

Detection and Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Waste and Other Environment-Sensitive Commodities

Manual for Trainers





Office of the Coordinator of
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**DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL TRANSBOUNDARY
MOVEMENT OF WASTE
AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-SENSITIVE COMMODITIES**

MANUAL FOR TRAINERS

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Detection and Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Waste and Other Environment-Sensitive Commodities. Manual for Trainers.

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Pictures of waste samples and materials for a workshop on forms have been kindly provided by Mr Joachim Wuttke.

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ABOUT THE MANUAL

In 2008 Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in the framework of an international Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) implemented the project “Capacity Building for Combating Illegal Waste Transportation to Eastern Europe”. The project conducted a number of training workshops on detection and prevention of illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes for the responsible agencies of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine. Later similar workshops were delivered to representatives of other EECCA states.

Participants of the training workshops demonstrated interest in this kind of training activities and requested to conduct them in the future. Taking into account such a request the organizers decided that from a sustainability point of view it would be better to “give a fishing rod rather than fish”, i.e. to teach a number of representatives from stakeholder national governmental agencies the methods of teaching the subject rather than to organize costly international workshops. This approach, we hope, will also help participants to develop a sense of ownership to deliver such workshops at the national and local levels, as well as to raise responsibility for practical implementation of the capacity-building material.

Working on the topic of illegal trafficking, we often communicated with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. However, communication and cooperation with the Green Customs Initiative, Interpol’s Environment Crimes Programme, UNEP OzonAction, the World Customs Organization, the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), have helped to expand a list of topics which we believe should be included in training workshops for customs and border guard officers, and other responsible authorities.

The purpose of this Manual is to help trainers at the training courses for customs and border guard authorities, environmental inspectors and other responsible authorities to deliver lectures and practical exercises on a broad topic “Detection and prevention of illegal transboundary movement of waste and other environment-sensitive commodities”.

The Manual provides general advice to the trainers, a list of topics recommended for the presentation, offers teaching methods for each topic, as well as provides a list of recommended literature and Internet sources.

The training workshop described in the Manual is designed for 2-5 days. The training programme should be planned considering allocated time and a number of the participants. The topics are grouped into five modules: Introduction (1), Basel Convention (2), Montreal Protocol (3), CITES (4), and Conclusions (5). The module system and singling out of the introduction and the conclusions parts allow working independently (in terms of time and space) with topics of multilateral treaties on environmental protection which are included in the toolkit. Each topic provides methodological guidance on duration, necessary materials and equipment, aims, forms and methods of teaching.

The Manual and additional materials can also serve as a “guide” for those, who are interested in their professional self-development.

Yours sincerely,
Authors of the Manual

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRAINERS

The Manual offers a wide range of well-known methods of training such as: lectures, discussions, brainstorming, practical exercises, group work, demonstration of video materials, etc. A number of training recommendations is offered below.

For a start, the trainer should clearly understand that all training participants are different; therefore, teaching methods and approaches will vary depending on the audience, number of the participants, their level of knowledge and interests.

Before the training session the trainer should:

- identify training aims
- rehearse the presentation
- arrive before the training and check the equipment and the training room (it is recommended that a room / hall corresponds to a number of the participants: it might be overcrowded and suffocating in a small room / hall, and it is possible that ambient of a too big room / hall is not cosy and psychological distances between the participants are insurmountable)
- be prepared to use an alternative approach in case the one being used at the moment is not working.

While planning the time, please remember that:

- it is better to finish a bit earlier than later
- it is not recommended to take time of coffee-breaks and lunches unless the group is willing to continue a session.

It is important that the trainer should create a **friendly environment** in the training room, therefore it is recommended to:

- show respect to the group and appeal to mutual respect
- set the rules (e.g. silent or meeting modes for mobile phones during lectures; time for questions). It is recommended to set the rules at the very start of the lecture
- be interested in the topic
- be able to listen to ideas and suggestions of the audience
- use humour
- watch the group, how focused the participants are, and – if needed – to amend the flow of the session
- maintain eye contact
- link teaching with the needs of the audience
- stimulate questions and discussions in time set for this.

During the training session it is important:

- not to read the text from your synopsis, although sometimes it is possible to consult it
- to talk with the audience, not with presentation, or other visual materials, or with yourself
- to speak clearly and loud enough for everyone to hear you
- not to distribute handouts at the beginning or during your presentation
- to remember that only 7% of your presentation is perceived through the words, the rest 93% are perceived through a tone of your speech, your voice, intonations, speed, your motion
- to apply various teaching methods

- to use photos and video materials
- not to stand between the group and the visual tools
- to give practical assignments and check the comprehension of the delivered material (e.g. using tests, quizzes, discussions with the audience)
- to communicate with the audience, e.g. asking questions, or asking to sum up just gained information
- to give adequate instructions
- to give participants an opportunity to express their ideas, comments and opinions
- never to apologize for being nervous or for the quality of the training material as often these drawbacks are either quite illusive or visible only to you.

You may also have a look at a short movie “Present like Steve Jobs” at www.youtube.com.

In the end of each training session it is recommended to:

- sum up or ask the participants to do it
- allocate time for questions.

The **questions from the audience** are a feedback to the trainer on interesting to the audience topics; they enable to understand how well a theme is comprehended by the group. Questions from the audience give an opportunity for a trainer to draw attention to a specific issue/area that is not associated with the presentation. In this regard, it is recommended:

- to encourage audience to ask questions
- if you feel that a question does not interrupt the logic of your presentation, allow to ask the question during the presentation (usually more experienced trainers can do it)
- to remember that you earn trust with correct answers
- to answer a difficult question redirecting it to the group, for example: “Have you faced this problem before?”, “What have you done?”, “Were your actions correct?”, “Why yes or why no?”
- another approach to the question which you are not ready to answer to immediately is to put it on the flip chart and try to answer it later, or in the end of the session
- to remember that answers which last 10-40 seconds are the most effective
- to reward or recognize the best question of a day, which would allow the trainer to summarize the most important issues and pay attention to them during next sessions
- to talk to the whole group when answering the question
- to allocate time for questions in the end of a session
- after you have urged the audience to ask questions, and there are none of them, still wait other 10 seconds
- if there are a lot of questions but time is limited, set and announce a clear time frame. Allow time for questions and answers during the breaks, or if the questions are important for the entire audience, choose additional time for them.

Principles of brainstorming

- Quantity of ideas is more important than their quality
- Criticism of ideas on a generation stage is banned
- All are equal. In the “idea generation” group there should not be bosses
- There are no bad ideas! Any ideas are welcomed
- Any idea must be developed, even though its current relevance seems to be doubtful

RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT

A list of resources recommended to the trainer for this training course is presented below:

- **Training Manual on Illegal Movement of Hazardous Wastes** prepared by one of the working groups of the Basel Convention in 2006. In plain language the manual describes the Basel Convention, rules for transboundary movement established by the Convention, detection of illegal movement, actions in cases of suspected illegal transportation of hazardous waste, etc.
- **The Green Customs Guide to Multilateral Environmental Agreements** published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2008. The publication provides information and guidance for customs and other border control officers to assist them in their efforts to monitor and promote the legal trade, detection and prevention of illegal trade in environmentally hazardous substances such as ozone depleting substances, toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, and endangered species and living modified organisms.
- **Waste(s) Watch Cards** prepared by the OSCE/Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) in 2010. This is a quick guide for border staff who controls transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes, to detect and prevent illegal movement of such waste in Eastern Europe. The cards describe various and frequently used waste streams and certain types of wastes, provide recommendations on what to pay special attention to during detection, and provide a lot of useful information about various aspects of transboundary movement of waste.
- **Fact sheets “Combating Illegal Movement of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)”** developed by the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA). This is a brief and clear description of smuggling methods, steps of documentation control and inspection of goods which contain ozone depleting substances.
- **Samples of incorrectly filled in notification forms** are recorded on the DVD attached to the Manual (with answers). This resource can be created by trainers themselves in any language.
- **Video materials** recorded on the DVD attached to this publication. Additional videos can also be found on web pages, a list of which is provided in the end of the Manual.
- **Photos of waste** on the DVD can be used in a digital format or printed out and presented at practical training sessions on waste identification.
- **Power Point presentations** (on the DVD) are by Dr. Joachim Wuttke, Head of Municipal Waste and Hazardous Wastes Management Focal Point to the Basel Convention of the Federal Environmental Agency of Germany or by other trainers who worked at the OSCE / ENVSEC workshops. During the training sessions trainers can use the presentations in their existing format or edit them.

