BASEL CONVENTION

Benchmark report aimed at facilitating reporting under paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the Basel Convention

At its ninth meeting, through the adoption of Decision IX/2 on the Work Programme for the Committee for Administering the Mechanism for Promoting the Implementation and Compliance of the Basel Convention for the period 2009–2011, the Conference of the Parties requested the Committee to undertake a number of activities with a view to ensuring complete and effective reporting. One of the proposed activities was 'develop further guidance documents on best practices in national reporting, including mechanisms for coordination among relevant governmental and other entities, procedures for the collection and exchange of information, data collection techniques and technical resources and relevant methods necessary to optimize the completion of national reports'.

In order to complement the Guidance Document on Improving National Reporting by Parties to the Basel Convention and other materials aimed at facilitating reporting under the Convention, the Committee developed a 'benchmark report' providing an illustrative model of what a national report should look like. The present benchmark report" is the outcome of the Committee's work during the triennium 2009-2011 and, as such, it was submitted to the consideration of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention during its tenth meeting (COP-10, 17-21 October 2011). COP-10 took note of the "benchmark report" and encouraged Parties to use it (Decision BC-10/11).

Committee for administering the mechanism for promoting implementation and compliance of the Basel Convention

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INTRODUCTION

Parties to the Basel Convention are required under Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Convention to transmit each year to the Conference of the Parties, through the Secretariat, information concerning the measures they have taken to implement the Convention and certain other information related to the subject matter of the Convention.

Many multilateral environmental agreements have in place mechanisms whereby their Parties report periodically on measures they have taken pursuant to the agreement. Such reporting mechanisms provide a means to monitor the levels of implementation of the agreement and to identify aspects which are problematic, thereby assisting the Parties to determine priorities and develop programmes for action, including targeted capacity building initiatives.

While most Parties have submitted information as required under Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Convention, a significant number have failed to do so, or have submitted partial or incomplete reports. In order to assist Parties to comply with their reporting obligations, a number of measures have been taken over the years with the aim of encouraging improvements in the level and quality of reporting. Measures undertaken to date have included the publication of a manual providing guidance on the completion of the 'revised questionnaire' which has served as the basis for national reporting since its adoption at the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2002[1]. In addition, the Committee for Administering the Mechanism for Promoting the Implementation of and Compliance with the Convention has, over the years, been mandated by the Conference of the Parties to undertake activities to improve national reporting, for instance an assessment of reporting difficulties carried out in 2006, based on feedback solicited from Parties through a questionnaire[2]; a 2009 review of the information held by the Secretariat under paragraph 3 of Article 13 of the Convention[3], providing some insights into which aspects of reporting have been most problematic and in which regions;the preparation of a Guidance Document on Improving National Reporting by Parties to the Basel Convention, published by the Committee in September 2009; and a 2011 assessment of the status of reporting, identifying the difficulties faced by Parties in fufilling their national reporting obligations and their needs for assistance with respect to reporting[4]. Further activities are also planned, such as a programme of workshops allowing for exchange of information between Parties on good practices in reporting and development of capacity at national level.

The present publication, which is produced in the framework of the Committee's 2009-2011 work programme[5], is intended to support and complement the above measures and activities. In particular, it is intended to be read in conjunction with the Guidance Document on Improving National Reporting by Parties to the Basel Convention. Its purpose is to demonstrate what a national report submitted in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 3, might ideally look like, and to give some advice on what to avoid when preparing the national report.

After setting out some general considerations to take into account when preparing national reports, the format of this benchmark report follows the format of the 'revised questionnaire'. It contains sample text taken from actual reports submitted by Parties for the reporting years 2006 and 2007, accompanied where necessary by commentary.[6] The sample texts selected are generally considered to be positive examples even if not always 'perfect' ones. In other words, there may still be room for improvement, and the commentary provides some hints on how. Sometimes more than one example has been used, where it was felt useful to demonstrate different approaches that are nonetheless equally valid.

While the exercise of preparing a benchmark report seems inherently prescriptive, it is recognized that there is in many cases no single 'best' way to draft a national report. This is why the goal is rather to tease out good practices (rather than best practices). It is also expected that this will be an evolving document, in the light of feedback from individual Parties as well as from any workshops or capacity building events where it is put to use.

One final point to emphasise before turning to the substance: good practices in reporting under Article 13 are not to be confused with good practices in implementing other provisions of the Convention. The present benchmark guide focuses on the former rather than the latter. For example, a Party may be only at an early stage in the process of strengthening its border controls in order to more effectively monitor the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, but it can nonetheless report on the current situation in a correct, clear and transparent way. In other words, there may be good reporting on poor implementation, or there may be poor reporting on good implementation. While the optimal situation would be good reporting on good implementation, the focus of the present initiative is on

[1] 'Manual: Questionnaire on "Transmission of Information"'.

[2] Work programme 2005-2006: Analysis of responses received from Parties to the questionnaires on difficulties relating to reporting obligations under the Basel Convention, to designation and functioning of national competent authorities and focal points and to development of national legislation to implement effectively the Basel Convention (UNEP/CHW/CC/4/2).

[3] Information held by the Secretariat under paragraph 3 of article 13 of the Basel Convention (UNEP/CHW/CC/7/6/Rev.1).

[4] Report on the status of reporting (UNEP/CHW/CC/8/14)

[5] Decision IX/2 on the Work programme for the Committee for Administering the Mechanism for Promoting Implementation and Compliance of the Basel Convention for the period 2009–2011, annex I, section I, table 1, activity (e) (UNEP/CHW.9/39, annex I).

[6] In some instances, some light editing of the sample texts has been done, to remove obvious grammatical and typographical errors.

improving the quantity and quality of reporting, in the hope that this in turn will lead to better implementation of all provisions of the Convention.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

This section provides some general guidance that is either of relevance to the exercise of reporting or relates to more than one question in the revised questionnaire. It is intended to give assistance to those undertaking this task, so as to enable a report to be made more fully and/or to improve the quality of the information provided. Reporting should be considered as a process of continual improvement. Over time, as experience is gained, incremental changes even in a few areas will accumulate and yield satisfying improvements to the final product.

Answer all questions: All questions should be answered and all fields in the tables should be completed as far as possible. Some questions appear to only require an answer if there is some information to be provided (e.g. 4c, 7, Tables 4 and 5). However, to avoid ambiguity and any impression of non-reporting, it is important to respond to the question if only by indicating 'No', 'None', 'Not applicable', or the equivalent, as appropriate – even if the format of the revised questionnaire does not provide a box to tick.

Answer questions as fully as possible (within reason): If some data is not readily available (e.g. precise address of a facility, or its capacity), it is better to include the information that is available, rather than none at all, because what is known it does not appear to be perfect.

Web links: Using links to websites in a national report, as well as to specific documents, is a way of offering the reader a rich source of further information with a simple click while allowing the Party to keep the text of its report brief. To avoid the link becoming obsolete as the target website evolves, periodical checking for broken links should be carried out as a routine task, not only at the time of compiling the report. The use of web links is to be encouraged, provided it is not used as a substitute for including the essential information in the report itself. Web links should be sufficiently precise to be useful, leading directly to the relevant web pages. Providing the general web address for the government or even a particular ministry is generally of very limited added value.

Length versus brevity: This is perhaps an example of an issue where there is no right answer. Some lengthy responses are informative and well-drafted, providing (for example) a comprehensive overview of waste reduction efforts in a country or of a wide range of publications on the environmental and health effects of hazardous wastes. Some short responses are also well-drafted and still contain all the essential information. In general, Parties should not be discouraged from providing more comprehensive responses than the minimum required provided that the information is all relevant.

