

2a National definition of waste

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Botswana

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Botswana.

Cameroon

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cameroon.

Waste: Any residue from a production, processing or utilization process, any substance or material produced or, more generally, any movable and immovable goods abandoned or intended to be abandoned.

The definition is from article 4 of the Law N° 96/12 of 5th August 1996 relating to Environmental Management in Cameroon.

Djibouti

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Djibouti.

Loi cadre sur l'environnement

Article 45 : on entend par déchets toute substance ou matière, résidu d'un processus de transformation ou d'utilisation.

Ethiopia

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Ethiopia.

Remark: Though there is no distinct definition of waste, the term Hazardous Waste (as indicated under section 2b) is defined broadly in such a way that ordinary waste (Eg- Municipal waste or solid waste) is incorporated.

Gambia

2003 The national definition of waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

The Environmental Protection, Prevention of Dumping Act of 1988 which makes provisions for the prevention of dumping of industrial wastes, defines wastes as "Any form of industrial waste product or matter, whether known to be hazardous to human health or the natural environment". However, due to technical reasons related to its implementation this Act will be replaced upon enactment of the Waste Act referred above.

The National Environment Management Act (NEMA) 1994 defines wastes as: "Waste includes any matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted, or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner likely to adversely affect the environment".

Madagascar

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Madagascar.

“Projet de definition”: In general, waste could be defined as all residues resulting from production process, transformation or use, or any substance, materials, products or more generally, any material or item which has been abandoned by its owner, either because its economic value is too small, or because it is low in quantity to justify an investment. In summary, it is an item, product or by-product which cannot be utilized for different reasons.

Mauritius

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Mauritius.

Morocco

2003 The national definition of waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

The Draft Law on Waste Management and their Disposal foresees a list of hazardous wastes, the importation of which will be banned. The Draft Law defines "wastes" at national level, as residues coming from the production process, from transformation or from utilization, all substances, materials, products or more generally abandoned goods, meant to be discarded, or disposed of with the aim of protecting the environment and the people.

Mozambique

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Mozambique.

Niger

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Niger.

Law No. 98-56 of 29 December 1998 is a framework Law related to the environmental management and;

Ordinance No. 93-13 of 2 March 1993, which establishes a code of public hygiene.

Seychelles

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Seychelles.

According to the Environment Protection Act 1994, "wastes" means garbage, refuse, sludges, construction debris and other discarded substances resulting from industrial and commercial operations or from domestic, individual and community activity.

South Africa

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in South Africa.

The Environment Conservation Act, (Act no. 73 of 1989) defines waste as any matter, whether gaseous, liquid or solid or any combination thereof, which is from time to time designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette as undesirable or superfluous by-product, emission, residue or reminder of any process or activity.

Tanzania (United Republic of)

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Tanzania (United Republic of).

Tunisia

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Tunisia.

Uganda

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Uganda.

“Waste” includes any matter prescribed as waste, and any radio active matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive which is discharged, emitted or deposited into the environment in such volume, composition or manner as to cause an alteration of the environment.

Zambia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Zambia.

According to the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA) of 1990, amended in 1999, "waste" means garbage, refuse, sludges and other discarded substances resulting from industrial and commercial operations and from domestic and community activities, intended to be disposed of, or are disposed of or are required to be disposed of, but does not include waste water as defined in Part IV of the Act.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

2003 The national definition of waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

Bahrain

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Bahrain.

The definition is in accordance with the Basel Convention.

Bangladesh

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Bangladesh.

The definition of "waste" as mentioned in Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) 1995 is as follows: "Waste" means any solid, liquid, gaseous, radioactive substance or the discharge, disposal and dumping of which may cause harmful change to the environment.

Brunei Darussalam

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Brunei Darussalam.

National Definition of waste exists in Brunei. Waste is defined as any matter prescribed to be scheduled waste, or any matter whether in a solid, semi-solid or liquid form, or in the form of gas or vapour which is emitted, discharged or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner as to cause pollution.

Cambodia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cambodia.

Solid Waste is defined as any hard objects, hard substances, products or refuse which are useless, disposed of, are intended to be disposed of, or are required to be disposed of.

Household waste is the part of solid waste which does not contain toxic or hazardous substance and is discarded from dwellings, public building, factories, market, hotel, business building, restaurant, transport facilities, recreation site, ...etc.

China

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in China.

China

“Solid wastes” means wastes in solid or semi-solid state generated in the production and construction, daily life and other activities, which might pollute the environment.

Cyprus

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cyprus.

The House of Representative passed the new Law on Solid and Hazardous Waste Management on December 12, 2002. Within the new Law there is a definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste and it is in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention.

Indonesia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Indonesia.

Act No. 23/97 regarding Environmental Management and Governmental Regulation Number 18/1999 and juncto Governmental Regulation Number 85/1999 regarding hazardous waste management define waste as the residue of a business and/ or activity.

Japan

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Japan.

Two national legislations regulate transboundary movement of waste (in broad sense) in Japan. One is the Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (hereinafter “Basel Law”). The other is the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (hereinafter “Waste Management Law”). The two legislations define waste in different ways, and control transboundary movement of waste independently.

Definition of “waste” under the Basel Law is exactly same as that under the Basel Convention. On the other hand, the Waste Management Law defines "waste" as “refuse, bulky refuse, ashes, sludge, excreta, waste oil, waste acid and alkali, carcasses and other filthy and unnecessary matter, which are in solid or liquid state (excluding radioactive waste and waste polluted by radioactivity)”. If a cargo is “waste” under the Waste Management Law and “hazardous waste” under the Basel Convention, the cargo is subject to both laws independently.

Kyrgyzstan

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Kyrgyzstan.

“Wastes” means wastes of production and consumption. “Wastes of production” means all materials, substances, products, which were produced during a production process, or delivery of services and that are not due to further use within the territory of a given facility (organization), or are completely invalid for the purposes of usage in an intended amount for use. “Wastes of consumption” means all materials, substances, products, which completely or partially lost their parameters during public/individual consumption; (Regulation on state control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes).

Lebanon

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Lebanon.

Malaysia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Malaysia.

Waste is defined as any matter prescribed to be scheduled waste or any matter whether in a solid, semi-solid or liquid form, or in the form of a gas or vapor, which is emitted, discharged or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner as to cause pollution.

Maldives

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Maldives.

Pakistan

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Pakistan.

According to Section 2(x1) of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act – 1997, “waste” means any substance or object which has been, is being or is intended to be, discarded or disposed of, and includes liquid waste, solid waste, waste gases, suspended waste, industrial waste, agricultural waste, nuclear waste, municipal waste, hospital waste, used polyethylene bags and residues from the incineration of all types of waste.

Philippines

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Philippines.

Under Department administrative Orders DAO 92-29, the term "waste" is not specifically defined.

Qatar

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Qatar.

The national definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with the Basel Convention.

Republic of Korea

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Republic of Korea.

Pursuant to Article 2 of the Waste Management Act (enacted in 1986), the waste is defined as “any matter such as trash, fly ash, sludge, waste oil, waste acid, waste alkali and animal carcasses, which becomes unnecessary for human living or business activities.” However, radioactive wastes or gaseous matters, as well as wastewater and sewage that flow into water pollution prevention facilities are not included in the definition.

Singapore

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Singapore.

"Waste" means a substance or object that is proposed to be disposed of; or required by any written law to be disposed of.

Sri Lanka

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Sri Lanka.

Waste includes any matter prescribed to be waste and any matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive which is discharged, emitted, or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause alternation of the environment.

Thailand

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Thailand.

Viet Nam

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Viet Nam.

Wastes are substances which are disposed of from households, from production process or from other activities. Wastes can be in form of solid, liquid, gas or in other forms.

Yemen

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Yemen.

Waste is materials or substances of mobile things to be disposed of or intended to be disposed or it is required according to the prevailing rules of the law to get rid of or that owner and possessor desire to recycle it or neutralize it to dispose of it.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Andorra.

There is no definition of waste specifically related to the transboundary movements of waste. However, the following points can be highlighted:

a) The current definition of solid waste. Article 3 of the Law on Solid Wastes of 31/07/1985 defines solid waste as "those (wastes) resulting from public, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities, and which are not in gaseous or liquid form." Definition is followed by a non-exhaustive and a broad list of substances that covers urban solid wastes, industrial wastes and agricultural wastes.

b) The direct integration of international treaties in the national legislative framework. According to article 3.3 of the Constitution, "treaties and international agreements take effect in the legal system from the moment of their publication in the Butlletí Oficial del Principat d'Andorra and cannot be amended or repealed by the law." Therefore, it means that, in the absence of a definition covering all types of wastes, the definition in the Basel Convention is in force in Andorra.

c) The draft Law on Wastes (it will enter into force in 2004). The Department of the Environment is currently finalizing the draft of the future Law on Waste, which will be a framework law defining the legal regime of wastes in Andorra. As currently drafted, it defines Waste as " any substance or object whose possessor abandons, has the intention to abandon, or has the obligation to abandon. In any case, due account will be taken of those wastes that are included in the European Catalogue of Wastes and in the Annex I of the Basel Convention."

d) The Agreement between Andorra and Spain concerning the transboundary movements of wastes. Article 2 defines which wastes are subject to the agreement and these wastes are: Wastes included in Annex II of the European Council Regulation 259/93/CEE, of 01/02/1993 amended by the Decision of the European Commission 98/368/CEE, dated 18/05/1998; Wastes included in Annex III of the European Council Regulation 259/93/CEE, of 01/02/1993 amended by the Decision of the European Commission 98/368/CEE, dated 18/05/1998; Expired and non-expired medicines; Construction wastes; Frigidaires; and Killed animals for sanitary reasons or dead by natural causes.

Article 3 states that, on the Spanish side, all imports of waste will be realized in complete conformity with the European Union rules defined in the Regulation 259/93/CEE.

Australia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Australia.

Waste means a substance or object that:

is proposed to be disposed of; or

is disposed ; or

is required by a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory to be disposed of.

Belgium

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Belgium.

In Belgium the definition of waste and hazardous waste is in accordance with the European Law. With regard to transboundary movements of wastes the Council Regulation (EEC) N° 259/93 is applied.

Canada

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Canada.

In Canada, each province and territory defines wastes for the purpose of transboundary movements. These definitions include requirements for both disposal and recycling.

Information regarding definitions for each province and territory can be found at

http://www.ec.gc.ca/tmb/eng/links_e.html

The Government of Canada is undertaking domestic consultations to develop regulations for international movements of non-hazardous wastes for final disposal. The agreed definition of non-hazardous wastes for final disposal will likely include a listing of wastes covered by the proposed regulations. Consistent with international definitions, the initial focus is on municipal solid wastes, including household or residential waste, as well as residues from the incineration of municipal solid waste.

Finland

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Finland.

According to Section 3 of the Finnish Waste Act (1072/1993) "Waste shall mean any substance

or object which the holder discards, intends, or is required, to discard.” This definition is identical to the definition of waste in the Council Directive of the European Communities on waste (75/442/EEC, as amended by Council Directive 91/156/EEC).

France

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in France.

"Waste" shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in annex I of the Directive CEE 75/442 from 15 July 1975, as modified, which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

Germany

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Germany.

In Germany the provisions of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC (EC Waste Movement Regulation) apply.

Concerning the definition of waste the regulation refers to the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) as amended. Article 1(a) reads: "'waste' shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."

Annex I - Categories of waste:

Q1 Production or consumption residues not otherwise specified below

Q2 Off-specification products

Q3 Products whose date for appropriate use has expired

Q4 Materials spilled, lost or having undergone other mishap, including any materials, equipment, etc., contaminated as a result of the mishap

Q5 Materials contaminated or soiled as a result of planned actions (e.g. residues from cleaning operations, packing materials, containers, etc.)

Q6 Unusable parts (e.g. reject batteries, exhausted catalysts, etc.)

Q7 Substances which no longer perform satisfactorily (e.g. contaminated acids, contaminated solvents, exhausted tempering salts, etc.)

Q8 Residues of industrial processes (e.g. slags, still bottoms, etc.)

Q9 Residues from pollution abatement processes (e.g. scrubber sludges, baghouse dusts, spent filters, etc.)

Q10 Machining/finishing residues (e.g. lathe turnings, mill scales, etc.)

Q11 Residues from raw materials extraction and processing (e.g. mining residues, oil field slops, etc.)

Q12 Adulterated materials (e.g. oils contaminated with PCBs, etc.)

Q13 Any materials, substances or products whose use has been banned by law

Q14 Products for which the holder has no further use (e.g. agricultural, household, office, commercial and shop discards, etc.)

Q15 Contaminated materials, substances or products resulting from remedial action with respect to land

Q16 Any materials, substances or products which are not contained in the above categories.

Greece

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Greece.

Definition of waste is defined in Decree EEC 91/689, Decree EU 94/904, Decree EU 96/350 and Regulation EEC 259/93 and its amendments.

Iceland

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Iceland.