If you consider editing the above-mentioned presentations or creating your own, please take into account the following **features of a good presentation**:

- Font size should not be less than 18
- An optimal number of lines on a single slide is 5, the number of words in one line - no more than 5-6 (if it is not a quote)
- It is better to display information on 2-3 slides rather than to fit it on a single slide (it is hard to read small font)
- It is better to choose dark colours for the background of slides and light colours for the letters

- Each slide should have a clear title
- Each entry should be a phrase but not 1-2 words that bear no meaning
- Slides should be clear to those who read them without your explanation/who intend to use them as a source of information
- Think about how well your presentation will be visible to those sitting in different parts of the training room
- Use photos, they are sometimes worth a thousand words.

In the ideal conditions the trainer will need the following **equipment:**

- A projector
- A computer
- An audio system for video films
- A flip chart paper and felt pens.

If you, however, have no access to the equipment it will be enough if you know the material well, have the Waste Watch Cards and this Manual.

After some time it would be valuable if the trainers could be able to collect and display samples of waste (not just photos), containers with CFC (especially cylinders of refrigerants containing ODS) and packages, and products containing ODS, and equipment.

Please consider that a lot of materials are available on the Internet, a list of useful web pages is provided in the end of this Manual.

LIST OF TOPICS RECOMMENDED FOR THE TRAINING

#	Recommended time	Topic
		Module 1. Introduction to the course
1.	30 min.	Workshop opening
2.	20-45 min.	Introduction of participants and their expectations from workshop
		Module 2. Illegal movement of wastes and the Basel Convention
3.	1 hour	Examples of illegal movement
4.	45 min.	Review of the ways of illegal movement
5.	30-45 min.	Review of national legislation and practice
6.	30 min.	The role of control authorities and cooperation among them
7.	30 min.	Discussion (reports by the participants)
8.	30-45 min.	The Basel Convention
9.	1 hour	Waste definition and classification of waste
10.	45 min-1 hour	Workshop on waste classification
11.	30 min.	Regulation of transboundary movement of wastes
12.	45 min.-1 hour	Practical session on forms
13.	30 min.	Illegal movement of wastes
14.	30 min.-1 hour	Synergy of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions
15.	30-45 min.	Summing up: ways of illegal movement and methods of their detection
		Module 3. Ozone depleting substances and the Montreal Protocol
16.	20 min.	Review of the Montreal protocol
17.	20 min.	Review of the national legislation on ODS (Ozone Depleting Substances)
18.	40 min.	Cases of illegal ODS trafficking
		Module 4. Endangered species of wild flora and fauna and CITES
19.	20 min.	CITES review
20.	20 min.	Review of the national legislation
21.	20 min.	Illegal trade in endangered species regulated by CITES
		Module 5. Conclusion
22.	20 min.	Environmental crimes at the border: a discussion
23.	20 min.	Final practical test
24.	40 min.	Evaluation and closing of the workshop

TRAINING TOPICS

Module 1. Introduction to the Course

1. Workshop Opening

Duration	30 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ppt presentation, computer and a projector (optional)- Green Customs: A Guide to Multilateral Environmental Agreements
Aim	To introduce trainees to the topic
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Welcome the participants- Introduce the trainers- Describe the history, aims and objectives of the course- Review the handouts and additional materials
Practical guidelines	<p>Before the workshop it is necessary to divide the materials into those that will be distributed to the participants at the beginning of the workshop (during registration), and those that will be distributed before / after particular modules.</p> <p>Explain the content of the received materials to the participants and how the materials will be used during the training and independent work.</p> <p>.</p>

2. Introduction of Participants and their Expectations of the Workshop

Duration	20-45 minutes (depending on the participants and their number)
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Post-it notes (stickers)- A surface on which the post-it notes can be glued, e.g. a flip-chart
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To create an atmosphere of trust in the group- To think over the purpose of the workshop (both for the participants and the trainer)
Forms and methods	Discussion
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask the participants to introduce themselves: name, organization, position, expectations of the workshop. Expectations can be written on the flip chart by the trainer or an assistant, OR <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Distribute the post-it notes to all the participants, ask them to write 2-3 expectations of the workshop, and ask them to stick them on the flip-chart, grouping by content (e.g. “to learn more about the Basel Convention”, “to learn about the methods to detect and prevent illegal movement of waste”, “to learn how to improve cross-sectoral cooperation”).
Practical guidelines	<p>Introduction of the participants is an important element of the workshop, it allows the trainers to get acquainted with the participants, and the participants - with each other. It encourages a more open and free discussion, experience sharing, and increases effectiveness of group work.</p> <p>At the initial stage, it is also very important to identify expectations of the participants. Identification of the expectations enables a greater focus of the participants on the workshop, it is also used at the end of the workshop to check whether participants have found answers to their questions.</p> <p>There are different approaches to introduction of the participants. E.g. participants can be divided into pairs, and be given 10 minutes to introduce his/her companion; OR each participant can be asked to indicate on the map a place where he comes from and tell more about himself (this method is more effective if the participants are from different countries/regions). The choice of introduction methods depends to a much extent on the number of the participants and available time. The methods should be chosen by the trainer who takes into account to what degree the participants are familiar with each other. If the participants know each other, the introduction can be limited only to their names, place of work and their expectations of the workshop. Sometimes there are participants who try to make a long report about themselves and their activities during the presentation, thus it is recommended to demonstrate a format for introduction, when you provide information in the format, which you expect from the participants.</p>

Module 2. Illegal Movement of Wastes and the Basel Convention

3. Examples of Illegal Movement

Duration	1 hour
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ppt presentation, computer, projector (at choice)- Audio system- Information sheets and pictures (see below)- Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes- Green Customs Guide to Multilateral Environmental Agreements- A film “The Story of Stuff”
Aim	To familiarize with the issue of illegal transboundary movement of wastes
Forms and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture- Discussion- Demonstration of the film
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Give the participants examples of illegal movement of wastes- Show the film “The Story of Stuff” (22 min.) (<i>if time allows</i>)
Practical guidelines	<p>It is recommended, apart from the examples in the course materials, to prepare and regularly update examples from the country (countries) of the workshop participants. It is desirable to use photo and video materials during such sessions.</p> <p>At the end it is recommended to distribute the Waste(s) Watch Cards (if available) among the participants and explain their purpose and how to use them.</p>

EXAMPLES OF TROUBLESOME MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND RAW MATERIALS TO UKRAINE

Expired baby food under the guise of humanitarian aid was brought from Germany to Ukraine in 1992.

In 1993 toxic waste from Germany was trafficked to Rivne oblast of Ukraine. This was a **mixture of expired chemicals**, cyanides, mercury, contaminated with other substances and out of use, tins with dried paint.

According to National Central Bureau of Interpol in Ukraine in 1993, together with German law enforcement authorities, a fact of illegal import of **industrial toxic waste** under the guise of school chemical reagents and fertilizers by two German companies to Ukraine was disclosed.

In 1993 employees of Sevastopol ship-building plant named after S. Ordzhonikidze cleared a US-Turkish ship "United States" of 380 tons of **asbestos fibre** out of which walls, curtains, upholstered armchairs and beds were made of. These wastes are still located in various parts of Ukraine.

In 1996 a non-governmental organization "Counterpart International" brought as humanitarian aid to Ukraine 9600 **expired batteries**. Some of the batteries bore traces of spilled liquids. After a lengthy correspondence between the provider and various authorities, the batteries were taken away from the country.

3145,8 tons of **shavings saturated with formaldehyde** were imported to Ukraine in the early 2000. The shavings were to be used as "burnable filler" during production of bricks.