Units of measurement: Where data is being entered into a table, the units should always be indicated clearly if this is not already clear from the column heading itself. For example, in the columns on the capacity of facilities in Tables 2 and 3, Parties sometimes indicate the throughput per hour, per day, per month or per year. This already makes immediate comparison somewhat less easy, and there may be some argument for more standardisation in the future. However, what is important is that the time period is specified by the Party, given that it is currently not specified in the column heading.

Descriptions of regulatory instruments: Parties should give the precise title of the regulatory instrument (at least to the degree that renders it clearly identifiable) and a web link to the instrument where available, as well as a brief description of its purpose and legal effect. In referring to legislation and other instruments, there is a tendency for some Parties to only describe the purpose and/or legal effect of the relevant legal instruments without giving their titles, whereas others give the correct titles but have not described their purpose and legal effect.

Planned activities or measures: There is an option under many of the questions to report on activities or measures (including legislation) that are 'In preparation'. The 'In preparation' box may be ticked in addition to either the 'Yes' or the 'No' box. In other words, the report may and indeed should cover both activities and measures (if any) that have actually been undertaken and those that are planned. What is important is that the narrative text makes clear the status of the activity or measure in question, i.e. whether it is something that is already in place or has been undertaken, or whether it is something that is still in preparation.

Correct version of questionnaire: It is important to use the correct version of the questionnaire. This may sound obvious but it is not uncommon for Parties to use the wrong version, having failed to check the date provided in the headers.

PART I: STATUS OF INFORMATION

General comment on Part I: *The practice whereby the secretariat sends out a pre-filled version of Part I of the questionnaire to each Party is aimed at facilitating the reporting process. It greatly simplifies the completion of the questionnaire where few or no changes have occurred with respect to particular questions, and may thus be considered as a good practice. Parties should remember to tick the boxes indicating whether the response to each question has been updated or not, and to use track-changes when updating the text.*

Competent authority and focal point (Question 1)

I.

1a: Is there a designated Competent Authority to the Basel Convention?

Yes [X] **No** [ ] **In preparation** [ ]

If yes, please provide

Ukraine

Title: Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine
Address: 35, Urytskoho Str., 03035 Kyiv
Ukraine
Tel: (38-044) 206 31 65
Fax: (38-044) 226 31 65
E-mail: waste@menr.gov.ua
Official Web site, if any: www.menr.gov.ua

Brazil (2006)
(Notifications should be sent to both competent authorities)

Title:	
Address:	Directorate of Environmental Quality of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) SCEN Av. L4 Norte, Ed. Sede do IBAMA, Bloco C, 1º Andar, CEP: 70800-200, Brasília/ DF- Brazil
Tel:	+55 (61) 3316-1566
Fax:	+55 (61) 3316-1240
E-mail:	cgqua.sede@ibama.gov.br
Official Web site:	Web site:_www.ibama.gov.br

Title:	Secretariat for Environmental Quality in Human Settlements and Climate Changes of Ministry of Environment
Address:	Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco "B", 8º andar, CEP : 70.068-900, Brasília/DF Brazil
Tel:	(55-61) 3317-1204/1230
Fax:	(55-61) 3226-8050
E-mail:	rudolf.noronha@mma.gov.br
Official Web site:	www.mma.gov.br

NOTE: ***If more than one Competent Authority exists, please provide the above information for each Competent Authority, specifying regions and activities (i.e. import/export/transit) assigned to them. Use additional space/attachment, if required.***

1b: Is there a designated Focal Point to the Basel Convention?

Yes [X] **No** [ ] **In preparation** [ ]

If yes, please provide:

Ukraine

Title: National Centre for Hazardous Waste Management
Address:
Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine
35, Urytskoho Str., 03035 Kyiv
Ukraine
Tel: (38-044) 206 31 65
Fax: (38-044) 226 31 65
E-mail: waste@menr.gov.ua
Official Web site, if any: www.menr.gov.ua

Brazil (2006)

Title:
Address: Division of Environmental Policy and Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Divisão de Política Ambiental e Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Ministério das Relações Exteriores)
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Palácio Itamaraty, Anexo II,
sala 204, 2o andar – CEP: 70.170-900
– Brasília/DF - Brazil
Tel: +55 (61) 3411-6640
Fax: +55 (61) 3224-2667
E-mail: raphael@mre.gov.br
Official Web site, if any: www.mre.gov.br

Wastes controlled for the purpose of transboundary movement (Question 2)

2a: Is there a national definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste?
Yes [X] **No** [ ] **In preparation** [ ]

If yes, please provide the text of the national definition of waste:

Jamaica: Part I of the Natural Resources (Hazardous Waste) (Control of Transboundary Movement) Regulations, 2002 "wastes" includes any material, substance or object, or its residue or by-product , which (a) is rejected, discarded or abandoned; or (b) is disposed of or is intended to be disposed of or is required to be disposed of in accordance with the Regulations.

Japan: Two pieces of national legislation regulate transboundary movement of waste (in a broad sense) in Japan. One is the Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (hereinafter “Basel Law”). The other is the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (hereinafter “Waste Management Law”). The two pieces of legislation define waste in different ways, and control transboundary movement of waste independently. The definition of “waste” under the Basel Law is exactly same as that under the Basel Convention. On the other hand, the Waste Management Law defines "waste" as “refuse, bulky refuse, ashes, sludge, excreta, waste oil, waste acid and alkali, carcasses and other filthy and unnecessary matter, which are in solid or liquid state (excluding radioactive waste and waste polluted by radioactivity)”. If a cargo is “waste” under the Waste Management Law and “hazardous waste” under the Basel Convention, the cargo is subject to both laws independently.

United Kingdom: ‘Waste’, including wastes subject to transboundary movements, is defined in Article 1(a) of the EC Framework Directive on Waste (Council Directive 2006/12/EC). Article 1(a) provides that ‘waste’ shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I [to the Directive] which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

***Commentary on question 2b**: The examples below show alternative approaches to defining 'hazardous waste', the first one based on the intrinsic properties of the waste, the second (primarily) on references to lists and the third combining these approaches (presumably the 'intrinsic properties' approach would guide any future amendments to the lists).*

2b: Is there a national definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste?

Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

If yes, please provide the text of the national definition of hazardous waste (use additional space/attachment, if required):

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

Brazil: Hazardous Waste - Class I - are those belonging to any category listed in the Annex 1-A to 1-C of the CONAMA Resolution no 23, from December 12, 1996, unless they do not present any characteristics listed in Annex II of the same legislation. Furthermore, the Brazilian legislation defines as 'hazardous' all wastes listed in Annex 10-A (Hazardous Wastes - Class I - Importation Prohibited) of the CONAMA Resolution no 235, from January 7, 1998, and as 'controlled' all the wastes listed in Annex 10-B (Non-Inert Wastes - Class II - Controlled by IBAMA) of the Resolution.

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

***Commentary on question 2c**: Some Parties have answered this question by only making a cross-reference to the notification that was submitted under Art. 3 of the Convention. This requires the reader or user to refer to another document and is therefore less transparent and user-friendly. By contrast, the approach which is shown in the example below names the specific type of waste which is regulated or controlled under the domestic regime but which is not included in Art. 1 (1)a, but also makes a cross-reference to the Article 3 notification in case the reader/user wishes to review that.*

2c: Does your country regulate/control any additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b?

Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

If yes, please specify those wastes (use additional space/attachment, if required):

Philippines: Putrescible/abbattoir wastes. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php).