According to regulation no. 737/2003, on waste, wastes are substances or objects, which individuals or legal entities decide to or are required to dispose of in a certain manner, cf. Annex I to regulation no. 184/2002 on a list of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Israel

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Israel.

Italy

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Italy.

The national definition of waste is in accordance with the Legislative Decree No. 22/97 and Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 adopted from Council Directive 75/442/EEC on Waste.

Luxembourg

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Luxembourg.

The definition of waste is in accordance with the directive 75/442/EEC.

Monaco

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Monaco.

Netherlands

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Netherlands.

The Netherlands uses the EC definition of waste as described in EC Directive 75/442, Article 1.

New Zealand

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in New Zealand.

See Attachment A – Prohibited Waste Exports as given in the latest country fact sheet which is available on the Basel Convention website (www.basel.int).

Norway

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Norway.

Pollution Control Act, Chapter 5 On waste, § 27 Definitions, first paragraph: “For the purpose of this Act, the term waste means discarded objects of personal property or substances.

Surplus objects and substances from service industries, manufacturing industries and treatment plants, etc., are also considered to be waste. Waste water and exhaust gases are not considered to be waste.”

Section 27 also contain three more paragraphs, including definitions of household waste, industrial

waste, and special waste (including hazardous waste).

Spain

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Spain.

According to the Act 10/1998 on Wastes, Article 3, Definitions, “wastes” are those substances or objects falling under any of the categories referred to in the annex to the present Act, which the holder discards, has the intention or is required to discard. In any case, substances or objects (which fulfil the above condition) and listed in the European Waste Catalogue approved by the Community institutions should always be considered as wastes. (For categories of wastes appearing in the annex to the Act, see annex II to the questionnaire) (The version in force of the European Waste Catalogue/List has been adopted by Decision 2000/532/EC of the Commission of European Communities of 3rd May 2000, amended by Decisions of the Commission 2001/118/EC of 16th January 2001, 2001/119 of 22nd January 2001, and Decision of the Council 2001/573 of 23rd July 2001. The European Waste List has been published in the Spanish Official Gazette of 19th February 2002 by Orden MAM/304/2002).

Sweden

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Sweden.

Waste means any substance or object in the categories set out in a list of waste categories which the holder discards or intends to or is required to discard. For the purpose of transboundary movements of waste EU regulation 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community defined what waste should be controlled.

Turkey

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Turkey.

According to the Turkish Environment Law, official paper of 11 August 1983 (No. 18132), waste is harmful substances discharged into or dumping in the environment as a result of any activity.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

‘Waste’, including wastes subject to transboundary movements, is defined in Article 1(a) of the EC Framework Directive on Waste (Council Directive 75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC and Council Decision 96/350/EEC). Article 1(a) provides that ‘waste’ shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I [to the Directive] which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Albania

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Albania.

“Wastes” are substances, objects or parts of them, determined by the relevant authority, which are no longer used or which the owner likes to carry away. These materials will be considered wastes, as long as the materials taken from them or the energy generated are not included on the production process. –law No.8934, date 5.09.2002 “On Environmental Protection”.

Armenia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Armenia.

National definition of wastes (industrial and household) is given in the National "Law on Wastes" (Part one, article 4 "Definition"), adopted on November 24, 2004 (AL-159-N):

1) industrial and household wastes /hereinafter - wastes/ - wastes arising in the process of industrial or household consumption of raw materials, compounds, products and by-products, other production or food processing remains, as well as manufactured goods/produce that lost the initial consumer properties;

17) waste transboundary movement – transportation of wastes from the area of a country to the area of another country or ever some area that is out of jurisdiction of any country, on condition that such transportation of wastes relates to benefits of at least two countries.

Belarus

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Belarus.

Wastes are substances or goods produced in the process of economic activity or life of man that do not have any certain application at site of their generation or that have lost totally or partially their consumer properties due to physical or moral obsolescence.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

"Waste" means any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard, belongs to one of the categories in Annex I and appears in the list of wastes adopted in a separate legal regulation.

Bulgaria

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Bulgaria.

"Waste" shall be any substance, object or part of an object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard and which belongs to at least one of the following categories:

(a) production or consumption residues not otherwise specified below: Code Q1;

(b) off-specification products: Code Q2;

(c) products whose date for appropriate use or for maximum effectiveness has expired: Code Q3;

(d) materials spilled, lost or having undergone other mishap, impairing irreparably the original properties thereof, including any materials and equipment contaminated as a result of the mishap: Code Q4;

(e) materials contaminated or soiled as a result of planned actions (residues from cleaning operations, packing materials, containers and other such): Code Q5;

(f) unusable parts (reject batteries, exhausted catalysts and other such): Code Q6;

(g) substances which no longer perform satisfactorily (contaminated acids, contaminated solvents, exhausted tempering salts, and other such): Code Q7

(h) residues of industrial processes (slags, still bottoms and other such): Code Q8;

(i) residues from pollution abatement processes (scrubber sludges, baghouse dusts, spent filters and other such): Code Q9;

(j) machining and finishing residues (lathe turnings, mill scales and other such): Code Q10;

(k) residues from raw materials extraction and processing (mining residues, oil field slops and other such): Code Q11;

(l) adulterated materials (oils contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls and other such): Code Q12;

- (m) any materials, substances or products whose use has been banned by law: Code Q13;
- (n) products for which the holder has no further use (agricultural, household, commercial, office and shop discards and other such): Code Q14;
- (o) contaminated materials, substances or products resulting from remedial action with respect to land: Code Q15;
- (p) any materials, substances or products which are not contained in the above categories: Code Q16.

Croatia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Croatia.

The national definition of waste is in accordance with Article 2 of the Law on Waste, Official Gazette, No. 34/95. Pursuant to this Law, waste means substances and objects that a legal, or a physical person has discarded, or has disposed of, or intends to, or must dispose of them.

Czech Republic

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Czech Republic.

Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., as amended.

Waste means any movable thing in the categories set out in Annex 1 to the Act, which a person discards or intends or is required to discard. Annex 1 to the Act is identical with Annex I of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, as amended.

Estonia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Estonia.

Waste shall mean any movable which the holder has discarded or intends or is required to discard.

Georgia

2003 The national definition of waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

Law of Georgia on Transit and Import of Waste into and out of the Territory of Georgia (16th of October 1997).

Hungary

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Hungary.

Waste shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex 1 to Act XLIII of 2000 which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard. (The Annex 1 to Act XLIII of 2000 is available in the Country Fact Sheet (Hungary) prepared by the Secretariat)

Latvia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Latvia.

"Waste - any object or substance which holder disposes of, or intends to or is forced to dispose of, and which conforms to the categories specified in the waste classification." (Waste Management Law, Art.1.1)

Lithuania

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of

waste exists in Lithuania.

Waste shall mean any substances or objects in the categories set out in Annex I and is included into the waste list as per Annex II of the Waste Management Regulations (Minister's Ordinance No. 217, of 14 July, 1999, amended by Minister's Ordinance No. 284 of 23 May, 2001; Minister's Ordinance No. 532 of 10 October, 2002; Minister's Ordinance No. 722 of 30 December, 2003), which the holder discards or intends to or required to discard. The categories and list of waste are prepared in accordance with the European List of Wastes.

Poland

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Poland.

In the light of the Act on Waste of 27 April 2001 (O.J. of 2 June 2001, No.62, Item 628 as amended, came into force in October 2001) "waste" shall mean any substance or object in one of the categories listed in Annex I to this Act with the holder thereof discards or intends or is required to discard.

Serbia and Montenegro

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Serbia and Montenegro.

The definition of waste and hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements are given in the Rule on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes in the FR of Yugoslavia (1999), based on the Law on the Basis of the Environmental Protection.

There are two National lists of wastes with national label/code, harmonized with BC annexes and EU / OECD lists, with a few additions. These are (i) List of Hazardous wastes, and (ii) List of non-hazardous wastes (not exhibiting hazardous characteristics). The wastes from both lists are subject to transboundary movement permission and control.

Slovakia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Slovakia.

According to a new Act No. 223/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste and on Amendment of Certain Acts a waste shall mean a movable thing specified in Annex 1, which the holder discards, or wishes to discard, or is obliged to discard pursuant to the Act or special regulations (For instance, the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 272/1994 Coll. of Laws on Human Health Protection, as amended, § 43 of the Act No. 140/1998 Coll. of Laws on Medicaments and Medical Aids, on Modification of the Act No. 455/1991 Coll. on Trade Licensing (Trade Licensing Act), as amended, and on Modification and Amendment of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 220/1196 Coll. of Laws on Advertisement, as amended by the Act No. 119/2000 Coll. of Laws, Regulation of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic No. 12/2000 Coll. of Laws on Requirements for the Provision of Radiation Protection).

According to the Annex 1 to Act No. 223/2001 Coll. of Laws the wastes are:

Production or consumption wastes not otherwise specified below;

Off-specification products;

Products whose date for appropriate use has expired;

Materials spilled, lost or having undergone other mishap, including any materials, equipment, etc., contaminated as a result of the mishap;

Materials soiled or contaminated as a result of planned actions (e.g. waste from cleaning operations, packing materials, containers);

Unusable parts (e.g. rejected batteries, exhausted catalysts);

Substances which no longer perform satisfactorily (e.g. contaminated acids, contaminated solvents, exhausted tempering salts);
Residues of industrial processes (e.g. slags, still bottoms);
Residues from pollution abatement processes (e.g. scrubber sludges, baghouse dusts, spent filters); Machining/finishing residues (e.g. lathe turnings, mill scales); Residues from raw materials extraction and processing (e.g. mining residues, oil fieldslops);
Adulterated materials (e.g. oils contaminated with PCBs);
Any materials, substances or products whose use has been banned by law;
Products for which the holder has no further use (e.g. agricultural, household, office, commercial and shop discards);
Contaminated materials, substances or products resulting from remedial action with respect to land; and Any materials, substances or products which are not contained in the above categories.

The Decree No. 284/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste Catalogue defines two categories of wastes:
a) non-hazardous; b) hazardous.

Slovenia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Slovenia.

According to Rules on Waste Management (1998) as amended definition of waste is: Waste shall be deemed to be all substances or items which are classified under any of the groups of waste specified in Annex 1A* to these Rules and whose owner disposes them of, intend to dispose of or must dispose of them. Classification list of wastes (hereinafter: list of wastes**) is determined in Annex 1 to these Rules which is an integral part of this Rules.

Definition is in line with EU Waste Framework Directive - Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste as amended.

With regard to transboundary movements of wastes applies European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC.

* list of groups of wastes which is in line with Categories of wastes from Annex I to Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste.

**in line with the list of wastes established pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

Ukraine

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Ukraine.

"Wastes" means substances, materials or objects which are disposed of, are intended to be disposed of by their generator or owner, or are required to be disposed of by way of utilization or disposal. (Remarks: "Disposal" means any operation, mentioned in division A of the Annex 1 to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution No. 1120 of 13.07.2000. "Utilization" means any operation, mentioned in division of the Annex 1 of the same Resolution.)

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Argentina.

The national definition of "waste" of Argentina is same as the Basel definition of waste (National Law 23922 - Basel Convention ratification).

Barbados

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Barbados.

However, a definition is proposed in the revised "Policy Paper: Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste."

Hazardous waste means waste that has one or more of the following properties:

1. has flashpoint of less than 61°C;
2. ignites and propagates combustion in a test sample;
3. at a rate that is equal to or greater than that provided by ammonium persulphate, potassium perchlorate or potassium bromate;
4. the pH value is less than 2.0 or greater than 12.5;
5. it contains polychlorinated biphenyls at a concentration equal to or greater than 50mg/kg;
6. its leachate contains any substance listed in Table 2 in excess of the concentrations listed; and
7. it contains any of the following substances in a concentration greater than 0.001mg/L:

Hexachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins

Pentachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins

Tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxins

Hexachloro-dibenzofurans

Pentachloro-dibenzofurans

Tetrachloro-dibenzofurans

Special wastes are non-hazardous wastes that require special handling and disposal procedures.

These would include, for example: gasoline contaminated soil and wastes from international flights or ports.

Bolivia

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Bolivia.

Brazil

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Brazil.

Chile

2003 The national definition of waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

A Draft Law is being prepared by the National Congress, which, if approved, will prohibit the entry of hazardous wastes into Chile. This Draft Law would contain definitions of waste and hazardous waste. Also a regulation on Management of Hazardous Wastes is under preparation.

Colombia

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Colombia.

According to the Resolution 189 of 1994, waste is any residue that has a value for its potential reuse, recovery or recycling, and when the residue has no value, it is considered garbage.

Residue is any object, material, substance or element, in solid, semi-solid, liquid or gaseous form, that has no value for direct use and has been discarded by its generator.

Costa Rica

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of

waste exists in Costa Rica.

Waste is "any deficient, non-usable or useless product, that its owner or user decided to eliminate or dispose." (The Basel Convention is a Law in Costa Rica: No 7438, November 18, 1994.)

