



DMK Group Supplier Code of Conduct

Version 2, valid from January 2023

1. Compliance with laws, standards and guidelines

For all business activities and decisions, the applicable national and, if relevant, European law and the relevant internationally recognised norms, standards and directives must be observed.

2. Prevention of corruption

Business partners shall comply with national and international anti-corruption laws, standards and guidelines and adopt rules for the prevention and management of conflicts of interest.

3. Fair competition

Business partners shall comply with competition and unfair competition laws.

4. Confidentiality and data protection

Business partners shall comply with all applicable data protection laws and regulations as well as any contractual non-disclosure obligations.

5. Prohibition of child labour

Business partners shall refrain from using child labour. As a minimum, business partners must comply with United Nations regulations on human and children's rights and the relevant ILO's core labour standards (Conventions 138* and 182*).

6. Prohibition of forced labour

Business partners shall commit not to use any form of labour that is involuntary and imposed in particular under the threat of penalty (Conventions 29* and 105* of the ILO Core Labour Standards*).

7. Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining

Business partners shall respect the fundamental right to freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining as laid down in national laws and the core labour standards of the International Labour Organization, specifically Conventions 87* and 98*.

8. Fair treatment of employees and property of employees and other persons

The DMK Group expects its business partners to treat their employees with dignity and respect and in accordance with applicable national laws and regulations protecting human rights.

9. Diversity and equal opportunity

Business partners shall refrain from discrimination, promote equal opportunities in employment and comply with the applicable laws and regulations, in particular Convention 111* of the ILO Core Labour Standards.

10. Occupational health and safety

Business partners shall ensure safe, healthy and clean working conditions to prevent accidents and damage to health.

11. Fair working hours

Working hours must comply with applicable national laws and accepted industry standards. The more stringent provisions will always take precedence.

12. Fair wages

Business partners shall comply with applicable collective agreements and ensure that the wages paid to employees correspond at least to the statutory or industry minimum wage or the minimum wage prescribed in the industry, that applicable collective agreements are complied with, and that equivalent work is remunerated equally, regardless of gender (Convention 100* of the ILO Core Labour Standards).

13. Environmentally responsible behaviour

The DMK Group expects its business partners to observe applicable environmental protection laws and international standards and to minimise their environmental impacts while applying the precautionary principle.

14. Resource conservation

The DMK Group expects its business partners to have processes and systems in place to make efficient use of relevant resources such as water and raw materials and to reduce their use wherever possible.

15. Climate protection and emissions

The DMK Group expects its business partners to reduce or prevent any release of emissions into the air that could have a negative impact on human health or the environment.

16. Product quality and safety

Business partners shall comply with the applicable product and production-related regulations and quality requirements such as country-specific laws and generally applicable legal standards. In addition, the quality requirements and specifications set out and agreed upon in the DMK specifications form an integral part of the contract agreed with business partners and shall thus be adhered to accordingly.

17. Animal welfare

Business partners are expected to keep their animals in accordance with international guidelines and applicable national and local laws and regulations. Respect for the five freedoms for animals is a central element of animal welfare.

* Further information can be found in the glossary

Preamble

As Germany's largest dairy cooperative with integrated international value chains, the DMK Group is aware of its responsibility for sustainable business practices. Fair, entrepreneurial and innovative business practices are at the core of our corporate philosophy. It is, therefore, consistent with our vision and mission to adhere to ethical standards and to recognise the environmental, social and economic impact of our business processes.

To deal with these issues, the DMK Group implemented a sustainability strategy and for example an environmental management system in accordance with ISO 14001. In addition, the *Milkmaster programme* helps to promote environmentally friendly and animal-friendly livestock farming among our cooperative farmers.

Nevertheless, sustainable business practices are a shared responsibility. It affects all corporate divisions and levels and covers the entire value chain. This is why we work in partnership with the companies in our supply chains and why we have expanded the scope of the existing Code of Conduct for the employees of the DMK Group to put together this Supplier Code of Conduct, which is tailored to our supply chains. This Code of Conduct for suppliers and service providers sets out our aspirations with regard to sustainable business practices and topics such as labour and social standards, environmental protection and product safety.

The Supplier Code of Conduct applies to all suppliers and service providers of the DMK Group worldwide (hereinafter referred to as "business partners"). Business partners are required to ensure that upstream suppliers and service providers involved in the production of goods for the DMK Group also comply with the rules defined in the Code of Conduct.



1. Compliance with laws, standards and guidelines

Compliance with laws, standards and guidelines is an essential prerequisite for public and internal trust in the DMK Group and its supply chains.

