¹ consisting of one non-halogenated polymer, including but not limited to the following polymers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polyethylene (PE) ▪ Polypropylene (PP) ▪ Polystyrene (PS) ▪ Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) ▪ Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) ▪ Polycarbonates (PC) ▪ Polyethers

¹ This amendment to Annex II whereby one new entry was added entered into force on 24 March 2020 (depositary notification C.N. 432.2019), reflecting decision BC-14/12 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting. For information on the status of individual Parties in relation to the amendment/s, please see the Status of Ratifications page on the Basel Convention website.

⁶ This entry becomes effective as of 1 January 2021.

⁷ Parties can impose stricter requirements in relation to this entry.

⁸ Note the related entry on list A A3210 in Annex VIII.

⁹ Recycling/reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents (R3 in Annex IV, sect. B) or, if needed, temporary storage limited to one instance, provided that it is followed by operation R3 and evidenced by contractual or relevant official documentation.

¹⁰ In relation to "almost free from contamination and other types of wastes", international and national specifications may offer a point of reference.

¹¹ In relation to "almost exclusively", international and national specifications may offer a point of reference.

- Plastic waste almost exclusively¹¹ consisting of one cured resin or condensation product, including but not limited to the following resins:
 - Urea formaldehyde resins
 - Phenol formaldehyde resins
 - Melamine formaldehyde resins
 - Epoxy resins
 - Alkyd resins
- Plastic waste almost exclusively¹¹ consisting of one of the following fluorinated polymers:¹²
 - Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
 - Perfluoroalkoxy alkanes:
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether (PFA)
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA)
 - Polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
 - Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
- Mixtures of plastic waste, consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and/or polyethylene terephthalate (PET), provided they are destined for separate recycling¹³ of each material and in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes.¹⁰

¹¹ Post-consumer wastes are excluded.

¹² Recycling/reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents (R3 in Annex IV, sect. B), with prior sorting and, if needed, temporary storage limited to one instance, provided that it is followed by operation R3 and evidenced by contractual or relevant official documentation.

- Plastic waste almost exclusively¹¹ consisting of one cured resin or condensation product, including but not limited to the following resins:
 - Urea formaldehyde resins
 - Phenol formaldehyde resins
 - Melamine formaldehyde resins
 - Epoxy resins
 - Alkyd resins
- Plastic waste almost exclusively¹¹ consisting of one of the following fluorinated polymers:¹²
 - Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
 - Perfluoroalkoxy alkanes:
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether (PFA)
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA)
 - Polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
 - Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
- Mixtures of plastic waste, consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and/or polyethylene terephthalate (PET), provided they are destined for separate recycling¹³ of each material and in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes.¹⁰

¹¹ Post-consumer wastes are excluded.

¹² Recycling/reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents (R3 in Annex IV, sect. B), with prior sorting and, if needed, temporary storage limited to one instance, provided that it is followed by operation R3 and evidenced by contractual or relevant official documentation.

ANNEX V A

Information to be provided on notification

1. Reason for waste export
2. Exporter of the waste 1/
3. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation 1/
4. Disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal 1/
5. Intended carrier(s) of the waste or their agents, if known 1/
6. Country of export of the waste
Competent authority 2/
7. Expected countries of transit
Competent authority 2/
8. Country of import of the waste
Competent authority 2/
9. General or single notification
10. Projected date(s) of shipment(s) and period of time over which waste is to be exported and proposed itinerary (including point of entry and exit) 3/
11. Means of transport envisaged (road, rail, sea, air, inland waters)
12. Information relating to insurance 4/
13. Designation and physical description of the waste including Y number and UN number and its composition 5/ and information on any special handling requirements including emergency provisions in case of accidents
14. Type of packaging envisaged (e.g. bulk, drummed, tanker)
15. Estimated quantity in weight/volume 6/
16. Process by which the waste is generated 2/

17. For wastes listed in Annex I, classifications from Annex III: hazardous characteristic, H number, and UN class
18. Method of disposal as per Annex IV
19. Declaration by the generator and exporter that the information is correct
20. Information transmitted (including technical description of the plant) to the exporter or generator from the disposer of the waste upon which the latter has based his assessment that there was no reason to believe that the wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country of import
21. Information concerning the contract between the exporter and disposer.