Waste is "any substances products or materials without a direct use, whose owner needs to dispose or is compelled to discard according with he national legislation (Decreto Ejecutivo N° 27378-S published in official newspaper "La Gaceta", June 19, 1997).

Cuba

2003 There is no national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Cuba.

Dominica

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Dominica.

"Waste" is defined by the Solid Waste Management Act, 2002.

Ecuador

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Ecuador.

Wastes are substances (solid, liquid, gaseous or mixtures) or objects which are disposed of, or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by virtue of the national law in force.

Honduras

2003 The national definition of waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

Definition given by the Basel Convention is in use.

Mexico

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Mexico.

Any material generated in the extraction processes, benefit, transformation, production, consumption, use, control or treatment which quality does not allow to use it again in the process that generated it.

In accordance with the General Law of the Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection, Art. 3 fraction XXXI.

Panama

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Panama.

Desecho : Material generado o remanente de los procesos productivos o de consumo que no es utilizable. Ley 41 de 1 de julio de 1998.

Paraguay

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Paraguay.

Basura o residuos o desechos tóxicos : Sustancia o elementos resultados de los procesos

industriales y productos que han sido adquiridos y/o desechados y que por su características explosivas inflamables oxidantes, tóxicas, infecciosas, radioactivas, corrosivas, ect, que puedan causar riesgos presentes a futuros a la calidad de vida de los personas o afecta al suelo , la flora, la fauna, contaminar el aire, las aguas de manera tal que dañen la salud human o ambiental de nuestro país.

Peru

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Peru.

There is no definition of waste for the purpose of transboundary movements of wastes; however, there is a General Solid Wastes Act, Act No. 27314 published on 21 July 2000, in which the following definition of solid wastes is laid down:

Article 14 - Definition of solid wastes

Solid wastes are those substances, products or by-products in solid or semi-solid state which the generator of such wastes disposes of, or is required to dispose of, by virtue of the provisions of national regulations or because of the risks they cause to health and the environment, for management by means of a system including the following operations or processes, as appropriate: waste minimization; segregation at source; resupply; storage; collection; commercialization;and transport.

This definition has made it possible for the population to identify solid wastes and all wastes declared as such must be subject to the corresponding provisions, including, for example, the provisions of the Basel Convention.

En Julio del 2004 se publicó el Decreto Supremo N° 057-2004-PCM, Reglamento de la Ley General de Residuos Sólidos, que en su artículo 95° dispone:

La importación, exportación y el tránsito de residuos, se regulan internacionalmente por el Convenio de Basilea sobre el Control de los Movimientos Transfronterizos de los Desechos Peligrosos y Otros Desechos y su Eliminación, aprobado mediante Resolución Legislativa N° 26234. Solo está permitido el internamiento de residuos destinados exclusivamente para su reaprovechamiento como insumo en la actividad productiva en el país.

Trinidad and Tobago

2003 National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Trinidad and Tobago.

Waste includes any material discarded or intended to be discarded which

1. constitutes garbage, refuse, sludge, or other solid, liquid, semi-solid or gaseous material resulting from any residential, community, commercial, industrial, manufacturing, mining, petroleum or natural gas exploration, extraction or processing, agricultural, healthcare, or scientific research activities; or
2. is otherwise identified by the Authority as a waste under Section 55.Ref.

Source: Environmental Management Act 2000 Part 1.

2b National definition of hazardous waste

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Botswana

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Botswana.

The following definition of hazardous wastes is as provided in the Waste Management Act, 1988, Part I under definitions:

"Hazardous waste" means "controlled waste which has the potential, even in low concentrations, to have significant adverse effect on public health or the environment on account of its inherent chemical and physical characteristics, such as toxic, ignitable, corrosive, carcinogenic or other properties."

No reference is made regarding the determination of the levels of concentration for hazardous wastes. This issue will be taken up with the government drafting team at the time for review of the Act.

Cameroon

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cameroon.

Sont considérés comme déchets toxiques et/ou dangereux, les matières contenant des substances inflammables, explosives, radioactives, toxiques présentant un danger pour la vie des personnes, des animaux, des plantes et pour l'environnement.

Cette définition est donnée par la Loi N° 89/027 du 29 décembre 1989 portant sur les déchets toxiques et dangereux.

Djibouti

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Djibouti.

Loi cadre sur l'environnement:

Article 43 : Au sens de la présente loi, on entend par déchet dangereux, toute substance chimique nocive ou dangereuse qui, en raison de sa toxicité, de sa radioactivité, ou de sa concentration dans les chaînes biologiques, présente ou est susceptible de présenter un danger pour l'homme et son environnement.

La liste des déchets dangereux sera fixée par voie réglementaire (en cours d'élaboration).

Egypt

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Egypt.

The National definition of hazardous waste as mentioned in Paragraph 19, article 1, Chapter1, of the national environment law number 4 for the year 1994:

Hazardous Waste:Waste of activities and processes or its ashes which retain the properties of hazardous substances and have no subsequent original or alternative uses, like clinical waste from medical treatments or the waste resulting from the manufacture of any pharmaceutical products, drugs, organic solvents, printing fluid, dyes and painting materials.

Ethiopia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Ethiopia.

"Hazardous Waste" means any unwanted material that is believed to be deleterious to human safety or health or the environment (Article 2 sub-article 9, Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation, Proclamation No. 300/2002).

Gambia

2003 The national definition of hazardous waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

Under the Waste Act that is being prepared, Hazardous Wastes Regulations are being elaborated. The definition of hazardous waste will be broader than Basel definition and will cover radio-active wastes.

Madagascar

2003 The national definition of hazardous waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

A waste is considered hazardous when it is likely to cause harmful effects to human health and/or the environment. Therefore, hazardous wastes can be corrosive, caustic, toxic, carcinogenic, explosive, inflammable or carry harmful germs.

Definition of a national project of hazardous wastes which will be adopted later after being adopted by the National Assembly. This definition is out of the national legislation concerning the environmentally sound management of solid, liquid and pasty wastes in Madagascar.

Mauritius

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Mauritius.

According to the Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001, which came into force on 1 April 2002, "hazardous waste" means any waste specified in the third column of the First Schedule in respect of the corresponding waste stream specified in the second column of that Schedule; or having as constituents one of the substances specified in the Second Schedule, and displaying any of the hazardous properties specified in the Third Schedule.

Morocco

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Morocco.

"Déchets dangereux: toutes formes de déchets qui, par leur nature dangereuse, toxique, réactive, explosive, inflammable, biologique ou bactérienne, sont susceptibles de constituer un danger dans ce domaine ou contenu dans des annexes complémentaires qui seront fixées par voie réglementaire (selon la loi No. 11-03 relative à la protection et à la mise en valeur de l'environnement".

Mozambique

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Mozambique.

The Environmental Law of 1997 (definitions section) defines hazardous wastes and residues as substances destined for elimination, and posing a risk to human health or the environment due to one or more of the characteristics listed in the provision. The definition is in accordance with

the Annexes I, II and III of the Basel Convention.

Niger

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Niger.

Seychelles

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Seychelles.

According to the Environment Protection Act 1994, "hazardous waste" is defined as waste which is poisonous, corrosive, irritant, noxious, explosive, inflammable, toxic or harmful to the environment.

Locally there is a need to amend as and when the Act is reviewed, the above definitions such that they are in line with the Basel Convention.

South Africa

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in South Africa.

The Minimum Requirements for Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste defines hazardous waste as waste that has a potential, even in low concentrations, to have significant adverse effect on public health and the environment because of its inherent toxicological, chemical and physical characteristics.

Tanzania (United Republic of)

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Tanzania (United Republic of).

In the absence of a national definition of waste and hazardous wastes, Tanzania uses the Basel Convention's definition on Hazardous Wastes for transboundary movement of Hazardous wastes.

Tunisia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Tunisia.

By Decree No. 2339 of 10th October 2000, Tunisia has established a national list of hazardous wastes. For the purpose of this Decree, hazardous wastes are: wastes listed in Annex I of the Decree (hazardous wastes list); and any other waste containing any Annex II constituents and exhibits any Annex III hazard characteristics.

NB: Each hazardous waste of the Annex I is assigned a 6-digit code.

Uganda

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Uganda.

"Hazardous waste" means any waste specified in the Fifth Schedule or any waste having the characteristics defined in the Second Schedule and determined in accordance with guidelines set out in the Third Schedule of The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations 1999.

The definition of hazardous waste under the waste management regulations follows the standard definitions laid out in Annexes I, II and III of the Basel Convention. The only modification however, is the inclusion of carcinogenic and radioactive wastes. The waste

management regulations lay down in detail the substances, which are considered hazardous, and this list closely follows the list laid down in the Bamako convention, which was preferred to that of the Basel Convention due to its comprehensive coverage.

Zambia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Zambia.

According to the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations Statutory Instrument Number 125 of 2001 "hazardous waste" means waste, including objects, articles or substances, which is poisonous, corrosive, irritant, explosive, inflammable, toxic or harmful to man, animal, plant or environment.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Azerbaijan.

Transfer of hazardous cargo and wastes by car transport was approved by decree No. 10 of the cabinet of ministers from 27.01.2000 and transfer by railway by decree No. 207 as from 20.11.2000.

Bahrain

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Bahrain.

Any waste containing significant quantities of a substance which may present danger to the life or health of living organisms when released in the environment or to the safety of humans or equipment in disposal when incorrectly handled. Hazardous properties include toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic characteristics, as well as flammability, chemical reactivity or other biologically damaging properties (including radioactivity).

Bangladesh

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Bangladesh.

The definition of "Hazardous Substance" as mentioned in Environmental Conservation Act (ECA) 1995 is as follows: "Hazardous Substance" means a substance, the chemical or biochemical properties of which are that its manufacture, storage, discharge or unregulated transportation can be harmful to the environment.

Brunei Darussalam

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Brunei Darussalam.

Hazardous waste is also identified as "Scheduled Wastes", which is defined as any waste falling within the categories of waste listed in the Fourth Schedule of the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Cambodia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cambodia.

Hazardous waste is defined as any substances that are radioactive, explosive, toxic, inflammable, pathogenic, irritating, corrosive, oxidizing, or other chemical substances which may cause danger to human and animal health or damage plants, public property and the environment.

China

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in China.

China

“Hazardous wastes” means wastes included in the national catalogue of hazardous waste or wastes which, according to the identification standards of hazardous wastes, are determined as having the hazardous property.

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

The list of hazardous wastes for the purpose of control on waste import and export in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) is specified in the Seventh Schedule (Annex I) of the Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO), the Laws of Hong Kong Chapter 354. Under the WDO, contaminated wastes are also controlled as hazardous wastes. For the purpose of control on import and export of wastes under the WDO, a waste is “contaminated” if it is contaminated by a substance to an extent which

- significantly increases the risk of human health, property or the environment associated with the waste; or
- prevents the reprocessing, recycling, recovery or re-use of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Cyprus

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cyprus.

The House of Representative passed the new Law on Solid and Hazardous Waste Management on December 12, 2002. Within the new Law there is a definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste and it is in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention.

Indonesia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Indonesia.

Act No. 23/97 and Governmental Regulation No. 18/1999 juncto Governmental Regulation Number 85/1999 regarding Hazardous Waste Management define hazardous waste as the residue of a business and/or toxic material which due to its nature and/or concentration and/or amount, directly as well indirectly, can pollute and/or damage the environment, and/or endanger the environment, health, the continuation of human life and other living creatures.

Japan

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Japan.

Hazardous wastes defined by the Basel Law are as follows:

A. The following materials which are exported or imported for the disposal operations listed in Annex IV of the Basel Convention.

1. Materials listed in Annex I of the Convention and having one or more hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III of the Convention;
2. Materials listed in Annex II of the Convention;
3. Materials to be notified to the Secretariat of the Convention by the Government of Japan through the designation by the Cabinet Order in accordance with Section 1 or 2 of Article 3 of the Convention; and
4. Materials informed by the Secretariat of the Convention in accordance with Section 3 of

Article 3 of the Convention.

B. Materials, exportation, importation, transportation (including storage) and disposal of which must be regulated based on bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements defined in Article 11 of the Convention.

(The Waste Management Law also defines hazardous waste as “Special Control Waste (hereinafter SCW)” independently, but import/export regulations under the Waste Management Law do not differ between SCW and non-SCW.)

Kyrgyzstan

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Kyrgyzstan.

Hazardous wastes means wastes containing substances with one of the following hazardous characteristics: flammability, explosivity, high reactivity, toxicity and infectious capability; and in such an amount and of such a type that they are of potential and immediate danger toward health of people/environment.

The National Definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Lebanon

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Lebanon.

Malaysia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Malaysia.

Hazardous waste is defined as any waste falling within the categories of waste listed in the First Schedule of the Environment Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 1989.

Maldives

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Maldives.

Hazardous waste is defined as any waste that is harmful to human health and environment.

Pakistan

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Pakistan.

