
Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements**2004. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Algeria:

- Policies:* The Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 set up a National Plan of Management of Special Wastes which defines the choice of options related to wastes treatment trend.
- Legislation:* Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes.
- Economy:* Tax on pollutant and hazardous activities; Incentive tax encouraging the reduction of stocks of industrials wastes (2002); and Incentive tax encouraging waste care activities.
- Industry:* The generators and/or holders of hazardous special wastes are required to insure or ensure by their own the collection, sorting, transport, stocking, valorization and the elimination of their wastes.

Benin:

- Policies:* No specific strategies.
- Legislation:* No adequate strategies for hazardous wastes.
- Economy:* None.
- Industry:* Pre-treatment.

Burundi:

- Policies:* - sensibilisation de la population; - sensibilisation des industriels; - sensibilisation des décideurs et des services comme les douanes, la police de l'air et des frontières; et - mise en place d'un budget dans les services de l'Etat pour la gestion des déchets.

Côte d'Ivoire:

- Policies:* None.
- Legislation:* None.
- Economy:* None.
- Industry:* None.
- Others:* None.

Ethiopia:

- Policies:* Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997). Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997).
- Legislation:* Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation(2002). Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation (2002)- Some guidelines were issued on Sustainable Industrial Zone/Estate Development Enforcement and Compliance Strategic Environmental Assessment Pollution Release and Transfer Registry (PRTR) Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Industrial Waste Handling, Landfill Planning and Management Environmental Procurement Industrial Environmental Fund Green Rating Initiative (GRI) Technology Selection and Transfer Based on the general format of the Basel Convention technical guidelines a the following guidelines are issued. Technical guidelines on Households Management Guidelines on Landfill Site Selection Criteria Guidelines on Biomedical Wastes Guidelines on Best Available Techniques for Tannery and Textile Industries.
- Industry:* Enforcement of the existing legislations has not yet begun. However certain industries have put in place voluntary compliance mechanisms and are exercising good house keeping programmes. The Environmental Protection Authority has undertaken industrial auditing on 35 industries in order to help them develop Environmental Management Plan to control pollution.

Gambia:

- Policies:* National Action Plan for Chemical Management.
- Legislation:* Draft Hazardous Wastes Regulations under the Draft Waste Management Act.
- Industry:* Use of waste oil in a Clay brick kiln and the Gambia Technical Training Institute Foundry.
- Others:* Sensitization of all relevant institutions including, health, customs, navy, port authority, the police on issues related to transboundary movements of hazardous wastes; and enlightening these institutions or their respective rules forwarding relevant documentations related to the Basel Convention.

Ghana:

- Industry:* Industries/waste generators are expected to comply with the Basel Convention notification system.

Madagascar:

Industry: In preparation.

Mauritius:

Policies: None.
Legislation: None.
Economy: None.
Industry: None.
Others: None.

Morocco:

Policies: Le Maroc a lancé un projet en vue de mettre en place un centre de traitement et d'élimination des déchets. Le site pour l'installation de ce centre a été choisi et l'étude de faisabilité du projet ainsi que l'étude d'impact ont été réalisées. Le fonctionnement de ce centre va limiter l'exportation des déchets pour élimination vu que les déchets seront détruits sur place. The CMPP plays a coordinating as well as catalytic role of a natural cleaner production market by means of: The promotion and dissemination of the concept of sustainable ecological industrial developmet; improvement of the performance and competitiveness of the entreprise; and making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.
Legislation: Le projet de loi sur la gestion et l'élimination des déchets dans son chapitre consacré aux mouvements transfrontières de déchets, limite l'importation des déchets non dangereux et interdit celle des déchets dangereux.
Economy: None.
Industry: None.
Others: None.

Mozambique:

Seychelles:

Policies: The ban on importation of hazardous waste including the 12 POPs has been formalized and publicized in the official gazette as of 2004. Strict measures are being applied on cases of illegal importation of hazardous materials.
Economy: So far there is no economic incentive for reduction of hazardous waste.
Industry: Introduction of incineration plant for waste lubricating oil and energy recovery at the Victoria C power station on the island of Mahe.

Tunisia:

Policies: The National strategy on wastes has four objectives. They are: (i) to ensure that wastes management takes place without endangering public health and the environment; (ii) to encourage the reduction in wastes in both qualitative and quantitative terms; (iii) to encourage recycling and re-use of wastes; and (iv) to establish methods and infrastructure to ensure wastes disposal to the lowest possible cost in environmental and economic terms. The National Programme for Solid Wastes Management (PRONAGDES) was launched in 1993. The aim of the Programme is to provide the country with units for the treatment of household wastes, facilities for the treatment of hazardous wastes, and produce appropriate solutions and management plans for all categories of wastes.
Legislation: · Waste and waste treatment fall under the law n°96-41 of 1996 in which the following general objectives are defined: (i) prevention and reduction of wastes especially during fabrication and distribution of products (ii) valorization of wastes by re-use and recycling both as materials or energy source (iii) controlled final landfill as a last resort; · Decree n°97-1102 laying down conditions and methods for the collection and management of used bags and packaging; · Decree n°2002-693 (dated April 1st, 2002) laying down conditions and methods for the collection and the management of used lubricating oils and used oil filters. This decree defines the criteria and methods of recovery and regeneration of used lubricating oils, the collection and the valorization of the used oil filters; · Following enactment of law 96-41 on wastes and the control of wastes management and disposal, legal instruments (decrees) on the management of categories of hazardous wastes, based on the polluter pays and producer recovers principles, are in the process of drafting; · Standards on the concentration of pollutants in the industrial wastewater (metals, heavy metals, halogenated solvents, hydrocarbons, mineral oils, phenols, etc.) before junction to the public sewage works or abandon in the hydraulic and maritime property; and · The environmental impact assessment (EIA) mandatory is obligatory for all activities (industrial, agricultural or commercial) that cause risks for pollution or degradation of the environment.
Economy: · Companies that carry out hazardous activities are obliged to pay taxes on a yearly basis; · Companies that take measures to abate pollution may profit from special investment and tax tariffs; · Exoneration of import tariffs and VAT for equipment that has to be imported and cannot be locally produced, and for VAT for locally produced equipment; · Deduction of taxes of a maximum of 50%

of profits reinvested or investment realized for equipment mentioned by decree n°94-1191; and · The Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP). This fund has been installed by law n°92-122. It aims at helping the industries to invest in pollution abatement techniques. Projects are financed through this fund with the following financial scheme: 30% of the total project costs are to be financed with companies own means, up to 20% subsidy and for the remainder 50%, soft bank loans may be obtained. Projects are judged by the Ministry for the Environment through a fixed procedure. As of 2004, the FODEP has contributed in extending funds to 352 pollution mitigation projects, waste collection, treatment and recycling projects and clean technologies projects, which received total grants to about 19 million TND and total investment costs estimated as 94 million TND. The total FODEP interventions as of 31 December 2004 are distributed per sector as follows: - Tanning industries: 7 - Food-processing: 91 - Mechanical and electrical industries: 31 - Textiles: 40 - Construction materials industries: 54 - Waste collection, treatment and recycling: 84 - Chemical industries: 43 - Other industries: 2 It is worth pointing out that the amount of self-financing by industrialists has reached 47.5 million TND, which is around 50% of the total investment amount. This figure attests to the extent of voluntary adhesion by project developers to the national effort invested in environmental protection.

Industry:

- The only-one industry of pulp and paper has replaced the Denora-Permelec process of electrolysis for the production of chlorine used to whiten pulp by a membrane process, which presents less risk for the environment. Thus, the release of significant quantities of mercury in wastewater has been avoided;
- The new process of SOTULUB (the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils) specialized in the re-refining and regeneration of waste mineral oil has permitted the avoidance of the generation of a significant quantity of hazardous wastes especially acid tars and used acid-treated clay;
- The Tunisian industry of electric transforms has avoided the use of mineral oils containing PCB;
- Two industries of asbestos-cement pipes, over three in Tunisia, have abandoned this process to the profit of plastic pipe process;
- The Tunisia's only refinery has set up: (i) pre-treatment facilities to remove chemical pollutants (sulphur base chemicals, acids, etc.) and oil from wastewater (ii) treatment unit of sludge (high lead content);
- The two industries of car batteries are recycling the lead fraction of the dead batteries;
- By 2004, 30 industrial enterprises (electronics, mechanics, chemicals, oil extraction, etc.) have obtained ISO 14001 Certification.