Notes

- 1/ Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person to be contacted.
- 2/ Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number.
- 3/ In the case of a general notification covering several shipments, either the expected dates of each shipment or, if this is not known, the expected frequency of the shipments will be required.
- 4/ Information to be provided on relevant insurance requirements and how they are met by exporter, carrier and disposer.
- 5/ The nature and the concentration of the most hazardous components, in terms of toxicity and other dangers presented by the waste both in handling and in relation to the proposed disposal method.
- 6/ In the case of a general notification covering several shipments, both the estimated total quantity and the estimated quantities for each individual shipment will be required.
- 7/ Insofar as this is necessary to assess the hazard and determine the appropriateness of the proposed disposal operation.

ANNEX V B

Information to be provided on the movement document

1. Exporter of the waste 1/
2. Generator(s) of the waste and site of generation 1/
3. Disposer of the waste and actual site of disposal 1/
4. Carrier(s) of the waste 1/ or his agent(s)
5. Subject of general or single notification
6. The date the transboundary movement started and date(s) and signature on receipt by each person who takes charge of the waste
7. Means of transport (road, rail, inland waterway, sea, air) including countries of export, transit and import, also point of entry and exit where these have been designated
8. General description of the waste (physical state, proper UN shipping name and class, UN number, Y number and H number as applicable)
9. Information on special handling requirements including emergency provision in case of accidents
10. Type and number of packages
11. Quantity in weight/volume
12. Declaration by the generator or exporter that the information is correct
13. Declaration by the generator or exporter indicating no objection from the competent authorities of all States concerned which are Parties
14. Certification by disposer of receipt at designated disposal facility and indication of method of disposal and of the approximate date of disposal.

Notes

The information required on the movement document shall where possible be integrated in one document with that required under transport rules. Where this is not possible the information should complement rather than duplicate that required under the transport rules. The movement document shall carry instructions as to who is to provide information and fill-out any form.

- 1/ Full name and address, telephone, telex or telefax number and the name, address, telephone, telex or telefax number of the person to be contacted in case of emergency.

ANNEX VIII¹⁶

List A

Wastes contained in this Annex are characterized as hazardous under Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention, and their designation on this Annex does not preclude the use of Annex III 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:

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Lead
- Mercury
- Selenium
- Tellurium
- Thallium

but excluding such wastes specifically listed on list B.

¹⁶ The amendment whereby Annex VIII was added to the Convention entered into force on 6 November 1998, six months following the issuance of depositary notification C.N.77.1998 of 6 May 1998 (reflecting Decision IV/9 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting). The amendment to Annex VIII whereby new entries were added entered into force on 20 November 2003 (depositary notification C.N.13.14.2003), six months following the issuance of depositary notification C.N.399.2003 of 20 May 2003 (reflecting Decision VI/35 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting). The amendment to Annex VIII whereby one new entry was added entered into force on 8 October 2005 (depositary notification C.N.1044.2005), six months following the issuance of depositary notification C.N.263.2005 of 8 April 2005 (re-issued on 13 June 2005, reflecting Decision VII/19 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting). The amendment to Annex VIII whereby one new entry was added entered into force on 24 March 2020, six months following the issuance of depositary notification C.N.432.2019 of 24 September 2019 (reflecting decision BC-14/12 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting). The present text includes all amendments. For information on the status of individual Parties in relation to the amendment/s, please see the Status of Ratifications page on the Basel Convention website.

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
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 and cadmium in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics
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 B ¹²

¹² Note that mirror entry on list B (B1160) does not specify exceptions

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 ¹⁹ 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 III (note the related entry on list B B1110) ¹⁹
A1190	Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB ²⁰ , lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics.

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 III 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 III characteristics (note the related entry on list B B2050)

¹⁹ This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.

²⁰ PCBs are at concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.

²¹ PCBs are at concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.

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
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

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 ²¹
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)
A3210²²	Plastic waste, including mixtures of such waste, containing or contaminated with Annex I constituents, to an extent that it exhibits an Annex III characteristic (note the related entries Y48 in Annex II and on list B B3011).