In a course of a few years after 2000 about 3000 tons of industrial waste under the guise of raw materials "Chemical substances for manufacturing of braking system - heat-resistant filler "**Premix**" were imported from Hungary to Ukraine. "Premix" is a powder-like mixture of 35 chemical substances with other inorganic and organic compounds that have been classified as a waste of the 1st hazard level.

During 2001-2002 about 17 tons of "**neutralized tar residue**" (actually - acid tars) were imported in Ukraine. It was planned to produce a so called "modifier" out of the waste, i.e. a product of mixing waste with clay or lime - and export it to the Transnistrian region of Moldova. 928 tons were exported to the cement plant in the Transnistrian region of Moldova.

In 2002-2003 about 3 thousand tons of the "**neutralized tar residue**" (actually - acid tars) were brought in Ukraine. It was planned to mix waste with coal and burn at power stations (under the guise of fuel).

In 2003, officers of the Security Service of Ukraine in Dnipropetrovsk stopped a car with a big number of **lead paste from used car batteries** from Poland. The paste was imported by a private company "for the company needs". According to the documents, the shipment did not pose a special danger. However the chemical analysis indicated that it was lead concentrate of the highest hazard level. It is possible that pure lead from the concentrate was produced of the waste whereas toxic residues could have been thrown away.

In February 2008 eight railway carriages with 360 tons of **raw chicken bones** arrived from Hungary to Zakarpatye oblast of Ukraine. There was no notification and a shipment document issued by the Ministry of Environment of Ukraine for transboundary movement of the waste. Therefore import of the cargo to Ukraine was banned and the cargo was returned to Hungary in three weeks.

In December 2008 and January 2009 **humanitarian aid of medicines and medical equipment** from Sweden was detained at the Rivne oblast customs. The cargo was heading to hospitals in Rivne. When checking the December cargo it was discovered that one-fifth (about 2 tons) of it surpassed an expiry date: for needles for disposable syringes expiry date ended in 1988-1992, for disposable syringes - in 1984-1991, for catheters - in 1989. In the January cargo the expiry date for sterile systems ended in 1986, for adhesive plasters - in 1980, for gauze and bandages - in 1978, and for elastic bandages - in 1970.

There was an attempt to illegally import 20,8 tons of **waste synthetic threads** from Italy to Ukraine in early 2011.

**PICTURES OF CASES OF TROUBLESOME IMPORT
OF HAZARDOUS WASTES TO UKRAINE**



Torn chaotically dumped big bags with a hazardous substance Premix in Zakarpatya oblast (2005)



Chaotically dumped big bags with a hazardous substance Premix in Zakarpatya oblast (2005)



Acid tar dumped and burnt by the sun in Lviv oblast (2005)



Acid tar dumped and burnt by the sun in Lviv oblast (2005)



Asbestos waste unloaded from the ship United States in Sevastopol (1993)



Stained containers with asbestos waste from the ship United States in Sevastopol (2009)

4. Review of the Ways of Illegal Movement

Duration	45 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ppt presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Waste Watch cards (card 46) or an Information Sheet (see below)
Aim	To familiarize with various ways of illegal transboundary movement of wastes
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<p>Explain that hazardous wastes may be moved as a waste (their import, export and transit require application of the Basel Convention procedures), or under guise of raw materials or other goods, which are not declared as waste. Illustrate your story with examples.</p> <p>Explain safety precautions when dealing with suspicious cargos.</p>
Practical guidelines	Provide specific examples of attempts or facts of illegal trafficking of hazardous wastes with a detailed description of trafficking mechanism and methods. You can use the examples mentioned in the “Examples of illegal movement” (topic 3).

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF ILLEGAL MOVEMENT OF WASTES

Illegal movement of wastes is usually characterized by:

- involvement of people from both countries;
- difficulty in tracing the relationship between the involved parties;
- a fact that some of the involved parties might change (e.g. carriers and recipients, thus making it difficult to identify the destination of waste);
- a fact that collection of information about circumstances is complicated.

It has to be taken into account that waste may be moved **as waste** (which automatically requires the Basel Convention procedures), or **under the guise of raw materials or goods which are not declared as waste** (that happens in most of the cases).

If waste is moved as a WASTE, one should pay attention to:

1. False information in the documentation for the transboundary movement, i.e.:

- composition of the trafficked waste does not match the declared composition;
- false tariff codes and/or codes of waste;
- non-existing importers, companies and addresses;
- a lower than in fact level of danger, a real purpose of waste movement (de facto for disposal or burial).

To prevent such cases control should take place at a stage of notification, comparing capacities and needs of the recipient, availability of recycling technology; control over the process of waste transformation should be taken.

2. Mislabelling of individual containers. Legal substances allowed for transboundary transportation may be marked on the container (metal drums, cans, containers) as well as in the cargo documents. However, in fact substances banned for transboundary transportation might be inside.

3. Lack of appropriate documentation, e.g. permits, supporting documents, safety passport, a certificate of origin.

If the waste is moved under the guise of RAW MATERIALS, goods which are not declared as a waste, consider they can / may be:

1. Declared as raw materials for production, but in reality they might be, e.g. waste of various production processes;

2. Declared as goods /production (e.g. paints, oils, chemicals) on which **packaging and labelling** are changed (this often happens in case of trafficking of the ozone depleting substances);

3. Declared as chemicals for commercial purpose /returned goods / **goods to be recycled;**

4. Goods with expired date or on the verge of expired date;

5. Disguised (so called “making-up”) e.g. they are **stored in two layers, mixed with legal materials / products** (humanitarian aid, goods that have been in use, e.g. computers):

- goods, specified in the documents, are placed near the entrance doors of the vehicle, whereas illegal cargo is placed further to the depth
- a large quantity of the hazardous waste is mixed with a big-sized cargo or hidden in it
- cargo allowed for transportation is noted in the documents

6. Products that are considered to be a waste in the country of production but not in a recipient country (e.g. asbestos and asbestos materials, tyres)

7. Abandoned after repairing, when dangerous elements remain in the country where repairing takes place (e.g. ships, electronic equipment).

5. Review of the National Legislation and Practice

Duration	30-45 minutes
Materials, equipment	Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)
Aim	To familiarize participants with existing national legislation which regulates transboundary movement of hazardous wastes
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	Explain national legislation which regulates a transboundary movement of waste
Practical guidelines	Depending on participants it is possible to engage them into description of national legislation. It is recommended to ask the participants to get prepared in advance so that they could be more active during the workshop.

6. Role of Control Authorities and Interaction between them

Duration	30 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes (Section 5)
Aim	To review of the role and the functions of various control authorities and their interaction
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Principal authorities controlling the border- Functions of different authorities in control of transboundary movement of waste/cargo- Interaction of the authorities controlling the border
Practical guidelines	<p>Explain the role of the border control and importance of interaction between different authorities (environmental, customs, border, etc.). Please note that illegal movement of hazardous wastes can also be detected by other authorities, not necessarily on the border (e.g. traffic police, environmental inspectorates, Interpol, etc.).</p> <p>Depending on the participants, a greater emphasis should be given to issues relating to functional responsibilities of participants.</p> <p>It is possible to engage the participants in description of the functional responsibilities of a body that they represent. It is recommended to warn the participants in advance about the task to present functional responsibilities of their unit.</p> <p>Explain that the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, Interpol's Environment Crimes Programme and the World Customs Organization collect and provide information to countries-members about facts of illegal movement of waste. Cooperation with these international institutions can reinforce the combat against these environmental crimes.</p>

7. Discussion (reporting by the participants)

Duration	30 minutes
Materials, equipment	- Flip-chart - Presentation and materials for the theme 3 (examples of illegal movement) and materials for the theme 4 (ways of illegal movement)
Aim	To identify and discuss various ways of illegal transboundary movement which happen in the participants' practice
Forms and methods	Discussion
Content	Together with the workshop participants discuss whether there are cases of illegal transboundary movement of waste in his / her country?
Practical guidelines	<p>Often the participants who take part in such a workshop for the first time as well as those who are unfamiliar with the topic can respond that there are no such cases in their country or they do not know them. This is due to a fact that often such cases do not come to the court and there are no clear decisions on whether a particular case breaks the law.</p> <p>Draw participants' attention to the previously mentioned examples and review of transboundary movement of waste and explain that the purpose of this discussion is to detect potential cases of the illegal movement of waste (whether this movement follows the requirements of the Basel Convention, or when waste is trafficked in guise of goods, raw materials, etc.).</p> <p>Ask the participants about the most common violations they encountered in their practice. If necessary, write down participants' responses on a flip chart and use them in the final discussion (topic 15) "Summing up: ways of illegal movement of waste and ways to detect them".</p>