Others:

- Over one hundred companies in Tunisia are working in the field of the management of wastes: household wastes, wastewater, plastic wastes, metal wastes, health care wastes, dead batteries and accumulators, used printer cartridges, radiological films, paper, sludge of wastewater treatment facilities. 84 companies received subventions from the National Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP);
- The Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils owns and operates a 16000 metric tonnes/year capacity plant for the re-refining and regeneration of used mineral oils;
- A public system (ECO-LEF) for the collection (remunerated collection) of used packaging and its treatment, recycling and reuse was created. It is financed by contributions from members (producers, packagers, distributors and importers). Major indicators of the ECO-LEF system (for the year 2002):
- Number of "ECO-LEF" used packaging collection points: 49 points;
- Number of the small-size enterprises set up for used packaging collection: 1050 (3000 jobs); and
- Volumes collected: 3070 tonnes.
- A public system (Eco-Zit) for the collection and the regeneration of the lubricating used oils was created. It is financed by contributions from oil companies.
- A public system (Eco- Filtre) for the collection, the treatment and the recovery of the used oil filters was created. The system is financed from contributions from involved private companies.
- Experimental operation of a pilot unit for the treatment of used oil filters (500 tons/year). Industries involved in this project are the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils which takes care of recovery and regeneration of the oil fraction; a cement plant which collects the synthetic fraction and assures recovery of its energy content; and a foundry which handles the metal fraction;
- and · 21 old industrial zones have been rehabilitated and renovated. In response to the aspirations of industrialists, the Tunis International Centre for Environmental Technologies (CITET) has granted priority order to capacity building in matter of environmental management, either based on ISO 14001, or on adopting efficient environmental management. In addition, CITET has initiated a study on the prospects of establishing a Tunisian environmental label. With support by the German international cooperation (GTZ), CITET pursued in 2004 its assistance to 9 companies, distributed among the following sectors: - 5 companies in the chemical sector, - 3 companies in agribusiness sector, - 1 company in the construction materials sector (cement plant).

Uganda:

Policies:

Uganda has a national environment policy and an environment sector 5 year plan/programme that is reviewed every 5 years.

Legislation:

The National Environment Act, Cap. 153 established the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal agency in Uganda for the coordination, monitoring, overseeing enforcement of environmental laws and standards and supervision of all environmental matters in the country. Under Section 53 of this Act, NEMA is mandated to make regulations and guidelines for the classification and management of hazardous wastes. NEMA released the following regulations and guidelines:

- The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations 1999. These regulations apply to all categories of hazardous and non-hazardous waste; the storage and disposal of hazardous waste and their movement into and out of Uganda; and all waste disposal facilities, landfills, sanitary fills and incinerators;
- The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations, 1999;
- Environmental Audit Guidelines for Uganda, 1999;
- Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998;
- Environmental Impact Assessment

Guidelines; - Draft Environmental Oil Spillers Liability Regulations; - Draft Environmental Oil Spillers Liability Guidelines; and - Draft Solid Waste Management Guidelines.

Economy: Uganda currently has incentives and/or import duty /sales tax exemptions for "Appropriate – technology" as outlined in the investment code. Other economic incentives/disincentives are currently being discussed.

Industry: - Adoption of cleaner production techniques; - A national cleaner production centre has been established with assistance from UNIDO (2000-2001); - Voluntary adoption of environment Management systems (ISO 14000); and - Adoption of environmentally sustainable industrial development thinking/approach.

Others: - Undertaking of environmental audits and in particular, waste audits; - NEMA is involved in compliance assistance programmes with industry; - Awareness creation and increased information disseminations; and - Harmonisation of other sectoral policies and laws.

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Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements**2004. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Bahrain:

Policies: Advocating for adoption of cleaner production by the new industrial projects; Minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes through the modification of industrial processes of the existing industries; Environmental impact assessment by the EA. No permission is given to the new industries during this stage until they take provision to reduce the anticipated hazardous wastes; and A new industrial landfill site has been operating since February 2001 to accommodate the industrial hazardous and semi-hazardous wastes being generated in the country with a capacity of 746 000 m3.

Legislation: None.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Bangladesh:

Policies: Environment Policy 1992 encourages recycling/reuse of waste for the reduction of the amount of hazardous waste generated inside the country.

Legislation: Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 and Environment Conservation Rules 1997 are being enforced to reduce and eliminate generation of the hazardous waste.

Brunei Darussalam:

Policies: This subject matter will be covered in the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Legislation: This subject matter will be covered in the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Economy: None.

Cambodia:

Policies: Application of the environmental assessment system and environmental license to new and ongoing industrial activities with regard to the hazardous waste management.

Legislation: Solid Waste Management Sub-Decree, 1999; Water Quality Management Sub-Decree, 1999; and Air Pollution Control and Noise Disturber Management Sub-Decree, 2001.

Economy: Polluter pays principle have been applied for some individuals and industrial sectors. Licensed charges for some industries.

Industry: Industries and waste generator have been complied with Cambodian Regulation and Provision of Basel Convention. Some industries have been awarded with the ISO 14000 series certification.

Others: None.

China:

Policies: China Several Cities in China are building hazardous wastes disposal and recovery plant. They are Tianjin city, Shanghai city, Suzhou city of Jiangsu Province, Hangzhou city of Zhejiang Province, Fuzhou City of Fujian Province. SEPA has done lots of work to facilitate establishment of hazardous waste market and enhance domestic hazardous waste disposal capacity. For this purpose, we are carrying out a program of hazardous waste and medical waste disposal facility constructing throughout China. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China A statutory Waste Disposal Plan was developed in 1989 for the management of wastes in HKSAR. There are 3 major landfills for the disposal of municipal wastes and a Chemical Waste Treatment Center for the disposal of hazardous wastes generated in the HKSAR. This facility promotes self reliance for HKSAR to manage hazardous wastes and reduce the need for HKSAR to export these wastes.

Cook Islands:

Policies: The Cook Islands is looking towards the transboundary movement of certain hazardous wastes for recovery or recycling overseas as we just do not have the means nor the land space to be able to appropriately dispose. Even a regional approach for these will assist in a big way except regional approaches usually take years to eventuate, and bilateral arrangements will probably be more viable to address immediate concerns and needs.

Others: This whole issue is impractical to a small island developing state such as the Cook Islands as we do not have the means to safely dispose of hazardous wastes in country, and the only solution will be to export them to producing countries etc. We are not only constrained by the lack of technology but also by the smallness of our islands (total land area of only 237 square kilometers).

Indonesia:

- Policies:* The implementation of notification system for controlling export and import of hazardous waste under the Basel Convention.
- Legislation:* The implementation of procedure for export and import of hazardous waste under the National Regulation.
- Industry:* Comply with Indonesian Regulation and Provisions of the Basel Convention for export and import of hazardous wastes.

Japan:

- Policies:* The Government of Japan shall restrict the generation of hazardous wastes to a minimum, promote the effective use and appropriate disposal within the country and implement other measures in an effort to minimize the export and import of specified hazardous wastes.
- Legislation:* "Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Basel Law)" and "Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law."
- Economy:* None.
- Industry:* Not known.

Kazakhstan:

- Policies:* As indicated in analysis for 2004 year the amount of exported toxic waste is equal to 0,002% of total amount generated in this year in Kazakhstan. Import of toxic waste from other countries into republic is not recorded. In framework of measures on reduction of the transboundary movement of wastes we inform that export in that amount is connected with scientific researches in scientific-research centers of adjoining states, more often in Russian Federation. At the same time export of similar wastes undergo permission system of authorized state bodies including Ministry of environment protection.
- Legislation:* Not regulated.
- Economy:* Not developed.
- Industry:* Not developed.

Kiribati:

- Policies:* There are no regulations in place other than trying to restrict the importation of hazardous waste, but Kiribati is working on some national strategies/policies through the POPs project as one of the aims in preparation, in the national POPs "Implementation plan".
- Legislation:* In preparation.
- Economy:* The local Kaokimaange Recycling Facility would only be of potential economic value so long as the amount of specific hazardous waste such as the wet cell batteries collected is enough for cost effective export to the recycling agent for Kiribati.
- Industry:* Waste oil is now being transported back by National Oil Company (KOil) to recycling facilities in Australia. This transportation is not regular due to the lack of funding for exportation to its agent.

Kyrgyzstan:

- Policies:* Licensed activity on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.
- Legislation:* Law of the Kyrgyz Republic No.12 "On licensing activity" was put into force on 3 March 1997; Law of the Kyrgyz Republic #89 "Wastes of production and consumption" was put into force on 21 November 2001; State Programme on Use of Wastes of Production and Consumption (No. 389 19/08/2005); and a set of guiding instructions.
- Economy:* License charges; and account/responsibility in the event of force-major circumstances; damage restitution.
- Industry:* Reducing waste generation to minimum amounts.