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, ²³ or unfit for their originally intended use
A4040	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals ²⁴

²¹ 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., 10 mg/kg) for specific wastes.

²² This entry becomes effective as of 1 January 2021.

²³ "Outdated" means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.

²⁴ This entry does not include wood treated with wood preserving chemicals.

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 III hazard characteristics
A4140	Waste consisting of or containing off specification or outdated ²⁵ chemicals corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex III 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)

²⁵ "Outdated" means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.

ANNEX IX²⁶

List B

Wastes contained in the Annex will not be wastes covered by Article 1, paragraph 1(a), of this Convention unless they contain Annex I material to an extent causing them to exhibit an Annex III characteristic.

B3 Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

B3010 ²⁷	<p>Solid plastic waste:</p> <p>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:²⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 ▪ 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
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²⁶ Entry B3010 is effective until 31 December 2020. Entry B3011 becomes effective as of 1 January 2021.

²⁷ It is understood that such scraps are completely polymerized.

- Plastic waste almost exclusively³⁹ consisting of one cured resin or condensation product, including but not limited to the following resins:
 - Urea formaldehyde resins
 - Phenol formaldehyde resins
 - Melamine formaldehyde resins
 - Epoxy resins
 - Alkyd resins
- Plastic waste almost exclusively³⁹ consisting of one of the following fluorinated polymers:⁴⁰
 - Perfluoroethylene/propylene (FEP)
 - Perfluoroalkoxy alkanes:
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoroalkyl vinyl ether (PFA)
 - Tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoromethyl vinyl ether (MFA)
 - Polyvinylfluoride (PVF)
 - Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)
- Mixtures of plastic waste, consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and/or polyethylene terephthalate (PET), provided they are destined for separate recycling⁴¹ of each material and in an environmentally sound manner, and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes.³⁸

³⁹ Post-consumer wastes are excluded

⁴¹ Recycling/reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents (R3 in Annex IV, sect. B), with prior sorting and, if needed, temporary storage limited to one instance, provided that it is followed by operation R3 and evidenced by contractual or relevant official documentation.

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 III 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>

83030**Textile wastes**

The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes and are prepared to a specification:

- Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock)
 - not carded or combed
 - other
- Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock
 - 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)
 - yarn waste (including thread waste)
 - garnetted stock
 - other
- Flax tow and waste
- Tow and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of true hemp (*Cannabis sativa* 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 *Agave*
- Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of coconut
- Tow, noils and waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock) of abaca (Manila hemp or *Musa textilis* 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
 - of synthetic fibres
 - of artificial fibres
- Worn clothing and other worn textile articles
- 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	Rubber wastes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following materials, provided they are not mixed with other wastes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste and scrap of hard rubber (e.g., ebonite) Other rubber wastes (excluding such wastes specified elsewhere)
B3050	Untreated cork and wood waste: <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	Wastes arising from agro-food industries provided it is not infectious: <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 III characteristic
B3070	The following wastes: <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)

SEVEN SCHEDULE

[Regulation 9(3)]

REQUIREMENT FOR APPROVAL OF RECYCLING FACILITY

An application for approval of a plastic waste control (PWC) facility shall include —

- (a) the name of the person who shall operate the recycling facility;
- (b) the registered office address and telephone number of the person who shall operate the recycling facility;
- (c) the names of all partners, where the person who shall operate the recycling facility is a partnership registered in Nigeria;
- (d) the address for service of notices where the address is different from that referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph;
- (e) the name, address, and email of each of the recycling facility in respect of which an application is made;
- (f) confirmation of whether or not the person, who is to operate the recycling facility has been convicted of an offence under these Regulations or under any other law, and where —
 - (i) a confirmation is given, an explanation of such contravention of such Regulations, and
 - (ii) the steps taken to prevent the reoccurrence of such contravention;
- (g) certification of equipment by a relevant statutory body;
- (h) approval by development control authority of the State where the facility is located;
- (i) a brief technical description of the process;
- (j) environmental impact statement of evaluation report, where applicable; and
- (k) any other information that the agency may require.