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

01 03 80* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of non-iron metal ores that contain hazardous substances
01 04 80* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of coal that contain hazardous substances
01 04 82* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of sulphide ores that contain hazardous substances

01 04 84* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of phosphoric ores (phosphorites, apatites) that contain hazardous substances
02 01 80* Dead animals and animals slaughtered out of necessity as well as animal tissue waste, that exhibit hazardous properties
02 02 80* Animal tissue waste that exhibits hazardous properties
03 01 80* Waste from chemical processing of wood that contain hazardous substances
05 06 80* Liquid wastes that contain phenols
07 04 80* Expired plant protection agents, toxicity class I and II (highly toxic and toxic)
07 05 80* Liquid wastes containing hazardous substances
09 01 80* Expired photography reagents
10 11 81* Azbestos-containing waste
16 81 Waste resulting from accidents and unplanned events
16 81 01 * Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties
16 82 Waste resulting from natural disasters
16 82 01 * Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties
18 01 80* Used therapeutic baths, biologically active, with infectious capability
18 01 82* Food remains from feeding patients residing in infectious unit
The national definition of hazardous waste covers also wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php).

2d: Are there any wastes other than those identified in above questions 2b and 2c that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement?
Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

If yes, specify:

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

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

- The wastes to be exported are deemed difficult to be treated properly in Japan in the light of the available treatment and technique; and

- The wastes to be exported will be recycled in the country to which they are exported.

Restrictions on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes (Question 3)

3a: Has the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) been implemented in your country?
Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

Remarks:

The Gambia: Ratified by the Gambia National Assembly in April 1999. Instrument of Ratification was deposited in July 2000.

Tunisia: Tunisia has ratified by law n°78 of 1999, on 2 August 1999, the Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1).

Poland: Poland ratified the amendment. The Act of 5 July 2002 on Ratification of Amendment to Basel Convention about control of transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste (O.J. No 135, Item 1142) came into force in September 2002. The acceptance was deposited with the Depositary on 29 January 2003.

3b: Are there any restrictions on the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal (Annex IV A) in your country?

Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [X]

If yes, please provide the following:

(i) Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force:

Canada: In Canada, the following legislation applies to restrictions on the export of hazardous wastes, hazardous recyclable material and other wastes for final disposal: Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999) (http://www.ec.gc.ca/RegistreLCPE/the_act/default.cfm). The following legislation applies to restrictions on the export of hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials only: Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations, (EIHWHRMR); and PCB Waste Export Regulations, 1996 (PCBWER), came into force on February 4, 1997. National Stakeholders consultations have been completed in the development of regulations on the transboundary movement of non-hazardous wastes for final disposal.

(ii) Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction:

Canada: Exports are restricted to Basel Parties or to non-parties which are subject to an Article 11 agreement (for example, Canada - USA Agreement; OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL). In addition, Canada permits the export of Canadian PCB wastes only to the United States and only for the purpose of destruction.

(iii) Remarks:

Canada: Under the Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Materials Regulations (EIHWHRMR), Canada defines a hazardous waste or a hazardous recyclable material to include “waste” that is prohibited by a country for import and is considered hazardous under their domestic legislation in accordance with the Basel Convention. Exports to non-parties are not permitted unless subject to an Article 11 agreement (for example, Canada - USA Agreement; OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL). The EIHWHRMR place the following number of strict conditions on the export of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials: • Exports of hazardous wastes to countries that prohibits the imports or are not party to the Basel Convention or not covered under an Article 11 agreement with Canada are prohibited; • Requirement for mandatory prior notification of, and consent from (i.e. prior informed consent, (PIC)), the importing country; • Exports can only take place with a permit issued by Environment Canada; • Mandatory use of a movement document as a tracking system to ensure that hazardous wastes actually arrive at the intended authorized facilities; and are treated, disposed of or recycled as per the advance notice and permit; • All disposal operations to be followed up with a certificate of disposal; • Require every exporter and carrier to obtain insurance to cover environmental damages should an accident occur during the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes; and • Requirements for shipments which cannot be completed as planned in the permit, to prevent them from becoming "orphans". If the Minister is of the opinion that the hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material will not be managed in a manner that will protect the environment and human health against the adverse effects that may result from that waste or material, the Minister may refuse to issue a permit under subsection 185(2) of the CEPA 1999 taking into account different criteria set out in the EIHWHRMR.

3c: Are there any restrictions on the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery (Annex IV B) in your country?

Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

If yes, please provide the following:

(i) Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force:

Slovakia: The following shall be forbidden: Export of hazardous wastes destined for recovery except for export to member states of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). A provision of the Article No 23, paragraph 4 of the Act No 223/2001 on waste, which provides for that the hazardous waste originated in Slovak Republic shall be preferentially recovered in Slovak Republic. If it is not possible it shall be preferentially recovered in European Union. The same objections may be raised in case of export destined for recovery (waste listed in Amber/Red List or wastes not included in any lists of wastes) as they are mentioned in case of import destined for recovery. Since 1st May 2004 Slovakia applies provisions of the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC (Articles 16 and 18) and Decision III/1 of the Basel Convention.

(ii) Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction:

Slovakia: All exports of hazardous wastes for recovery listed in Annex V of the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC into countries which do not apply OECD Council Decision C92(39) FINAL is prohibited from January 1998.

(iii) Remarks:

3d: Are there any restrictions on the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal (Annex IV A) in your country?

Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

If yes, please provide the following:

(i) Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force:

Slovenia: Regulation (EC) 1013/2006, especially art. 41. Entry into force: July 2006. Regulation on implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (O.J. of RS No. 71/07) - national legislation. Entry into force: August 2007.

Tunisia: By law n°96-41 on wastes and the control of their management and disposal (entered into force on the 10 June 1996) as amended and complemented by law n° 2001-14 dated 30 January 2001 which make distinction between hazardous waste management requiring authorization and management of non hazardous wastes requiring ‘’Terms and Conditions ‘’document, the import of hazardous wastes, as defined by national legislation (Tunisian list of hazardous waste available on request), for final disposal and for recovery, is strictly prohibited. By law n°96-41, categories of waste, other than those defined as hazardous by national legislation, requiring specific control when imported, can be specified by decree. Pursuant to the decree n°94-1742 of August 29, 1994 regarding the list of products submitted to foreign trade procedures, authorization from the Minister in charge of Trade after consultation with other relevant Ministries, is required for the import and export of non hazardous waste.

(ii) Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction:

Slovenia: According to Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 import of hazardous wastes from non-Parties of Basel Convention, except from countries with an agreement in place or from other areas during situations of crisis or war, is prohibited. According to national legislation - Regulation on implementation of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on shipments of wastes (O.J. of RS No. 71/07) - competent authority will object if the shipment will not be in accordance with national operation plans for management of wastes. This is valid for all countries and regions. Exception cases according to Art. 11(1)(3). of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.

Tunisia: All countries are covered by this restriction (prohibition).

(iii) Remarks:

3e: Are there any restrictions on the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery (Annex IV B) in your country?

Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

If yes, please provide the following:

(i) Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force:

Colombia: Article 81 of the Political Constitution of Colombia (dated 1991), forbids the introduction of toxic and nuclear wastes into national territory. The Law 430 of 1998 issued by the National Congress sets forth injunctive environmental regulations related to hazardous wastes. As for the import of hazardous wastes, this Law establishes the following:

• The entry and illegal traffic of hazardous wastes from other countries that Colombia is not in capacity to administer in an environmentally sound manner and that represent exclusive and unacceptable risks is forbidden;

• No entity can introduce or import hazardous wastes without complying with the procedures established by the Basel Convention and its annexes for that purpose; and

• The entity who intends to introduce into national territory any cargo which contains any forms of hazardous wastes in an illegal manner and it is consequently detected, shall return it without delay and under his/her exclusive responsibility, this not regarding or in detriment of applicable penal sanctions.