According to Section 2(xix) of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act-1997, a “Hazardous Waste” means as (a) a substance or mixture of substance, other than a pesticide as defined in the Agricultural Pesticide Ordinance, 1971 (II of 1971), which, by reason of its chemical activity is toxic, explosive, flammable, corrosive, radioactive or other characteristics causes, or is likely to cause, directly or in combination with other matters, an adverse environmental effect; and (b) any substance which may be prescribed as a hazardous substance.

Philippines

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Philippines.

"Hazardous waste" are substances that are without any safe commercial, industrial, agricultural or economic usage and are shipped, transported or brought from the country of origin for dumping or disposal into or in transit through any part of the territory of Philippines.

"Hazardous wastes" shall also refer to by-products, side-products, process residues, spent reaction media, contaminated plant or equipment or other substances from manufacturing operations and as consumer discards of manufactured products which present unreasonable risk and /or injury to health and safety and to the environment.

Qatar

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Qatar.

The national definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with the Basel Convention.

Republic of Korea

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Republic of Korea.

Pursuant to provisions in Article 2 of the Presidential Decree of the Act on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, hazardous waste is defined as:

1. Waste listed in Annex I or Annex VIII that exhibit any of the hazardous characteristics listed in Annex III
2. Waste listed in Annex II
3. Waste that Korea has notified to the convention secretariat as being hazardous pursuant to Article III Paragraph I and II and Article XI

Singapore

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Singapore.

"Hazardous waste" means waste controlled as hazardous waste under the Basel Convention and include wastes listed in Annex VIII (List A) and exclude wastes listed in Annex IX (List B).

Sri Lanka

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Sri Lanka.

All wastes defined in the Annex I and III of the Basel Convention and radioactive waste are considered as hazardous waste. Annex VIII and IX will be used for controlling purposes, and if the waste does not appear on either of these lists, Annex I and III will be used for decision making.

Thailand

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Thailand.

Hazardous wastes to be controlled for the import and export are defined in the List of Hazardous Substances Item: chemical wastes in the "Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of hazardous substances" B.E. 2546 (2003) issued under the Hazardous Substance Act. B.E. 2535 (1992) in accordance with the wastes listed in Annex VIII of the Basel Convention (List A).

Viet Nam

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Viet Nam.

Decision 155/1999/QĐ-TTg of Prime Minister on promulgation of hazardous waste management regulation defines that hazardous wastes are wastes which contains substances or compounds/mixtures having one of directly hazardous characteristics (flammable, explosive, poisonous, corrosive, infectious or other toxic characteristics) or which, by interaction with other substances, harm the environment and human health.

Yemen

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Yemen.

Hazardous waste is any waste that is generated from industrial, chemical or radiation operations and becomes hazardous due to its contents of materials or concentration of materials or due to its chemical or reactions or due to its toxic characteristics or being liable to explosion or to create corrosion or any other characteristics that arise danger to human being, fauna and flora to the environment whether independently or inter mixed with other wastes.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Andorra.

The 1985 Law on Waste does not define hazardous waste at all, and less for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste, which are not regulated. However, the draft bill defines hazardous waste in its article 4 as “Wastes that have been qualified as such by international and/or European norms, and always in conformity with the Annex I of the Basel Convention.” It should be noted that the definition of hazardous waste of the Basel Convention is in force in Andorra.

Australia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Australia.

Hazardous waste means:

- (a) waste prescribed by the regulations, where the waste has any of the characteristics mentioned in Annex III to the Basel Convention; or
- (b) wastes covered by paragraph 1(a) of Article 1 of the Basel Convention; or
- (c) household waste; or
- (d) residues arising from the incineration of household waste; but does not include wastes covered by paragraph 4 of Article 1 of the Basel Convention.

Note 1:Section 4A provides for an extended meaning of hazardous waste. The extended meaning relates to the following matters:

- (a) a case where a foreign country has classified a particular substance or object as hazardous waste;
- (b) a case where a foreign country has classified waste collected from households as hazardous waste.

Note 2:Section 4F provides for an extended meaning of hazardous waste. The extended meaning relates to substances or objects subject to notification or control under Article 11 arrangements.

Belgium

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Belgium.

In Belgium the definition of waste and hazardous waste is in accordance with the European Law. With regard to transboundary movements of wastes the Council Regulation (EEC) N° 259/93 is applied.

Canada

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Canada.

In Canada, the definition of hazardous waste for the purposes of controlling transboundary movements destined for final disposal or recycling is set out in the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations (EIHWR). Hazardous wastes as defined in EIHWR under section 1. (1) means "a product, substance or organism that is intended for disposal or recycling, including storage prior to disposal or recycling and that is

(a) listed in Schedule III; or

(b) included in any of classes 2 to 6 and 8 and 9 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR), except a product, substance or organism that is

(i) household in origin, or

(ii) returned directly to its manufacturer or supplier for reprocessing, repackaging or resale, including a product, substance or organism that is

(A) defective or otherwise not usable for its original purpose, or (B) in surplus quantities but still usable for its original purpose (déchets dangereux)."

In order to meet this definition, a waste must either be found on an inclusive list of substances and mixtures and/or meet one of the hazard class characteristics. Specific testing, criteria and protocols exist in the (TDGR) for the following hazard classes (which in most cases are analogous to the Basel Annex III characteristic identified): substances that are gases or aerosols, flammable liquids (H3), flammable solids (H4.1), liable to spontaneous combustion (H4.2), emit flammable gases in contact with water (H4.3), oxidizing (H5.1), organic peroxides (H5.2), poisonous (H6.1), infectious (H6.2), corrosive (H8), hazardous to the environment (H12), leachate toxic (H13), or are otherwise designated as hazardous. Those substances which are explosive (H1) or radioactive are excluded from the definition for waste and are controlled under other Canadian federal legislation. A minor amendment was made to the definition of hazardous waste under EIHWR in August 2002 to reflect changes in the classification referred to in the TDGR, including the adoption of a new leachate test: the United States Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (US TCLP).

Finland

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Finland.

According to the Waste Act (1072/1993) hazardous waste shall mean any waste which may cause particular harm to health or the environment because of its chemical or some other property. The waste definition is further defined in the Waste Decree (1390/1993). According to it, hazardous waste shall mean any waste listed in Annexes 2 (classes of hazardous wastes, 40 items) and 3 (substances according to which wastes are classified hazardous, C-list, 51 items) of the Decree if they are referred to as hazardous waste in the list of the most common waste and hazardous wastes (Ministry of the Environment Decree 1129/2001). The Annexes 2-4 of the Waste Decree are in accordance with the Annexes I, II and III of the Council Directive of the European Communities on hazardous waste (91/689/EEC), respectively, and the above-mentioned list of wastes and hazardous wastes is based on the respective EC legislation.

France

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in France.

The national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements is in accordance with EU Regulation 259/93.

Germany

2003 There is no information concerning a national definition of hazardous waste provided for Germany.

In Germany hazardous wastes are defined in accordance with the EU Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) as amended. Article 1(4) reads: "For the purpose of this Directive "hazardous waste" means wastes featuring on a list to be drawn up on the basis of Annexes I and II to this Directive,.....These wastes must have one or more of the properties listed in Annex III. The list shall take into account the origin and composition of the waste and, where necessary, limit values of concentration.....It is noted that Annex I.B and Annex II of this EU Directive are different from Annex I and Annex III of the Basel Convention and contain additional wastes as follows:

ANNEX I.B - Wastes which contain any of the constituents listed in Annex II and having any of the properties listed in Annex III and consisting of:

19. Animal or vegetable soaps, fats, waxes
21. Inorganic substances without metals or metal compounds
22. Ashes and/or cinders
23. Soil, sand, clay including dredging spoils
24. Non-cyanidic tempering salts
25. Metallic dust, powder
26. Spent catalyst materials
27. Liquids or sludges containing metals or metal compounds
28. Residue from pollution control operations (e.g. baghouse dusts, etc.)
29. Scrubber sludges
30. Sludges from water purification plants
31. Decarbonization residue
32. Ion-exchange column residue
33. Sewage sludges, untreated or unsuitable for use in agriculture
34. Residue from cleaning of tanks and/or equipment
35. Contaminated equipment
36. Contaminated containers (e.g. packaging ,gas cylinders, etc.)
37. Batteries and other electrical cells
38. Vegetable oils
39. Materials resulting from selective waste collections from households
40. Any other wastes

Annex II - Wastes having as constituents:

- C2 Vanadium compounds
- C4 Cobalt compounds
- C5 Nickel compounds
- C10 Silver compounds
- C15 Barium compounds
- C12 Tin compounds
- C19 Inorganic sulphides
- C22 Lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form
- C28 Peroxides
- C29 Chlorates
- C30 Perchlorates
- C31 Azides
- C35 Infectious substances (partly covered by BC)

C36 Creosotes (partly covered by BC)
C37 Isocyanates; thiocyanates
C43 Aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds
C44 Aliphatic amines
C45 Aromatic amine
C48 Sulphur organic compounds
C51 Other hydrocarbons and their oxygen; nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds

It is also noted that Annex III of EU Directive 91/689/EEC is partly different from Annex III of the Basel Convention. Through EU Decision 2000/532/EC as amended a list of waste as refer to the definition above has been established. The list has been implemented in Germany by the Waste List Ordinance which entered into force on 1 January 2001. Wastes classified as hazardous are considered to display one or more of the properties listed in Annex III of EU Directive 91/689/EEC and, as regards H3 to H8, H10 and H11 of the said Annex, one or more of the following characteristics:

- flash point = 55 °C,
- one or more substances classified as very toxic at a total concentration = 0,1 %,
- one or more substances classified as toxic at a total concentration = 3 %,
- one or more substances classified as harmful at a total concentration = 25 %,
- one or more corrosive substances classified as R35 at a total concentration = 1 %,
- one or more corrosive substances classified as R34 at a total concentration = 5 %,
- one or more irritant substances classified as R41 at a total concentration = 10 %,
- one or more irritant substances classified as R36, R37, R38 at a total concentration = 20 %,
- one substance known to be carcinogenic of category 1 or 2 at a concentration = 0,1 %,
- one substance known to be carcinogenic of category 3 at a concentration = 1 %
- one substance toxic for reproduction of category 1 or 2 classified as R60, R61 at a concentration = 0,5 %,
- one substance toxic for reproduction of category 3 classified as R62, R63 at a concentration = 5 %,
- one mutagenic substance of category 1 or 2 classified as R46 at a concentration = 0,1 %,
- one mutagenic substance of category 3 classified as R 40 at a concentration = 1 %.

The classification as well as the R numbers refer to EU Council Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous substances as amended. The concentration limits refer to those laid down in EU Council Directive 88/379/EEC on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the EU Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labeling of dangerous preparations as amended.

Greece

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Greece.

Definition of hazardous waste is defined in Regulation EEC 259/93 and its amendments.

Iceland

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Iceland.

According to regulation no. 806/1999 amended with regulation no. 169/2002, on hazardous wastes, hazardous wastes are wastes marked with an asterisk * in Annex I of the regulation no. 184/2002 amended with regulation no. 428/2003, on a list of hazardous wastes and other wastes, and also other wastes which exhibit one or more properties listed in the Annex III to regulation No. 184/2002 amended with regulation no. 428/2003.

Israel

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Israel.

“A substance of any type containing a hazardous substance as defined by the law, which is disposed of or is destined for disposal, or which has to be disposed of by the order of the Minister. The law referred to above is the Hazardous Substances Law 1993.

Italy

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Italy.

The general definition of hazardous waste is set by the DLGS No. 22/97 adopting the Council Directive 91/689/EEC. For the purpose of transboundary movements, the lists of Council Regulation 259/93 are adopted.

Luxembourg

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Luxembourg.

The definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with the directive 91/689/CEE. The Commission Decision 2000/532/CE was adopted.

Monaco

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Monaco.

However, several legal texts concerning the management of wastes highlight the character of hazardousness of certain categories of wastes which are collected in selective manner and managed adequately. However, in all events the Basel Convention's definitions are applicable to all services concerned.

Netherlands

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Netherlands.

For the purpose of transfrontier movement of waste, the Netherlands uses the EC definition of hazardous waste.

New Zealand

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in New Zealand.

Norway

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Norway.

According to the Norwegian regulation on hazardous waste, hazardous waste means waste that cannot appropriately be treated together with household waste or similar industrial waste because it may cause serious pollution or involve a risk of injury to people and animals.

Spain

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Spain.

According to Spanish legislation, “Hazardous wastes” refer to:

wastes identified in the European Waste List as hazardous (see Orden MAM/304/2002 in the Spanish Official Gazette of 19th February 2002 and reply to question 2a);

wastes which have been classified as hazardous in pursuance of Community law; and wastes which the Government can approve in accordance with the established European laws or international agreements to which Spain is a Party.

Sweden

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Sweden.

In the Waste Ordinance (SFS 2001:1063) hazardous waste is waste that is marked with an asterisk in annex 2 of the Ordinance or any other waste that exhibits one or more of the characteristics that are mentioned in annex 3 of the Ordinance. Annex 2 is the List of Wastes and annex 3 is the List of characteristics that render wastes hazardous wastes.