EIGHT SCHEDULE

[Regulations 9(3), 24, 39]

GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLECTION CENTRE

1. A person, who operates a plastic waste collection center shall —\

(a) register with the Producer Responsibility Organisation and the Agency;

(b) provide registration system for informal collectors;

(c) design collection system in such a manner that the plastic wastes are transported to specialized treatment facilities;

(d) facilitate efficient manual sorting and baling of the various plastic types at hubs using mobile baling equipment, prior to transportation to reprocessing facilities;

(e) ensure that plastic wastes originating from maritime activities, such as aquaculture and fisheries, both as their own waste and marine litter got caught in the fishing gear of commercial fishing vessels (e.g., nets, trawls and ropes), should be brought back on land and delivered to port reception facilities; and

(f) ensure that plastic packaging waste from hazardous pesticides, herbicides and other bio-active substances shall be separately collected.

2. A person, who operates a plastic waste collection centre shall ensure that the —

(a) storage condition is not —

(i) directly exposed to sunlight or any source of heat, or

(ii) exposed to rain, percolation, water or any liquid;

(b) floor of the facility is tiled; and

(c) ambient temperature is not exceeded.

3. The Agency may accredit a collection center that has provision of the following —

(a) appropriate premises suitable for the scope of operation;

(b) shelves;

(c) fire extinguishers;

(d) first aid box;

(e) enclosed facility;

(f) lighting, natural or artificial;

(g) ventilation, natural or artificial;

(h) provision of gangway;

(i) strategically located safety sign;

(j) proper arrangement;

(k) impermeable surface; and

(l) muster point.

NINTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 9(3), 40]

PLASTIC WASTE TREATMENT GUIDELINES

1. Collection Guidelines:

(1) Packaging plastic wastes shall be collected as a single stream or together (co-mingled) with a different waste fraction i.e., plastic and metal wastes are collected in the same bin.

(2) Plastic waste could be received at designated collection centres as drop-off in sacks or grocery bags.

(3) Certain plastic (for instance for hazardous packaging products) shall be returned to producers through a buy-back scheme.

(4) Collection of industrial and institutional plastic wastes, commercial packaging plastic wastes and agricultural plastic wastes shall be organized by waste generators and with large drop-off containers rented by the generators and collected regularly by private operators.

(5) Plastic packaging waste from hazardous pesticides, herbicides and other bio-active substances shall be separately collected.

(6) Plastic wastes originating from maritime activities such as aquaculture and fisheries, both as their own waste and marine litter that gets caught in the fishing gear of commercial fishing vessels (e.g., nets, trawls and ropes), shall be brought back on land and delivered to port reception facilities.

2. Packaging guidelines:

(1) Packaging for transportation of hazardous plastic wastes shall comply with the relevant national dangerous goods transportation law;

(2) Plastic wastes, whether hazardous or not, shall be properly packed for both ease of transportation and as a safety measure to reduce the risk of leaks and spills.

(3) Packaging of plastic wastes for storage shall be conducted as follows—

(a) plastic wastes shall be properly packaged, at all times;

(b) plastic wastes shall be stored in appropriately labelled containers; and

(c) containers that are deteriorating or deemed unsafe shall be emptied and its contents, placed inside a sound outer package (overpack).

(4) Where containers considered as unsafe are emptied —

(a) the contents should be placed in new or refurbished containers; and

(b) the new or refurbished containers should be clearly labelled as to their contents.

3. **Compaction, shredding, compressing and baling guidelines:**

The most common compaction processes are shredding, compressing and baling. Therefore, the following general rules and guidelines must be considered:

- (a) shredding, compressing, and baling shall take place spatially, and separated from other technical equipment or process steps;
- (b) sorting plastic wastes into single material streams shall be undertaken before the compaction process;
- (c) mixed plastic wastes shall only be shredded, where —
 - (i) there is an assured application for the mixed output, or
 - (ii) a post-shredding sorting system is available to produce single material streams of acceptable quality;
- (d) fire-prevention system shall be installed in plastic treatment facilities;
- (e) in the compaction of plastic material, the co-mingling of plastic types of different materials, or plastic types with contaminants shall be avoided;
- (f) shredding of plastic (wet or dry) shall be done in compliance with extant regulations and guidelines including (required properly training and equipment for personnel; occupational exposure protection strategies for the processes; processes for handling wastewater and other wastes from the shredding;
- (g) shredding shall be conducted, as follows:
 - (i) shredders shall be constructed and installed so as to protect the operator from flying fragments, hazardous substances, entangling film waste and noise, in addition to protection from other types of health hazards during the process,
 - (ii) shredders shall be protected from metallic contamination by metal detector or removal systems, where a shredder is not able to handle metal contamination, and
 - (iii) before shredded material is re-processed, it shall be dried and conditioned to the specification used by downstream industry or waste processors.

