

**TABLE 1a: TOTAL AMOUNT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES GENERATED IN 2009
(as reported by Parties)**

Figures are rounded to the nearest integer

Party	Quantity (metric tons)		
	BC Article 1 (1)(a) wastes* (Annex I: Y1-Y45)	BC Article 1 (1)(a) wastes*	Total
Andorra	1'031		1'031 ²⁾
Armenia	14'766'142		14'766'142 ¹⁾
Australia	1'447'065		1'447'065
Austria	858'000		858'000 ³⁾
Bahrain	39'721		39'721
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4'870		4'870 ¹⁷⁾
Bulgaria	792'636		792'636
China	14'298'000		14'298'000 ⁴⁾
Croatia	42'444		42'444
Cyprus	75'444		75'444 ⁶⁾
Czech Republic	2'161'389		7'485'633 ⁵⁾
Denmark	317'960	199'624	517'584
Ecuador	196'762		196'762
Egypt	452'000		452'000
Estonia			6'783'924 ⁷⁾
Honduras	1'820		1'820 ⁸⁾
Hungary	410'727		410'727 ⁹⁾
Ireland	327'960		327'960 ¹⁰⁾
Israel	309'400		309'400
Kazakhstan			453'373'052 ¹¹⁾
Latvia	29'437		29'437
Luxembourg	97'058		97'058
Malaysia	653'374	1'051'934	1'705'308
Malta	1'853	45'352	47'205
Moldova	6'664		6'664
Monaco	401		401
Mozambique	107'907'870		107'907'870
Norway	1'000'000		1'000'000
Poland	1'126'813	6'613'751	7'740'564
Portugal	730'170	741'909	1'472'079
Saint Lucia	227		227
Serbia		652'792	652'792 ¹²⁾
Slovakia	548'806	13'542	562'348 ¹³⁾
Slovenia	84'287		84'287
Ukraine	1'230'338		1'230'338 ¹⁴⁾
United Arab Emirates	274'387		274'387 ¹⁵⁾
United Kingdom		4'373'744	4'373'744 ¹⁶⁾
Uzbekistan	783'372		783'372
Totals	150'978'428	13'692'648	630'152'296

1) Andorra

"RSU: 32.693 t, Voluminos waste: 2.165 t and ashes: 1.238,54 t."

2) Armenia

11)According to the records available at the municipalities, in 2009: 1,643,700m³ household wastes were generated in Armenia

3) Austria

"Y46 (municipal wastes including bulky wastes): 1,809,000 t." "Municipal wastes" means wastes collected from households and small shops. Detailed information is contained in the Federal Waste Management Plan edited in 1992, 1995, 1998, 2001, 2006, 2011 and is available via the Focal Point."

4) Bosnia & Herzegovina

Estimated data based on the quantity of exported hazardous waste.

5) China

Total amount of other wastes generated above only includes the data of the Macao Special Administrative Region of P. R. China. We have no such data in other regions of China.

6) Cyprus

Provisionally estimated by the Statistical Service of Cyprus

7) Czech Republic

This amount consist of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex I: Y1-Y45) and hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)b.

8) Estonia

"By Estonian Law there is no data collection according to Y-codes. Data collected according to the European waste catalogue. Total amount of other wastes generated (Annex II: Y46-Y47) refers to Y46."

9) Honduras

1820 ton Waste lead acid batteries.

10) Hungary

According to the Hungarian Legislation, residues arising from the incineration of household wastes (Y47) are hazardous wastes.

11) Ireland

Not included in these totals is 29,888t of hazardous waste classified as unreported (2006 data, most recent data available).

12) Kazakhstan

Others - this is a solid-waste collection, including 131,070 tons of industrial waste data are taken from the Bulletin stat. Reporting the agency on statistics of Kazakhstan for 2009.

13) Serbia

Amounts based on waste designated for export.