Turkey

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Turkey.

According to the Regulation regarding the Control of Hazardous Waste published in the official paper of 27 August 1995 (No. 22387), hazardous wastes are those wastes deemed within the scope of Annex I and II of the Basel Convention and having one or several of the hazardous characteristics included and/or specified within Annex III of the Convention, and materials polluted by these wastes. Under Turkish Regulation, hazardous wastes lists performed according to the (i) Reasons why materials are intended for disposal, (ii) Disposal operations, (iii) List of hazardous characteristics and (iv) Constituents of potentially hazardous wastes.

Medical waste, gypsum, waste oils, ashes from incineration plants, used batteries and accumulators, mining waste, used tires and slaughterhouse waste are defined as “special wastes” according to the Turkish legislation. These wastes of which some are generated in huge quantities (especially gypsum and ashes), of which are hazardous and some are not. Therefore special treatments are necessary to dispose of these wastes. Draft Regulations on waste oils, waste batteries and ashes from incineration plants have been prepared. There are regulations on “Control of Medical Waste” (published in the official paper of 20 May 1993-No. 21586), “Control of Solid Waste” (published in the official paper of 14 March of 1991- No. 20814).

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (‘the WSR’) provides the means for supervising and controlling shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC. The WSR is the means by which the UK and other EU Member States implement the Basel Convention and OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL. On the 14 June 2001, the OECD Council amended the OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL. In order to implement that amendment in community legislation, a revision of the current Waste Shipment Regulation 259/93 EEC has thus become legally necessary.

While the WSR does not include a definition of "hazardous waste", wastes listed in Annex III or Annex IV of the WSR destined for movements for recovery within the OECD are controlled as hazardous and highly hazardous respectively. Wastes destined for recovery operations that are not listed in Annexes II, III or IV of the WSR are subject to hazardous waste controls. All shipments of hazardous and non-hazardous waste for disposal are subject to hazardous waste control procedures. Shipments outside the OECD are controlled subject to the rules in relation to Annex V of the WSR.

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Albania

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Albania.

“Hazardous wastes” are the erosive, toxic, corrosive, explosive, inflammable, carcinogenic, infective and radioactive substances that can alter the natural state of water, soil or air with grave consequences for human health and natural ecosystems. –law No.8934, date 5.09.2002 “On Environmental Protection”.

Armenia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Armenia.

National definition of wastes (industrial and household) as well hazardous wastes is given in National “Law on Wastes” (Part one, article 4 “Definition”), adopted on November 14, 2004 (AL-159-N):

industrial and household wastes /hereinafter - wastes/ - wastes arising in the process of industrial or household consumption of raw materials, compounds, products and by-products, other production or food processing remains, as well as manufactured goods/produce that lost the initial consumer properties;

hazardous wastes – wastes, the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of which pose or can arise danger to Human Health and damage to the Environment and require special methods, procedures, and means for their management;

waste transboundary movement – transportation of wastes from the area of a country to the area of another country or ever some area that is out of jurisdiction of any country, on condition that such transportation of wastes relates to benefits of at least two countries.

Belarus

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Belarus.

Hazardous wastes are wastes that contain as their constitutes substances possessing any hazardous property or they set (toxicity, infectious, explosivity, high reaction ability and (or) other similar properties) and existing in such amounts and in such form that this waste independently or in contact with other substances can represent immediate or potential threat to environment, people health and (or) to people property including that caused by their adverse impact on environment.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Bosnia & Herzegovina.

"Hazardous waste" means any waste which is covered by separate regulations and which has one or more of the properties, which poses a hazard to human health and to the environment due to its origin, composition or concentration, and which is listed in the list of wastes adopted by a separate regulation as hazardous.

Bulgaria

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Bulgaria.

"Hazardous wastes" shall be the waste whose composition, quantity and properties create risk

to human health and the environment and is defined as such under the Basel Convention for control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and its disposal (according to Annex I of the Basel Convention).

Croatia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Croatia.

Official Gazette - International Agreements, No. 3/94 states that hazardous waste is identified by Appendices I, II, and III of the Law on Ratification of Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Its Disposal. It contains the substances exhibiting one of the following characteristics: explosiveness, reactivity, ignitability, corrosiveness, irritability, harmfulness, toxicity, infectivity, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity, ecotoxicity, and the characteristic of releasing toxic gases by chemical reactions, or biological decomposition. Municipal and industrial waste is classified as hazardous waste if they contain substances exhibiting one of the characteristics listed above.

National definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Czech Republic.

Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., as amended, Decree of the Ministry of the Environment No. 381/2001 Coll., as amended.

Hazardous waste means waste featured on the List of hazardous waste and any other waste displaying one or more hazardous characteristics. List of hazardous wastes and of hazardous characteristics corresponds to Commission Decision 2000/532/EC, as amended and Council Directive 91/689/EEC, as amended.

The above-mentioned definition is used for the purposes of implementing the Basel Convention amendment (ban on export for recovery to countries to which the OECD Decision does not apply). The control procedures for other transboundary movements of waste are not based on the definition of hazardous waste, but on a specific waste listing system established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, as amended.

Estonia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Estonia.

Hazardous waste is defined by § 6 and 8 of the Waste Act (2004).

§ 6. Hazardous waste

“Hazardous waste” means waste which due to at least one of the hazardous properties set out in § 8 of this Act may cause a hazard to health, property or the environment.

§ 8. Hazardous properties of waste

The hazardous properties on the basis of which waste is considered hazardous are similar to the hazardous properties of:

- 1) H1 – explosive substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene;
- 2) H2 – oxidising substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances;
- 3) H3-A – highly flammable liquid substances and preparations having a flash point below 21o C (including extremely flammable liquids), or substances and preparations which may become

hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any application of energy, or solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition, or gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air at normal pressure, or substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities;

- 4) H3-B – flammable liquid substances and preparations having a flash point equal to or greater than 21o C and less than or equal to 55o C;
- 5) H4 – irritant non-corrosive substances and preparations which, through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membranes, may cause inflammation;
- 6) H5 – harmful substances and preparations which, if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve health risks;
- 7) H6 – toxic substances and preparations which, if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve serious, acute or chronic health risks or death;
- 8) H7 – carcinogenic substances and preparations which, if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce cancer or increase its incidence;
- 9) H8 – corrosive substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contact;
- 10) H9 – infectious substances containing micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms;
- 11) H10 – teratogenic substances and preparations and substances and preparations toxic for reproduction which, if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce non-hereditary congenital malformations or increase their incidence;
- 12) H11 – mutagenic substances and preparations which, if inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce hereditary genetic defects or increase their incidence;
- 13) H12 – substances and preparations which release toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or an acid;
- 14) H13 – substances and preparations capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance, e.g. a leachate, which possesses any of the properties listed in clauses 1) -13) of this section;
- 15) H14 – substances and preparations which are ecotoxic or dangerous for the environment and present or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment.

Georgia

2003 The national definition of hazardous waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

Law of Georgia on Transit and Import of Waste into and out of the Territory of Georgia (16th of October 1997).

Hungary

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Hungary.

Hazardous waste shall mean waste displaying one or more of the properties listed in Annex II to Act XLIII of 2000 and/or containing such substances or components hazardous to health and/or the environment because of its origin, composition or concentration.

Otherwise the Environmental Ministerial Decree No. 16/2001 (VII.18) adopted the EWC codes and marked with * the hazardous waste within this EWC list.

National definition of hazardous waste takes into account the definitions of the Hungarian legislation and the international codes e.g. OECD: Green-Amber-Red list, EWC code, IWIC definition, UN class, Basel Convention Y code etc.

As the State of Export, Hungary will not allow the generator or exporter to commence the transboundary movement until the exporter and the state of export have received the written consents of the States of Transit and Import. (The Annex 2 to Act XLIII of 2000 is available in the Country Fact Sheet (Hungary) prepared by the Secretariat)

Latvia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Latvia.

"Hazardous waste- waste which has one or more characteristics which make it hazardous to human life and health, the environment, or the property of persons, and which conforms to a hazardous waste category specified in the waste classification."(Waste Management Law, Art. 4.1).

Lithuania

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Lithuania.

In the light of the Waste Management Regulations (Minister's Ordinance No. 217, of 14 July, 1999, amended by Minister's Ordinance No. 284 of 23 May, 2001; Minister's Ordinance No. 532 of 10 October, 2002; Minister's Ordinance No. 722 of 30 December, 2003) hazardous waste shall mean waste featuring as hazardous on the Waste List contained in Annex II of the Waste Management Regulations and possessing one or more hazardous properties defined in Annex III and falling under criteria of Annex IV. It shall also mean any other waste having one or more hazardous properties listed in Annex III and being in accordance to Annex IV criteria of the Waste Management Regulations.

Poland

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Poland.

In the light of the Act on Waste of 27 April 2001 (came into force in October 2001), "hazardous waste" shall mean waste:

- 1) belonging to the categories or types of waste featuring in List A in Annex II to this Act and displaying at least one of the properties enumerated in Annex IV to this Act; or
- 2) belonging to the categories or types of waste featuring in List B in Annex 2 to this Act, containing any of the constituents enumerated in Annex 3 and displaying at least one of the properties enumerated in Annex IV to this Act.

Annex II features categories or types of hazardous waste. Annex III features constituents of wastes which render them hazardous.

The minister responsible for the environment laid down the ordinance on the waste catalogue (O.J.of 2001, No.112, Item 1206). The new national list of hazardous waste is a part of waste catalogue. New waste classification is consistent with EU classification.

Serbia and Montenegro

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Serbia and Montenegro.

The definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements is given in the Rule on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes in the FR of Yugoslavia (1999), based on the Law on the Basis of the Environmental Protection.

There are two National lists of wastes with national label/code, harmonized with BC annexes and EU / OECD lists, with a few additions. These are (i) List of Hazardous wastes, and (ii) List of non-hazardous wastes (not exhibiting hazardous characteristics). The wastes from both lists are subject to transboundary movement permission and control.

Slovakia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Slovakia.

According to the Act No. 223/2001 Coll. of Laws on waste and on amendment of certain acts as amended - hazardous waste shall mean waste featuring one or several hazardous characteristics listed in Annex 4 – Hazardous characteristics of wastes (H codes). The Annex 4 is equal to the Annex 3 of the EU Directive 91/689/EEC. The Decree No 284/2001 Coll. of Laws enacting Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations harmonized with European Waste Catalogue distinguishes two waste categories: - non-hazardous; - hazardous. The annex 2 of this Decree refers to the Basel Convention list of hazardous waste characteristics (H codes). Hazardous wastes are considered wastes:

- a) Listed in Annex VIII to the Basel Convention;
- b) Designated as hazardous in the Waste Catalogue;
- c) Included in the Amber List of Wastes, or included in the Red List of Wastes; and
- d) Listed in Annex IX to the Basel Convention and containing substances listed in Annex I to the Basel Convention within a scope causing the occurrence of dangerous properties listed in Annex III to the Basel Convention. The annex I of the Basel Convention is used for identification of hazardous wastes in the reporting.

Slovenia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Slovenia.

According to Rules on Waste Management (1998) as amended definition of hazardous waste is:

Hazardous waste shall be deemed to be waste marked with asteriks next to the classification number of waste in the classification list of wastes**.

Hazardous wastes are classified to the list of wastes from the previous paragraph on the basis of Annex 2A*** to these Rules.

It shall be deemed that the hazardous waste has one or more of the hazardous properties from Annex 3 to these Rules.

Definition is in line with Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste as amended.

With regard to transboundary movements of wastes applies European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC.

**in line with the list of wastes established pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

***Annex 2A consists of Part 1: List of groups and general types of hazardous wastes and Part 2: List of constituents of wastes which render them hazardous if they possess also hazardous properties from Annex 3. It is in line with the Annex I (Categories or Generic types of hazardous waste listed according to their nature or activity which generated them) and Annex II (Constituents of wastes in Annex IB which render them hazardous when they have properties described) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

Ukraine

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Ukraine.

"Hazardous wastes" means wastes included into division A of the Yellow List of wastes, which is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, and have one or more hazardous properties mentioned in the List of hazardous properties, which is approved by the Ministry of Environment Protection, and included into the Green List, which is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, in case when they contain materials, mentioned in the Annex 2 to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Resolution of 13.07.2000 No. 1120, in such quantities that can reveal hazardous properties described in the List of hazardous wastes mentioned above.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Argentina.

"Hazardous Waste" is any waste that belongs to any category contained in annex I of the Basel Convention "or" any waste that possess any of the characteristic listed in annex III of the Basel Convention. (National Law No. 24051 of Hazardous Wastes). Industrial and Other Activities Wastes Management are under the scope of Minimum Provision Law which is in process of reglamentation. Wastes listed in annex II of the Basel Convention, are under the scope of another Minimum Provision Law, concerning Domestic Wastes, which is in process of reglamentation. Household wastes with a hazardous characteristic listed in Annex III of the Basel Convention are covered by National Law 23.922 (Basel Convention approval). Radioactive wastes and wastes derived from the normal operations of a ship are excluded from the scope of National Law of Hazardous Wastes because they are ruled by other regulations and international instruments.