Baling is suitable for component, film and bottle wastes.

Baling should be conducted, as follows:

- (a) the size and form of the bale shall be optimized for its transportation and further processing;
- (b) compaction shall be at required or appropriate compaction level to avoid welding the waste together producing a solid mass that is difficult to separate;
- (c) where the rust-resistant steel or polyester strapping shall be strong enough to contain the long-term load of the compacted material;

(d) care shall be taken when opening bales to avoid injury caused by the sudden release of compacted materials; and

(e) bales shall only be handled by means of a pallet truck or fork-lift truck due to the potential large weights involved.

4. Transportation guidelines:

(1) Bags and bales shall be stacked not more than 2.5 meters high.

(2) Load shall be secured either with strong ropes or tarpaulins.

(3) Loads shall be protected from weather and vandalism.

(4) When loading and unloading plastic wastes, care shall be taken to ensure the safety of workers.

(5) Plastic wastes shall be prevented from entering the environment during transportation.

5. Storage guidelines

(1) Plastic wastes in shredded or baled form shall be stored on clean concrete floors.

(2) A fire-prevention system shall be available to prevent fires and ease firefighting where, plastic wastes are stored indoors.

(3) Plastic waste shall be protected from contamination and weather damage by means of tarpaulins or other suitable weatherproof covering to prevent plastic leakage and wind drift, where the plastic wastes are stored outdoors.

(4) Contamination of plastic wastes from dust and dirt shall be avoided by the use of pallets.

(5) Plastic wastes stored outside shall be covered with a UV-protective material as polymers degrade with prolonged exposure to UV light, resulting in the deterioration of the physicochemical properties of the plastic.

(6) Storage space shall not be completely occupied by plastic wastes but there shall be provision for areas for handling equipment and emergency services vehicles, and sufficient exit paths from the storage area for employees with adequate and visible markings.

(7) The storage area should be secured against unauthorised entry.

6. Environmentally sound disposal guidelines:

The following potential human health and environmental impacts from the recycling of plastic wastes shall be avoided or reduced:

(a) air emissions in the form of dust and volatile organic compounds (VOCS);

(b) wastewater releases for example from the washing of plastic flakes;

(c) indirect air emissions associated with heat production (e.g., for flake washing), where the heat is generated on-site by gas, oil, etc;

(d) site littering;

(e) unsound residuals management such as dumping and open burning of unrecycled fractions;

(f) unnecessary water use, e.g., for washing, sink float separation, agglomeration, and pellet cooling;

(g) reintroduction retention of hazardous substances into recyclates e.g., from additives or contaminants, unless otherwise regulated under final product specifications;

(h) contamination of the recycling site and surrounding areas with pops as well as other hazardous substances; and

(i) pellet loss.

ANNEX II⁵

CATEGORIES OF WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

Y46	Wastes collected from households
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes
	Plastic waste, including mixtures of such waste, with the exception of the following:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic waste that is hazardous waste pursuant to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 1¹ • Plastic waste listed below, provided it is destined for recycling⁹ in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes:¹⁰ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plastic waste almost exclusively¹¹ consisting of one non-halogenated polymer, including but not limited to the following polymers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Polyethylene (PE) ▪ Polypropylene (PP) ▪ Polystyrene (PS) ▪ Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) ▪ Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) ▪ Polycarbonates (PC) ▪ Polyethers
Y48^{6,7}	

¹ This amendment to Annex II whereby one new entry was added entered into force on 24 March 2020 (depositary notification C.N. 432.2019), reflecting decision BC-14/12 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting. For information on the status of individual Parties in relation to the amendment/s, please see the Status of Ratifications page on the Basel Convention website.