Business partners shall comply with applicable national laws, in particular the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains, and, where relevant, European law, and the relevant internationally recognised norms, standards and guidelines in all their business dealings and decisions. These include, in particular, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the core labour standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO)*.

In all business activities and decisions, business partners shall comply with applicable national law and, where relevant, European law, and with the relevant international norms, standards and guidelines in all their business activities and decisions.

* Further information can be found in the glossary

Business partners undertake to comply with the agreements contained in this Supplier Code of Conduct and, in particular, to respect the provisions of the following covenants:

- International Covenant of 19 December 1966 on Civil and Political Rights*;
- International Covenant of 19 December 1966 on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*.

2. Prevention of corruption

Corruption is the abuse of a position of trust for the purpose of gaining a material or immaterial advantage. Corruption hampers sustainable, economic and social development, undermines the trust of customers, consumers, investors and other business partners, and it is, therefore, not tolerated by the DMK Group. In the Code of Conduct applicable to its own employees, the DMK Group has committed itself to refrain from any form of corruption. Internally, this is set out in the directive on the prevention of corruption and dealing with gifts and benefits. The DMK Group also expects its business partners not to tolerate corruption.

Business partners shall comply with national anti-corruption laws and international standards and norms. Any form of corruption through the acceptance or granting of

benefits must be avoided, both in relation to business partners and to public officials. Business partners may not attempt to influence decisions in business practice, whether domestically or internationally, by exchanging gifts or offering or accepting other (monetary) benefits and/or remuneration.

The DMK Group also expects its business partners to regulate how conflicts of interest are dealt with and to prevent the business partner's employees from abusing their own position in order to give themselves or others an improper advantage.

3. Fair competition

Fair competition is an elementary component of an efficient and innovative market economy and thus central to fair, entrepreneurial and innovative business practices. The principle of fair competition is a matter of course for the DMK Group and as such it is laid down in the employee Code of Conduct of the DMK Group.

Business partners shall comply with the applicable national competition and unfair competition laws. Explicit or implicit agreements with competitors on prices or conditions must therefore be avoided, as must other agreements restricting competition, including, in particular, agreements with competitors on the allocation of customers and sales territories.

4. Confidentiality and data protection

Statutory or contractual data protection provisions aim to protect the privacy and personality rights of data subjects (e.g. employees, contact persons of the customer or supplier).

The DMK Group takes the protection of these privacy rights very seriously. The DMK Group, therefore, expects its business partners to comply with the applicable national data protection laws and individual contractual provisions on data protection and thus to avoid risks from the perspective of the DMK Group and the business partner.

In addition to personal data, other sensitive company or business information also requires a high level of protection. Any non-disclosure or confidentiality agreements must therefore be strictly observed. Non-disclosure and confidentiality obligations apply both during the business relationship and after the termination of the contractual relationship.

* Further information can be found in the glossary

Respect for human rights



5. Prohibition of child labour

Child labour is a violation of human rights. It has been shown to hinder the physical, social and psychological development of children, and it deprives them of adequate education. The DMK Group believes that the education of children and young people must not be neglected in favour of economic activities. Children and young people may not under any circumstances perform activities that impair their physical and mental health and safety.

The DMK Group expects its business partners to comply with the United Nations human rights provisions and the relevant ILO core labour standards (Conventions 138 and 182*).

6. Prohibition of forced labour

Forced labour is not only a violation of fundamental human rights, but also has a paralysing effect on individuals, society and the economy by hampering the development of employees.

The DMK Group will not tolerate the use of involuntary labour that is imposed under the threat of penalty, including forced overtime, compulsory labour, forced prison labour, slavery or servitude. The payment of salary or similar forms of compensation does not necessarily mean that the labour is not forced. Forced labour may not be used in any form as a means of political coercion, for the purpose of economic development, as means of labour discipline, as punishment or as means of discrimination (ILO Conventions 29* and 105* and the Protocol of 11 June 2014 to ILO Convention 29*).

Business partners shall respect and promote observance of human rights (see United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights) and related social norms and standards.

* Further information can be found in the glossary

Business partners shall refrain from any form of forced or compulsory labour. This also includes conditions of work similar to forced labour, for example, by refusing to hand over employment contracts to employees or by denying employees termination rights.

The DMK Group also expects its business partners to take action against forced or compulsory labour.

7. Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining

The freedom of all employers and employees to join forces to promote and defend their professional interests and to engage in collective bargaining is a universal fundamental right and reflects the business culture of the DMK Group.

Business partners shall respect the fundamental right to freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining as laid down in national laws and the core labour standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO), specifically Conventions 87* and 98*, and ensure that these are not breached.