Barbados

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Barbados.

There is no legal definition of hazardous waste. Shipments of hazardous waste materials however, are shipped in accordance with procedures and guidelines established under the Basel Convention.

Bolivia

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Bolivia.

Brazil

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Brazil.

Hazardous Waste - Class I - are those belonging to any category listed in the Annex 1-A to 1-C of the CONAMA Resolution no 23, from December 12, 1996, unless they do not present any characteristics listed in Annex II of the same legislation.

Furthermore, the Brazilian legislation defines as 'hazardous' all wastes listed in Annex 10-A (Hazardous Wastes - Class I - Importation Prohibited) of the CONAMA Resolution no 235, from January 7, 1998, and as 'controlled' all the wastes listed in Annex 10-B (Non-Inert Wastes - Class II - Controlled by IBAMA) of the Resolution.

Chile

2003 The national definition of hazardous waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

A Draft Law is being prepared by the National Congress, which, if approved, will prohibit the entry of hazardous wastes into Chile. This Draft Law would contain definitions of waste and hazardous waste. Also a regulation on Management of Hazardous Wastes is under preparation.

Colombia

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Colombia.

According to the Resolution 189 of 1994, hazardous waste is any waste that may cause damage to human health or to the environment given its infectious, combustible, flammable, explosive, radioactive, volatile, corrosive, reactive or toxic characteristics. Also, the packages, containers that have been in contact with these wastes will be considered as hazardous wastes.

Costa Rica

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Costa Rica.

Hazardous waste are all solids, liquids, and semisolids substances located in containers, due to its chemical reactivity, toxic, explosive, radioactive, comburents, flammable, irritant, corrosive, or comburent or other characteristics like theratogenic, mutagenic, carcinogenic or neurotoxic, that could produce damage to human health or the natural environment.

Cuba

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Cuba.

Dominica

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Dominica.

“Hazardous waste” is defined by the Solid Waste Management Act, 2002, schedule containing Annex I and III of the Basel Convention.

Ecuador

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Ecuador.

Hazardous wastes are those solid, mixed, liquid or gaseous wastes resulting from a process of production, transformation, recycling, use or consumption which contain some compounds with reactive, inflammable, corrosive, infectious or toxic characteristics that represent a risk to human health, natural resources or the environment according to existing legal provisions.

Note: this is a definition of the Regulation for prevention and control of contamination of dangerous hazardous wastes.

Honduras

2003 The national definition of hazardous waste to be used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste is being prepared.

Definition given by the Basel Convention is in use.

Mexico

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Mexico.

It is a material in any physical states which by their corrosive, reactive, explosive, toxic inflammable or biological-infectious characteristics represent a danger for the ecological balance and the environment. In accordance with the Article 2 fraction XXXII of the General Law for the Ecological Equilibrium and the Environmental Protection.<http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/wps/portal/.pcmd/changePageGroupJSPCommand?changePageGroupJSPCommand=%2Fwps%2Fportal%2F.cmd%2Fcs%2F.ce%2F155%2F.s%2F4852>.

Panama

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Panama.

Desecho Peligrosos : Desecho o residuo que afecta la salud humana, incluyendo los clasificados como peligrosos en los convenios internacionales ratificados por la Republica de Panamá o leyes o normas especiales. Ley 41 de 1 de julio de 1998.

Paraguay

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Paraguay.

Sustancia o elementos resultados de los procesos industriales y productos que han sido adquiridos y/o desechados y que por su características explosivas inflamables oxidantes, tóxicas, infecciosas, radioactivas, corrosivas, ect, que puedan causar riesgos presentes a futuros a la calidad de vida de los personas o afecta al suelo , la flora, la fauna, contaminar el aire, las aguas de manera tal que dañen la salud human o ambiental de nuestro país.

Peru

2003 National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Peru.

The definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with the Basel Convention. Furthermore, the General Solid Wastes Act, Act No 27314, states:

Article 22 - Definition of hazardous solid wastes

22.1 - The hazardous solid wastes are those that by its characteristics or management, could represent a significant risk for the health or environment.

22.2 - Without prejudice of the international standard in force for the country, the hazardous solid wastes are those with the following characteristics: self combustible, explosive, corrosive, reactive, toxic, radioactive or pathogenic.

Trinidad and Tobago

2003 There is no national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste in Trinidad and Tobago.

Draft Hazardous Waste Rules are being prepared by the competent authority, that is the Environmental Management Authority.

2c Art. 1(1)b wastes

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Botswana

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Cameroon

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Djibouti

2003 Djibouti is in a preparatory process to regulate/control wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Egypt

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Ethiopia

2003 Ethiopia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The phrase "any unwanted material" under the definition above (Section 2b) is so broad that it includes such wastes as radioactive wastes. Besides Ethiopia is a party to the Bamako Convention which defines hazardous waste in a broad manner.

Gambia

2003 Gambia is in a preparatory process to regulate/control wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

These wastes are yet to be determined.

Madagascar

2003 Madagascar regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Déchets contenant des éléments radioactifs et amiante Déchets encombrant (vieux réfrigérateurs, vieilles carcasses de voitures, ferraille, tout bien meuble abandonné,...)

Mauritius

2003 Mauritius regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Radioactive materials.

Morocco

2003 Morocco regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

“En effet, la loi sur la protection et la mise en valeur de l’environnement en vigueur depuis 2003 définit les déchets dangereux comme toutes formes de déchets qui, par leur nature dangereuse,

toxique, réactive, explosive, inflammable, biologique ou bactérienne, sont susceptibles de constituer un danger pour l'équilibre écologique tel que fixé par les normes internationales dans ce domaine ou contenu dans les annexes complémentaires qui seront fixées par voie réglementaire. Par ailleurs, dans le cadre du projet de loi sur la gestion et l'élimination de déchets qui n'est pas encore en vigueur, la liste nationale de déchets dangereux est en cours d'élaboration. Le Maroc ne dispose pas encore d'une liste nationale de déchets dangereux: nous utilisons les listes de la Convention de Bâle et celles de l'Union Européenne"

Mozambique

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Niger

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Seychelles

2003 Seychelles regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Internally there are certain wastes such as phytosanitary wastes for certain plant diseases that require strict control over their movement. If these are shipped across frontiers they shall be subject to controls similar to that applied under the Convention.

South Africa

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Tanzania (United Republic of)

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Tunisia

2003 Tunisia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

The Tunisian list of hazardous wastes established by Decree No. 2339 of 10th October 2000 is also posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Uganda

2003 Uganda regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Uganda further regulates wastes containing/contaminated by radio-nuclides, (the concentration or properties of which result from human activity) and carcinogenic wastes as hazardous wastes.

Zambia

2003 Zambia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Schedule 4 (Regulation 3), Schedule 5 (Regulation 3), Schedule 6 of the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001, provides a list of hazardous waste, list of hazardous characteristics (Annex III of the Basel Convention) and categories of wastes to be controlled (Annex I of the Basel Convention) respectively.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Bahrain

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Bangladesh

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Brunei Darussalam

2003 Brunei Darussalam is in a preparatory process to regulate/control wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

The control of additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1(1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of Transboundary movements pursuant to Art. (1) will be prepared in the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Cambodia

2003 Cambodia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Cambodia is in the process of amending the list of wastes annexed to its hazardous waste sub-decree.

China

2003 China regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

China

Nickel compound waste (code: HW46; source of the waste: wastes of nickel compound; reactionary residue and unqualified products from the production; overdue nickel catalysts; nickel residue and tank liquid from the electroplating process; waste nickel compounds from analysis, chemical examination and testing).

Barium compound waste (code: HW47; source of the waste: wastes of barium compounds excluding barium sulfate; reactionary residue and unqualified products from the production of barium compound; salt bath residue from the heat treatment process; wasted barium compound from analysis, chemical examination and testing).

Cyprus

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Indonesia

2003 Indonesia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The Government Regulation No. 85/1999 regarding Hazardous Waste Management lists these wastes:

Table 1: List of hazardous waste from non-specific sources;

Table 2: List of hazardous waste from specific sources; and

Table 3: List of hazardous waste from overdue chemicals that are expired, spilled package residue or off-specific action products.

Japan

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Japan regulates/controls only wastes included in Art.1 (1)a of the Basel Convention for the purpose of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention.

Kyrgyzstan

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Lebanon

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Malaysia

2003 Malaysia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

These wastes are: slags from copper processing; oil tanker sludges; granulated slag; and spent industrial catalysts.

Import of waste from European Community will be considered as Amber List. The lists are as follows:

(a) GA. Metal and metal-alloy waste in metallic, non-dispersible form

GA 150 7802 00 Lead waste and scrap

GA 240 ex8107 10 Cadmium waste and scrap

(b) GG. Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metal and organic materials

GG 010, GG 020, GG 030, GG 040, GG 100, GG 110, GG 140

(c) GH. Solid plastic wastes

All categories of plastic wastes

(d) GJ. Textile wastes

All categories of textile wastes

(e) GK. Rubber wastes

All categories of rubber wastes

(f) GM. Waste arising from agro-food industries

All categories

(g) GN. Waste arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use

All categories

(h) GO. Other wastes

GO 010, GO 020, GO 030, GO 050

Maldives

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Pakistan

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Philippines

2003 Philippines regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b):

Putrescible/abattoir wastes.

Qatar

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Republic of Korea

2003 Republic of Korea regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The Amber Tier wastes determined by OECD are additionally controlled for the purpose of transboundary movement.

Singapore

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Sri Lanka

2003 Sri Lanka regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Radioactive wastes are controlled as hazardous.

Thailand

2003 Thailand regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Thailand has defined the list of hazardous waste for the purpose pursuant to Art. (1) b in the Notification of Ministry of Industry No. 6 B.E. 2540 (1997) issued pursuant to the provisions in the Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials. The categories of industrial hazardous wastes were defined and listed in 4 items as follows:

- Item 1 Hazardous wastes: Ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic and leachable substances;
- Item 2 Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources;
- Item 3 Hazardous wastes: discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues (acute hazardous and toxic hazardous chemicals); and
- Item 4 Hazardous wastes: chemical wastes.

According to the Notification of the Ministry of Industry No.1 B.E. 2541 (1998) issued pursuant to the provisions in the Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials, the categories of industrial wastes were defined and listed in 2 sections as follows:

- Section 1 Industrial Non-Hazardous Wastes; and
- Section 2 Wastes and Unusable Materials from Specific Industrial Processes.

Thailand has also defined the used of electrical and electronic equipments and their parts and

components as hazardous substances type 3 to be controlled for the import in to the Kingdom of Thailand in accordance with the "Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of hazardous substances" B.E. 2546 (2003) issued pursuant to the Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 (1992). In case of import of such equipments, the importer/consignee/factory shall follow procedures under the Notification of the Department of Industrial Works on the Criteria for the approval of the import of used electrical and electronic equipments into the Kingdom of Thailand, issued on 26 September B.E. 2546 (2003).

Viet Nam

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Yemen

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Andorra does not possess yet a detailed regulation regarding hazardous wastes, whether those are included in the Basel Regime or not. Nonetheless, in coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency and European authorities that control thoroughly the movements of nuclear substances, Andorra has a practical system of control of imports and exports of nuclear substances. There is also a system of registration and control, for the purposes of commerce, of the quantities of chemical products that enter and leave the country.

Australia

2003 Australia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Aluminium ashes and residues^{1,2}

1. This listing includes wastes in the form of ash, residue, slag, dross, skimming, scaling dust, sludge and cake unless a material is expressly listed elsewhere.
2. Regulated only when moved from one OECD country to another OECD country in accordance with OECD Council Decision C92 (39) FINAL.

Belgium

2003 Belgium regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

In Belgium the provisions of the European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC apply, especially referring to its Annexes II, III, IV and V. Annexes III and IV (Amber and Red List) regulate also some wastes not included in art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention. There is also a list which specifies the wastes which are not controlled (Annex II = Green List). All wastes not included in the Annexes are controlled. All wastes destined for final disposal are also controlled.

Canada

2003 Canada regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Such a list is set out in Canada's domestic regulations, more specifically under Schedule III of the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations pursuant to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999 which were derived from the OECD Council Decision, C(92)39/Final and the Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR) (see detail : <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/C-15.31/SOR-92-637/67330.html>)

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Finland

2003 Finland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Additional wastes may contain, for example, the following constituents, which potentially render wastes hazardous: certain metal compounds (like cobalt, nickel, silver, vanadium, tin), certain alkaline or alkaline earth metals (lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form), aromatic compounds, polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds, inorganic sulphides, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorate, creosotes, isocyanates or thiocyanates.