Malaysia:

- Policies:* Encourage industries to use locally produced wastes as raw materials.

Marshall Islands:

- Policies:* Policies are being established pursuant to laws listed (3d{l}) to minimize and control wastes generation.
- Economy:* N/A

Pakistan:

- Policies:* Formulation and implementation of National Conservation Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan.

Legislation: Pakistan Environmental Protection Act-1997; and Import Trade procedure Order – 2000.

Papua New Guinea:

Policies: The National Waste Strategy is being developed.

Legislation: Draft Hazardous Substance Regulation to be reviewed and updated.

Economy: Not in place.

Industry: Information is not available.

Philippines:

Policies: 1. Public awareness through the involvement of non-government organizations and SMEs are very active as far environmental issues are concerned; and 2. Implementation of projects/programs on industrial waste management: a. Philippines developed a Business Agenda 21, promoting the use of cleaner production or cleaner technologies using waste minimization concepts; and b. Promotion of the Philippine Environmental Partnership program (PEPP) USAID funded program to develop incentives for business to improve their environmental management. c. International initiatives for a Sustainable Environment (IISE) USAID funded program focused on 300 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to implement the Environmental Management System; d. Private sector participation in managing the environment (PRIME) - a UNDP funded project aims on "closing the loop" by developing an Integrated resource Recovery System (IRRS); it also aims to assist the SMEs to achieve ISO 14001, introduce eco-labeling and eco-production chain; and e. Clean Technology for Environmental Management (CITEM) a USAEAP funded project aims to focus on assisting industries to achieve ISO 14001 certification and establish private- public partnership.

Legislation: a. Presidential Decree 984: Pollution Control Law of 1976; b. Presidential Decree 1586: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System; c. Republic Act 6969; Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990; d. Republic Act 8749: Clean Air Act of 1999; e. Republic Act 9003: Solid Waste Management Act of 2000; and f. Republic Act 9275: Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004.

Industry: a. Implementation of waste minimization program and operation of an Environmental Management System (EMS); and b. Compliance to Republic Act 6969 and its implementing rules and regulations.

Qatar:

Policies: Transboundary movements are prohibited in some specific cases.

Legislation: According to section 4 and article 24,25,26 and 27 of the Law No.30 of 2002. Also to the Rules on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, 1997, transboundary movement is prohibited in the following cases: To any destination south of 60° S latitude; To any state which has imposed a ban on the import of such wastes; To any state which cannot provide assurance as to its capacity to dispose of such wastes in an environmentally sound manner; and To any state which is not a party to the Basel Convention in the case of a state which is party to a bilateral, multilateral or regional agreement.

Industry: Industries/waste generators are following the Rules on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, 1997.

Republic of Korea:

Policies: Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes without prior written consent from the competent authority is strictly prohibited. No permission for export is issued without consent from the country of import.

Legislation: The Act on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Singapore:

Policies: In addition to the strategies/policies stated in question 5 of this questionnaire: PCD screens new industries to allow setting up of only those industries which can treat hazardous wastes locally; Export of hazardous wastes will be allowed for recovery if there are no waste treatment facilities available locally; and Export of hazardous wastes will not be allowed for disposal if there are disposal facilities available locally.

Legislation: Environmental Pollution Control Act; and the Code of Practice on Pollution Control.

Economy: Waste reduction/recycling/recovery programs.

Industry: Cleaner production; and waste minimization/reduction/recycling/recovery programs. The Waste Management and Recycling Association of Singapore (WMRAS) was established on 8 August 2001. Members of the association include companies in the waste management and recycling industry. WMRAS serves as a platform for the waste recycling companies to pool their resources, to collaborate and to work together to upgrade and raise the professionalism of the waste management and recycling industry. (<http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/EPDAnnualReport.pdf>)

Sri Lanka:

- Policies:* National Strategy for Solid Waste Management advocates reduction of waste generation over reuse, reuse over recycling and recycling over environmentally friendly final disposal. National Cleaner Production Policy, Strategy and Action Plan stress the adoption of methodologies to promote waste prevention, minimization strategies.
- Legislation:* Regulations for Hazardous waste management are being prepared.
- Economy:* Stress the importance of ISO 14000 certification and arrangements are being made to introduce load based licensing schemes to industrialists. Companies seeking financial assistance on preferential terms from commercial banks are required to meet environmental conditions and to obtain Environmental Protection License. Several pilot projects are being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and by the National Cleaner Production Center.
- Industry:* Take part in cleaner production walk through audits conducted by the National Cleaner Production Center in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industries.

Thailand:

- Policies:* Generally, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has taken the strategies/measures in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention. RTG bans import of any hazardous wastes for final disposal and restricts import of some hazardous wastes for recovery. In addition, it has the extra control, as follows: 1) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1993 on "Ban on the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery"; and 2) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1994 on "Strict control on the import of used plastic scarps for recovery." According to the national policy, the Government will not allow Thailand to become an end receiver of waste, which has to bear the costs of waste and pollution.

Viet Nam:**Yemen:**

- Policies:* EIA policy for the Republic of Yemen. The National Strategy of Integrated Management of Hazardous Waste for the Implementation of Basel Convention in Republic of Yemen July 2004.
- Legislation:* Environmental law No.26 for the year 95; and by-laws of Environment law.

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Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements**2004. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Albania:

- Policies:** The Ministry of Public Economy and Privatization during the year 2000 collected nearly 80 tonnes of hazardous chemicals and will continue to collect about 3 420 tonnes of this substances for better storage conditions.
- Economy:** The project, financed from EU, for remediation of hot-spot in Fier –old fertilizer plant- where has been stored about 850m3 arsenic solutions, was going on during 2004. The project aim the treatment of arsenical solution in sludge in site, and then it will be exported to Italy for final disposal. The operator in this project is Italian company –“Salca”. The export has not started yet.

Armenia:

- Policies:** National policy is aimed to minimize wastes generation and their utilization. The National “Law on Wastes” presupposes economic incentive measures for the enterprise carrying-out activity for the wastes recycling and utilization. The obligatory prior notification is required for import and/or export of hazardous and other wastes to the Republic of Armenia and transboundary movement thereof through the territory of the Republic of Armenia that is implemented on permission of the Ministry of Nature Protection.
- Legislation:** National “Law on Wastes” regulates issues on wastes management in the Republic of Armenia including transboundary movement. According to system on license issuing (“Order of licensing for recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal actions on hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia” approved by the No 121-N Governmental Decision of January 30, 2003), legal and natural persons engaged in recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes are obliged to apply for obtaining the license. In order to regulate the issues on hazardous wastes management and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements the following documents were approved: · The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 874A “Approval of the List of hazardous wastes of the Republic of Armenia” signed on May 8, 2004. · The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 1093-N on “Amendment to the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No97 on December 8, 1995 and approval of the List of Banned Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia” signed on July 8, 2004.
- Economy:** Economic incentive measures and privileges for establishment of advanced low-wastes technologies and clean production activities will be initiated based on the principles of “Law on Wastes”.
- Industry:** In accordance with the Chapter V “Provision of economic incentives on measures on wastes utilization and minimization of their generating volumes”, article 23 “Stimulation of measures/actions aimed at wastes utilization and minimizing the volumes of their generation” of the National “Law on Wastes” there are privileges for wastes recycling, reusing, recuperating enterprises.
- Others:** In order to regulate the issues on hazardous wastes management including transboundary movement and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements were approved the following documents: · The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 874-A Approval of the List of Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia” signed on May 8, 2004. · The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 1093-N on “Amendment to the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 97 on December 8, 1995 and approval of the List of Banned Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia” signed on July 8, 2004.

