

TABLE 1a: TOTAL AMOUNT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES GENERATED IN 2003			
(as reported by Parties)			
Figures are rounded to the nearest integer			
Party	Quantity (metric tons)		
	BC Article 1 (1)(a) wastes* (Annex I: Y1-Y45)	BC Article 1 (1)(b) wastes*	Total
Andorra	487		487
Armenia			3,979,479
Australia	707,666		707,666
Austria	968,625	No data	968,625
Bahrain	33,617		33,617
Barbados	4		4 ¹⁾
Belarus	109,042	1,483,158	1,592,200 ²⁾
Bulgaria	625,672		625,672
Cambodia	7,741		7,741
China	11,700,000		11,700,000
Croatia	48,141	No data	48,141
Cuba	624,075		624,075
Czech Republic			1,904,000 ³⁾
Dominican Republic			11,824
Ecuador	125,329		125,329
Egypt	325,000		325,000
Estonia		7,540,480	7,540,480 ⁴⁾
Germany			19,500,000
Greece	353,798		353,798
Hungary	593,064	583,933	1,176,997
Iceland	12,642		12,642
Israel	289,234		289,234
Latvia	25,670		25,670 ⁵⁾
Lithuania	7,514	No data	7,514
Luxembourg	102,871		102,871
Malaysia	103,344	357,522	460,866
Mauritius			900
Monaco	794		794
Norway	794,000		794,000
Poland	1,209,930	129,000	1,338,930
Qatar	1,117		1,117
Republic of Korea	2,218,871	694,129	2,913,000 ⁶⁾
Republic of Moldova			8,565
Romania			2,259,001 ⁷⁾
Singapore	217,039		217,039
Slovakia	1,160,239	98,332	1,258,571 ⁸⁾
Slovenia	67,101		67,101
Spain	3,222,853		3,222,853 ⁹⁾
Viet Nam			160,000
Zambia	53,570		53,570 ¹⁰⁾
TOTAL	25,709,050	10,886,554	64,419,373

* Basel Convention Article 1 (scope of the Convention): "1. The following wastes that are subject to transboundary movement shall be "hazardous wastes" for the purpose of this Convention:

(a) Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I, unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III; and

(b) Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit.

1) Barbados

In addition, 12, 721 L of hazardous wastes were generated.

2) Belarus:

Significant increase in the amount of hazardous waste generation is due to the improvement in data collection.

3) Czech Republic

Total amounts of hazardous wastes generated consist of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex I: Y1-Y45) + hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)b.

4) Estonia

By Estonian Law there is no data collection according to Y-codes. Data collected according to the European waste catalogue.

5) Latvia

The sharp decrease of the amount of hazardous wastes generated is caused by changes in the classification of waste. The biggest producer of hazardous waste – metallurgical plant - has provided sufficient evidence that waste from metallurgical processes have to be classified as non-hazardous waste.

6) Republic of Korea

The value under the column 'BC Article 1(1)(b) wastes' refer to the amount of hazardous wastes which are not suitable to classify by Annex I (Y1-Y45).

7) Romania

Decrease in the amount of hazardous waste generated compared to 1999 is due to change in waste definition in conformity with the European Waste Catalogue since 2000 and also to certain extent due to some changes in the economical structure.

8) Slovakia

Amount 98,332 metric tons includes Y47. National Waste Catalogue harmonized with European Waste Catalogue was used for reporting.

9) Spain

Figure refers to total amount of hazardous industrial wastes generated (excluding wastes from mineral processing activities). Source: revisions of the Hazardous Waste National Plan.

10) Zambia

The figure covers major waste types, the value will be higher when other waste types are considered. The inventory to update the information is currently being undertaken on most of the wastes. The information provided is an estimate from the industrial returns.

Endnotes

Argentina

Complete national inventory of hazardous wastes does not exist. Existing estimations are partial, which could be accessed at [www. Medioambiente.gov.ar](http://www.Medioambiente.gov.ar)

Bosnia and Herzegovina

7094 metric tons: Estimated data based on the quantity of hazardous wastes exported.

Chile

No official statistics exist for 2003.

Colombia

There is no registration of annual statistics on hazardous wastes generation. Estimated generation amounts for Industrial residues: 389,000 metric tons and Hospital wastes: 29,000 metric tons.

Japan

Amounts of generation of hazardous wastes under Art. 1(1)a are not available as Japan's waste classification system for the internal waste control is different from those of Basel Convention.

Madagascar

Estimated amounts - Y1,Y2,Y3: 2.8 metric tons/week in the capital city.

Maldives

Maldives does not have a proper monitoring system or data collection system that take into account the amounts of wastes generated from all sources.

Mexico

8 million metric tons/year.

Netherlands

Clarification is pending concerning the 'total amount of hazardous wastes generated - Art. 1 (1)a (Annex I: Y1-Y45)' provided as '1,842,229 metric tons' as well as 'total amount of hazardous wastes generated - Art. 1 (1)b' provided as '298,174 metric tons'.

Russian Federation

In the Russian Federation there is no statistics on annual waste generation under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex 1: Y1-Y45) according to the Basel Convention Y-code classification. The amount of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes generated consists of: I hazard class (extreme hazard): 400,000 metric tons; II hazard class (high hazard): 1,400,000 metric tons; III hazard class (moderate hazard): 18,100,000 metric tons; IV hazard class (low hazard): 187,900 metric tons; V hazard class (practically non-hazardous): 1,827,000 metric tons."

South Africa

The State of Environment Reports: Indicators for waste management have been used to describe the total amount of hazardous wastes produced per sector. This information is available on the following link: <http://www.environment.gov.za/soer/indicator/indicators.htm>

Sri Lanka

At present a survey is being carried out to develop an inventory on hazardous wastes.

Ukraine

Until now the forms of statistics accounting on wastes and wastes nomenclature in Ukraine are not in accordance with the Basel Convention waste list.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The estimate of hazardous waste arisings in the UK is 5,315,698 metric tons which is taken from data collected under the Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended) and the Special Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998. Under these Regulations all domestic movements of 'special waste' are tracked by consignment notes. The definition of hazardous waste for domestic movement used within these Regulations is derived from EC Directive 91/689/EC on hazardous waste and Decision 94/904 EC, which sets out an EC hazardous waste list Article 1(4) of the 1991 Directive allows EC Member States to go beyond EC hazardous waste lists. The UK has taken up this option through setting out criteria by which waste, not on the hazardous waste list but possessing one or more of a limited number of hazardous waste properties, is also recorded as hazardous. The figures are only estimates as hazardous waste arisings may be double-counted if they are subject to more than one movement. There will also be hazardous waste arisings on-site which do not need to be tracked and are thus not included in the data.