8. The Basel Convention

Duration	30-45 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes (Section 1-4)- Text of the Basel Convention- Web-page of the Basel Convention www.basel.int- Waste Watch cards- Introductory part of video material “You Can Clap With Two Hands Only!” (on a DVD)
Aim	To explain what the Basel Convention is, describe its main principles, procedures and competent authorities
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explain trends in production and trafficking of waste- Describe the Basel Convention, reasons for its ratification and enforcement, parties of the Convention- Describe main elements, aims and principles of the Convention- Describe main terms and provisions of the Convention- Describe an organizational structure of the Convention- Explain Annexes of the Convention- Describe the main procedures of the Convention- Explain the amendments and the protocols to the Convention
Practical guidelines	<p>It is recommended to browse a website of the Basel Convention and to update, if necessary, the presentation before the workshop. There is regularly updated information on the Convention parties (new countries may join the Convention), amendments, contact persons, etc. on the Convention’s website.</p> <p>While explaining definitions, procedures of the Convention, import, export and transit schemes, ask the participants to pay attention to the relevant cards “Supervision of Wastes” (p.38, 40, 42, 44).</p> <p>Most of definitions, lists and charts are mentioned in the cards. Working with the cards during the workshop will further add to a more efficient use of the cards in practice.</p> <p>The relevant schemes and definitions can be also found in the Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes (Section 1-4).</p>

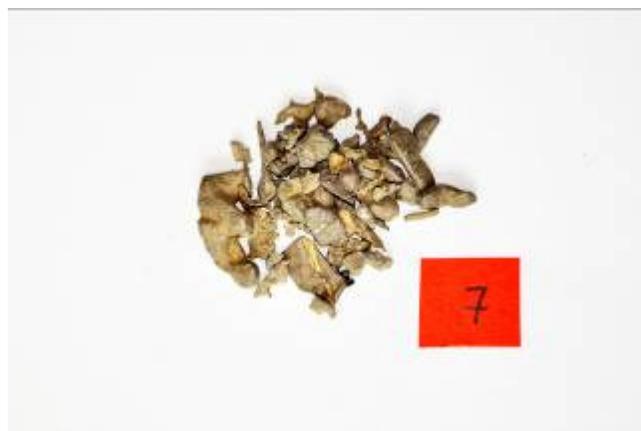
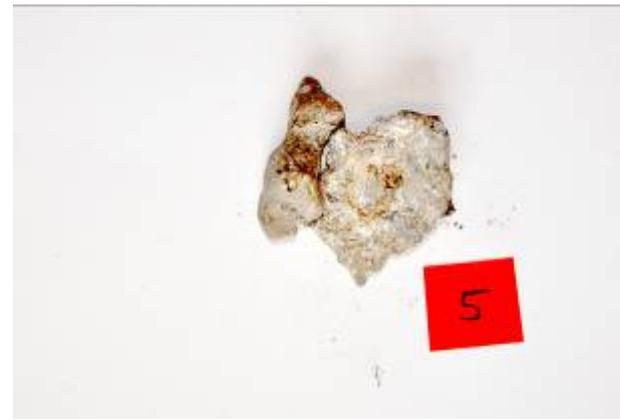
9. Waste Definition and Classification

Duration	1 hour
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes (points 2.4-2.5)- Waste Watch cards- Text of the Basel Convention
Aim	To define the term “wastes” and review their classification
Forms and methods	Lecture, questions to the audience
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Definition of wastes according to the Basel Convention- Ask the participants whether the national definition of wastes corresponds to the one in the Basel Convention- Definition of wastes according to national legislation of country/countries- Definition of hazardous wastes according to the Basel Convention- Detailed criteria of waste/non waste- Explain that there might be different definitions and criteria of wastes in different countries- Waste classification
Practical guidelines	<p>Discuss with the participants current national classification of hazardous waste and how it corresponds to other classifications.</p> <p>While giving clarification of definitions, criteria and classification, please pay attention to the Waste Watch cards and explain how to use them to classify and identify waste.</p> <p>Working with the cards during the workshop will further add to a more efficient use of the cards in practice.</p>

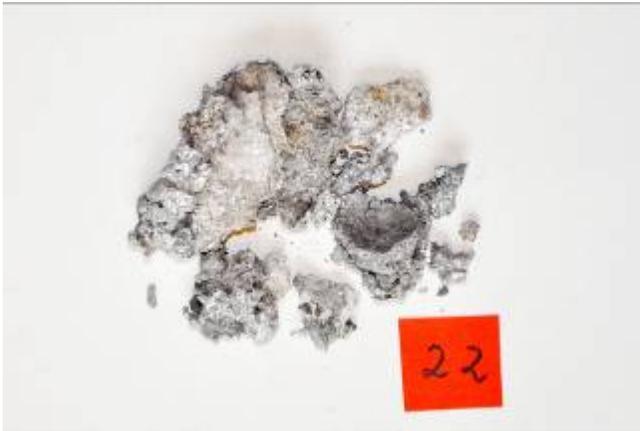
10. Practical Session on Waste Classification

Duration	45 minutes-1 hour
Materials, equipment	- A set of waste and materials pictures (see below) - A table with description of the pictures
Aim	To develop practical skills on waste classification
Forms and methods	Group work, reports, questions
Content	- Setting the task - Division participants into groups - Group work (15-20 minutes) - Presentation of results - Questions
Practical guidelines	<p>Explain the participants the idea of practical session and tasks. Divide them into groups of 3-5 (depending on their number). Distribute sets of waste samples or pictures and blanks with tables with description of samples (prepared earlier). Ask the participants to classify the samples and fill results into the tables. Pay attention that among the samples there might be not only wastes regulated in lists A or B in the Basel Convention but also raw materials.</p> <p>During the exercise the participants may use any additional materials, including the Waste Watch cards, Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes, text of the Basel Convention, etc. If a number of the waste samples is not sufficient for all groups, the groups can swap them. During the group work the trainers should follow group discussions and provide additional explanations (if there is a need) but not answers.</p> <p>Time allowing, a group representative is to present results, explain them OR present the results (to show tables filled with the right results) and ask the participants to check the results with theirs. Allocate some time for questions and opinion exchange.</p> <p>Pictures of materials and wastes are published below.</p> <p>Answers: 1 – raw material, 2 – B1031, 3 – B1031, 4 – A3120, 5 –Y47, 6, 7, 24, 30, 36 and 39 – B1010, 8 – B2020, 9 – B3010, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21 and 33 – product, 12, 13 and 20 – A2010, 16 – A1170, 17 – B3010, 18 and 19 – not listed, 22 – B1100, 23 – A1190, 25 – B1110, 26 – Y47, 27 – B2130, 31 – B1120, 37 – A3190.</p>