The Law 99 of 1993 (Article 52, paragraph 8) establishes that an Environmental License (authorization), is required previously to the import of pesticides, substances and materials or products subject to control by Environmental Multilateral Agreements; This considered an Environmental License must be obtained in the framework of the dispositions set in the Basel Convention and requirements hence established. Additionally, through National Decree No. 4741 of 2005, the import of residues or wastes containing Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): Aldrin, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Mirex, Toxaphene, Polychlorinated Biphenyls –PCBs-, DDT) is specifically forbidden; as well as equipment or substances containing PCBs, in an amount equal or above to 50 mg/kg. Resolution No. 1402 of July 2006, emitted by the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development provides further dispositions to those set in decree 4741 of December 2005 regarding hazardous wastes.

(ii) Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction:

Colombia: All countries, all regions.

(iii) Remarks:

3f: Are there any restrictions on the transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes through your country?
Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]
If yes, please provide the following:

(i) Specify relevant legislation and its entry into force:

Australia: Section 17 of the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989. Entry into force: 12 December 1996. Section 17A: Grant of Basel transit permits Subsection 17A(2) provides that the Minister must grant the permit sought by a permit application if the Minister is satisfied: (a) that carrying out the transit proposals will not pose a significant risk of injury or damage to human beings or the environment; and (b) that, having regard to: (i) the applicant's financial viability; and (ii) the applicant's previous record in relation to environmental matters; and (iii) any other relevant matters; the applicant is a suitable person to be granted a Basel transit permit; and (c) that the applicant has appropriate insurance. (Note: Section 18 specifies circumstances in which the applicant has appropriate insurance). Subsection 17A(4) provides that the Minister may decide not to grant the permit if the Minister thinks that it would not be in the public interest to grant it. Subsection 17A(5) provides that the Minister must not grant the permit if the Minister is satisfied that carrying out the transit proposals could result in hazardous waste being brought into Antarctica.

Poland: Until 11.07.2007: 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) Regulation became directly applicable on Poland's accession to the EU (1 May 2004). Since 12.07.2007: Regulation (EC) no 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipment of waste which replaced the Council regulation (EEC) No 259/93 mentioned above.

(ii) Specify country/region and/or waste which would be covered by this restriction:

Australia: The restriction covers all countries and regions and all hazardous wastes.

Poland: The restriction covers all countries since 1 May 2004.

(iii) Remarks:

Poland: Until 11.07.2007: Transit to non-OECD country: control procedures stipulated in art. 23 of Council Regulation No 259/93. Transit to OECD country: control procedure stipulated in art. 24 of Council Regulation No 259/93. Since 12.07.2007: Transit of the waste for disposal – procedure stipulated in art. 47 of Regulation (EC) no 1013/2006 Transit of the waste for recovery - procedure stipulated in art. 48 of Regulation (EC) no 1013/2006

Control procedure of the transboundary movement of waste (Question 4)

4a: Are the Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes?
Yes [X] No [ ] In preparation [ ]

(i) If yes, have there been any problems in the usage of the Notification and Movement document forms?
Yes [X] **No** [X]

Colombia: There have been difficulties due to the language in which the notification forms are presented for certain export applications. Occasionally, these forms are received in languages such as German, Dutch, French, preventing an easy and expedite evaluation process.

Brazil: We have problems with countries that do not use English, French or Spanish in the official forms.

Others: No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

(ii) Provide information on any other forms which are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes:

Slovakia: Since 12 July 2007 notification and movements document forms according to the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste have been used. These forms comply with the Basel Convention requirement.

Canada: The Canadian Administrative Notice / Transit form and prescribed Canadian Hazardous Waste / Hazardous Recyclable Material Movement Document forms pursuant to the EIHWHRMR are used for the notification and the control of the movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material as authorized through Division 8, section 185 of CEPA, 1999. It should be noted that the Administrative Notice form is not prescribed within the EIHWHRMR but serves as a template that contains all the necessary data elements as required under Annex V A of the Convention. Canada does not currently use the Basel Convention form for Canadian exporters or importers notifying for the purposes of a movement, although it is accepted from foreign notifiers. Other foreign exporter forms accepted by the Canadian Competent Authority since 2000 include: Basel Convention Notification forms (from Basel signatory Parties only); and OECD Notification forms (from OECD member countries only).

Commentary on question 4b: *The four examples below, all from EU countries, illustrate the range of different approaches and also the fact that in some countries the language requirement for transit is different from that for importation. It is worth noting that the importing country is entitled to receive the notification in its chosen language(s). Clear reporting on this question helps to ensure that exporting companies are made aware of this.*

4b: As a state of import/transit, which is (are) the acceptable language(s) to receive the Notification and Movement document forms?

Poland: Polish

Slovakia: All languages.

Slovenia: English, Slovene

Germany: English (transit), German (import and transit)

Commentary on question 4c*: All questions should be answered. If there are no information requirements additional to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention in your country, put 'None'. If there are information requirements additional to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention, describe them, as in the below examples.*

4c: Please specify, if there are any additional information requirements in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention:

Slovenia: Those reflected in provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006, especially:
-contract between notifier and consignee; it must fulfil the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006
-financial guarantee or equivalent insurance according to art. 6 of Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006.

Colombia: In addition to the requirements listed in Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention, a Contingency Plan is required from the exporter, who must present a risk profile. This plan is necessary in order to determinate the activities carried out by the exporter from the point where the wastes are loaded to the exit port, in order to be prepared for an emergency. Also an insurance policy or financial cover is required to cover any environmental damage that could occur during the transportation of hazardous wastes. In addition to this, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) must be undertaken by the importer of hazardous wastes, as a prerequisite to obtain the environmental license from the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development of Colombia, according to the National law 99 of 1993. In the cases where the exporter requires temporary waste storage, he must previously obtain Environmental Licensing for such storage, in accordance with the dispositions set for the in National Decree No. 1220 of 2005.

4d: Is the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes established?

Yes [X] **No** [ ] **In preparation** [ ]

(i) Is the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization used?

Yes [X] **No** [ ] **In preparation** [X]

(ii) Remarks:

Colombia (in preparation): The National Direction of Taxes and Customs is the competent authority to wield activities relating of customs control of all goods that enter or leave the country. This Institution applies the dispositions contained in the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization and it relies on evaluation performed by Customs Agents in the points of entry and exit to the national territory. During the year 2002 the administration undertook a process for the harmonization of Colombia's national system/code for international trade with the dispositions of the Basel Convention for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, in order to facilitate the tasks of Colombian port authorities related to the control of Transboundary movements of these materials. In accordance with the results of this process, it was concluded that although most of the categories of dangerous substances and residues are identified in the Tariff Code 3825, further concerted efforts by the International Custom Organization, to clarify and to broaden the classification of some residues within this Code are required. Current classification is not enough to enable an efficient control of transboundary movements. Recently, on August of 2006, the Colombian Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism issued information about the classifications in the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization that require previous authorization from Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development according to the disposition of Basel Convention.

Finland: Border control on transboundary movements of wastes is performed by the Customs authorities. Due to the Common Market regulations in the European Community, regular border controls are performed only at the external borders of the European Community. Within the European Community shipments of waste are controlled with random checks by the customs authorities and the police. Environment authorities work in co-operation with the customs, take occasionally part in border checks and give necessary expert advice.