Belarus:

- Policies:** National Action Plan on Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Republic of Belarus for 2001-2005 years, adopted 21.06.2001.
- Legislation:** The Waste Law, which entered into force on 1 January, 2001, introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation of the Law a number of normative legal documents have been accepted: - Decision of the Government on State Register of Technologies for Waste Recycling and on State Register of Facilities for Waste Neutralization and Disposal; - Decision of the Government on Adoption of Regulation on Order in Approval of Limits for Waste Disposal; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Development, Agreement and Approval of Instruction for management of Industrial Waste; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Instructions on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignation (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a Certain Period of Time; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Issuing, Cancellation of Permits for Disposal of Industrial Waste; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Classifier Waste Generated in the Republic of Belarus; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Accounting of Waste; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of

Form of Special Document for Accompanying of Transportation of Waste; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Norm-Setting Generation of Industrial Waste; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of List of Waste that shall have Passports; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Order on Determination of Level of Hazard of Waste and Establishing the Class of Hazard; - Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus on Approval of Instruction about Rules and Methods of Neutralization of Waste Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Medicines, of Products of Medical Purpose and Clinical Equipment; - Decision of the Government on Establishment of the Payment for delivery of sanctions to disposal of waste and special water use; - Decision of the Government on Adoption of Some Questions of the Management with plastic waste; - Decision of the Government on Perfection of the System of Collection and Processing of Some Kinds of Secondary Raw Material; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Norm of Decrease in Harmful Environmental Impact of Waste of Plastic and the List of Plastic Container Waste Concerning which this Specification is Established; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Instruction of Collection (Preparation) and Processing of Plastic Waste; - Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 30.07.2003 No. 26 on Adoption of Instruction on the Organization of Separate Collection, Storage and Transportation of Municipal Waste; - Decision of the Government on Adoption of Regulations about Licensing of the Activity Connected to Use of Natural Resources and Influence on the Environment; - Decision of the Trade Ministry on Adoption of Procedure for Payments for Organization of the Glass, Paper and Cardboard Packing Waste Collecting and Recycling; - Decision of the Government On Adoption of Increase of Payment for Natural Recourses Use and of Application of Measures for Stimulation of Natural Protection Activity; - Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services On Adoption of the Program of Municipal Solid Waste Management for 2004-2006; and - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services On Adoption of Environmental Requests for Seating and Operation of the Municipal Waste Sorting and Processing Facilities.

Economy:

The economic mechanism in the field of waste management is defined by the Law "About Environmental Protection" of the Republic of Belarus, the Law " About Waste " and other legislative documents of the Republic of Belarus. Article 38. Provision of economic incentives in the field of waste management: - Exemption from taxes according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus to persons during which economic activities the waste management is carried out through application of cleaner technologies and realization of other innovative activity in the field of waste management; - Allocation according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus of means from republican and local budgets, budgetary environmental funds for performance of actions for neutralization of hazardous waste; - Applications of the accelerated amortization of the basic production assets of the persons who are carrying out during economic activities use or neutralization of waste products; - Other kinds of provision of economic incentives according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. The procedure of the measures connected to provision of economic incentives for introduction of cleaner-production technologies in manufacture, is defined by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus. Provision of economic incentives provides tax privileges, for example, clearing of the tax to the added cost received from sell of secondary raw material. Waste disposal is chargeable. The rate of payment is established on differential basis depending on the toxicity level of waste. Besides the rate of the payment for disposal of waste over the limits established by local executive and administrative authorities, is fife times increased. Crediting is carried out by giving grants from budget environmental funds. The grants are given for introduction of cleaner technologies, scientific research and development works on creating new types of environment oriented technique. With the purposes of improving a system of collecting and processing of some kinds of secondary raw material by the Government of the Republic of Belarus number of the documents on expansion of the manufacturers responsibility for organization of the collecting and processing of plastic waste and glass container waste and paper and cardboard packing waste which are formed after consumption of the goods packed into it.

Industry:

The generators of waste shall develop the norms for waste generation and get agreement on them from territorial bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. The waste generation norms help with operational quantitative control on waste generation and are used for development of waste disposal limits. In the recent years, one of the essential lines of work for ensuring environmentally safe economic activities in the country has been environmental certification. The Sub-System of Environmental Certification of Production and Products in the Republic of Belarus was created within the National System of Certification by the joint Order of the Ministry Environment Protection and the State Standard Agency. Ten international standards ISO 14000 adopted by the country have been used to develop the package of guidance and methodological documents of the Sub-System of Environmental Certification. Majority of the largest enterprises of the country have already introduced ISO 14001-2000. This work is being continued now. The generators of waste shall develop the norms for waste generation and get agreement on them from territorial bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. The waste generation norms help with operational quantitative control on waste generation and are used for development of waste disposal limits. In the recent years, one of the essential lines of work for ensuring environmentally safe economic activities in the country has been environmental certification. The Sub-System of Environmental Certification of Production and Products in the Republic of Belarus was created within the National System of Certification by the joint Order of the Ministry Environment Protection and the State Standard Agency. Ten international standards ISO

14000 adopted by the country have been used to develop the package of guidance and methodological documents of the Sub-System of Environmental Certification. Majority of the largest enterprises of the country have already introduced ISO 14001-2000. This work is being continued now.

Bosnia & Herzegovina:

Policies: None.

Legislation: None.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Bulgaria:

Policies: National Waste Management Program (2003-2007).

Legislation: - Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003); and - Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste (Promulgated, State Gazette No.102/19.11.2004).

Croatia:

Policies: The National Waste Management Strategy adopted on 14th October 2005, by the Croatian Parliament, contains directives for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement. The National Waste Management Plan will be prepared on the basis of the National Waste Management Strategy.

Legislation: The export of waste that can be treated in the territory of the Republic of Croatia in an environmentally sound manner is prohibited in accordance with Article 4/9 of the Law on ratification of Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous waste and Its Disposal, Official Gazette, No. 34/95.

Czech Republic:

Legislation: 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: "Basel-ban" implemented. Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No. 314/2006 Coll.:Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic. Transboundary movements of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal shall be prohibited. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially recovered in the Czech Republic, unless it is recovered in other EU Member States. In the last amendment of Act on Waste, improved measures for combating illegal traffic (obligations of police, increase of fines, etc.) have been enacted. Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll.): The export of wastes for the purpose of disposal shall be permitted only if there is not sufficient capacity in the Czech Republic for environmentally sound disposal of the specific kind of waste.

Economy: Obligatory financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, when a transboundary movement cannot be completed.

Estonia:

Policies: In accordance with the integrated waste management approach, the National Environment Strategy establishes the internationally accepted list of priorities for improving the waste management system. The hierarchy also forms the principal basis for the whole set of legislative documents in the field of waste management: 1. Prevention of waste generation; 2. Minimization of waste amounts and hazards; 3. Waste recovery: direct re-use- recycling of waste material; biological recovery (e.g. Composting); and energy recovery(e.g. incineration); 4. Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.

Legislation: Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Georgia:

Policies: None.

Legislation: None.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Hungary:

- Policies:* The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament in November 2002.
- Legislation:* XLIII. Act of year 2000 on the Waste Management.
- Economy:* NWMP contain the financial and technical measures for establish new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.
- Industry:* Within the frame of NWMP.
- Others:* None.

Latvia:

- Policies:* None.
- Legislation:* None.
- Economy:* None.
- Industry:* None.
- Others:* None.

Lithuania:

- Policies:* Government Resolution No. 519 On National Strategic Waste Management Plan, adopted on 12 April 2002, with amendments and last one in 2004 adopted on 10 October 2004 by the Government Resolution No 1252; The National Hazardous Waste Management Programme, approved on 22 February 1993 by Government Resolution No 98 (as amended on 9 June 1999 by the Governmental Resolution No 761).
- Legislation:* Law No VIII-787 on Waste Management adopted on 16 June 1998. Order No 217 on Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Minister of Environment (as amended on 30 December 2003 by the Order No 722 of the Minister of Environment). The Order No 80 on Rules of issuance, renovation and cancellation of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control permits adopted on 27 February 2002 by the Minister of Environment. Law No IX-720 On the Amendment of the Law On Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 22 January 2002.
- Economy:* Product Charges.

Poland:

- Legislation:* Since 1 May 2004 Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity is applied to shipments of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of some types of green and amber listed waste, all red listed waste and unlisted waste destined for recovery. Legislation: 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 European Community (OJ L 30, 6.2.1993, p. 1); and Treaty of Accession of 2004 (transitional measures for Poland – waste destined for recovery).

Republic of Moldova:

- Policies:* One of the aims of the National Waste Management Program is to exclude or/and minimize hazardous raw materials from technological process in order to reduce hazardous waste generation. Environmental standards/criteria to be met by the hazardous wastes and other wastes generators to reduce or/and to eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes. At 1 November 1998 the Republic of Moldova adopted the international standards ISO 14001, ISO 14004, ISO 14010, ISO 14011, ISO 14012 and ISO 14000.
- Legislation:* The project Regulation on waste is under preparation, which will include the measures for hazardous waste reduction.
- Economy:* The tax for the generation of hazardous waste is approximately 20 times higher than the one for non-toxic waste.
- Industry:* Process control and recycling/recovery to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by waste generators; The initiative of municipal waste recycling by separate collection in Chisinau city; Extraction of mercury from luminescent lamps is undertaken at the Tighina's plant; Recycling of metal scrap of Ribnita Metallurgical plant; and SA Metall Feros collected and exported used accumulators .
- Others:* Different kind of measures to reduce/ and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are included in the National Program of Wastes Utilization, which is currently being implemented by the Government.