PICTURES OF MATERIALS AND WASTE









A FORM FOR WASTE – NON-WASTE CLASSIFICATION EXERCISE

Sample	Description of material	Basel Code
1	Tungstate (tungsten ore)	
2	Powdery scrap of hard metal, refractory metal	
3	Powdery scrap of tungsten carbide, refractory metal	
4	Light fraction from shredder (additionally crushed)	
5	Slag/ash from municipal incinerator (bottom ash and slag)	
6	Molybdenum scrap	
7	Brass scrap from casting (metal content 94,8%, CuZn – ~ 60% Cu)	
8	Mixed glass waste (from households)	
9	Mixed plastic waste (from cable shredding)	
10	PET flakes, washed	
11	Recycled PET granules, green	
12	(Cathode ray tubes) CRT-glass cullet, not processed (funnel and panel glass mixed)	
13	CRT-glass cullet, funnel glass, not processed	
14	Funnel glass cullet, processed for smelting	
15	Panel glass cullet, processed for smelting	
16	Used batteries from households (mixed)	
17	Mixed plastic waste, agglomerated, from waste processing	
18	Excavated soil	
19	Building rubble, mixed	
20	Glass frit (enamel frit) from monitors	
21	Wood pellets (fuel)	
22	Aluminium skimming	
23	Cable scrap (mixed)	
24	Copper scrap, from waste processing	
25	Electronic scrap (WEEE)	
26	Combustible waste (refuse derived fuel - RdF)	
27	Asphalt waste from road construction (bituminous mixture without tar)	
30	Copper from shredding of waste cables	
31	Used catalyst, containing transition metals	
33	Plastic granulate	
36	Aluminium scrap (sorted from household waste)	
37	Pyrolysis coke (from pyrolysis of municipal waste)	
39	Brass dross, from shaping	

11. Regulation of Transboundary Waste Transportation

Duration	30 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Text of the Basel Convention- Web page of the Basel Convention (www.basel.int)- Waste Watch cards- A Movement document (see below) with explanations on the procedure for its filling in
Aim	To explain procedures and documentation for transboundary movement of waste
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review of the regulation of transboundary movement of waste- Documents and their procedure
Practical guidelines	<p>Explain the procedure for transboundary movement of waste (import, export, transit), role of authorised bodies. Pay attention to common mistakes and ways of document (data) falsification.</p> <p>Show and explain the forms in force. When doing so, draw participants' attention to the Waste Watch cards (pp. 50 and 52). Working with the cards during the workshop will further add to a more efficient use of cards in practice.</p>

12. Practical Session on Forms

Duration	45 minutes-1 hour
Materials, equipment	Handouts: filled in notification document (see an example and an answer below)
Aim	To develop practical skills on detection of illegal movement of waste and false documents
Forms and methods	Group work, reports, questions
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Setting the task- Division participants into groups- Group work (15-20 minutes)- Presentation of results- Questions
Practical guidelines	<p>Explain the participants the idea of the session and tasks. Divide the participants into groups of 3-5 (participants can be divided into same groups as during work on waste classification). Distribute the forms. Ask the participants to examine the forms carefully and find discrepancies (if there are), and decide if the forms correspond to requirements of the Convention or they are falsified. Draw participants' attention that among the examples there could be correct forms.</p> <p>During their work the participants may use any additional materials, including Waste Watch cards, "Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes", text of the Convention, etc. During group work the trainers should follow group discussions and give additional explanations (if there is a need), but not answers.</p> <p>Time allowing, a group representative is to present results, explain them OR present result (to show correctly and incorrectly filled in forms) and ask the participants to check the results with theirs. Allocate some time for questions and opinion exchange.</p>

AN EXAMPLE OF A NOTIFICATION FORM WITH MISTAKES



Dokument zgłoszenia transgranicznego przesyłania/przemieszczania odpadów

1. Eksporter - zgłaszający nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Agro - Service Adres: ul. Senatorska 45 31-123 Krakow Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Krzysztof Szczepanski Tel.: +48 (12) 456-2387 Faks: - 2388 Adres e-mail:		3. Nr zgłoszenia: PL 003596 Zgłoszenie dotyczące A. (i) Przemieszczanie jednorazowe: <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Przemieszczanie wielokrotne: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. (i) Unieszkodliwienie (1): <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Odzysk: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Instalacja odzysku posiadająca zezwolenie wspólne (1) (2) Tak <input type="checkbox"/> Nie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Łączna liczba planowanych przemieszczeń: 5 5. Łączna planowana ilość (1): Tona (Mg): 500 m ³ :	
2. Importer - odbiorca nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Buduchusit Rogniativ Adres: Kosopłca 3 82-040 Kyjiv Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Tomasz Dombraskas Tel.: +380 228 3245 Faks: +380 22 832 50 Adres e-mail:		6. Planowany czas przeznaczony na przemieszczanie (1): Pierwsze przemieszczanie: 15/07/07 Ostatnie przemieszczanie: 17/07/08 7. Rodzaj opakowania (1): Szczegółne instrukcje dotyczące postępowania (1): Tak <input type="checkbox"/> Nie <input type="checkbox"/> 11. Proces unieszkodliwiania/odzysku (1) Kod-DiKod R (1): R 10 Zastosowana technologia (1): Przyczyna wywozu (1) (2):	
8. Planowany przewoźnik nr rejestracji: Nazwa (1): REMPOL Transportowo Adres: ul. Miedzyrzecz 37 66-300 Miedzyrzecz Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Piotr Olsznik Tel.: +48 9456 2101-8 Faks: +48 9456 2101 - 10 Adres e-mail: Środek transportu (1): R		12. Określenie i skład chemiczny odpadów (1): Szlam, suchow, H₂O 30-35%, Cu 2-5%, Pb 2,5-5%, Ni 0,1% 13. Właściwość fizyczna (1): 1	
9. Wytwórca/producent odpadów (1) (2) (3) nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Agro - Service Adres: ul. Senatorska 45 31-123 Krakow Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Krzysztof Szczepanski Tel.: +48 (12) 456-2387 Faks: - 2388 Adres e-mail: Miejsce i proces wytwarzania (1):		14. Kod identyfikacyjny odpadów (wypełnić odpowiednimi kodami) (i) Anka VIII do Konwencji bazylejskiej (lub IX, jeżeli dotyczy): - (ii) Klasyfikacja OECD (jeśli inne niż w pkt (i)): AC 270 (iii) Wykaz odpadów WE: 180805 (iv) Krajowy kod w państwie wywozu: (v) Krajowy kod w państwie przywozu: HI - 1050 (vi) Inne (wyszczególnić): (vii) Kod Y: - (viii) Kod H (1): - (ix) Klasa ONZ (1): - (x) Numer identyfikacyjny ONZ: - (xi) Nazwa spedycyjna ONZ: - (xii) Kod w taryfie celnej (HS): -	
10. Instalacja unieszkodliwiania (1): u lub instalacja odzysku (1): <input type="checkbox"/> Nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Buduchusit Rogniativ Adres: Kosopłca 3 82-040 Kyjiv Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Tomasz Dombraskas Tel.: +380 228 3245 Faks: +380 228 3250 Adres e-mail: Rzeczywiste miejsce unieszkodliwiania/odzysku:		15. a) Państwa zainteresowane; b) kody numeryczne właściwych organów (jeśli dotyczy); c) określone punkty wyjazdu lub wjazdu (przebieg graniczny lub port) Państwo wywozu/wysyłki: Polska Państwa tranzytu (wjazd i wyjazd): Państwo przywozu/przeznaczenia: Ukraina	
16. Urzędy celne wprowadzenia lub wyprowadzenia lub wywozu (Wspólnota Europejska): Wprowadzenie: Wyprowadzenie: Wywóz:		17. Oświadczenie eksportera/zgłaszającego - wytwórcy/producenta (1): Oświadczam, że zgodnie z moją najlepszą wiedzą powyższe informacje są wyczerpujące i poprawne. Oświadczam także, że zawarte zostały pisemnie wszelkie zobowiązujące umowy oraz że transgraniczny przewóz jest lub będzie objęty wszelkimi, mającymi zastosowanie obowiązującymi ubezpieczeniami lub innymi gwarancjami finansowymi. Nazwa eksportera/zgłaszającego: Krakow Data: 01/07/2007 Podpis: Szczepanski Nazwa wytwórcy/producenta: Data: Podpis:	
18. Liczba załączników 7		DO UŻYTKU WŁAŚCIWYCH ORGANÓW 19. Zawiadomienie od właściwego organu państwa przywozu - przeznaczenia/ tranzytu (1)/wywozu - wysyłki (1): Państwo: Polska Zgłoszenie wpłynęło: 20/06/2007 Potwierdzenie wysłano dnia: 20/06/2007 Nazwa właściwego organu: Pieczęć lub podpis:	
20. Pisemne zezwolenie (1) (2) na przewóz odpadów wydane przez właściwy organ (nazwa państwa): Polska Zezwolenia udzielone dnia: Zezwolenia ważne od: 15/07/07 do: 17/07/08 Warunki szczególne: Nie Jeśli tak, państwa 21 (1) (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Nazwa właściwego organu: Pieczęć lub podpis:			
21. Szczegółne warunki dotyczące zezwolenia na przewóz odpadów lub powody zgłoszenia sprzeciwu wobec udzielenia takiego zezwolenia			

(1) Wymagane przez konwencję bazylejską. (2) Wypełnić dla przesyłek w granicach obszaru OECD i jedynie wówczas, gdy ma zastosowanie lista. (3) Jeżeli jest to niezbędne, załączyć szczegółowy wykaz. (4) Jeżeli więcej niż jeden, załączyć wykaz. (5) Jeżeli wymagają tego przepisy krajowe. (6) Jeżeli ma zastosowanie na mocy decyzji OECD.