Reduction and/or elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes (Question 5)

Commentary on questions 5 and 6: *Questions 5 and 6 seek information, inter alia, on strategies, policies, legislation and economic instruments with respect to the reduction of the amount of hazardous and other wastes subject to transboundary movement. The information provided in response should not be limited to a description of those strategies, policies, legislation or economic instruments that were introduced during the reporting year but should cover all the strategies, policies, legislation and economic instruments that were in force or in preparation (making the distinction clear) during the reporting year, in order to give a comprehensive picture of the evolving legal and institutional framework. Where specific time-limited events took place during a reporting year such as the holding of a conference or workshop or the issuing of a publication, this would only need to be described in the report on that reporting year but in general the questions in Part I of the revised questionnaire seek to obtain information on the situation that prevailed during the reporting year, which should include but should not be limited to describing specific events or actions that took place in the course of that year.*

Commentary on question 5: *The first example below is a good illustration of a detailed and apparently comprehensive response which, while being somewhat lengthy, is nonetheless fully relevant and does not appear to contain redundant information. It provides a concise description of a significant number of policy measures, gives specific legislative references and provides web links for further information. The other examples are somewhat less specific and not as thoroughly referenced but also provide useful overviews of measures either being undertaken or planned. While the question refers to measures 'taken', it is legitimate and useful to describe measures that are being planned (as in the third example), as long as their status is made clear.*

Describe measures taken for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated:

(i) National strategies/policies:

Canada: In Canada, both mandatory and voluntary plans and programs exist. They are set up by the federal and provincial/territorial governments and by municipalities. In general, provincial and municipal plans tend to be mandatory, whereas federal plans are voluntary. Some examples are as follows:

• Section 188 of the CEPA 1999 gives the authority to the Minister of the Environment to require an exporter or

class of exporters of hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste for final disposal to submit and implement a plan "for the purpose of reducing or phasing out" those exports. Once such a requirement is imposed, the Minister may refuse to issue an export permit if the plan is not submitted or implemented.

• Section 191(g) authorizes the Government to develop regulations respecting these plans referred to subsection 188(1), "taking into account: i) the benefit of using the nearest appropriate facility, and ii) changes in the quantity of goods the production of which generates hazardous waste to be disposed of by an exporter or class of exporters."

• The Toxic Substances Management Policy puts forwards a precautionary and preventive approach to deal with substances that enter the environment and could harm the environment and/or human health. It provides a framework for making science-based decisions on the effective management of toxic substances by a two track approach. The first track is the "virtual elimination from the environment of toxics substances that result predominantly from human activity and that are persistent and bio-accumulative" and the second track encourages "management of other toxic substances and substances of concern, throughout their entire life cycles, to prevent or minimize their release into the environment". Http://www.ec.gc.ca/toxics/TSMP/en/execsum.cfm

• Chemicals Management Plan: The Government of Canada plays a key role in protecting the environment from the risks of chemical substance under a number of laws. Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999), for instance, scientists at Health Canada and Environment Canada assess chemical substances to determine if they pose a risk to human health and/or the environment. The Government of Canada develops regulations and other measures based on the findings of these assessments. Canada's new Chemicals Management Plan is designed to further protect the environment through new regulations under CEPA 1999 and other acts, a challenge to industry, restricted uses, accelerated re-evaluations of some older pesticides, and changes to the way we dispose of pharmaceuticals and personal care products. While the Government of Canada plays a key role, every order of government is involved. Municipalities run programs and make rules on such pollution prevention activities as recycling. The provinces and territories govern a number of areas related to risks of chemical substances, for example, industry permits and licences. More information on the Chemicals Management Plan is available at http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/substance/what-quoi/index_e.html.

• The National Pollutant Release Inventory The National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) collects and makes publicly available information from industrial facilities on their releases, disposals and recycling of over 300 pollutants. Reporting is mandatory, under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999, for those facilities that meet the reporting requirements identified in the annual NPRI Notice in the Canada Gazette. The NPRI includes reporting on amounts of NPRI substances contained in waste that is transferred off-site, as well as the destination of the transfer. Information about the NPRI can be found at; http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_home_e.cfm.

• Pollution Prevention: The Canadian Government believes that pollution prevention is the most effective means of protecting the environment and minimizing costly waste. Pollution prevention is defined in CEPA 1999 as "the use of processes, practices, materials, products, substances or energy that avoid or minimize the creation of pollutants and waste and reduce the overall risk to the environment or human health." Pollution prevention planning is a systematic, comprehensive method of identifying and implementing pollution prevention options to minimize or avoid the creation of pollutants or waste. For example, Environment Canada will require pollution prevention plans from vehicle manufacturers and steel mills for mercury releases from mercury switches in end-of-life vehicles processed by steel mills. Program details can be found on the following website: http://www.ec.gc.ca/cppic/en/index.cfm.

• Metals and Minerals Policy: The Minerals and Metals Policy of the Government of Canada outlines a number of policy options for the sustainable development of Canada’s mineral and metal resources. The policy was developed in the mid 1990's and approved in 1996 to address the economic, social and environmental challenges and opportunities for this important sector of the Canadian economy and is the product of intense consultations. With respect to materials management, the Policy recognizes the use of risk assessment and risk management together with life cycle management. The Policy contains the Safe Use Principle for minerals and metals, which is designed to address human health and environmental issues through a life-cycle thinking approach that incorporates both risk-assessment and risk-management principles. The Safe Use Principle recognizes that inorganic materials such as minerals and metals and their products can be produced, used, re-used, recycled and returned to the environment in a manner that is consistent with sustainable development. Canada’s response to the risks associated with the sources and uses of mercury is an example of the application of this Principle. http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/policy/mmp-e.pdf.

• Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs are commonly funded by advance disposal fees commonly applied at the point of purchase. These monies are managed by not for profit industry producer responsibility programs to pay for the recovery, recycling and environmentally sound management of the designated wastes. In some cases, these fees are not visible to the consumer but are applied at some other point in the supply chain. EPR programs operating at both a national and provincial level exist for pesticide containers, tires, paint, crankcase oil, packaging, refrigerants, and electrical and electronic equipment. http://www.ec.gc.ca/epr/.

Singapore; The strategies taken to manage hazardous wastes include:
Avoid/reduce generation of hazardous wastes;
Use less hazardous chemicals; and
Use clean technology and recycle/re-use toxic industrial wastes where appropriate.

National Recycling Programme (NRP) for households was launched in April 2001 to increase recycling rate for household wastes. The programme has achieved a participation rate of 63%, up from 59% in 2006. On 5 June 07, the government, industries and NGOs signed the Singapore Packaging Agreement to work towards reducing waste at source in Singapore. The Agreement is voluntary, to provide greater flexibility for the industry to adopt cost effective solutions to reduce packaging waste.
An interagency task force led by the Economic Development Board was formed in May 2001 to draw up the framework and action plans to develop Singapore into a Centre of Excellence for waste recycling in the region in 10 years' time. The task force recommended a framework comprising the following four strategic thrusts:
To create a pro-environment culture both in the corporate world and in the community;
To develop an effective supporting infrastructure to help nurture the waste recycling industry;
To build a strong foundation for technology development and innovative application of technologies; and
To create a vibrant waste management industry. (http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/EPDAnnualReport2006.pdf)
http://app2.nea.gov.sg/NEADownload.aspx?res_sid=20081201558927818640

South Africa: The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism is in the process of promulgating new waste legislation which will provide among other provisions for:
- The recycling of waste by municipalities;
- The requirement for industries to produce industrial waste management plans;
- The development of a waste management strategy which sets waste minimization targets;
- The remediation of contaminated land;
- The identification of priority waste streams; and
- The focusing of waste management in line with the waste management hierarchy.