Romania:

- Policies:* The Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime was approved by the law 426/2001. In accordance with art. 8 of this Emergency Ordinance the national competent authority was elaborated Plans for management of wastes. The National Strategy for Waste Management and the National Plan were elaborated in 2002 and approved by Governmental Decision no. 1470/2004. In accordance with art. 19 lit a) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 approved by the law

426/2001, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes.

- Legislation:** In accordance with art. 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 approved by the law 426/2001, the drafts of Governmental Decisions for regulation of management of used oils, management of used batteries, incineration of wastes, landfills, and packaging and waste packaging are in preparation. The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 on regulation of PCB and similar compounds was adopted on 13 March 2000. The Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils was adopted on 12 July 2001. The Governmental Decision 1057 on used batteries and accumulators was adopted on 18th October 2001. The Governmental Decision 128/2002 on waste incineration was adopted. The Governmental Decision 162/2002 on landfilling of waste was adopted. The Governmental Decision 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the New European Waste Catalogue).
- Economy:** Economic instruments for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes are in preparation. These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions of the Law on Environmental Found no. 73 / 2000 as amended by Emergency Governmental Ordinance 86 / 2003.

Russian Federation:

- Policies:** Reduction of waste generation due to the wasteless and low-waste technologies introduction. Introduction of waste recycling technologies aimed at getting of finished product.
- Legislation:** Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No 340 of May 23, 2002 "on Approval of Regulations on Licensing of Hazardous Wastes Management Activity". Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No 318 of May 17, 2002 «On Adoption of the Treaty on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous and Other Wastes and the Treaty on Basic Principles of Cooperation in Efficient Utilization and Conservation of Transboundary Water Bodies». Order of the MNR of RF No 154 of April 1, 2002 «On Execution of Permitting Activities».
- Economy:** Investment strategy of obtaining off-budget funds via private investments to the waste recycling industry; Motivation of ecological business; and Conception of organization of Secondary Raw Materials Industrial Recycling System, established taking into account branch principle.
- Industry:** Activity coordination of companies proving services in waste management. Implementation of small pilot industrial facilities at the large-scale enterprises in order to involve wastes into the process of finished product production. As an example: Use of domestic wastewater and galvanic, melting and rolling wastewater sludge for production of piece and massive construction products.
- Others:** Establishment of an informative consulting and educating infrastructure. Conception of development of regional waste management centers as well as development of a regulatory documents package concerning on monitoring, waste generation, disposal and movements control.

Serbia and Montenegro:

- Policies:** National Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management was formulated within Environmental Policy Act (1993). The Resolution on the Policy of the Environmental Protection in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("Off.Gazette FRY", No.31/93) has been designed as a specific, unified and long-term programme and as a component of the integral economic system of the FRY. The principal goals of the policy in the field of the cleaner production and waste minimization are as follows: - to reduce waste generation; - use of wastes in technological processes and other natural processes; - use of wastes for generation of energy; - to introduce low waste materials technology and recycling of wastes in interconnected industrial production; - to introduce programmes for the enhancement of production along with the reduction of energy consumption; - to give importance to preventive approach by reducing quantities for final disposal either through prevention of waste (by "clean technologies and lengthening the life time of products and deviance treatments of waste) or by the re-use (recycling); and - to implement the principle "polluter pays". Under the Programme of Integral Environmental Protection and Promotion (Programme 1) the FRY shall ensure conditions for the implementation of the policy through the measures and activities which make it necessary to promote technological measures and interdisciplinary scientific research; introduce economic instruments in the field of the environment; provide an integral system of environmental protection; build an institutional framework; and establish an integrated information system at the national level. The Programme of management of wastes, hazardous materials and chemicals (Programme 10) will implement the policy. To ensure the necessary conditions for the implementation of this policy a series of measures and activities will be undertaken in the following areas: - adoption of long-term programmes for reducing specific and hazardous waste per unit of product, energy and service; - adoption of long-term programmes for reduction of solid wastes generation and its utilization; and - introduction of technologies generating small quantities of waste and the recycling of industrial wastes. Hazardous waste management in FRY, as the consequence of war, is to be treated as a humanitarian issue and hazardous waste issue is one of the priorities. For complete reintegration of the country in international bodies and activities there is an urgent need to redesign/update National Hazardous Waste Action Plan and System (as recommended by Federal Government Conclusion from April 2000 and UNEP/Balkan Unit Technical Hazardous Waste Mission to country in November 2000). On the basis of preliminary inventory of hazardous wastes (data from 1994) National Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia level is adopted in 2003. National Strategy is basic document providing conditions for the rational and sustainable republic waste management. In the following phase, the Strategy has to be supported by several implementation plans for collecting,

transport, treatment and disposal of controlled waste. The strategy covers waste management legal framework, policy analyses, waste management options, strategies, priority activities and instruments. Republic of Montenegro has on the 26th of February 2004 adopted National Waste Management Policy which supplements the vision, principles and goals set out in the Environmental Programme as well as in already existing national regulations and standards. This policy of integrated and sustainable waste management in Montenegro sets out a vision for the future waste management and defines objectives and strategies facilitating its achievement. The purpose of this policy is: - promote the prevention and minimization of waste generation and hence pollution at source; - promote the management and minimization of the impact of unavoidable waste from its generation to its final disposal; - ensure the integrity and sustained "fitness for use" of all environment media i.e. air, water and land; - ensure the remediation of any pollution of the environment by holding the responsible parties accountable.

Legislation: Federal Level - The Law on Confirmation of Basel Convention, adopted by Federal Parliament at 24th December 1999 - "Off.Gazette FRY", International Agreements, No.2/990; - The Law on the Basis of the Environmental Protection ("Off.Gazette FRY", No.24/98) is the framework for waste management in compliance with UN and EU. Federal ministry prescribes the conditions of transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes and control movement of wastes through the territory of FR Yugoslavia (Article 26); - The Rules on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes in the FR of Yugoslavia ("Off.Gazette FRY", No.69/99), based on the Law on the Basis of the Environmental Protection, regulate the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes (import, export and transit and obligations of the performer of this activity, lists of hazardous and other wastes, harmonized with BC annexes and EU/OECD lists, control system through the notification procedure and movement document); - The Law on Foreign Trade ("Off. Gazette FRY", No. 46/92, 16/93, 29/97, 59/98, 44/99, 53/99, 73/2000) stipulates that goods may be imported or temporarily imported if they meet the conditions stipulated with reference to the trade of goods namely for use at the domestic market (Article 10, paragraph 1); that the goods are subject to obligatory health, veterinarian, ecological and phytopathologic control or quality control and may be imported or temporarily imported only if satisfying the indicated conditions (Article 10, paragraph 2); that goods cannot be imported or in the state where they are produced (Article 10, paragraph 3); the import of hazardous waste is prohibited (Article 12, paragraph 6); - The Law on Standardization ("Off. Gazette FRY, No. 30/96) stipulates a need to enact standards and technical regulations for the protection of human life and health and environment (Article 4 and 9). The degree of compliance of processes, products and services with technical regulations and standards will be checked by enterprises and other legal persons authorized to certify processes, products and services, the environment protection system and by assessors of quality and environmental protection systems, testing products, checking of compliance's (Article 12). The processes, products and services that must be accompanied with certificates on compliance are stipulated in the technical or other standards. For products and services, the producer, provider of services or importer shall obtain a certificate on compliance before the product is put on sale, namely before a service is performed (Article 120, paragraphs 4 and 5). Products are tested solely by authorized laboratories. The Yugoslav standards relating to the environment are adopted and applied based on the Standardization Law. Law on Standardization (1996) stipulates a need to enact standards and technical regulations for the protection of human life and health and environment (Art.e 4 and 9). These standards are published in the Serbian language, marked JUS ISO and are identical with the respective international ISO standards. To date, the FRY has publicized 5 of the 7 ISO standards relating to the environmental management (ISO 14000). This activity is performed by the Federal Standardization Bureau, which is the national organization for standardization and represents FR Yugoslavia in ISO; and - In the Customs Act ("Off. Gazette FRY", No. 45/92, 16/93, 50/93, 24/94, 28/96, 29/97, 59/98) and related regulations, the provisions on customs supervision and procedures concerning goods harmful or dangerous for the environment are covered. Pursuant to this legal base, revised standards for industrial air emissions were approved and revised standards for wastewater discharges and discharges to soil are still being drafted. Republican Level - Law on Environmental Protection ("Off. Herald RS", No.66/91) stipulates that no domestic or imported technology may be applied in the territory of Serbia nor any products put to sale unless they meet the stipulated norms for the environmental protection and norms of quality, namely if the product is prohibited in the country of export (Article 17). The wastes are collected, classified, prepared for use as secondary raw materials, treated, utilized or temporarily and permanently disposed of in a controlled manner and if necessary destroyed (Article 82, paragraph 1). In the territory of the Republic any treatment, storage, disposal of radioactive and other wastes that have the property of hazardous substances of foreign origin is prohibited (Article 82, paragraph 2). Handling of hazardous substances in manufacture, use, transport, trade, storage and disposal shall be done so as not to endanger human life and health, nor contaminate the environment (Article 83, paragraph 1); - The Rules on the Treatment of Wastes having Hazardous Characteristics ("Off.Herald RS", No.12/95) prescribe the treatment of certain categories of wastes having properties of hazardous substances and established the mandatory accounting of the types and quantities of such substances in production, use, transportation, movement, storage, and disposal processes. Waste generators have obligation to report the quantity of each reportable waste streams/categories generated and transferred, to competent authorities. The frequency of reporting is in most cases one month. Under development is system of information of transboundary waste streams movement, as well as upgraded of existing systems; - The Regulation on Criteria for Determining Location and Disposition of Waste Materials Deposit Sites ("Off.Herald RS", No. 54/92), which sets out criteria for selecting disposal sites for hazardous waste materials; - The Law on Waste