CORRECTIONS IN THE NOTIFICATION FORM WITH MISTAKES



Dokument zgłoszenia transgranicznego przesyłania/przemieszczania odpadów

1. Eksporter - zgłaszający nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Agro - Service Adres: ul. Senatorska 45 31-123 Kraków Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Krzysztof Szczepanski Tel.: + 48 (12) 456-2387 Faks: - 2388 Adres e-mail:		3. Nr zgłoszenia: PL 003596 Zgłoszenie dotyczące A. (i) Przemieszczenie jednorazowe: <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Przemieszczenie wielokrotne: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. (i) Unieszkodliwienie (*): <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) Odzysk: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Instalacja odzysku posiadająca zezwolenie wstępne (*): <input type="checkbox"/> Tak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Łączna liczba planowanych przemieszczeń: 5 5. Łączna planowana ilość (*):	
2. Importer - odbiorca nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Buduchusit Rognatiu Adres: Kosopłca 3 82-010 Kyjiv Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Tomaš Dombrasas Tel.: +380 228 3245 Faks: +380 22 832 50 Adres e-mail:		Tonaż (Mg): 500 m ³ : 6. Planowany czas przeznaczony na przemieszczenie (*): Pierwsze przemieszczenie: 15/07/07 Ostatnie przemieszczenie: 17/07/08 7. Rodzaj opakowania (*): Szczegółne instrukcje dotyczące postępowania (*): <input type="checkbox"/> Tak <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nie <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 11. Proces unieszkodliwiania/odzysku (*): Kod Dkod R (*): R 10 Zastosowana technologia (*):	
3. Planowany przewoźnik nr rejestracji: Nazwa (*): REMPOL Transportowo Adres: ul. Miedzyrzecz 37 66-300 Miedzyrzecz Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Piotr Olatnik Tel.: + 48 9456 2101-8 Faks: +48 9456 2101 - 10 Adres e-mail: Środki transportu (*): R		Przyczyna wywozu (*): 12. Określenie i skład chemiczny odpadów (*): Salam, suchoty, H₂O 30-35%, Cu 2-5%, Pb 2,5-5%, Ni 0,1% 13. Właściwości fizyczne (*): 1-4	
9. Wytwórca/producent odpadów (*) (*) (*) nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Agro - Service Adres: ul. Senatorska 45 31-123 Kraków Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Krzysztof Szczepanski Tel.: + 48 (12) 456-2387 Faks: - 2388 Adres e-mail: Miejsce i proces wytworzenia (*):		14. Kod identyfikacyjny odpadów (wypełnić odpowiednimi kodami) (i) Aneks VIII do Konwencji bazylejskiej (lub IX, jeżeli dotyczy): (ii) Klasyfikacja OECD (jeśli inne niż w pkt (i)): (iii) Wykaz odpadów WE: (iv) Krajowy kod w państwie wywozu: (v) Krajowy kod w państwie przywozu: H1-1050 (vi) Inne (wyszczególnić): (vii) Kod Y: Y31 (viii) Kod H (*): H11 (ix) Klasa ONZ (*): (x) Numer identyfikacyjny ONZ: (xi) Nazwa spedytora ONZ: (xii) Kod w taryfie celnej (HS):	
10. Instalacja unieszkodliwiania (*): <input type="checkbox"/> lub instalacja odzysku (*): <input type="checkbox"/> Nr rejestracji: Nazwa: Buduchusit Rognatiu Adres: Kosopłca 3 82-010 Kyjiv Osoba wyznaczona do kontaktów: Tomaš Dombrasas Tel.: +380 228 3245 Faks: +380 228 3250 Adres e-mail: Rozczyliście miejsce unieszkodliwiania/odzysku:		15. a) Państwa zainteresowane; b) kody numeryczne właściwych organów (jeśli dotyczy); c) określone punkty wywozu lub wjazdu (przejście graniczne lub port) Państwo wywozu/wyżki: Polska Państwa tranzytu (wjazd i wyjazd): Państwo przywozu/zarezerwowania: Ukraina	
16. Urzędy celne wprowadzenia lub wywozu (Wspólnota Europejska): Wprowadzenie: Wyprowadzenie: Wywóz:		17. Oświadczenie eksportera/zgłaszającego - wytwórcy/producenta (*): Oświadczam, że zgodnie z moją najlepszą wiedzą powyższe informacje są wyczerpujące i poprawne. Oświadczam także, że zawarte zostały piętne wszelkie zobowiązujące umowy oraz że transgraniczny przewóz jest lub będzie objęty wszelkimi, mającymi zastosowanie obowiązującymi ubezpieczeniami lub innymi gwarancjami finansowymi. Nazwa eksportera/zgłaszającego: Krakow Data: 01/07/2007 Podpis: [Podpis] Nazwa wytwórcy/producenta: Data: Podpis:	
18. Liczba załączników: 7		DO UŻYTKU WŁAŚCIWYCH ORGANÓW 19. Zawiadomienie od właściwego organu państwa przywozu - przeznaczenia/ tranzytu (*)/wywozu - wysyłki (*): Państwo: Polska Zgłoszenie wpłynęło: 20/06/2007 Powiadomienia wysłano dnia: 20/06/2007 Nazwa właściwego organu: [Podpis] Pieczęć lub podpis:	
20. Pisemne zezwolenie (*) na przewóz odpadów wydane przez właściwy organ (nazwa państwa): Polska Zezwolenie udzielone dnia: Zezwolenie ważne od: 15/07/07 do: 17/07/08 Warunki szczególne: Nie Jeśli tak, patrz pole 21 (*): <input type="checkbox"/> Nazwa właściwego organu: Pieczęć lub podpis:		21. Szczegółne warunki dotyczące zezwolenia na przewóz odpadów lub powody zgłoszenia sprzeciwu wobec udzielenia takiego zezwolenia	

(*) Wymagane przez konwencję bazylejską.
 (*) Wypełnić dla państw w granicach obszaru OECD i jedynie wówczas, gdy ma zastosowanie (ii).
 (*) Jeżeli jest to niezbędne, załączyć szczegółowy wykaz.
 (*) Jeżeli więcej niż jeden, załączyć wykaz.
 (*) Jeżeli wymagają tego przepisy krajowe.
 (*) Jeżeli ma zastosowanie nie na mocy decyzji OECD.

