

**Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements****2005. 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 define the choice of options related to wastes treatment trend. Operation of elimination carried out and / or in progress: Waste disposal of Polychlorobiphényles (Operation controls special waste disposal); Processing waste cyanided; Treatment of asbestos scrap and decontamination of the site of the unit Gué of Constantine; Elimination of the out-of-date pesticides; Study of depollution of the mercury of the Complex Mercuriel d' Ismail (ENOF) of Azzaba Skikda; Study of installation of Center Technical Hiding of the Complex of zinc electrolysis (ALZINC) of Ghazaouet – TLEMEN; Electronic-waste project (E-waste) –Basel Convention Regional Center (BCRC).

**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.

**Botswana:**

**Policies:** Waste Management Strategy which has adopted the internationally acclaimed waste management hierarchy and cleaner production technologies for industry.

**Legislation:** Enforcement of the Waste Management Act 1998.

**Industry:** Adoption of the waste management hierarchy and cleaner production technologies.

**Others:** Enforcement through enforcement agencies such as the police.

**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.

**Cameroon:**

**Policies:** Government gives administrative assistance to the enterprises that want to export their hazardous wastes according to the Basel Convention procedures.

**Legislation:** The Environmental Law prescribes to respect Cameroon international commitments concerning hazardous wastes management.

**Economy:** None.

**Industry:** Interim storage; Recycling and re-use of used engine oils from vehicles; Incineration of medical waste from hospitals and sludge from refinery on the spot; Phasing out the use of PCB transformers; The use of non-PCB oils in transformers is being undertaken; and There is an on-going study to construct an engineered landfill.

**Others:** None.

**Djibouti:**

**Policies:** Les stratégies élaborées jusqu'à présent ne traitent de façon générale que de la protection de l'environnement mais reflètent peu les mouvements transfrontières des déchets dangereux et autres déchets couverts par la Convention de Bâle. Le Gouvernement par le biais du Ministère en charge de l'Environnement est en cours d' examiner une stratégie globale visant la réduction des déchets dangereux et autres déchets. Le Ministère de la santé a élaboré un plan national de gestion des déchets dangereux.

**Legislation:** Elaboration du décret n°200-0212/PR/MHUEAT réglementant le transport des produits dangereux incluant les déchets dangereux au sens large de la définition des produits dangereux. Selon la loi cadre sur l'Environnement : Article 33 : tout déversement ou épandage de substance de nature à modifier les caractéristiques des sols et sous-sols est soumis, sans préjudice des dispositions légales et réglementaires spécifiques, à étude d'impact environnementale préalable. Article 34 : toute émission de substances toxiques ou dangereuses sur ou dans le sol est interdit. La liste de ces substances est fixée par voie réglementaire.

**Economy:** La création du Fonds National de l'Environnement permettra de mettre en place des taxes environnementales (taxes de mise en décharge, programmes d'aide financière , subventions, dégrèvements fiscaux etc.) favorisant la protection et la surveillance de l'Environnement et incitant les industriels à réduire leurs rejets des émissions et transferts des polluants dans l'environnement

**Industry:** Centrale électrique de Djibouti : Mise en place d'incinérateur pour l'élimination des huiles usées

Hôpital Général Peltier : mise en place d'incinérateur pour les déchets sanitaires

*Others:* Campagne de sensibilisation, éducation, information de l'ensemble des acteurs concernés.

#### **Ethiopia:**

*Policies:* Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997). Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997).

*Legislation:* Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation(2002); Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation (2002)and; Federal Solid Waste Management Proclamation (approved by the Ethiopian Parliament but not yet in force because it is not published in the Negarit Gazette). 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 are issued on the following guidelines. - 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.

#### **Lesotho:**

*Policies:* None.

*Legislation:* None.

*Economy:* None.

*Industry:* None.

#### **Madagascar:**

*Industry:* In preparation.

#### **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 development; improvement of the performance and competitiveness of the entreprise; and making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.