(ii) Legislation, regulations and guidelines:

Singapore: Prior to Singapore's notification to the Basel Convention, the Pollution Control Department applied the Environmental Public Health (Toxic Industrial Waste) Regulations to regulate the export, import and transit of hazardous wastes. In November 1997, Singapore enacted the Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act (HWA) and its regulations that came into operation on 16 March 1998. The Act and its regulations enable Singapore to fulfil the obligations of the Basel Convention. Under the Act and its regulations, a permit is required for the export, import and transit of hazardous wastes scheduled under the Basel Convention.

South Africa: South Africa adopted the Polokwane Declaration that is targeting zero waste by 2020 and this will include waste minimization techniques.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Canada**:** A variety of economic instruments are used in Canada to promote waste reduction. Some examples include: Tipping fees are levied on waste disposal at landfill sites, incinerators and waste processing facilities by both municipalities and private sector facility operators. These fees are subject to provincial and federal value added tax (Goods and Services Tax, Provincial Sales Tax, Harmonized Sales Tax). The Province of Quebec has introduced a regulation requiring $10 CDN for each ton of residuals going for disposal. The collected money is used to finance waste management activities. Many municipalities use a partial or full user-pay system for residential solid waste management above a basic collection service of one or two bags per week with additional charges for every extra container. Deposit return systems are also widely used for beverage containers and have proven to be very efficient ways to divert material from landfills. Many Canadian provinces are using this system. For example, please refer to the following link for information on the Ontario deposit return program:
http://www.bagitback.ca/bagitback/en/index.shtml Municipal solid waste and hazardous waste minimization projects are eligible for funding under various programs. Some examples include: Green Municipal Fund (GMF) The Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) Green Municipal Fund (GMF) was established by the Government of Canada to stimulate municipal investment in innovative environmental infrastructure projects and practices by offering grants for feasibility studies and low-interest loans to: improve air, water and soil quality; protect the climate; remediate brownfields; and promote the use of renewable resources. Additional information is available on the FCM website at www.fcm.ca. Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centre (CETAC) With support from Environment Canada, the Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centres (CETACs) help small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) commercialize innovative environmental technologies that address Canada's environmental priorities. They provide a wide range of services tailored to SME client needs, including assistance with accessing funding sources and investment capital, general business development counselling, technical services, market analysis, and strategic advisory and mentoring services. The Centres also help SMEs lessen their environmental impact by assisting them in adopting pollution prevention, and sustainable development practices and solutions. As private sector, not for profit corporations, the CETACs operate at arm's length from the federal government and is comprised three regional centres. More information is available at:
http://www.etvcanada.ca/CETAC.asp. Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC) Established by the

Government of Canada in 2001, Sustainable Development Technology Canada is a Foundation whose mandate is to foster the rapid development and demonstration of innovative sustainable development technologies that address greenhouse gas emissions and that protect the quality of Canada's air, water and soil. Waste management is included as one of the program's sectors for funding. More information can be found on the SDTC website at www.sdtc.ca. In addition, support for waste management projects exists through several funding programs under Infrastructure Canada and Industry Canada. More information is available at www.infrastructure.gc.ca and www.ic.gc.ca, respectively.

Singapore: Private companies can apply to Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A *STAR) for research funding on reduction of hazardous waste generation or recycling of hazardous wastes. The National Environment Agency (NEA) has continued to provide a $20 million Innovation for Environmental Sustainability (IES) Fund. Through this fund, NEA will provide seed funding for innovative projects undertaken by the industry and in the community that will help Singapore attain its goals of environmental sustainability. Companies could seek assistance in the development and test bedding of promising and innovative technologies on waste recycling. (http://app.nea.gov.sg/cms/htdocs/category_sub.asp?cid=42)

South Africa: South Africa promulgated and is implementing plastic bag regulations which require manufacturers of flat carrier bags to pay a levy on each bag produced.

(iv): Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Canada**:** Economic and consumer pressures have influenced industry and the non-for-profit sector to advocate waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives include: Environmental Choice Program (ECP) The ECP is Environment Canada's eco-labelling program, which may be of assistance to companies in validating and marketing their products. The Program determines and promotes higher standards of environmental performance against which products and services can be assessed. Once a product or service is certified by the ECP, the company is entitled to incorporate Environment Canada's official mark of environmental leadership, the EcoLogo, in their advertising and promotional efforts. This label helps to assist purchasing offices and consumers in making informed, environmentally conscious choices when selecting products and services. The program meets the requirements of ISO 14024 Type 1 eco-labels http://www.environmentalchoice.com/ Corporations Sharing Responsibility (CSR) This is a national organization representing the stewardship interests of their Canada-wide members. CSR monitors extended producer responsibility (EPR) policies that are currently in place, and the developments in emerging policies that will face companies operating in the Canadian marketplace in the future. http://www.csr.org/ The Composting Council of Canada (CCC) It's a national non-profit, member-driven organization with a charter to advocate and advance composting and compost usage. It serves as the central resource and network for the composting industry in Canada and, through its members, contributes to the environmental sustainability of the communities in which they operate. http://www.compost.org/ The Environment and Plastics Industry Council (EPIC) This is an industry initiative dedicated to sustainable plastics recycling and to minimizing plastic waste sent to landfill. EPIC facilitates the development of sustainable programs to effectively manage plastics waste and acts as a resource to individuals, groups, companies and the educational community. EPIC is a council of the Canadian Plastics Industry Association (CPIA). http://www.plastics.ca/epic/ The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC) The Corporation is dedicated to recycling small rechargeable batteries found in portable electronic products such as cellule and cordless phone, power tools, laptop computers, camcorders, two-way radios and remote control toys. http://www.rbrc.org/ Enviroclub Program The program developed by Environment Canada and Canada Economic Development helps small- and medium-sized companies (SMEs) improve profitability and competitiveness through environmental performance. The general program objective is to make SMEs aware of pollution prevention and environmental management in order to improve their profitability and competitiveness. Program details can be found on the following website: http://www.enviroclub.ca/en/stories/index.php Responsible Care Launched in 1985 by the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA), Responsible Care is a unique "ethic" for the safe and environmentally sound management of chemicals. It is guided towards environmental, societal, and economic sustainability and represents a global commitment to the responsible management of chemicals through their entire life cycle and to social responsibility. http://www.ccpa.ca/ResponsibleCare/

Singapore: 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/EPDAnnualReport2006.pdf)

South Africa: The tyre manufactures are about to apply a voluntary levy on tyre to provide funds to manage waste tyres in a responsible manner. A similar initiative is being planned by the pesticide industry.

(v): Others

Canada: In Canada, waste minimization is promoted by various provinces/territories and organizations. For example, provinces and territories mandate specific levels of diversion for municipal governments through legislation. Municipalities provide information on waste reduction including recycling and recycling programs in their local community including household hazardous waste management. For links to provincial governments website, see http://www.ec.gc.ca/wmd-dgd/default.asp?lang=En&n=7DA57C1E-1. For general information on the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, see http://www.sustainablecommunities.fcm.ca/. Not-for-profit organizations such as recycling associations promote and facilitate waste reduction, recycling, and resource conservation in their provinces and territories. Links to their websites can be found at http://www.wrwcanada.com/links.htm Waste Reduction Week (WRW) in Canada is a national program that focuses on the 3Es of the 3Rs - Education, Engagement, and Empowerment. WRW brings together many partners including organizations, municipalities, businesses, schools, and individuals. The program's educational resources and "take action" messaging empowers Canadians to adopt more environmentally conscious choices, and in turn, reduce waste. More information is available at http://www.wrwcanada.com

South Africa: Training courses offered to industry's middle management by the Basel Convention Regional Centre, Pretoria on the above and Environmental Sound Management of hazardous waste.

Reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to transboundary movement (Question 6)

Describe measures taken for the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement:

(i) National strategies/policies:

Australia: In Australia, municipal waste management is generally the responsibility of state, territory and local governments. The eight Australian States and Territories have economic measures/initiatives in place to reduce and/or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Sector specific product stewardship arrangements: Through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC), Australian governments are working with the relevant industry associations to negotiate co-regulatory product stewardship arrangements for the tyre, television and computer sectors. A voluntary scheme is already in place for mobile phones. If agreed, the co-regulatory product stewardship arrangements would recognise these products are part of national markets and deliver through sector wide agreements nationally coordinated voluntary solutions for these products at end-of-life. The arrangements would provide for regulation of those companies that choose not to participate in the voluntary schemes. This would ensure those parties participating in the voluntary schemes are not competitively disadvantaged in the market place. Also, through the EPHC, governments are considering how Australia might harmonise with current international efforts to restrict the use of certain hazardous materials in electronic products that include TVs, computers and mobile phones. One option that is being explored in earnest is a voluntary industry Code of Practice. Product stewardship arrangements are already in place for newsprint (through voluntary industry arrangements), and packaging (a co-regulatory arrangement) Australia's EnviroNET is a directory of Australia's environment industries including databases of environment management expertise, industry applications for environmental technologies, environmental education; plus a range of other resources to support development and uptake of Australian solutions to industry's environmental issues.

Colombia: The Environmental Policy for the Integrated Management of Hazardous Wastes, approved On December 16 of 2005 by the National Environmental Council. It has as objective prevent the production of Hazardous Wastes and the promotion of the adequate environmental management of those originated, reducing the risks to human health and environment contributing to a sustainable development.

Philippines: 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 minimzation 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.

(ii) Legislation:

Colombia: 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 disposal of used and new rims in furnaces of production of clinker in cement plants.

Philippines: 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.

(iii) Economic instruments/initiatives:

Australia: Product Stewardship Arrangements for Used Oil: These arrangements were introduced in 2001 by the Australian Government to provide incentives to increase used oil recycling. The arrangements comprise a levy-benefit system, where a 5.449-cent per litre levy on new lubricating oil underwrites benefit payments to used oil recyclers. The Arrangements, administered by the Australian Taxation Office and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts aim to encourage the environmentally sustainable management and re-refining of used oil and its re-use. In the year 2007 Australians recycled approximately 210 million litres of their used oil which is a slight drop from the 214 million litres reported for 2006.

(iv) Measures taken by industries/waste generators:

Colombia**:** The National Center for Cleaner Production and Environmental Technologies of Colombia, with the support of different environmental authorities, the private sector, Centers for Technological Development, Public entities and the industry, has implemented the National Stock Exchange of Residues and Industrial Sub-products (BORSI). The National Stock Exchange of Residues and Industrial Sub-products (BORSI) is an information system that allows the exchange of residues and industrial sub-products, by commercial transactions between sellers and buyers, through the recovery, recycling and reintroduction of such materials to the production chain. It works through the web page www.borsi.org , which can be visited for further information.

Philippines**:** 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.

(v) Others:

Effect on human health and the environment (Question 7)

Commentary on question 7*: Information provided under this heading may range from listing specific publications (as in the second example below) through listing topics on which information exists to merely providing contact information for sources of information e.g. the address and website of the relevant institute. The examples below are all fully descriptive of the content of the information. In some cases, more specific references to either publications or sources where such publications can be obtained (e.g. institutes) would be useful.*

Please provide information (e.g. activities, effects, regions, period covered and the sources of data/information) on any available statistics, studies, monitoring reports, etc. which have been compiled on the effects of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment or alternatively provide contact information on where this could be found:

Canada: Information on the relationship to hazardous wastes on human health and the environment can be found within recent Canadian statistics and studies including: Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Management in

Canada 2005 Annual Statistics on their Exports and Imports: http://www.ec.gc.ca/wmd-dgd/default.asp?lang=En&n=F345CA54-1 The Priority Substances List Assessment Reports contain waste information: http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ese/eng/psap/final/main.cfm The National Pollutant Release Inventory provides substance information containing on-site releases and transfers for disposal and recovery: http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_si_e.cfm

Colombia: “"Methodology to classify the Risk Associated to the Exposure to Cancerous agents and other Chemical Toxic Substances", elaborated by Elizabeth Anderson in 1984. This study present a methodology based on the indicators of danger defined as the general indicator of potential harm that a hazardous substance poses to humans and to the environment. This document can be found at the library of the Ministry of Health of Colombia.
Article "Management of Hazardous Wastes in Cement Furnaces", written by Sandra Escobar and Diego Ramírez in 1997, and published by the Colombian Security Council. It presents the benefits of hazardous wastes treatment in the cement industry for other furnace industries. It presents a study from the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) with an annual calculation over the wastes generation in three different countries. It does not include the methodology used to obtain such results.
"Health and Work Environment, a Research of Cancerous Risk Factors in Industry", made by the Corporation "Penca de Sábila" (NGO) and the Social Security Institute in 1996. The research was carried out in the metropolitan area of the city of Medellin, in the city of Barranquilla and the municipality of Soledad. It focused in the enterprises classified in risk III, IV and V, according to the Decree 1295 of 1994. A survey was achieved for 120 enterprises, followed by 40 technical visits, and the result was the determination of the exposure levels to chemical substances or wastes considered cancerous according to the International Research Agency. The document can be found at the Center of Documentation of the CENSAT (NGO).
Seminar "Management and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes", organized in Bogotá by the Ministry of Health of Colombia and the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) in 1996. The presentations, where, inter alia, on: disposal of solid hazardous wastes, repercussions of such wastes on health, hospitable wastes management, transportation of hazardous wastes, legal requirements over polluting reduction, processing and treatment, state emergency plans.” (text truncated)

Poland: Multi-annual governmental research programme "Environmental and Health" is under way and will be countinued in 2006. The programme of environment and health actions in Poland is implemented within the framework of basic strategy setting priorities for national health policy, namely the National Health Programme (NHP). The NHP was adopted by the Government of Poland for the years 1996-2005.The programme covers the following implementation actions:

- improvement of legal system on human protection in occupational environment (system of radiological protection, management of occupational safety and health in enterprises, prevention of biological hazards, safety in case of serious industrial accidents);

- development and implementation of a modern system for identification and assessment of occupational hazards;

- development of methodology for early diagnosis and prevention of occupational diseases and health promotion at workplace;

- development or up-dating of educational systems essential for national social policy in relation to occupational safety and hygiene as well as ergonomics.

Trinidad and Tobago:
- Lead contamination at Demerara Community in East Trinidad. Soil samples tested and remediated, human blood samples tested in 1991-1999. E.M.A. reports 2000 and 2005.
- Lead contamination at residential premises. East Trinidad remediated in early 2007.
- Asbestos remediation in Schools and Public buildings 1999-2002. Ministry of Health Report;
- Illegally dumped spent catalyst was recovered and shipped for regeneration. E.M.A. Incident Report.;
- 24 tons of DDT housed in Chaguaramas awaiting final disposal. F.A.O inventory of obsolete chemicals made in 1999; and
- Explosion at Chemical Storage Site in South Trinidad, 2005. All hazardous materials removed and disposed using environmentally sound practices. Site fully rehabilitated in 2006.

Bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements (Table 1)

Commentary on Table 1*: The name of the agreement should be put in the 'Remarks' column. If no agreements or arrangements have been concluded pursuant to Article 11 of the Convention, put 'None'.*

Provide information concerning bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements concluded pursuant to Article 11 of the Basel Convention:

Type of agreement (Bilateral, multilateral, regional)	States and territories covered	**Validity period From: To:**	**Remarks: (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)**
Mozambique: regional	African countries	27.07.1992 -	Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
Japan: multilateral	OECD member countries	12.1996 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992).
Philippines: bilateral	Philippines and the United States of America	20.09.2001 -	Framework agreement for export of hazardous wastes to United States of America, for an indefinite period.
Germany: Bilateral	Afghanistan and Germany	09.11.2002 -	Import of hazardous wastes from Afghanistan for the purpose of disposal according to environmental requirements.