13. Illegal Transboundary Movement of Wastes

Duration	30 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Manual on illegal movement of hazardous wastes (Chapters 4, 6, 7)- Text of the Basel Convention- Video material “You Can Clap With Two Hands Only!”
Aim	To identify illegal movement of hazardous wastes and ways to combat it
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Identifying illegal movement (Article 9 of the Convention)- Cases of illegal movement (Topic 4 “Review of Ways of Illegal Movement”)- Economic and social consequences of illegal movement of waste, impact on the environment and human health- Duty to re-import (Article 8 of the Convention)- Combating illegal movement of waste (prevention, detection, information sources, inspections)
Practical guidelines	<p>Explain definition of illegal movement according to the Basel Convention and national requirements. Show how this definition is regarded by the national legislation, and draw attention to other national requirements (e.g. ban for movement of waste for their further disposal).</p> <p>Draw attention to the duty to re-import waste and explain when it is possible; and what the role of control bodies in waste detection and documentation is.</p> <p>Draw attention to the Waste Watch cards (p.48 and 49).</p> <p>Explain main approaches in combating illegal movement of waste. Explain international approaches; try to compare them with a national practice in your country. Use examples from practice.</p>

14. Synergy of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions

Duration	30 minutes – 1 hour
Materials, equipment	- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice) - Texts of the Basel, Stockholm, and Rotterdam Conventions
Aim	A brief review of the three Conventions on chemical substances, their synergy, and their link with international processes
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	- Review of the Stockholm Convention (what are persistent organic pollutants (POPs), their sources, production, impact, the Convention, elimination) - Review of the Rotterdam Convention - Interaction of the three Conventions
Practical guidelines	The aim of the session is to give a brief review of international tools in area of chemical substances. Explain main principles of the Conventions and their interaction. Visit web sites of the Conventions, where you can find topic material in Russian.

15. Summing up: Ways of Illegal Movement and Methods of their Detection

Duration	30-45 minutes
Materials, equipment	- Flip-chart - Waste Watch cards
Aim	To discuss ways of illegal movement and their detection with the participants
Forms and methods	- Discussion - Brainstorming
Content	- Identify principal ways of illegal movement - Identify principal ways to prevent and detect illegal movement
Practical guidelines	<p>Ask the participants to remember and mention principal ways of illegal movement of waste. Let the participants do it without your help. You can put the answers on the flip-chart. When the participants have completed the task and mentioned a number of ways of illegal movement, remind them to refer to the Waste Watch cards (page 46).</p> <p>Explain the brainstorming principles.</p> <p>Brainstorm the issues “Principal ways to prevent and detect illegal movement of waste”. Ask the participants to come with proposals how to prevent and detect illegal movement, taking into consideration the already mentioned ways. Put the findings on the flip-chart.</p> <p>Sum up brainstorming results.</p>

Module 3. Ozone-depleting Substances and the Montreal Protocol

16. Review of the Montreal Protocol

Duration	20 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Manual for customs officers (on the ozone-depleting substances (ODS))- Text of the Montreal Protocol
Aim	To present information about ozone layer issue, consequences of the ozone layer depletion on human health and the environment, about the ODS and their international trade
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ozone, and ozone layer of our planet- ODS- The Montreal Protocol and the implementation plan- Methods of illegal movement of the ODS and their detection- National system of licensing
Practical guidelines	<p>It is useful to show a scheme with scheduled ODS withdrawal from production and consumption, application and permit forms, freight documents, conversion certificates, etc.</p> <p>If possible, it is recommended to conduct a practical exercise on checking the freight documents and permits.</p>

17. Review of the National Legislation on the Ozone-depleting Substances

Duration	40 minutes
Materials, equipment	- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)
Aim	To explain existing national legislation, which regulates transboundary movement of the ODS, introduces a licensing system and sets schedules for the phase-out of the ODS production and its consumption in different countries
Forms and methods	- Lecture - Discussion
Content	- Responsibilities of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol - A licensing system for import and export of the ODS
Practical guidelines	<p>Explain obligations of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- keeping to schedules of freezing and phase-out of the ODS production and its consumption- control over the ODS production and consumption; a gradual reduction of the ODS- enforcement of control over the ODS production and consumption, data exchange. <p>Explain a licensing system for import and export of the ODS (Annexes A, B, C and E to the Protocol), including a role of the National Ozone Centre - a national structure in charge of coordination of efforts to preserve the ozone layer.</p>

18. Cases of Illegal Movement of the Ozone-depleting Substances

Duration	40 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Video film “Nothing to Declare”- Waste Watch cards (pp.19-20)- Factsheets “Combating the Illegal Trade in Ozone-depleting Substances”- Training Manual for Customs Officers (on ODS)
Aim	Using examples to show an issue of ODS illegal trade and smuggling
Forms and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture- Discussion- Video film
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reasons for illegal trade of the ODS- Methods of illegal trade of the ODS
Practical guidelines	<p>Describe the cause for ODS illegal movement, i.e. high profits from the sale due to lower ODS prices on the world market and increasing prices on national markets, which is because of import restrictions (show a comparative table in Chapter 5 of the Training Manual for Customs Officers (on ODS).</p> <p>Using the Factsheets describe principal methods of the ODS illegal trade.</p> <p>For visual purpose it is desirable to use photo and video materials on specific cases of illegal international trade of ODS, where detailed description of the mechanisms and import/export methods are provided.</p>

Module 4. Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

19. CITES Review

Duration	20 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Preventing illegal trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora. Training manual (2010)- Text of the CITES
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- To explain CITES and its main principles- To explain causes of illegal trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, and ways and mechanisms to combat the illegal trade
Forms and methods	Lecture
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review of the CITES Convention: aims, administrative and scientific bodies- Examples and methods for detection of trafficking- Methods for identification of species
Practical guidelines	<p>Reviewing the CITES, explain the difference between Annexes I (endangered species), Annex II (species that may be under threat of extinction), and Annex III (specific regulation measures in some countries).</p> <p>Provide examples how the species may be identified using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- CITES data and CITES identification guides- local experts from CITES scientific bodies- Internet search- involvement of the professionals from local universities- museums and zoos.

20. Review of the National Legislation

Duration	20 minutes
Materials, equipment	Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)
Aim	To get acquainted with the national legislation on protection of rare species of wild fauna and flora, which are objects of the international trade
Forms and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture- Discussion
Content	National legislation which has integrated CITES principles
Practical guidelines	<p>Tell about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- CITES administrative and scientific bodies;- ban and punishment for trade in protected species;- permits to confiscate illegally traded or possessed specimens. <p>Pay attention to the list of species that often become objects for the international trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- sea turtles (there is a demand for turtle meat and shells on the international market)- all species of felines (except ordinary domestic cats)- all species of primates- all species of crocodiles- all species of bears (there is a demand for bear bile, gall bladder, other bear organs and derivatives)- all species of elephants (a huge demand for ivory)- all species of rhinos (the demand for rhino horns). <p>Pay attention to safety precautions in identification of the CITES objects as they may be toxic or dangerous to health.</p>

21. Illegal Trade in Endangered Species Listed in the CITES

Duration	20 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation, computer and projector (at choice)- Brief identification guide of fauna and flora listed in the CITES Annexes (1999)- Video on the CITES
Aim	To inform about causes, methods, and facts of illegal trade in CITES species, which often become a target of smuggling and illegal international trade
Forms and methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Lecture- Discussion
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Examples of smuggling cases of CITES species- Safety precautions in dealing with suspicious cargoes
Practical guidelines	<p>For visual purpose, it is recommended to use photo and video materials with specific examples of evidence of illegal international trade in wild flora and fauna with a detailed description of the mechanism and mode of export/import. In the course of the lecture it is important to let participants describe the functional responsibilities of the body that they represent.</p> <p>Explain the smuggling methods for transportation of animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- birds' eggs can be attached to the body with belts- birds can be wound with adhesive tape and placed in plastic tubes- live fish can be hidden in special aprons- lizards can be placed under the lining of suitcases- snakes can be hidden in flower pots- reptiles' eggs can be hidden in the clothes- reptiles can be hidden on own body- snakes can be wrapped in stockings- spiders can be placed in film boxes. <p>Threats of illegal trade in flora and fauna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- reduction of biological diversity- corruption in government- increased risks for human health- organized crime is enhanced by the profits from the illegal trade in wild fauna and flora.