Where national norms restrict the right of association and collective bargaining, the DMK Group encourages its business partners to allow employees to organise in free and independent unions to negotiate their

working conditions. Business partners may not under any circumstances discriminate against employees based on their membership in an association, such as a trade union.

8. Fair treatment of employees and property of employees and other persons

Fair treatment of employees is a fundamental prerequisite for an open and trusting working environment, which in turn promotes a successful business culture.

The DMK Group expects its business partners to treat their employees with dignity and respect. Sanctions, fines, other penalties or disciplinary action may only be imposed in accordance with applicable national laws and regulations protecting human rights. Business partners shall ensure that no employee is exposed to verbal, psychological, sexual and/or physical abuse, coercion or harassment.

If business partners use private or state security forces to protect their company, they are obliged to ensure through appropriate training and control that there are no impairments to the physical or psychological integrity of their employees or any other inhuman or degrading treatment. In particular, there must be no interference with the freedom of association or coalition by security staff.

Business partners undertake to ensure that

- no unlawful eviction and
- no unlawful expropriation of land, forests and bodies of water in the course of acquisition, development or other use of land, forests and bodies of water, the use of which is the basis for the livelihood of an individual, occurs in its supply chain.

9. Diversity and equal opportunity

Diversity and equal opportunity can be a driver for innovation, increased productivity and employee, customer and business partner satisfaction. For the DMK Group, equal treatment of all employees is a fundamental principle of its business philosophy and an essential component of its employee Code of Conduct.

Under Convention 111, which is part of ILO's core labour standards, discrimination is defined as any distinction, exclusion or preference, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation. Business partners are expected to refrain from any form of discrimination based on ethnic, national and social origin, gender, colour, age, religion or belief, political activities, membership of labour union, disability, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics. Business partners shall be committed to promoting equal opportunities in employment and to comply with the appli-

cable legal regulations and in particular the provisions of Convention 111* of the ILO Core Labour Standards.

* Further information can be found in the glossary

Compliance with labour standards



10. Occupational health and safety

While ensuring safety in the workplace is in the self-interest of organizations, it also promotes trust among employees. Healthy employees make a significant contribution to the company's success.

Business partners shall be committed to providing a safe, healthy and clean working environment and conditions that prevent accidents and damage to health to ensure the health and safety of employees and third parties at all times.

At the same time, business partners shall adhere to internationally recognised occupational health and safety compliance standards. In addition, business partners shall promote the continuous improvement of the working environment and safety-enhancing employee training.

Business partners shall prevent the risk of accidents at work and work-related health hazards arising from the absence of suitable protective measures to avoid exposure to chemical, physical or biological substances (ILO Convention 155*).

11. Fair working hours

Reasonable working hours and regular rest periods are a key element of fair working conditions and essential to building a satisfied and productive workforce.

Working hours must comply with applicable national laws and accepted industry standards. Any overtime that exceeds the contractually agreed working hours should be voluntary. Business partners are required to keep overtime to a minimum or to offer employees adequate compensation. Employees must be given breaks, rest periods and holiday leave in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

* Further information can be found in the glossary

Business partners shall promote safe and fair working conditions and adhere to international labour standards.

12. Fair wages

Fair remuneration for work performed is one of the fundamental human rights. It ensures an existence worthy of human dignity to employees and their children and it should cover i.a. the costs of food, housing, health, education and clothing.

Business partners shall comply with applicable collective agreements and ensure that employee wages do not fall below the statutory or industry minimum wage. In addition, any social security benefits provided must comply with the respective national or local standards.

Fair pay also includes equal pay for work of equal value, irrespective of gender (Convention 100 as one of ILO's core labour standards*).

* Further information can be found in the glossary

A man in a green hoodie and dark pants is walking away from the camera in a lush green field. He is holding a shovel in his right hand. In the foreground, the corner of a solar panel is visible, suggesting a connection between agriculture and renewable energy. The sky is blue with some clouds.

**Protection of
the environment**

Business partners shall promote sustainable business practices and assume responsibility for the impact of their actions on the environment.

13. Environmentally responsible behaviour

Protecting the environment also means protecting our living space. Preventive measures prevent environmental damage and also avoid expensive environmental remediation measures. For this reason, the DMK Group is committed to protecting the environment beyond merely complying with environmental laws and regulations. It is i.a. certified to ISO 14001.

The DMK Group expects its business partners to observe applicable environmental protection laws (in particular the Minamata Convention of 10 October 2013 on Mercury (Minamata Convention)* and the Stockholm Convention of 23 May 2001 on Persistent Organic Pollutants)* and international standards and to minimize their environmental impacts. This includes, in particular, measures to be taken for the prevention, reduction as well as the safe and environmentally sound disposal of waste, chemicals and wastewater.