Due to some structural differences between the hazardous waste list and the Basel Convention Annexes it is not always possible to specify in full detail which of these wastes are additional to the Annexes.

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

France

2003 France regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

These wastes are those included in lists amber and red, and unlisted waste of the EC regulation 259/93 which can be found at the following link :
http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1993/en_1993R0259_do_001.pdf

Germany

2003 Germany regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

According to EU-legislation waste streams containing hazardous compounds of Ba, Ni, V, Co, Ag and Sn, metallic Li, Na, K, Ca and Mg, inorganic sulphides and organic substances like peroxides, azides, creosotes, aliphatic and aromatic amines, isocyanates; thiocyanates, chlorates, perchlorates, sulphur organic compounds, CFC and other hydrocarbons and their oxygen; nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds exhibiting an hazardous characteristics according to EU hazard criteria are hazardous wastes in EU.

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Greece

2003 Greece regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

According to Regulation EEC 259/93.

Iceland

2003 Iceland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

National legislation, cf. regulation no. 184/2002 amended with regulation no. 428/2003, is in accordance with Commission Decisions 2000/532/EC, 2001/118/EC, 2001/119/EC and Council Decision 2001/573/EC.

Israel

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Italy

2003 Italy regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

These wastes include all the wastes that are listed in the EEC/259/93 Annexes III and IV.

Luxembourg

2003 Luxembourg regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

All the wastes subject to control under the regulation (EEC) 259/93 are controlled.

Monaco

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Netherlands

2003 Netherlands regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Lists of amber and red wastes (OECD-decision); and hazardous wastes on the European Hazardous Waste List.

New Zealand

2003 There is no information concerning hazardous wastes as defined by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention provided for New Zealand.

Norway

2003 Norway regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Norway has implemented the EU Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 with its attached waste lists, e.g. those in Annex V, which in Part 1 contains List A and List B from Annex VIII and IX to the Basel Convention.

Spain

2003 Spain regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

See information provided under questions 2a, 2b and 2d.

Sweden

2003 Sweden regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Turkey

2003 Turkey is in a preparatory process to regulate/control wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2003 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Wastes listed in Annexes III and IV of the WSR that are destined for recovery operations are controlled as hazardous and highly hazardous wastes respectively, for the purpose of transboundary movements. A number of the wastes listed in these Annexes are not included within the scope of Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention.

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Albania

2003 Albania regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

According the Albanian legislation, all types of waste (hazardous or not) that are object of import, export and transboundary movements are object of control and they need special permission from Council of Ministers (for import of waste) and permission from Minister of Environment (for export and transboundary movements).

Actually MoE and Custom Office are working to prepare a new list of waste that will be allowed to export, import or transboundary movements).

Armenia

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Belarus

2003 Belarus regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Appendix 1 to the Resolution of State Custom Committee "On Improvement of Custom Control over Waste Movement through Custom Border of the Republic of Belarus" (of 12.03.1999 N 134-OD) provides a "List of Industrial and Consumption Wastes, which can not be processed or used in the Republic of Belarus"; Appendix 2 to the Resolution of State Custom Committee "On Improvement of Custom Control over Waste Movement through Custom Border of the Republic of Belarus" (of 12.03.1999 N 134-OD) provides a "List of Industrial and Consumption Wastes, which can be processed or used in the Republic of Belarus, permits for their import (transit) are given by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection." (Appendices 1 and 2 are available in Country Fact Sheet (Belarus) prepared by the secretariat)

Bosnia & Herzegovina

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Bulgaria

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Croatia

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic

2003 Czech Republic regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Czech Republic regulates/controls additional wastes pursuant to Article 1(1)b. The wastes in question are listed in the Decree of the Ministry of Environment No. 381/2001 Coll., as amended. However, due to structural differences between the hazardous waste list and Annex I of the Basel Convention it is not possible to specify in detail which of these wastes are additional to Annex I. These additional wastes contain, for example, the following constituents which render wastes hazardous: compounds of cobalt, vanadium, nickel, silver, tin and barium, alkaline and alkaline earth metals (lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form), aromatic compounds, polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds, inorganic sulphides, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, creosotes, isocyanates and thiocyanates.

Estonia

2003 Estonia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The list of hazardous waste is defined in the EU by the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) and Commission Decision 2000/532/EC on a list of wastes.

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Georgia

2003 Georgia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Hungary

2003 Hungary regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The Ministerial Decree No. 16/2001 (VII.18.) extended the EWC 02 02 codes group as hazardous waste, namely the wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods animal origin, and the EWC 18 01 and the EWC 18 02 codes qualified as hazardous waste origin from the waste of natal care, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease in humans, as well as the waste from research, diagnosis, treatment or prevention of disease involving animals.

Over the above-mentioned wastes the EWC* hazardous waste list contain 107 waste codes which are not compatible with Y codes of Basel Convention. As mentioned under question 2b

of the Questionnaire on “Transmission of Information”, hazardous waste definition was completed by adaptation of European Waste Catalog specification with a marking that EWC is more or less different as former Hungarian Hazardous Waste list. These conditions need to be taken into account while consulting at the PART II. Section A, Table 6 and Table 8A and Table 8B.

Latvia

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Lithuania

2003 Lithuania regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Poland

2003 Poland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

National list of hazardous waste is defined in the ordinance of the Minister of Environment on the waste catalogue (O.J of 2001, No.112, Item 1206). Catalogue is based on European Waste List. Waste are divided into 20 groups. Catalogue defines groups, subgroups, types of waste and their codes (six figures). Two first figures mean the source of generation, two next figures describe subgroup of waste and the whole six figures codes means type of waste. Hazardous waste are marked on the list with asterisk. Polish National list of hazardous waste covers all types of hazardous waste stipulated in European Waste Catalogue and additionally covers the below mentioned waste which are consider hazardous under national legislation.

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Serbia and Montenegro

2003 Serbia and Montenegro regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

1. National waste code: W59-2-00000-Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including refrigerators, packaging material, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (refrigerate fluids, isolation, etc);
2. National waste code: W59-3-00000-000 - Used fluorescent tubes, lamps and similar;
3. National waste code: W62-2-00000-Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including fire fighter instruments and appliances, packaging materials, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with halons;
4. National waste code: W92-1-00000-000 - Every single contingent which contain medicines, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and similar, and different products, with expired date for usage for declared purpose;
5. National waste code: W92-2-00000-000 - Used goods importing in the big quantities, which will be the problem for the environmentally sound management in country when become the waste after the declared usage due date (used tires and similar);
6. National waste code: W92-3-00000-000 - Used and old equipments, units and materials for waste treatment and waste final disposal, as well as their parts and residual materials from treatment; and

7. National waste code: W92-4-00000-000 - Mixtures of wastes and mixed different waste streams with not in details defined properties; and
8. National waste code: W92-5-00000-000 - Wastes with radioactive characteristics, only in case if there are not covered with different existing set of regulations for radioactive wastes.

Slovakia

2003 Slovakia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The national Waste Catalogue covers all types of hazardous waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue. There are marked with the letter "N". A waste codes ending with two digits "99" (wastes not otherwise specified) have no category. Waste holders classify their waste and eliminate unjustified waste classification into the category non-hazardous in the case, when the composition of the waste is adequately defined and based on its composition it is possible to classify this waste explicitly as hazardous one. According to the first digits of the waste code a source of generation can be identified and than to address the waste a relevant code listed in Annexes I, II, and VIII. In some cases it is not easy to address relevant Y code to a specific code considering the range of Y codes listed in the Annex 1. On the other hand sometimes it is possible to address one or more Y codes according to the Annex 1 of the Basel Convention to one code of hazardous waste listed in the EU-waste list.

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Slovenia

2003 Slovenia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

With regard to transboundary movements of wastes applies European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC. The subject of control is:

- in the case of movements destined for recycling:
- waste listed in Annex III and IV
- any waste not listed in Annex II, III, IV and V of European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC,
- waste destined for final disposal
- in the case of export out of EU: waste which is subject of control in the country of destination.

Ukraine

2003 Ukraine regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

- 60 Petrol sludge containing lead;
- 79 Residues from operation on the industrial wastes disposal; and
- 80 Wastes from production, receiving and use of photo-chemicals or materials for treatment of photochemicals.

According to the national legislation of Ukraine Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1120 from July, 13, 2000 "On the approval of Regulations about the control for transboundary movements of hazardous waste and their recycling / removal and the Yellow and Green list of waste " in the Basis of the unit A the list A of Basel convention (the annex VIII to Basel convention) is put. In accordance with the subitem "a" item 1 of Article 1 of the Basel convention the waste listed in this section are hazardous. In addition to it three positions (serial numbers 60 - Gasoline sludge which contains lead Y31, AC040; 79 - the Remnants from

operations on removal of industrial wastes Y18; 80 - Waste products of manufacture, reception and application of photochemicals or materials for processing photographic materials Y16, AD090 are included. According to the list A, 43 - Waste products which contain, consist or are polluted with sludge of antidetonation compounds with addition of lead A3030, RC030.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

2003 Argentina regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Any waste possessing any of the characteristics contained in Annex III to the Basel Convention.

Barbados

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Bolivia

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Brazil

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Chile

2003 Chile is in a preparatory process to regulate/control wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Hazardous wastes that are not covered by the Basel Convention are being considered for inclusion in the above-mentioned regulation.

Colombia

2003 Colombia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

The Article 81 of the Colombian Political Constitution (dated 1991) prevents the import of toxic and nuclear wastes into the national territory.

Costa Rica

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Cuba

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Dominica

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Ecuador

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Honduras

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Mexico

2003 Mexico regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1, para 1(b).

Mexico regulates the import and export of the wastes defined as dangerous by the Mexican regulation and they are listed in the Mexican official regulation NOM-052-ECOL-93, as well as those that are dangerous after the application of the analysis CRETIB (Test for corrosiveness, reactivity, explosiveness, toxicity, inflammability and biological infectious) whose parameters and limits are described in the same regulation.
<http://www.semarnat.gob.mx/wps/portal/.pcmd/changePageGroupJSPCommand?changePageGroupJSPCommand=%2Fwps%2Fportal%2F.cmd%2Fcs%2F.ce%2F155%2F.s%2F4852>.

Panama

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Paraguay

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Peru

2003 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

2d Wastes requiring special consideration

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Botswana

2003 In Botswana there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Cameroon

2003 In Cameroon there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Djibouti

2003 Djibouti is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Egypt

2003 In Egypt there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Ethiopia

2003 In Ethiopia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Gambia

2003 Gambia is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

These wastes are yet to be determined.

Madagascar

2003 Madagascar requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

- Radioactive wastes and nuclear wastes.
- Déchets contenant ou contenu amiante

Mauritius

2003 In Mauritius there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Morocco

2003 Morocco is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Mozambique

2003 In Mozambique there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Niger

2003 In Niger there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Seychelles

2003 In Seychelles there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

South Africa

2003 South Africa requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive waste and mining waste.

Tanzania (United Republic of)

2003 In Tanzania (United Republic of) there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Tunisia

2003 Tunisia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Waste anode butts made of petroleum coke and/or bitumen; used single-use cameras not containing batteries; wastes of synthetic or artificial fibres; waste photographic papers and films; spent activated carbons other than those mentioned in the Tunisian list of hazardous waste (list available on request) (080702, 180106); and ships and other floating engines to be dismantled, emptied of freight and any material classified as hazardous require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Uganda

2003 Uganda requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Expired foodstuffs.

Zambia

2003 In Zambia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

2003 In Azerbaijan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bahrain

2003 In Bahrain there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bangladesh

2003 There is no information concerning wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that would require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement provided for Bangladesh.

Brunei Darussalam

2003 Brunei Darussalam is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

It is being prepared in the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Cambodia

2003 In Cambodia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

China

2003 China requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In China, import of solid wastes that cannot be used as raw materials is prohibited. Up to now, wastes listed in the “List of Wastes that can be Used as Raw Materials and are Restricted in Importation” are permitted to be imported.

Cyprus

2003 In Cyprus there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Indonesia

2003 Indonesia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Article 8 of the Governmental Regulation No. 85/1999 regarding Hazardous Waste Management states that waste that is not included in Table 2 but identified as hazardous waste if contained one or more of the following characteristics: explosive, flammable, reactive, toxic, infectious, and/or corrosive, require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement. These wastes require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Japan

2003 Japan requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Any person who intends to import waste (excluding navigational wastes and carried-in wastes) shall procure the permission of the Minister of the Environment. Any person who intends to export domestic or industrial wastes (excluding valuable material) must obtain the confirmation of the Minister of the Environment that the export of domestic wastes comes under the respective items in the following:

- The wastes to be exported are deemed difficult to be treated properly in Japan in the light of the available treatment and technique; and
- The wastes to be exported will be recycled in the country to which they are exported.

Kyrgyzstan

2003 In Kyrgyzstan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Lebanon

2003 In Lebanon there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Malaysia

2003 In Malaysia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to

transboundary movement.