*Data prepared for this report are collecting during 2008 from about 300 enterprises (mostly IPPC companies) reported according PRTR protocol. Recorded amount of industrial waste was 3,883,440 t. 44.47 % of the entire quantity of reported waste is non-hazardous waste, i.e. 1,727,098 t, while dangerous waste makes 55.53 % (2,156,341 t). The reasons for such a large share of hazardous waste in the overall quantity of generated industrial waste are:

- Enterprises did not report all the types of generated waste – they focused on hazardous waste.
- The facilities report the sum of waste amount generated in 2008. and waste amount generated in previous years “historic waste” which are stored at the facilities location.
- A number of submitted forms is incomplete or not filled codes properly, especially wrong EWC code; they do not give the correct name of waste, they submit aggregate data on quantities of several types of waste, they report quantities in inappropriate measurement units, which cause a big problem for calculation of the total quantity of a specific type of waste.

The complete legal framework for collecting data for detailed reporting of generated waste, including Y codes, didn't exist till May 2009. This framework was established with adopting of Waste Management Law. Appropriate by-law will be finished in January 2010.

SEPA remarks for 2009: data prepared for this report are collecting during 2009 from about 146 IPPC companies and 188 other enterprises reported according PRTR protocol. Recorded amount of industrial waste was 1864,303 t 64,98% of the entire quantity of reported waste is non-hazardous waste, i.e. 1211,510 t, while dangerous waste makes 35,02% (652,792 t). A number of submitted forms is incomplete or not filled codes properly, especially wrong EWC code; they do not give the correct name of waste, they submit aggregate data on quantities of several types of waste, they report quantities in inappropriate measurements unit, which cause a big problem for calculation of the total quantity of a specific type of waste. The complete legal framework for collecting data for detailed reporting of generated waste, including Y codes, did not exist till May 2009. This framework established with adopting of Waste Management Law. Appropriate by-law was adopted in December 2010. Reporting obligation starts at 2011.

14) Slovakia

For the 11(b) value Y47 is included in a total amount.

For the Y46-Y47 total amount figure refers to an amount of municipal waste.

Note: The EWC was used for reporting.

15) Ukraine

1. Until now the forms of statistic accounting on wastes and wastes nomenclature in Ukraine are not in accordance with the Basel Convention List. The figures filled in the table 8A attributes to the hazardous wastes of I-III classes of hazard (toxicity) in accordance with the Ukrainian classification (the upper line) and of IV class of hazard (the middle line).

2. The accounting system dealing with waste generation in Ukraine is not perfect. Sometimes this system is changed which results in considerable changes in the values of data. E.g. deminishing of the total amount of the IV class hazardous wastes in 2004 in comparison with the 2003 is the result of excluding mining wastes from the category of hazardous (toxic) wastes and is not connected with any technical measures.

3. The total amount of the wastes collected from households in 2007 is 11 600 000 metric tons.

16) United Arab Emirates

A big project on the management of hazardous wastes will start in 2011 as in the strategic plan 2011-2013.

17) United Kingdom

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

These figures are for England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

EndNotes

Bolivia

De acuerdo a revisión de información no se ha encontrado datos de generación de desechos peligrosos durante la gestión 2009.

Finland

"Due to classification differences between Annex I of the Basel Convention and the national waste classification it is not possible to differentiate hazardous wastes under Article 1(1)a from hazardous wastes under Art. 1(1)b. Therefore both types of hazardous wastes are included to the figures given for Art. 1(1)a wastes. The amount of other wastes refers to municipal waste from households as well as from other sources, such as shops, small industry etc. Increase in the amount of hazardous wastes generated compared to 1999 and to 2003 is due to reclassification of a few major industrial waste streams as hazardous waste. Amounts of hazardous wastes have been updated from year 2004 to correspond the official figures from Statistics Finland / 30.11.2010."

Madagascar

Y1, Y2, Y3 sont environ de 2, 8 tonnes par semaine dans le Capital.
Y46: 20 tonnes par jour dans le Capital et Y47 est difficilement quantifiable.

Tunisia

There are no incinerators in Tunisia and the incineration of household wastes in non-authorized facilities is strictly prohibited by law no. 96-41 of 10 June 1996 on Wastes and the Control of their Management and Disposal.

Total amount of hazardous wastes generated: not available (na) because no data for quantities of some categories such as Y5, Y14, Y15, Y24-Y30, etc.

No data available for Total amount of hazardous wastes under Art 1 (1)b generated.

Venezuela

Informamos que el Ministerio del Poder Popular para el Ambiente esta recabando datos sobre las cantidades generadas de desechos peligrosos para ser incluidos en esta tabla.