Any waste production or disposal and any release of materials into the air or water which might have adverse effects on human health or the environment must be kept to the minimum as far as possible. Substances must be handled, controlled and/or treated appropriately before they can be released into the environment.

Business partners must ensure that their behaviour does not cause harmful changes to the soil, water pollution, air pollution, harmful noise emissions or excessive water consumption which significantly impairs the natural basis for obtaining and producing food, deprives people of access to clean drinking water or makes access to sanitary facilities more difficult or impossible or damages human health.

Business partners shall consider the environmental impact of their actions in advance and apply the precautionary principle throughout their operations.

To do this, they shall take suitable and tangible measures and adopt a management system* (e.g. according to ISO 14001 or a comparable standard).

At the same time, business partners are expected to continue promoting environmental awareness and the development of environmentally friendly technologies in their sphere of influence.

14. Resource conservation

Conservation of natural resources is at the centre of future production activities. The DMK Group has also put conservation of resources at the centre of its corporate policy in terms of environmental sustainability and laid it down in the Code of Conduct for the employees of the DMK Group.

The DMK Group, therefore, expects its business partners to develop and maintain processes and systems to make efficient use of relevant resources such as water and raw materials and to reduce their use wherever possible. This includes support for the development of various recycling technologies, e.g. for the recycling of packaging materials.

Business partners undertake to comply with the provisions of the relevant international treaties on the conservation of resources, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal of 22 March 1989 (Basel Convention)*.

15. Climate protection and emissions

It is essential to protect the climate and limit global warming in order to preserve the living environment of humans, animals and plants. Each individual is therefore called upon to minimise the impact of their actions on the climate.

The DMK Group expects its business partners to prevent or reduce as far as possible any release of emissions into the air that could have a negative impact on human health or the environment. This includes, for example, the emission of carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and other greenhouse gases* as well as ozone-depleting substances during production or transport. To this end, business partners are required to use appropriate processes and systems to minimise the negative impact on the climate, improve energy efficiency and prioritise energy generated from renewable sources.

* Further information can be found in the glossary

Product quality, safety and animal welfare assurance



Business partners shall comply with the applicable product and production-related regulations and be committed to animal welfare.

16. Product quality and safety

The DMK Group places the highest demands on the quality and safety of its products.

Business partners shall comply with the applicable product and production-related regulations and quality requirements such as country-specific laws and generally applicable legal standards. In addition, the quality requirements and specifications set out and agreed upon in the DMK specifications form an integral part of the contract agreed with business partners and shall thus be adhered to accordingly.

17. Animal welfare

Responsible livestock farming is of paramount importance to the DMK Group, and it is safeguarded through the *Milkmaster programme*.

Business partners are expected to ensure that livestock farming practices comply with international guidelines and applicable national and local standards. Compli-

ance with the five freedoms for animals* defined by international initiatives is a central element of animal welfare. These are freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; freedom from discomfort; freedom from pain, injury and disease; freedom from fear and suffering; freedom to express normal and natural behaviour.

* Further information can be found in the glossary



Implementation of standards and requirements

I. Implementation

Our business partners are obliged to make the above requirements of this Code of Conduct known to their own employees and to upstream suppliers and service providers involved in the production of products for the DMK Group, and to ensure their compliance with them.

The DMK Group expects its business partners to report any suspicion of a violation of applicable laws or the requirements of this Code of Conduct. For this purpose, the DMK Group has set up a reporting procedure, which is available at www.dmk.de/en/compliance. The rules of procedure for making reports can also be found here. Business partners are obliged to inform their employees about the existence of and access to the reporting procedure.

The DMK Group recommends its business partners to strive for continuous improvement with the help of an appropriate management approach (definition and documentation of responsibilities, procedures, goals and measures). Any violations identified by the business partner must be remedied immediately and resulting suggestions for improvement shall be thoroughly reviewed. The DMK Group will give business partners sufficient time and assistance where necessary.

II. Information and communication

This Code of Conduct is available for viewing or printing at any time at www.dmk.de/supplier-coc. The DMK Group expects its business partners to make the Code of Conduct available to the relevant employees.

III. Monitoring

The DMK Group is entitled to check compliance with the above requirements at least once a year and as the occasion arises, including through supplier self-assessments, certificates and, if necessary, unannounced audits on the business partner's premises either by the DMK Group itself or by independent third parties. If deficiencies are identified, the business partner will be required to remedy them within a reasonable period of time.