*Legislation:* La loi 28-00 relative à 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:* le Fonds de Dépollution industrielle (FODEP) : cet instrument incitatif vise l'encouragement des entreprises industrielles et artisanales à réaliser des investissements de dépollution ou d'économie de ressources et introduire la dimension environnementale dans leurs activités pour faire face au cadre réglementaire en préparation aux nouvelles donnes de la mondialisation des échanges.

*Industry:* None.

*Others:* None.

#### **Mozambique:**

#### **Senegal:**

*Policies:* Border control.

**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; - Decree n°2005-3395 of 26 December 2005 laying down conditions and methods for the collection of used batteries and accumulators. - 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 2005, the FODEP has contributed in extending funds to 393 pollution mitigation projects, waste collection, treatment and recycling projects and clean technologies projects, which received total grants to about 23 million TND and total investment costs estimated as 115 million TND. The total FODEP interventions as of 31 December 2005 are distributed per sector as follows: Tanning industries: 9 - Food-processing: 96 - Mechanical and electrical industries: 32 - Textiles: 42 - Construction materials industries: 59 - Waste collection, treatment and recycling: 105 - Chemical industries: 47 - Other industries: 3 It is worth pointing out that the amount of self-financing by industrialists has reached 59.6 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 2005, 45 industrial enterprises (electronics, mechanics, chemicals, oil extraction, etc.) have obtained ISO 14001 Certification.

**Others:**

- hundreds of 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. 105 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 2005): - Number of "ECO-LEF" used packaging collection points: 200 points; - Volumes collected: 11000 tonnes of used packaging. - 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. In 2005, 14000 tons of lubricating used oils have been collected and regenerated. - 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.

#### **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 Audit Regulation for Uganda, 2006; - 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.

#### **Zambia:**

**Policies:** The National Waste Management Strategy has been developed.

**Legislation:** Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001; and Guidelines on management of used oil, lead acid batteries and health care waste being developed.

**Economy:** Provide for fees to be paid for export of hazardous waste.

**Industry:** Implementation of cleaner production technologies; and change in the processes of production.

**Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements****2005. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).****Azerbaijan:**

- Policies:** The work on supplementing the existing legislation with amendments has been already completed (Law on amendments to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "About industrial and municipal wastes" (Compiled legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1998 No 10, Article 606)).
- Legislation:** Legislative acts were adopted (passport, definition and classification of waste, inventory, licensing).
- Economy:** None.
- Industry:** No information.
- Others:** At present the rules on hazardous wastes transportation is regulated by the rules on hazardous cargoes transportation.

**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.

**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 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. Firstly, we have established the system of technical criteria of hazardous waste disposal facility. Secondly, we have trained the personnel of EPB of all provinces and more than 80 cities. Thirdly, we have carried out a national investigation of the current disposal facility of hazardous waste in China. Now, some of the facility of the program have been established. In addition, we have established 31 provincial management center of solid waste throughout the nation. 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 Centre for the disposal of chemical 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. A territory-wide waste recovery programme was introduced in January 2005 to facilitate separation of different types of wastes at sources. A 20-hectare EcoPark is being developed by the HKSAR Government to provide long term land for the recycling industry, which would facilitate local recycling of recovered wastes. In parallel, the feasibility of introducing a producer responsibility scheme on handling of obsolete electrical and electronic equipment is being studied. Under the Policy Framework for the Management of

Municipal Solid Waste for 2005-2014 which has been published in 2005, a multi-technology Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF) will be commissioned in mid 2010s. The three existing landfills will be extended to provide the final repository for the waste which cannot be recycled or treated, or for the residues after treatment at the IWMF. Macao Special Administrative Region, China A hazardous waste treatment facility is being built to treat, hazardous chemical waste, animal dead bodies, medical waste, waste oil, sludge and waste tires etc. There also exists one landfill for fly ash residues of incinerating municipal waste. Besides, waste oil and sludge will be treated in the special incinerator of the Macao wastewater treatment plant. Medical waste is also being treated specially and incinerated separately in the existing Macao Incineration Plant.