Module 5. Conclusion

22. Environmental Crimes at Border: Discussion

Duration	20 minutes
Materials, equipment	Flip chart (if needed)
Aim	To discuss principal types of transboundary environmental crimes and their tendencies, and how to prevent and detect them
Forms and methods	Discussion
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Introduction to the discussion and formulation of issues for discussion- Discussion with the participants- Summing up of the discussion results
Practical guidelines	<p>Main purpose of the discussion is to discuss principal types of transboundary environmental crimes in light of the knowledge which participants gained during the workshop. It should be noted that often at the start of the workshop there are negative answers to the questions about environmental crimes or issues in participants' practice (also see Session 7).</p> <p>Such a discussion enables to see how well the course has been accepted and also gives an opportunity to discuss issues that require attention. Moreover during the discussion there may be new topics or issues that have not been discussed earlier but may be important for further work of the border control authorities. These new issues should be considered for future training.</p> <p>Contrary to previous discussions at this stage you should not focus only on issues of waste movement. It is important to discuss as much as possible range of transboundary environmental violations, their causes, challenges and opportunities for their prevention and control.</p> <p>Ask participants to make proposals to improve legislation and practices (e.g. the need for appropriate regulations, the creation of a unified database, the creation of specialized units to improve coordination between agencies, a ban on the import of certain goods, etc.). Write the proposals down on the flip chart.</p> <p>If there is time, discuss the proposals with the participants, select the key priorities and discuss the possibility of their implementation. Summarize the discussion.</p>

23. Final Quiz

Duration	20 minutes
Materials, equipment	List of testing questions
Aim	To check and consolidate the gained knowledge
Forms and methods	- A written individual test OR - Oral individual test
Content	Hand out the testing questions and analyze the answers as quickly as possible, individually or in group.
Practical guidelines	

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR QUIZ

The Basel Convention

1. What is the Basel Convention?
2. What are the objectives of the Basel Convention?
3. What wastes are controlled under the Basel Convention?
4. List some types of hazardous waste
5. What is the movement of waste?
6. What are the functions of competent authorities and focal points of the Basel Convention?
7. What are the global trends in production and movement of hazardous wastes?
8. What documents should have a carrier for the transboundary movement of hazardous waste?
9. Under what guise illegal waste could be imported?
10. What, according to the Basel convention, is illegal movement of waste?
11. What should border officers do when they suspect illegal movement of waste?

The Montreal Protocol

1. What is the ozone layer and why is it important?
2. What are the consequences of ozone depletion? What is the ozone hole?
3. What are ozone depleting substances (ODS) and where they are commonly used?
4. Do the ODS contribute to climate change?
5. What is the Montreal Protocol?
6. What is the timetable for phasing out the ODS production and consumption?
7. What is the difference between the ODS and products, containing the ODS?
8. What is a licensing system of import/export?
9. What the ODS should be covered by the licensing system?
10. How are quotas in the licensing system used?
11. Why should customs officers take precautions when dealing with the ODS?
12. What schemes are used for smuggling the ODS?
13. What should a customs officer check first in the cargo with the ODS?
14. What products and equipment can contain the ODS?

CITES

15. What is CITES and how does it work?
16. What are the national administrative and the scientific authorities of CITES? What is their purpose and function?
17. Where can a list of the CITES protected species be found?
18. Which state agency may issue a permit to import/export species listed in CITES?
19. Which species are included in CITES Appendix I?
20. What is a CITES permit and what is its duration?
21. How can we identify CITES species in transboundary movement?
22. What dangers there can be in the illegal trade of CITES species?

24. Evaluation and Closing of the Workshop

Duration	40 minutes
Materials, equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Flip chart with expectations from session 2- Evaluation forms (see below)
Aim	Summing up, meeting expectations, evaluation of the workshop
Forms and methods	Discussion, individual work
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review of expectations- List of references- Filling in evaluation forms- Closing of the workshop
Practical guidelines	<p>Pay attention to the flip-chart with expectations, written at the beginning of the workshop. Remind participants of their expectations and discuss what expectations have been met, and what still need work at in the future, and what expectations have not been met and why. As a rule, by the end of the workshop, most of expectations are met. Some of them may not deal with the purpose and tasks of the workshop, so it is important to clarify to the participants why certain issues have not been addressed. Ask participants if there are other important issues.</p> <p>Ask the participants to fill in the evaluation forms (at the discretion of the organizers). Evaluation forms can be useful for workshop organizers and trainers to evaluate the presentations, modules, and individual sessions. They help to further adjust the content and duration of the workshop.</p> <p>Evaluation forms enable to improve training materials and help to organise training sessions better in the future.</p>

EVALUATION FORM

Please fill in this evaluation form. We welcome your comments, as they will help us to improve our training in future. Please rate training topics and other questions from 1 to 5, where 1 – unacceptable; 2 – bad; 3 – satisfactory; 4 – good; and 5 - excellent

#	Topic	1	2	3	4	5	Comments
Illegal trafficking of wastes and the Basel Convention							
1.	Examples of illegal movement						
2.	Review of ways of illegal movement						
3.	Review of national legislation and practice						
4.	Role of control authorities and interaction between them						
5.	The Basel Convention						
6.	Definition of the term “wastes” and their classification						
7.	Practical session on classification of waste						
8.	Regulation of transboundary movement of waste						
9.	Practical session on forms						
10.	Illegal movement of waste						
11.	Synergy of the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions						
Ozone depleting substances and the Montreal Protocol							
12.	Review of the Montreal protocol						
13.	Review of the national legislation on ODS						
14.	Cases of illegal ODS movement						
Endangered Species and CITES							
15.	CITES review						
16.	Review of the national legislation						
17.	Illegal trade in Endangered Species regulated by CITES						
General evaluation							
18.	Workshop methods (presentations, discussions, practical activities)						
19.	Was there enough time for discussion of the interesting for you issues?						
20.	What, in your opinion, is the most useful in the workshop programme?						
21.	What would you eliminate from the workshop programme?						
22.	To what extent the workshop is useful for you judging from your everyday responsibilities						
23.	Logistics and equipment (food, hotel, workshop timetable, venue, educational and visual materials)						
24.	Overall impressions, comments and wishes						

USEFUL LITERATURE AND LINKS

ORGANISATIONS

- The Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal www.basel.int
- The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants www.pops.int
- The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure For Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade www.pic.int
- The Montreal Protocol on Ozone Layer Depleting Substances www.ozone.unep.org
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) www.cites.org
- Environmental Investigation Agency <http://www.eia-international.org/> (in English)
- Green Customs Initiative <http://www.greencustoms.org/> (in English, although some materials are in Russian)
- Interpol Program against Environmental Crimes
<http://www.interpol.int/Public/EnvironmentalCrime/Default.asp> (in English)
- UNEP DTIE OzonAction Branch <http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction>
- World Customs Organisation <http://www.wcoomd.org/>

VARIOUS MATERIALS

- Manual on illegal movement in hazardous wastes. Working Group of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2006.
www.basel.int/meetings/owwg/owwgs5/docs/02a3r.pdf
- Green Customs Guide on Multilateral Environmental Agreements. UNEP, 2008.
<http://www.greencustoms.org/reports/guide.htm>
- Manual for Implementation of the Basel Convention:
www.basel.int/meetings/sbc/workdoc/manual.doc
- Provisions for detection, prevention, and control of illegal movement of hazardous wastes – Resolution V1/15 of the Basel Convention: www.basel.int/legalmatters/illegaltrafficking/ge_e.doc
- Checklist for the Legislator: <http://www.basel.int/legalmatters/natleg/chkfst210706%20.doc>
- UNEP Guidelines On Compliance With And Enforcement Of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (November 2002):
<http://www.unep.org/DEC/docs/UNEP.Guidelines.on.Compliance.MEA.pdf>
- International Chemical Safety Cards: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/icstart.html#language>
- Trade names of chemical products containing ozone depleting substances and their alternatives: <http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/tradenames/main.asp>
- Database on ODS trade names:
<http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/tradenames/main.asp>
- Manual on preventing illegal trade in endangered wild fauna and flora. International Fund for Animal Welfare. James Kinney, Tbilisi, Georgia, December 2010
- Brief Identifying Guide of animals and plants listed in the CITES. Educational guide by V. Illyashenko, State Committee on Environmental Protection of Russian Federation, State Customs Committee, World Wildlife Fund. Moscow, 1999.
- Miscellaneous materials on ODS in Russian:
http://fr1.estis.net/sites/ecanetwork/default.asp?site=ecanetwork&page_id=24EAFBF9-6FDA-450A-B204-14D8EB95A01C.