IV. Sanctions and remedies

The DMK Group will treat any material breach of the above obligations as a breach of contract by the business partner and assess it from the legal perspective on a case-by-case basis. Wherever possible, we will give the business partner the opportunity to take appropriate corrective measures. A temporary suspension of business relations is also conceivable and permissible under these circumstances. If the deficiencies are not remedied, the DMK Group is entitled to terminate the contract without notice.



Glossary

Management approach

A management system is the way in which an organization systematically manages issues (e.g. sustainability) which are relevant to its business activities. The (strategic) objectives, measures, metrics, target achievement control as well as responsibilities and processes should be documented.

Ozone-depleting substances

Ozone-depleting substances are chlorine and bromine compounds such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halons, which cause the degradation and depletion of the ozone layer. Due to the increased exposure to UV-B radiation, ozone-depleting substances thus pose a danger to human health and the environment.

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the Montreal Protocol (1987) resolved to phase out the production and use of ozone-depleting substances. They were mainly used as refrigerants, fire extinguishing agents or cleaning agents and solvents. Today, the use of ozone-depleting substances is often still permitted in developing and emerging economies.

Greenhouse gases

Greenhouse gases are substances present in the earth's atmosphere which increase the greenhouse effect when they occur in excessive quantities.

The Kyoto Protocol lists six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). In 2015, nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) was added to the list of greenhouse gases.



Further links

United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

https://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Convention_ENG.pdf

Five Freedoms for Animals

<https://welttierschutz.org/en/animal-welfare-in-development-cooperation/>

10 Principles of the United Nations Global Compact

<https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles>



Conventions

Convention No. 29 of the International Labour Organisation of 28 June 1930 on Forced or Compulsory Labour (Federal Gazette 1956 II pp. 640, 641) (ILO Convention No. 29)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029

Protocol of 11 June 2014 to Convention No. 29 of the International Labour Organisation of 28 June 1930 on Forced or Compulsory Labour (Federal Gazette 2019 II pp. 437, 438)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:P029

Convention No. 87 of the International Labour Organisation of 9 July 1948 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right of Association (Federal Gazette 1956 II pp. 2072, 2071) as amended by the Convention of 26 June 1961 (Federal Gazette 1963 II pp. 1135, 1136) (ILO Convention No. 87)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C087

Convention No. 98 of the International Labour Organisation of 1 July 1949 on the Application of the Principles of the Right of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining (Federal Gazette 1955 II pp. 1122, 1123) as amended by the Convention of 26 June 1961 (Federal Gazette 1963 II pp. 1135, 1136) (ILO Convention No. 98)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C098

Convention No. 100 of the International Labour Organisation of 29 June 1951 on the Equality of Remuneration of Male and Female Workers for Work of Equal Value (Federal Gazette 1956 II pp. 23, 24) (ILO Convention No. 100)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C100

Convention No. 105 of the International Labour Organisation of 25 June 1957 on the Abolition of Forced Labour (Federal Gazette 1959 II pp. 441, 442) (ILO Convention No. 105)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C105

Convention No. 111 of the International Labour Organisation of 25 June 1958 on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation (Federal Gazette 1961 II pp. 97, 98) (ILO Convention No. 111)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C111

Convention No. 138 of the International Labour Organisation of 26 June 1973 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment (Federal Gazette 1976 II pp. 201, 202) (ILO Convention No. 138)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C138

Convention No. 182 of the International Labour Organization of 17 June 1999 on the Prohibition and Immediate Measures for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (Federal Gazette 2001 II pp. 1290, 1291) (ILO Convention No. 182)

https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C182

International Covenant of 19 December 1966 on Civil and Political Rights (Federal Gazette 1973 II pp. 1533, 1534)

https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=_en

International Covenant of 19 December 1966 on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Federal Gazette 1973 II pp. 1569, 1570)

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>

The Minamata Convention of 10 October 2013 on Mercury (Federal Gazette 2017 II pp. 610, 611) (Minamata Convention)

<https://www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/Minamata-Convention-booklet-Sep2019-EN.pdf>

Stockholm Convention of 23 May 2001 on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Federal Gazette 2002 II pp. 803, 804) (POPs Convention), as last amended by the Decision of 6 May 2005 (Federal Gazette 2009 II pp. 1060, 1061)

http://chm.pops.int/portals/0/repository/convention_text/unep-pops-cop-convtext-full.english.pdf

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal of 22 March 1989 (Federal Gazette 1994 II pp. 2703, 2704) (Basel Convention), as last amended by the Third Ordinance Amending Annexes to the Basel Convention of 22 March 1989 of 6 May 2014 (Federal Gazette II pp. 306/307)

<https://www.basel.int/Portals/4/Basel%20Convention/docs/text/BaselConventionText-e.pdf>



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