#### **Cyprus:**

- Policies:** A Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes has been prepared (October 2002), taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the amount hazardous wastes and other wastes, as provided in the relevant E.U legislation. The Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002) allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of hazardous waste and others wastes by encouraging of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources and developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.
- Legislation:** In accordance with the E.U and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.
- Economy:** Actions have been made to the Ministry of Finance using economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities.
- Industry:** Economic and consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives that are in place include: total Quality Management programs such as ISO standards. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts; a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

#### **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.

#### **Malaysia:**

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

#### **Mongolia:**

- Policies:** - Minimization of the sources generation of hazardous waste - Development of the control and monitoring of hazardous chemicals and hazardous wastes
- Industry:** New as well as renovation and expansion of exiting production or services or facilities and construction activities which generate hazardous waste are subjected to require Environmental impact assessment.

#### **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.

#### **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 USAEP 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; Environmental Public Health 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/EPDAnnualReport2005.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. Minimization of Hazardous Waste covered under Stockholm Convention (National Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention).

**Legislation:** Regulations for Hazardous waste management have been prepared and will be gazettted shortly.

**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.

**Others:** Electronic Waste preliminary inventories have been prepared. POPs preliminary inventories have been prepared. These cover hazardous waste stream such as PCB.

**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 scraps for recovery." 3) The Sub-Committee on the Coordination of the Industrial and Environmental Management's Decision 2003 on "Ban on the import of the refuse derived fuel for either disposal or recovery". The Sub-Committee has been appointed by the National Environmental Board; and 4) Under the notification of Ministry of Commerce on the import of used tyres into the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2546 (2003), issued on 23 May 2003, the imports of used tyres (under the harmonized code item 4012.11, 4012.12, 4012.192, 4012.199, 4012.202, and 4012.209) including their rubber scrap, pairings and waste (under the harmonized code item 4004.00) to Thailand have been prohibited. 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 treatment and pollution control.

**Viet Nam:**



**Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements****2005. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).****Albania:**

**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.

**Industry:** 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.

**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. National Action Plan on Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Republic of Belarus for 2006-2010 years, adopted 05.05.2006 by the Decree of the President of Republic of Belarus ?302. in which one of priorities specifies the organization of gathering, uses and neutralizations of waste products; perfection of the economic mechanism of wildlife management. The National plan of action on rational use of natural resources and preservations of the environment of Belarus on 2006 - 2010 is authorized by the Decree of the President of Belarus ?302 from May, 5, 2006 By the basic directions of activity in sphere of the management with waste products for 2006-2010 have been allocated: perfection of the legislation on maintenance ecologically safe handling of waste products; the organization ecologically safe handling of the waste products formed by manufacture of potash fertilizers; development and introduction of technologies on use of waste products; construction of the basic objects providing a safe burial place and processing of waste products; the organization of ecologically safe storage and neutralization of dangerous waste products; the organization of ecologically safe storage of waste products and the used equipment, containing polychlorinated biphenyl.