Management of the Republic of Serbia ("Off.Herald RS", No.25/96) stipulates handling of waste substances that may be used as secondary raw materials, the way of collection, treatment and storage (Article 1). Monitoring and controlling the use of secondary raw materials, keeping respective records, undertaking protection measures will be carried out by special republican organization-Recycling agency (Article 6 and 22-24). The Law also governs handling of wastes – secondary raw materials (Article 11.17); - Customs Act ("Off. Herald RS", No.73/2003) is enter info force on 1. January 2004. From 1. January 2004. The federal Custom Act is not into force; - The Law on the Environment ("Off. Gazette RCG", No.16/96) prohibits the application and use of technology, products, semi-products or raw material that are forbidden in the country of export or in the country in which they are produced; disposal of all types of waste, except at the places selected for the purpose (Article 9, paragraph 2 and 6). It restricts import of waste substances except upon the permit issued by the Ministry in charge of environment protection, for disposal of the wastes having the properties of deleterious and hazardous substances at the designated sites and upon the preliminary consent of the Ministry (Article 10, paragraph 1 and 2); and - The Regulation on Criteria for Selection of Localities, Methods and Procedures for Depositing Waste Materials ("Official Journal of RM", No.56/00) sets out the conditions for selecting both temporary and permanent storage sites of waste containing hazardous material.

Economy: Economic instruments were initiated in Environmental Policy Act (1993), as well as in republics (Serbia and Montenegro) laws on environmental protection. According Law on Environmental Protection (2004) the Environmental Fund is established.

Industry: Our country produces relatively large quantities of different types of waste, which, in view of their quantity or properties, are a threat to the environment. Major generators of hazardous wastes are the chemical, oil, petrochemical, metal, paper, leather and textile and transport industries. Minor generators include car, repair shops, surface metal working shops, dry cleaners, etc. Many wastes have a high content of non-degradable products and chemicals that pollute the environment. Processing technologies are inadequately developed or elaborated. Pressure of staying on international market has forced the raise of the environmental and service standards within industries and municipalities, as well as has increased waste management through promotion of transfers of environmental technologies and cleaner production. However, currently most of the industries/waste generators are dealing with after war clean-up activities, rather than with measures leading to pollution prevention.

Others: Environmental security, in particular, characterization, safe removal and permanent storing of all categories wastes resulting from war activities is a difficult and expensive process.

Slovakia:

Policies: Based on WMP of the SR until 2005 - the guiding part - the priority is in the development plans of an effective system of separate collection, sorting facilities and facilities for recovery of hazardous waste and waste divided to commodities according Art. 5 of the Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001Coll. of Laws on implementing certain provisions of the act on wastes. There are following commodities: used batteries and accumulators; waste oils; used tyres; wastes from multilayer and combined materials; electronic scrap; waste polyethylenterephthalate; waste polyethylene; waste polypropylene; waste polystyrene; waste polyvinylchloride; waste from fluorescent tubes containing mercury; waste paper; waste glass; end-of-life vehicles; and bio-degradable waste. Separate collection of waste of required quality and quantity is the fundamental condition for waste recovery. Intensification of the separate collection is expected in some regions. Completion of the technical infrastructure requires: - to build new centres for waste collection; - to establish sorting facilities; and - to introduce special sorting lines. Their number and localities will be controlled by the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency. Sufficient recovery capacities are available in Slovakia to recover waste paper, waste glass, iron scrap, waste lead accumulators and waste oils if they are collected separately in sufficient quantities. In case of waste from tubes containing mercury is a need to complete collection and transportation system, and also complete a plant for recovery of this waste with sufficient capacity.

Legislation: Current legal status is covered by following regulations: National legislation reflects provisions of the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC. Transboundary movements of wastes are regulated in accordance with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity.

Economy: - A fee for landfilling of wastes; - Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for waste recovery; - Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees); - Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed.

Industry: Certain hazardous wastes are managed only by authorised persons. Authorisation means granting consent to an entrepreneur to perform following operations: a) handle spent batteries and accumulators, b) handle waste oils, c) handle end-of life vehicles. Above mentioned operations – under conditions laid down by the Act No. 223/2001 Coll of Law – may only be performed by an entrepreneur authorised by the Ministry, unless stipulated otherwise by this Act. The Ministry may grant authorization for each operation individually or for several operations jointly. - Establishment of new technologies – a cleaner production; - Implementation of cleaner production projects; - Establishment and implementation of EMS/EMAS.

Others: None.

Slovenia:

Policies: - National Environmental Action Programme (1999); - Environmental Performance Reviews (1997); and - Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996). The principles of Basel Convention and EU legislation are taken into account in all cases of export, import and transit of hazardous wastes. In the European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

Legislation: The European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC applies. Ban amendment (Decision III/1) was ratified in 2004. For the shipments within the EU, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for the wastes for disposal.

Economy: Not available.

Industry: Not available.

Others: Not available.

Ukraine:

Policies: Transboundary movement is restricted by the National policy demands to take all possible measures for the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

Legislation: The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 13.07.2000 No. 1120 (amended 28.09.2000 No. 1481) "On adoption of Regulation on the control for hazardous wastes transportation and utilization/disposal and of Yellow and Green lists of wastes"; and The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 16.10.2000 No. 165 "On approval of the Hazardous Properties List and of the Instructions on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their utilization/disposal."

Economy: The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 15.05.01 No. 181 "On approval of the Provisional procedure for expected losses determination from the pollution of environment during hazardous substances and wastes movements"; and The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 19.08.02 No. 1219 "On the approval of the Procedure and rules of the obligatory insurance liability concerning damage compensation during hazardous wastes transboundary movements and utilization/disposal."

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Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements**2004. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Antigua and Barbuda:

Policies: Education; and Public Awareness.

Legislation: National Legislation Addresses the definition of Hazardous Waste. Draft Environmental Health Act; and Draft Environmental Bill.

Economy: None.

Industry: Training.

Argentina:

Policies: Argentina has a number of treatment plants. But there are no licensed disposal facilities for specific waste such as PCBs (in concentration above 5.000 ppm) or high organochloride substances due to lack of capacity for the control of dioxins and furans. Training courses are given to the different provinces of the country to develop treatment capacity so as to dispose wastes near their place of generation. Provincial or territorial approval is required to operate a treatment plant. For regulation of waste management there are: A legal tool, Law No. 24.051, regulated by Executive Decree No. 831/93 that rules the "generation, handling and treatment of hazardous waste"; and A workable tool, Register of generators and operators of hazardous waste. With the intention of exercising due control over hazardous waste the enforcement authority requires mandatory registration of all those parties that generate, handle, carry, treat or dispose hazardous waste. Two documents are used to exercise the control: Environmental Annual Certificate: After all the legal and technical requirements that ensure an environmental sound management of the hazardous waste are fulfilled, the concerned parties receive this certificate. Industries, carriers, treatment and disposal plants and any other activity that generates or operates with hazardous wastes must have the necessary authorization. The company which carries on a movement of hazardous wastes also needs this certificate for operating. Manifest: It is the document that records the origin of the waste, and its transfer from the generation site to the final disposal plant (from cradle to the grave).