¹ This entry becomes effective as of 1 January 2021.

¹ Parties can impose stricter requirements in relation to this entry.

¹ Note the related entry on list A A3210 in Annex VII.

¹ Recycling/reclamation of organic substances that are not used as solvents (R3 in Annex IV, sect. B) or, if needed, temporary storage limited to one instance, provided that it is followed by operation R3 and evidenced by contractual or relevant official documentation.

¹⁰ In relation to "almost free from contamination and other types of wastes", international and national specifications may offer a point of reference.

¹¹ In relation to "almost exclusively", international and national specifications may offer a point of reference.

TENTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 25(2)(f)]

Guidelines For Preparing Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) describes the process an organization will follow to maximize its compliance and maximize its compliance and minimize harm to the environment. The plan also helps an organization map its progress towards achieving continual improvements.

Regardless of the organization's situation, all environmental plans must include the following elements:

- (a) Policy;
- (b) Planning;
- (c) Implementation and Operation;
- (d) Checking and creative action; and
- (e) Management Review and Commitment.

POLICY

Policy statements are important to an organization because they help anchor the organization on a core set of beliefs. These environmental guiding principle will enable all the members to focus on the same objective. They provide an opportunity for outside interest to understand the operation of the organisation. The policy should be focused, concise and easy to read. The environmental policy should address the following:

- (a) compliance with legal requirement and voluntary commitments;
- (b) minimizing waste and preventing pollution;
- (c) continual improvement in environmental performance, including areas not subject to regulations; and
- (d) sharing information on environmental performance with the community.

STEP 2 — ANALYZE CAPABILITIES AND HAZARDS

This step entails gathering information about current capabilities and about possible hazards and emergencies, and then conducting a vulnerability analysis to determine the facility's capabilities for handling emergencies.

- (1) Where Do You Stand Right Now?
- (2) Meet with Outside Groups.
- (3) Identify codes and Regulations.
- (4) Identify Critical Products, Services and Operations.
- (5) Identify internal Resources and Capabilities.
- (6) Identify External Resources.
- (7) Do an Insurance Review.

- (8) Conduct a Vulnerability Analysis
- (9) List Potential Emergencies.
- (10) Estimate Probability
- (11) Assess the Potential Human Impact
- (12) Assess the Potential Business Impact
- (13) Assess the Potential Property Impact
- (14) Assess Internal and External Resources.
- (15) Evaluate the Capabilities and Hazards.

STEP 3 — DEVELOP THE PLAN

Emergency planning must be part of the corporate culture. Look for opportunities to build awareness; to educate and train personnel; to test procedures; to involve all levels of management, all departments and the community in the planning process; and to make emergency management plan.

- (a) integrate the Plan into Facility or Organization's operations;
- (b) conduct Training, Drills and Exercises; and
- (c) activate the Plan and when necessary.

ELEVENTH SCHEDULE

[Regulation 26(2)]

CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCTION
OF 30-50 MICRON LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTICS

SN	Material Type	Requirement for Production
1.	Thin plastic bags, including grocery, produce, and packaging bags.	Production of shopping bags ranging between 30-50 micron shall be subject to taxation at prevailing market rate.
2.	Flexible packaging, including wrappers for snacks, food, and cosmetics.	Plastic wrappings shall be produced in accordance with the provisions of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Guidelines on Plastics.
3.	Plastic wrap, including cling film for food wrapping.	Plastic wrappings for food items shall be produced without colouring, remain transparent or translucent, and exempted from taxation.
4.	Lightweight containers including groceries food containers, yogurt, margarine, food containers.	Plastic containers shall be produced in accordance with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Guidelines on Plastics.
5.	Disposable plastics cutleries including plastic forks, knives, spoons.	Disposable plastic cutleries shall be phased out within the timeframe specified by Regulations.
6.	Thin plastic sheets, including printing, and labelling packaging.	Thin plastic sheets shall be phased out within the timeframe specified by regulations.
7.	Packaging bags for small items including nuts, bolts, screws.	Packaging bags for small items shall be produced in accordance with the with the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Guidelines on Plastics.

MADE at Abuja this 9th day of February, 2026.

BALARABE ABBAS LAWAL
Honourable Minister for Environment