**Legislation:** The Law of Republic of Belarus «About the tax for using natural resources (the ecological tax)» from December, 23, 1991 in edition of the Low of Republic of Belarus from 31.12.2005 ?80-3 ; The Waste Law, which entered into force from November, 25th, 2003 in edition of the Low of Republic of Belarus from 18.11.2004 ?338-3 ;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: - the Decree of the President of Belarus from 15.06.2005 ? 275 "About rates of the tax for using of natural resources (the ecological tax) and some questions of its collection". - the Decree of the President of Belarus from 10.07.2006 ? 437" About some measures on perfection of the organization of gathering (preparation) and use of waste as a secondary raw material"; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 28.03.2002 ? 4 «About State Register of Technologies for Waste Recycling and on State Register of Facilities for Waste Neutralization and Disposal»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 28.11.2001 ? 21 «About the adoption of Rules for Development, Agreement and Approval of Instruction for management of Industrial Waste»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 16.11.2001 ? 26 «About the adoption of Instructions on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignment (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a Certain Period of Time»; - the Decision of the Government 23.01.2002 ? 29 « About the statement of the List of waste on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignment (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a Certain Period of Time»; - the Decision of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 30.10.2001 162/23/13 «About the adoption of Order on Determination of Level of Hazard of Waste and Establishing the Class of Hazard»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 13.11.2001 ? 25 «About the adoption of List of Waste that should have Passports»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 08.10.2001 ? 17 « About the adoption of Form of Special Document for Accompanying of Transportation of Waste»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus from 22.11.2002 ? 81 «About the approval of Instruction about Rules and Methods of Neutralization of Waste Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Medicines, of Products of Medical Purpose and Clinical Equipment»; - the Decision of the Government 27.02.2003 ? 269 « About the perfection of the System of Collection and Processing of Some Kinds of Secondary Raw Material»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 30.07.2003 ? 26 «About the adoption of Instruction on the Organization of Separate Collection, Storage and Transportation of Municipal Waste»; - the Decision of Ministerial council from 20.10.2003 ? 1371 «About the adoption of Regulations about Licensing of the Activity Connected to Use of Natural Resources and Influence on the Environment»; -the Decision of Plenum of the Supreme Court of Republic of Belarus from 18.12.2003 ? 13 " About the application by Courts of the Legislation on the Responsibility for Offences Against Ecological Safety and the Environment"; - the Decision of the Trade Ministry from 20.02.2004 ? 8 « About the adoption of

Procedure for Payments for Organization of the Glass, Paper and Cardboard Packing Waste Collecting and Recycling»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 28.12.2004 ? 38 «About the adoption of the Program of Municipal Solid Waste Management for 2004-2006»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 20.12.2004 ? 38|37 «About the 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 ", the Law "About Tax on Natural Resource Usage (Ecological Tax) " 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. According to the legislation the ecological tax are assessed: volumes of the production wastes placed on objects of accommodation of waste; volumes of the placed goods which placed under a customs mode of destruction and has lost the consumer properties, and also the waste formed as a result of destruction of the goods, placed under this mode; volumes made and (or) imported plastic container and other goods, after loss of consumer properties are formed the waste rendering harmful influence on an environment and demanding the organization of systems of their gathering, neutralization and (or) uses. The list made and (or) imported plastic container and other goods, after loss of which consumer properties the waste rendering harmful influence on an environment and demanding the organization of systems of their gathering, neutralization are formed and (or) uses, is established by the President of Republic of Belarus; The size of a payment is established under the rates of the tax differentiated on a degree of toxicity of a withdrawal. Limits on waste accommodation are established. For accommodation of production wastes over the established limits or without the established limits if their establishment is provided by the legislation, the tax is raised in the 15-fold size of the established rate of the tax. In order to improve the ecological situation and increase the level of waste collection and recycling, gathering on the organization of preparation of glass, paper and cardboard containers as a secondary raw material is used from July1, 2006.

**Industry:** The generators of waste should 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. Legal persons and individual businessmen carrying out economic and other activity rendering harmful influence on an environment implement ecological control. One of the primary goals of the industrial ecological control, over the industrial analytical control is the control over the reference with dangerous substances, waste products. Besides sources of formation (generation) of waste products, including manufactures, shops, sites, technological processes and separate technological stages are included in the list of objects of the industrial ecological control subject to regular supervision and a rating.

#### **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 Waste Management Strategy of the Republic of Croatia adopted on 14th October 2005. by the Croatian Parliament, contains instruments for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement. National Waste Management Plan is in drafting process.

**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. Regulation on supervision of transboundary movement of waste (OG No. 69/06) which came into force on 1st September 2006 governs the method and procedures for supervision of transboundary movements of waste on border crossing, border crossing open for transboundary movements of waste and authorities of environmental inspectors in the area of transboundary movements of waste on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. In 2005. Ordinance on packaging and packaging waste has been adopted. Also, during 2006. Ordinances have been adopted which shall regulate the method of handling waste batteries and accumulators (OG 133/06), waste oils (OG 124/06) and end-of-life vehicles (OG 136/06) and waste tires (OG 40/06).