Legislation: Law No. 24051, regulated by Executive Decree No. 831/93 that rules the "generation, handling and treatment of hazardous waste"; Law No. 23922, ratification of the Basel Convention (1992); and Provincial legislations. Information can be obtained from: www.medioambiente.gov.ar

Industry: The application of International Management Systems.

Barbados:

Policies: None.

Brazil:**Chile:**

Policies: Chile tiene como política no importar residuos peligrosos. La exportación es permitida cuando no existe capacidad en el país para tratarlos o cuando el residuo peligroso es un insumo para el país importador.

Legislation: None.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Colombia:

Legislation: Regulations: Resolution 970 of 2001, which establishes the requirements, the conditions and the maximum limits permitted for emissions during the disposal of plastics contaminated with pesticides in a cement kiln during the production of clinker in cement plants. Resolution 048 of 2002, issued by the Ministry of the Environment by which the permissible maximum limits of emission under which the earth elimination or materials contaminated with pesticides in furnaces of production of clinker in cement plants. Resolution 1488 of 2003, issued by the Ministry of the Environment by which the permissible maximum limits of emission under which the final disposition of used and new rims in furnaces of production of clinker in cement plants.

Industry: The National Center for Cleaner Production and Environmental Technologies of Colombia, with the support of different environmental authorities, the private sector, Centers for Technological Development, Public entities and the industry, has implemented the National Stock Exchange of Residues and Industrial Sub-products (BORSI). The National Stock Exchange of Residues and Industrial Sub-products (BORSI) is an information system that allows the exchange of residues and industrial sub-products, by commercial transactions between sellers and buyers, through the

recovery, recycling and reintroduction of such materials to the production chain. It works through the web page www.borsi.org, which can be visited for further information.

Costa Rica:

- Policies:* Policy: Risk to control any factor related with contamination, insecurity and dangers to the environment, the human health and the life of the population; Prevention, mitigation and response to the population needs in disaster situations; Assure the quality of potable water at national scale; and Technical and sanitary management of solid, organic, chemical, biological, radioactive and toxic wastes, among others, in the health, industry and commerce facilities, and houses.
- Legislation:* General Health Law of Costa Rica. Strategies: Strengthening of the sanitary regulation based on main standards and technical recommendations; Sanitary monitoring on achieving sanitary regulations; and Development of scientific research towards the protection and the improvement of the human environment.
- Economy:* None.
- Industry:* Application of some environmental principles (sustainable development, precautionary principle, preventive principle); and Development of some mechanisms to reduce the generation of wastes in the starting point.

Cuba:

Dominica:

- Policies:* None.
- Legislation:* None.
- Economy:* User fees for services provided by waste management entities to households and private sector. Levies on imported materials and used vehicles and other equipment. Visitors levy.
- Industry:* None.
- Others:* None.

Dominican Republic:

- Policies:* Dominican Republic do not have yet a policies and Strategies National at its moment, but we are working for to established new official rules. The Dominican Republic 10 approximately companies that have authorizations by the Environmental Secretary of Recollected Remainders.
- Legislation:* Application of the Law 64-00, Articles 97-105 concerning to substances and Hazardous Products Manner. Title V / Reference to "Judgmental and sanctions in administrative Material" Chapter II / Reference to "Administrative Sanctions". National Norm for the Environmental Management of remainders non dangerous that was edited in Santo Domingo, Dominican republic on June 2003 by the Secretary of State of Environment and Naturals Resources.
- Economy:* At this moment we do not have economics instruments.
- Industry:* Some industries manage their own wastes (they have treatment plants), others send their wastes to another country for disposal, and others engage in publicity campaigns for the conservation of the environment.

Ecuador:

- Policies:* Developing programs of the national industries for reused, recycled, processing and final disposition in the country. Also, there is a program related to the market of industrial residues.
- Legislation:* Environmental Law Unified Text of Ecuadorian Environmental Ministry published in the Official Registration No. 2 of March 31, 2003. Book VI of the Environmental Quality, Title V "Regulation for the prevention and control of the contamination by dangerous waste"
- Industry:* The Industry Chamber and the Cleaner Center Production develop projects for the reduction of industrial waste.

Guyana:

- Policies:* - Developing waste disposal facilities.
- Legislation:* - Drafting of the Environmental Protection Export and Intransit Import Regulations; and - Develop guidelines and codes of practice for certain wastes such as Asbestos, Mercury, etc.
- Industry:* - Treatment and Disposal options locally being explored by the waste disposal services sector; and - Storage of some hazardous materials is practiced until proper disposal can be done.

Mexico:

- Policies:* Development and support of capacity building for the management of hazardous wastes at national level to minimize the transboundary movements; Deregulation of wastes catalogued as hazardous through the procedure named Constancy of no hazard (example: drilling cut muds); Implementing at national level the Convention amendments relating to transboundary movements of hazardous

wastes among signatory countries; Adequacy of the Legal Framework on wastes (General law for Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes) and; Prohibition for importing hazardous wastes which objective is the final disposal.

- Legislation:** Ley General de Prevención y Gestión Integral de Residuos publicada en el Diario Oficial de la federación el 8 de octubre de 2003. General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental protection (LGEEPA); LGEEPA regulations on hazardous wastes; General Law for Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes (It will operate as of January 2004); and Development of technical guides for hazardous wastes sound management within the Basel Convention framework (BPC'S, Lead Batteries, Electronic trash, etc).
- Economy:** Promoting with the Secretary of Economy (that regulates industries and commerce) the deregulation of the Maquila Industry (Mexican assembly plants located near the USA-Mexican border where most production is exported to the United States) to avoid the wastes return to the country of origin (Exemption PITEX)*. * PITEX is the importing Temporary Program to produce Articles for Exportation, which is implemented in the Mexico's border with the United States of America.
- Industry:** Technology development to treat hazardous wastes in situ; Demonstrate to authorities the no hazard of wastes, in order to reuse or recycle them; and Request management plans to demonstrate environmentally sound management.
- Others:** None.

Peru:

- Policies:** Health Surveillance Programme at border points in coordination with all the involved Government areas, such as Customs, Health Minister and others, so that only wastes of value and not hazardous wastes enter the Country; PIC; and To homogenize criteria with the other countries involved.
- Legislation:** DL 26234 - Approval of the Basel convention by the Democratic Constituent Congress on 19 October 1993; Act 27314- General Solid Wastes Act, entered into force on 22 July 2000; Establishment of Law penalties according with the 27314 Act; and Procedure No. 92 on Health Authorization for the import of non-hazardous wastes under the Single Text of Administrative Procedures in the Health Sector.
- Economy:** Promotion of the use of industrial waste exchanges; and Implementation of the Basel Convention and regulations under the General Solid Wastes Act - Act 27314.
- Industry:** Organization of the industry through industry unions for dissemination of the regulations under the General Wastes Act so that all businessmen enjoy the benefits of being familiar with them, ensuring their certification and compliance with obligations and enjoyment of their rights. Cleaning up of activities related to Solid Wastes in their sphere of activity.
- Others:** Promotion of recycling and the use of clean technologies.

Saint Lucia:

- Policies:** Policy to promote, where appropriate, recycling and reuse of hazardous waste products such as used oil at the national level.
- Legislation:** Draft Waste Oil Strategy, Waste Diversion Guidelines, Landfill Operational Guidelines (Plan)
- Economy:** None.
- Industry:** Local industry seeking to identify treatment and disposal options on a national basis. This has been expanded from the treatment and disposal of used oil to include lead acid batteries.

Trinidad and Tobago:

- Policies:** No national program.

Venezuela:

- Policies:** Establecer centros de manejo de desechos peligrosos; tales como plaguicidas, bifenilos policlorados (PCB), desechos petroleros, entre otros.
- Legislation:** Technical standards under preparation, MARN-PDVSA [Petróleos de Venezuela S. A.].
- Economy:** Establishment of lead-free gasoline supply centres nationally.
- Industry:** Evaluación y autorización de empresas que manejen Sustancias, Materiales y Desechos Peligrosos.
- Others:** Investment in the natural gas sector, minimizing the use of gasoline and/or diesel in the automotive fleet.

Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements**2004. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Andorra:

Policies: The National waste plan has a clear objective of minimizing the generation of all kinds of wastes, including those subject to the transboundary movement.

Legislation: See article 9, 1.d

Australia:

Policies: The measures taken for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are same as the measures taken for reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste generation.

Austria:

Policies: The Federal Waste Management Plan 2001 statutes the principle of self sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria. (19 December 2001).

Legislation: Supplement to the Federal Waste Management Plan 2001. The plan is available in German or English via Internet: <http://www.umweltnet.at/filemanager/download/9389/> (German) <http://www.umweltnet.at/filemanager/download/9390/> (English)

Economy: No data available.

Industry: No data available.

Others: No data available.

Belgium:

Policies: In the European Regulation 259/93/EEC provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

Legislation: The European Regulation 259/93/EEC applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for disposal. Wallonia: General guidance on exports and imports of wastes is contained in the waste shipments Regulations EC and in the waste management plan in Walloon. However some expectations to these rules may be appropriate. The main policies are as follows: To ban all imports directly for final disposal; To ban imports and exports of wastes for disposal except if: (1) The waste cannot realistically be dealt with in an environmentally sound manner in, or in closer proximity to, the country of origin, and (2) The State of destination has the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner or, (3) The capacity treatment in the country of origin is saturated, taking into account of regional/ national self-sufficiency, or (4) The transboundary movement concerning small quantities hazardous wastes for which it would be uneconomical for the State of origin to provide his own facility this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned; To allow all imports for recovery except if: (1) Large quantities of unrecoverable residues which are derived from recycling/ recovery operations must be landfilled, or (2) The import in question must be seriously prejudicial to the capacity of a particular facility to deal with wastes from Walloon Region sources, or (3) The waste in question doesn't comply with the specification set out in the authorisation for the destination facility - this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned; To allow all exports for recovery except if: (1) The country of destination prohibits the import of waste in question, or (2) The Walloon Region has the regulatory and technical infrastructures necessary to deal with waste exported.

Canada:

Policies: Canada recognizes the environmental and economic advantages of minimizing distances that hazardous waste must travel. In order to lessen threats to the environment or public safety during transportation and to manage transboundary shipments effectively, in 1986 Canada and the USA entered into the comprehensive agreement: Canada-U.S.A. Agreement on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes. This agreement, consistent with Article 11 of the Basel Convention, sets out the specific administrative conditions for the export, import, and transportation of hazardous waste between the two countries. In 2004, 97% of Canada's exports were destined for the United States and 98.8% of Canadian imports of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials combined came from the United States. In 2004, nearly half of Canada's imports and nearly 65% of Canada's exports of hazardous waste were destined for recycling operations. Imports for disposal have decreased steadily since 2000. A contributing factor to this downward trend is believed to be the move towards harmonization with American guidelines for the landfilling of hazardous wastes. Trade in wastes destined for recovery carried out in an environmentally sound manner is significant in Canada. Hazardous wastes recovery is a thriving industry within Canada,

and helps to reduce demand on primary resources. The EIHWIR implement powers under the CEPA 1999 which authorizes the Minister of the Environment to: request the exporter to have plans for reducing exports of hazardous wastes destined for disposal operations; and authority to refuse to issue an import or export permit if hazardous wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Legislation: Under the revised CEPA 1999, authority is also given to the Minister to request exporters to have plans for reducing or phasing out the quantity of hazardous waste and prescribed non-hazardous wastes that is exported for final disposal. Plans would take into account the identification of the benefit of using the nearest appropriate disposal facility and changes to the quantities of hazardous waste that may result from changes in production levels. The CEPA 1999 also includes requirements to report at regular intervals on the progress of implementing the plan. Subsequent export permits may be refused if these requirements are not met.

Finland:

Legislation: Besides the general targets set for waste reduction and management, the National Waste Plan has a separate section on transboundary movements of wastes. This section of the plan is binding (Government Decision 495/1998). One of the aims of this Decision is to reduce the amount of transboundary movements of wastes. To achieve this goal, it sets regulations on how the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity are implemented in waste management.

France:

Policies: Every region must have a waste management plan for hazardous wastes; and every department must have a waste management plan for household waste.

Legislation: Environment code (book 5, title 4).

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Germany:

Policies: Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency when waste is destined for disposal operations set out in Annex IV A (D-operations). 10 Federal States have implemented an obligation for delivery for certain wastes to public facilities within Germany.

Legislation: Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency when waste is destined for D-operations pursuant to Art. 3 of the German Waste Movement Act, entry into force October 1994.

Greece:

Policies: Recycling/reuse/recovery within Greece is promoted; and use of wastes for energy production (as a last choice, whenever possible) before transboundary movement.

Legislation: EEC Decree 91/156, EU Decree 94/904, and EC Decree 96/350.

Economy: Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.

Ireland:

Policies: The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommends that Ireland strive for self-sufficiency in the recovery and disposal of hazardous waste. As infrastructure for the disposal (in particular) of hazardous waste is developed, the quantity of hazardous waste being exported is expected to decrease.

Israel:

Policies: The policy adopted for hazardous waste reduction is relevant here as well. Some processes were approved by the ministry for the treatment and/or recycling of hazardous wastes.

Legislation: Legislation is in process.

Economy: Fund was given for the pilot development of waste treatment for solid peroxides and oxidants.

Industry: A technology was developed for the recycling of Lithium Batteries in Israel.

Liechtenstein:

Policies: Strict export control.

Legislation: Strict export control.

Economy: Strict export control.

Industry: Strict export control.

Luxembourg:

Policies: National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 15th December 2000; and obligation

for industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of waste.

- Legislation:* Modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994.
Economy: None.
Industry: None.
Others: None.

Monaco:

- Policies:* No measures
Legislation: No measures
Economy: No measures
Industry: No measures
Others: No measures

Spain:

- Policies:* National policy relies on: implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible; implementation of the "principle of proximity" in the treatment of wastes, which implies that the wastes must be treated (especially hazardous wastes) at the closest point to their production to minimize movement; implementation of decision III/2 of the Basel Convention on the prohibition of the export of hazardous wastes to non-member countries of OECD (in the case of wastes intended for elimination, the restriction applies to countries that are not members of EFTA); and strategies, laws and other instruments mentioned in Reduction and/or Elimination of Hazardous Waste Generation.

Sweden:

- Legislation:* Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.

Switzerland:

- Policies:* Different measures. For information: see Official Web site: <http://www.umwelt-schweiz.ch/> or contact the competent authority.
Legislation: Different measures. For information: see Official Web site: <http://www.umwelt-schweiz.ch/> or contact the competent authority.
Economy: Different measures. For information: see Official Web site: <http://www.umwelt-schweiz.ch/> or contact the competent authority.
Industry: Different measures. For information: see Official Web site: <http://www.umwelt-schweiz.ch/> or contact the competent authority.

Turkey:

- Policies:* Ministry of Environment is developing a hazardous waste master plan for national and regional basis, and to strengthen the Ministry's capacities with regard to hazardous waste management and master planning. The regional master plan will encompass a time frame until 2020 and will address: Interim storage, collection and transport issues, including trans-regional transport issues; Reuse and recycling issues including criteria for use of secondary materials; Incineration and sanitary disposal issues; Regulations and enforcement issues, including economic instruments and participatory regulation; Public participation and information issues; Institutional and legal requirement. The outputs of this plan include, a base line inventory, development of a supportive Management Information System, identification and selection of sites with sufficient capacities for sanitary disposal and incineration facilities of hazardous wastes; and Carry out a project that aims at providing construction and operation of necessary facilities for hazardous wastes in Turkey. Disseminate of the project results amongst the companies and organisations that have a stake in the hazardous waste management.
Legislation: Above mentioned by -laws and Basel Convention Guidelines.
Economy: Ministry of Environment and Forest offered projects to the LIFE and SMAP Programme, and EC Twinning Projects for 2003 and 2004.
Industry: The policy, which is given priority by the Ministry of Environment, is that the wastes generated in Turkey have to be used as secondary raw materials by industries instead of waste importation. In this context, iron-steel industries are studying possibilities to produce used blasting grit from iron and steel slags, which is used for blasting of ships.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

- Policies:* The UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste 1996 prohibits the export of all waste for disposal, and most imports, in keeping with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity whereby waste should be disposed of in, or as close as possible to, the country of origin.