Maldives

2003 Maldives requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Nuclear wastes.

Pakistan

2003 In Pakistan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Philippines

2003 In Philippines there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Qatar

2003 Qatar requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive wastes.

Republic of Korea

2003 In Republic of Korea there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Singapore

2003 In Singapore there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Sri Lanka

2003 Sri Lanka is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

A policy decision has been taken by the Ministry of Environment not to allow importation of plastic waste. A policy decision has been taken to consider Annex IX wastes on a case by case basis.

Thailand

2003 Thailand requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Plastic wastes.

Viet Nam

2003 In Viet Nam there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Yemen

2003 In Yemen there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2003 Andorra requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes resulting from the construction activities.

The waste resulting from building industry is subject to the Regulation on the export conditions of debris, rubble and waste from demolition and construction of the 27-06-2001. The regulation obliges the exporter to select its waste. Authorized material to export is listed in art.2a) of the regulation, and prohibited waste is listed in art.2.b).

Selection and separation is made only in authorized centers/plants by authorities. They are obliged to separate hazardous waste and hand it to the proper operator. Controls are frequent at the borders, and when mixed waste is found in the debris, they are returned to the owner.

Destination is controlled, and disposal is done in authorized centers of the import country (Spain).

Australia

2003 In Australia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Belgium

2003 In Belgium there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Canada

2003 Canada requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Because of their nature and high public profile, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) are a special case when it comes to the management, export, and import of hazardous wastes containing 50 mg/kg of PCBs or more. Canada's policy is to ensure the management of PCB wastes within a strictly controlled regulatory system until they can be eliminated through removal from service, proper destruction and isolation from the environment.

The PCB Waste Export Regulations, 1996 (PCBWER) allow Canadian owners of PCB waste to export such wastes to the United States for treatment and destruction (excluding landfilling) when these wastes are in concentrations equal to or greater than 50 parts per million (ppm). The Regulations require that advance notice of proposed export shipments be given to Environment Canada. If the PCB waste shipment complies with the Regulations for the protection of human health and the environment, and authorities in any countries or provinces through which the waste will transit do not object to the shipment, written confirmation is sent from Environment Canada to the applicant authorizing the shipment to proceed.

Finland

2003 Finland requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The wastes subject to control procedures when moved transboundary are defined by the Council Regulation (EEC) on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and

out of the European Community (259/93), and the regulations issued on the basis of the said regulation. According to the said Regulation, all shipments of waste intended for final disposal (D-operations) are subject to control procedures. For wastes that are intended for recycling or recovery (R-operations) within the OECD area all other wastes except those listed in Annex II of Council Regulation 259/93 are subject to control when moved transboundary. Annex II of Council Regulation 259/93 is identical to the OECD Green list of wastes. When waste is shipped to non-OECD countries (i.e. countries to which the OECD Council Decision C(92)39 does not apply) there are also some additional control procedures for non-hazardous, Green listed wastes. These control procedures vary depending on the request by the importing country concerned.

France

2003 France requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Since a circular dated January 17th 2005, we consider Y47 that are sent to salt mine to be considered as disposal operation.

Germany

2003 Germany requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In Germany the provisions of the EC Waste Movement Regulation apply, especially referring to Annexes II, III, IV and V. Wastes destined for disposal are always controlled. Wastes subject to control for transboundary movements are listed in Annexes III and IV. Wastes not subject to control, if the waste is destined for recovery, are listed in Annex II. Non-listed wastes are controlled pursuant to Article 10 of this regulation. For the export prohibition Annex V applies, which contains all wastes listed in Annexes VIII of the Basel Convention and additional wastes.

Annexes III and IV of that regulation contain all the wastes mentioned under question 2b and 2c, but also wastes which don't exhibit intrinsic hazardous properties established in Annex III of the Basel Convention. The control of the transboundary movement of these wastes is considered as necessary for an environmentally sound waste management. Pursuant to Annex V Part 3 of the EC Waste Movement Regulation these wastes are exempted from the export prohibition. Relevant waste listed below (with Code Nr. from the Annexes in brackets, hazardous wastes always excluded):

- Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel (AA010)
- zinc ashes and residues (AA020)
- copper ashes and residues (AA040)
- aluminium ashes and residues (AA050)
- ashes and residues containing other metals/metal compounds (AA070)
- precious metal ashes and residues (AA160)
- used batteries and accumulators (AA180)
- slag, ash and residues not elsewhere specified or included (AB010)
- waste from the incineration of household waste (AB020 and as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention)
- non-cyanidic waste from surface treatment of metals (AB030)
- spent catalysts not listed in Annex II (AB080)
- waste hydrates of aluminium (AB090)
- sands used in foundry operations (AB070)
- waste blasting grit (AB130)
- unrefined calcium compounds from flue gas desulphurization (AB150)
- bituminous materials (asphalt waste) (AC020)
- wood waste treated with other chemicals than wood preservers (AC170)
- shredder residues (AC190 or not listed)

- surface active agents (AC250)
- manure, faeces (AC260)
- sewage sludge (AC270)
- household waste (AD160 and as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention)
- sludges and rejects from the production of paper and cardboard (not listed)
- cable waste (not listed)
- soil and stones (not listed)
- off-specification batches (not listed)
- street cleaning residues (not listed)
- wastes from the preparation of water (not listed) and
- all kinds of mixed wastes (not listed).

Pursuant to Art. 3 and 14 of the same Regulation all wastes destined for operations as set out in Annex IV.A of the Basel Convention (D-operations) are also controlled.

Pursuant to Article 17(3) of this Regulation in the case of export all wastes known as subject to control in the country of destination are also controlled.

Transitional arrangements for new member states of the European Community: All wastes are subject to notification for export to Hungary until June 2005, Latvia until December 2010, Malta until December 2005, Poland until December 2012 and Slovakia until December 2011.

Iceland

2003 In Iceland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Israel

2003 In Israel there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Italy

2003 In Italy there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Luxembourg

2003 Luxembourg requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Monaco

2003 In Monaco there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Netherlands

2003 Netherlands requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The unlisted wastes require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement and these wastes are controlled according to the most stringent procedure (i.e. red-list).

New Zealand

2003 In New Zealand there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Norway

2003 In Norway there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Spain

2003 Spain requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The transboundary movement of wastes in Spain, is regulated by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, as amended by Council Regulations (EEC) No. 120/97, (EEC) No. 2408/98 and (EC) No. 2557/2001, Commission Decision 1999/816/EEC, Commission Regulation (CE) N° 1547/1999 and Council Regulation (CE) N° 1420/1999. Provisions in these regulations and their annexes define the wastes to be controlled and how the control applies. Since there is no definition of hazardous wastes in that regulation, it is not possible to concisely list those wastes which, even though not included under article 1 (1) of the Basel Convention, will be subject to the control of shipments. It has to be determined in each case whether the waste is listed under annex II, III, IV or V of Regulation (EEC) N° 259/93, and then check which, if any, control of shipment applies.

Sweden

2003 In Sweden there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Turkey

2003 Turkey requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

According to the National Regulations and Communiqué, the importation of plastic wastes and used tyres is prohibited in Turkey. Therefore for the transit transportation of used tyres through Turkey is subject to the approval of our Ministry of Environment. In giving this consent, it is necessary to take the written consent of the state of import.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2003 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes destined for recovery operations that are not listed in Annexes II, III or IV of the WSR are subject to hazardous waste controls.

Wastes listed on Annex II 'green list of wastes' of the WSR may be subject to hazardous waste controls if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the amber or red lists, or prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Shipments of non-hazardous wastes (green list) for recovery to non-OECD countries may also be subject to hazardous waste control procedures according to the wishes of the importing country. Commission Regulation 1547/1999 (as amended) and Council Regulation 1420/1999 (as amended) set out the applicable control procedures for such shipments (the 'green list Regulations').

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Albania

2003 Albania is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

In Albania urban waste and all non-hazardous waste generated from household and social activities require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Armenia

2003 In Armenia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Belarus

2003 In Belarus there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

2003 Bosnia & Herzegovina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Non-hazardous waste require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bulgaria

2003 Bulgaria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes listed in Annex II of the Basel Convention (Y46-Y47).

Croatia

2003 Croatia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Import of non hazardous wastes.

Czech Republic

2003 Czech Republic requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

All exports of wastes for final disposal (both hazardous and non-hazardous) are controlled. All imports of wastes (both hazardous and non-hazardous) for final disposal are prohibited.

Several items of wastes listed in Annex III of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 (e.g. used blasting grit, surfactants, liquid pig manure, sewage sludge) are controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements for recovery although they are normally not hazardous.

Wastes destined for recovery operations that are not listed in Annexes II, III or IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 (both hazardous or non-hazardous) are subject to hazardous waste controls.

Transboundary movements of wastes listed in Annex II of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 (normally non-hazardous) destined for recovery in countries to which the OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL does not apply are also controlled depending on request of importing country concerned.

Estonia

2003 In Estonia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Georgia

2003 In Georgia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Hungary

2003 Hungary is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Latvia

2003 Latvia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Following waste groups in accordance with EU Regulation 259/93/EC:

GC- other wastes containing metals;

GG- other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials;

GH- solid plastic waste;

GK- rubber waste;

GM- wastes arising from agrofood industry;

GN- wastes arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use; and

GO- other wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials.

Lithuania

2003 Lithuania requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The imports of following wastes destined for recovery or disposal are subject to the Prior Informed Consent procedure (imports must be notified and are only possible with the consent of the export-, transit and import country/ies):

GB. Metal bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals;

GC. Other wastes containing metals;

GD. Waste from mining operations: these wastes to be in non-dispersible form;

GF. Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form;

GG. Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials;

GG 010 – Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue gas desulphurization (FGD);

GG 020 – waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings;

GG 030 ex 2621 – bottom ash and slag tap from coal-fired power plants;

GG 040 ex 2621 – Coal-fired power plants fly ash;

GG 050 – Anode butts of petroleum coke and/or bitumen;

GG 060 ex 2803 – Spent activated carbon, resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production;

GG 080 ex 2621 00 – Slag from copper production;

GG 090 – Sulphur in solid form;

GG 100 – Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide;

GG 110 ex 2621 00 – Neutralized red mud from alumina production;

GG 120 – Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides;

GG 130 – Carborundum (silicon carbide).

GK. Rubber wastes;

All Amber and Red-listed wastes.

Poland

2003 In Poland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Serbia and Montenegro

2003 Serbia and Montenegro requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In addition to wastes listed in the List of hazardous wastes, the wastes in the List of non-hazardous wastes (not exhibiting hazardous characteristics) are subject to transboundary movement permission and control. List of non-hazardous wastes consists of 201 wastes (waste streams and/or constituents) mainly covering Annex IX wastes of the Basel Convention and wastes from EU Green List with a few additions which are listed below:

1. National waste code: W265-2-00000-00000 - Residual cooking oils not exhibiting hazardous characteristics, and could be used for purposes other than human and animal consumption;
2. National waste code: W276-00000-000 - Packaging material imported in big quantities; and
3. National waste code: W277-00000-A/B - All other wastes included in actual Lists A and B of the Basel Convention, which are not specified on the other place.

Slovakia

2003 In Slovakia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Slovenia

2003 Slovenia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

With regard to transboundary movements of wastes applies European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC. The subject of control is:

- in the case of movements destined for recycling:
- waste listed in Annex III and IV
- any waste not listed in Annex II, III, IV and V of European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC,
- waste destined for final disposal
- in the case of export out of EU: waste which is subject of control in the country of destination.

Ukraine

2003 Ukraine requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

To the division "Wastes requiring special consideration" (Annex II to the Basel Convention) are included in addition to the division ? two more items:-

- 83 Sewerage sludge AC270; and
- 84 Pneumatic tires waste B3140 GK020 TC401220.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

2003 Argentina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Used tyres require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement. There is an import ban on used tyres, asbestos (import ban for amphiboles), PCBs (in any application), and soft PVC toys.

Barbados

2003 In Barbados there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Brazil

2003 In Brazil there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Chile

2003 Chile requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Any wastes, even those that are not hazardous, require authorization from the National Sanitary Authority for every kind of management, including their transport.

Colombia

2003 Colombia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Law 99 of 1993 (article 52, paragraph 8) establishes that the Ministry of Environment will exclusively grant an environment permit for the production and import of pesticides and the substances, materials or products subject to controls by virtue of international treaties, conventions or protocols.

Costa Rica

2003 In Costa Rica there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Cuba

2003 In Cuba there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Dominica

2003 In Dominica there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Ecuador

2003 In Ecuador there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Honduras

2003 In Honduras there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Mexico

2003 In Mexico there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Panama

2003 In Panama there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Paraguay

2003 In Paraguay there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Peru

2003 In Peru there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

The import of all types of waste is controlled in Peru and those which have been shown not to be hazardous are admitted.

Trinidad and Tobago

2003 Trinidad and Tobago is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.