#### **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.

#### **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 and; 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 all types 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) 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 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006. 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 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, 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 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, by Governmental Decisions, at proposal of national competent authority are regulated: different ways of management for waste categories existed in this ordinance, functional conditions of waste treatment and disposal plant, conditions of waste shipment, conditions of waste import/export/transit and other aspect which can appear in waste management activity. The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 on regulation of PCB and similar compounds modify by Governmental Decision no. 291/2005. The Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils modify by Governmental Decision no 441/2002. The Governmental Decision 1057 on used batteries and accumulators was adopted on 18th October 2001. The Governmental Decision 128/2002 on waste incineration modify by Governmental Decision no. 268/2005. The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005.. on landfilling of waste which repealed the Governmental Decision 162/2002. 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 Emergency Governmental Ordinance no.196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law no. 105/2006.

#### Serbia and Montenegro:

- Policies:** 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.
- Legislation:** Federal legislation -The Law on Confirmation of Basel Convention, adopted by Federal Parliament at 24th December 1999 - "Off.Gazette FRY", International Agreements, No.2/990; - -The Rules on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes ("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); Republican legislation - The Law on Environmental Protection "Off.Gazette FRY", No.135/04) is the framework for waste management in compliance with UN and EU. Ministry prescribes the conditions of transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes and control movement of wastes through the territory of Serbia; -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 into force on 1. January 2004. -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). - Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Montenegro "Off. Gazette RCG", No. 80/05) has to be applied from 1. November 2008. -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 Strategy on Waste Management in Serbia (2003), 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 283/2001 Coll. 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 polyethyleneterephthalate; 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:** Regulations given in the part 5 (ii) represent of the current legal status in Slovakia. Transboundary movements of wastes are covered by the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC. Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity are applied to shipments of wastes.

**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."

**Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements****2005. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).****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](http://www.medioambiente.gov.ar)

**Industry:** The application of International Management Systems.

**Barbados:**

**Policies:** None.

**Brazil:**

**Policies:** Political agreement signed within MERCOSUL on environmental management of special wastes considering universal generation and extended producer responsibility. Environmentally Sustainable Management of Tires which is awaiting the Presidential Staff Office decision to be sent to the National Congress. National waste policy project which will be submitted to the National Congress.

**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 0458 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](http://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:****Dominican Republic:**

- Policies:** Dominican Republic do not have yet a policies and Strategies National at its moment, but we are working for to established news official rules. The Dominican Republic 10 approximately companies that have authorizations by the Environmental Secretary of Recollected Reminders.
- 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. Implementation of the Cleaner Production in national industries.
- Legislation:** Environmental Law Unified Text of Ecuadorian Environmental Ministry, Book VI of the Environmental Quality, Title V "Regulation for the prevention and control of the contamination by dangerous waste" published in the Official Registration No. 2 of March 31, 2003. National policies for Cleaner Production
- Economy:** Annual Awards for environmental management industry performance
- Industry:** The Industry Chamber and the Cleaner Center Production develop projects for the reduction of industrial waste. Chemical industry is implementing the Responsible Care Program.

**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.

**Honduras:**

- Policies:** Development of the National Implementation Plan for the Persistent Organic Pollutants which include a PCBs and pesticides inventory (2007-2008). Inventory of POPs pesticides specifically 40 tons of DDT pesticide to be exported and disposed internationally. Exportation of 3,360 tons of lead acid batteries to be recovered in El Salvador (2007).

**Mexico:**

- Policies:** Development and support of capacity building for the management of hazardous wastes at national level to minimize the transboundary movements; 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 boarder 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 boarder 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. Request management plans to demonstrate environmentally sound management.

*Others:* None.

**Paraguay:**

*Policies:* Exigencia en el cumplimiento de la Ley de Impacto Ambiental, aplicación de la Ley de Delito Ecológico, trabajo conjunto con el Ministerio de Salud Publica Y Bienestar Social, estudio e implementación del sistema armonizado de control, con ADUANAS, la Policía Ecológica, diseño y elaboración de medidas de control. Diseño y promulgación de una Política Ambiental Nacional, PAN.

**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****2005. 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 2006 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.

**Legislation:** Federal Waste Management Plan 2006. The plan is available in German or English via Internet: <http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/> / (German)  
<http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/article/articleview/52746/1/13192/> (English)

**Economy:** No data.

**Industry:** No data.

**Others:** No data.

**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 or 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 and hazardous recyclable material 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 2005, 99.9% of Canada's exports were destined for the United States and 99.1% of Canadian imports of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials combined came from the United States. In 2005, approximately 37% of Canada's imports and slightly more than 69% of Canada's exports of hazardous waste were destined for recycling operations. Since 2000, there had been a steady annual decrease in the quantity of hazardous waste imported for disposal. This trend was reversed in 2005 for which there was an increase in imports recorded. 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 EIHWHRM 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 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:** National Law 2939/2001 and the following issued Presidential Decrees: (a) No. 82/2004, (b) No. 115/2004, (c) No. 117/2004.

**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

#### **Netherlands:**

**Policies:** The waste policy plan 2002-2012 contains in the general part a framework to check the transboundary movement of waste against the policy. Further the plan contains a specific part with 34 defined waste streams. The chapter on each waste stream contains a paragraph on the policy related to transboundary movement of that waste for disposal or recycling.

#### **New Zealand:**

**Policies:** The New Zealand Waste Strategy has been developed to look for ways to minimise New Zealand's waste and improve its management. The Strategy includes four main work programmes: Institutions and legislation - ensuring we have a sound legal framework for waste minimisation and management, with clear roles for central, regional and local government; ensuring good planning, and compliance with international conventions. Waste reduction and materials efficiency - developing tools and techniques to reduce waste and maximise re-use, recycling and recovery; removing obstacles to the use of recovered materials, and developing economic incentives to change wasteful behaviour. Information and communication - collecting the right information on waste minimisation and management; enhancing community understanding of waste issues, and encouraging individual efforts to reduce waste. Standards and guidelines - setting consistently high environmental performance standards for waste treatment and disposal, transport and storage; having all waste facilities account for the full cost of their operation and charge accordingly. The strategy sets national targets for dealing with various waste streams. Some key targets relate to: - Re-using and recycling high-volume wastes (e.g., organic wastes, sewage sludge, and construction and demolition wastes); - Minimising and managing hazardous wastes (e.g., organochlorines, contaminated sites, and hazardous components in business waste); - Upgrading waste disposal facilities (e.g., closing or upgrading substandard landfills and wastewater treatment plants); and - Charging waste generators the full environmental cost of treatment and disposal (e.g., charging full cost at landfills). Development of a policy framework that covers reductions, transport, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste to effectively manage the risks to people and the environment. This policy framework (Policy Framework to Reduce and Safely Manage Hazardous Wastes in New Zealand) was finalized in December 2005 and outlines the elements that are in place to reduce and improve the management of these wastes. The policy framework outlines legislation, regulation, policy and voluntary tools which are in action to improve the management of hazardous waste. New Zealand has adopted a decentralised approach to hazardous waste management resulting in many agencies having a role in the management. It also outlines the roles and responsibilities of these agencies. A successful trial of a tracking system for hazardous waste. This will improve data on the amount of hazardous waste generated.

**Legislation:** Guidelines for the management of hazardous waste. These are in two modules. Module One focuses on identification and record keeping for hazardous wastes. Module Two focuses on landfill waste acceptance criteria and landfill classification.

#### **Norway:**

**Policies:** The Norwegian goal is for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste is that practically all hazardous waste is to be dealt with in an appropriate way, so that it is either recycled or sufficient treatment capacity is provided within Norway.

#### **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:* Strict export control Principle of autonomy is applied respecting the national situation and legislation

*Legislation:* Strict export control Principle of autonomy is applied respecting the national situation and legislation

*Economy:* Strict export control Principle of autonomy is applied respecting the national situation and legislation

*Industry:* Strict export control Principle of autonomy is applied respecting the national situation and legislation

**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.