Disposal facilities operated within the national jurisdiction (Table 2)

Commentary on Table 2: *Table 2 gives the choice to the Party to either provide the requested information in the table or to provide a source from which the same information can be obtained. If the Party opts to fill in the table, it should fill it in as completely as possible, providing sufficient information to ensure that there is no ambiguity about which facilities are being referred to. If it opts not to fill in the table but rather to refer to sources of information where the information can be obtained, this should be done in a way which makes the same information readily accessible. The most convenient option is through a web link to a list or register containing that information. Referring to the fact the requested information is available from the focal point or a certain agency, even if contact details are provided (which is not always the case), so that a specific request has to be filed, does not foster transparency and creates an unequal situation vis-à-vis those Parties that provide the information by completing the table. These comments are valid as well for tables 3, 4 and 5. If there is no disposal facility operated within the national jurisdiction, please specify "None". Referring simply to the number of disposal facilities operating within the jurisdiction, without even providing access to a list of them, clearly does not constitute adequate reporting on this item.*

Please provide the following information OR indicate the source from where such information could be obtained:

Facility/operation or process (Name, address, organization/company, etc.)	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal operation (Annex IVA) D code	Capacity of the facility (in metric tons)	Does the facility treat wastes imported Yes/No
Singapore: Aroma Chemical Pte Ltd	Waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	D9,D10	27 mt/day	No
Tunisia: Five private facilities for	Oil-waste separation. Physico/chemical treatment - neutralization –	D9,D5	162000	No

the treatment of oil-containing and heavy metals-containing drilling mud and wastes (from the petroleum exploration and production)	solidification – stabilization with cement prior to landfilling.			
RECICLAJE EXCEDENTES E INCINERACIONES INDUSTRIALES - REII LTDA., Autopista Sur vía Silvania – Km 13. Zona Industrial del Muña. Municipio de Sibaté (Cundinamarca).	Storage and incineration of industrial, domestic and clinical wastes types 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 (NFPA)	D10	0.25Tn/h	No
OR				
Sources of information from where such information could be obtained: Singapore: A complete list may be obtained from the following website: http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/tiwcollectors.pdf				
Remarks:				

Recovery facilities operated within the national jurisdiction (Table 3)

Commentary on Table 3*: The above comments on Table 2 are also applicable to Table 3. If there is no recovery facility operated within the national jurisdiction, please specify "None". The examples given below are generally satisfactory. Less satisfactory is the practice of some Parties of simply referring to the number of facilities without identifying them or providing a list. The fact that a recovery facility treats both hazardous and non-hazardous waste is also not a reason not to list it.*

Please provide the following information OR indicate the source from where such information could be obtained:				
Facility/operation or process (Name, address, organization/company, etc.)	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery operation (Annex IVB) R code	Capacity of the facility (in metric tons)	Does the facility treat wastes imported Yes/No
Colombia: NEW STETIC, Carrera 52 No. 50 – 09, Municipio de Guarne – Antioquia	Recovery of metallic constituents of the amalgam.	R4	0.036 Tn/month,	No
Slovakia: Chemolak a.s. Smolenice	Regeneration of organic solvents	R2	N/A	No
Philippine Recyclers, Inc,. Bo. Patubig, Marilao, Bulacan	Recovery of lead from used lead acid batteries	R4	6000 tons/mo.	Yes
Cuba: Waste lead – acid batteries.	Re-cycling. Size reduction, sieving and screening.	R4,R3	4800	No

San Miguel del Padrón Re-cycling Plant. UERMP				

OR: Sources of information from where such information could be obtained:

Philippines: A number of privately operated toxic waste treatment companies are licensed by PCD for treatment, recovery, reprocessing, recycling and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes (D9, D10 and R2, R4, R6, R9 operations). A complete list may be obtained from the following website: http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/tiwcollectors.pdf

Austria: A list could be obtained from: Federal Environment Agency, A-1090 Spittelauer Lände 5, Vienna. Or on the Internet: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/en/umweltschutz/abfall/abfall_datenbanken/anlagendb/abfrage03/ (where a data base of the existing disposal facilities is available). Data can be obtained via the Focal Point on request.

Remarks:

Poland: A list of recovery and disposal facilities has been attached to the National Waste Management Plan 2010 and to the Voivodship Waste Management Plans. The list of above-mentioned facilities can be obtained from the Competent Authority.

Sources of technical assistance (Table 4)

Commentary on Table 4: *While the internet makes it relatively easy to locate most institutions from the name, the contact details should be included in the report. This is not just a matter of compliance with the reporting obligations, but also a practical means of facilitating communication. In this regard, it is recommended to supplement the name and address with the website address as well as relevant contact persons and phone numbers where available. If there is no source of technical assistance, please specify "None".*

Please list institutions (e.g. governmental bodies, universities, research centers etc.) to contact within your country for technical assistance and training; technical and scientific know-how, and for advice and expertise in various fields of assistance specified below:

Name and address of institutions	Field of Assistance						
	Notification system	Management of hazardous wastes and other wastes	Environmentally sound technologies	Assessment of disposal capabilities and sites	Monitoring of hazardous wastes and other wastes	Emergency response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Brazil: Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente (FEEMA), Rua Fonseca Telesm 121, 15o andar, São Cristovão, Rio de Janeiro/RJ – CEP 20.940-200	X	X	X	X	X	X	-

Mozambique: National Centre for Cleaner Production		X	X		X		
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Slovenia: Environmental Inspectorate of RS, Dunajska 47, SI-1000 Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
University of the Philippines- National Engineering Center University of the Philippines Compound, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Canada: Director, Waste Reduction and Management Division, Public & Resources Sectors, Environment Canada, 70 Crémazie St., 6th floor, Gatineau, Québec, CANADA, K1A 0H3, Tel: (1-819) 997-3377, Fax: (1-819) 997-3068, E-mail: TMB@ec.gc.ca	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OR: Sources of information from where such information could be obtained: **Remarks:**							

Sources of financial assistance (Table 5)

Commentary on Table 5*: The commentary on Table 4 is also applicable here. Provision of full contact details is particularly useful in Table 5, including a web address. Even where no financial assistance for other Parties is available (which is often the case), it is recommended to indicate this clearly (e.g. after 'if required:') to avoid the impression of a failure to report.*

Please list institutions within your country that could be contacted by other Parties for financial assistance, if required:							
Name and address of institutions	**Field of Assistance**						
	Notification system	Management of hazardous wastes and other wastes	Environmentally sound technologies	Assessment of disposal capabilities and sites	Monitoring of hazardous wastes and other wastes	Emergency response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management at 3a Konstruktorska Street in Warsaw (operating solely in the	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

territory of Poland)							
UNDP, 30th Flr. RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue cor. Sen. Gil Puyat Ave., Makati City, Philippines, www.undp.org.ph	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Brazil: Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP) - Praia do Flamengo, 200 – 13o andar – Rio de Janeiro/RJ – CEP 22.210-030	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Germany: KfW Entwicklungsbank Palmengartenstraße 5-9, 60325 Frankfurt am Main	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Canadian International Development Agency, Multilateral Programs Branch, 200 Promenade du Portage, Gatineau, Quebec, K1A 0G4, Tel: (1-819) 997-5006, Toll free: (1-800) 230-6349, Fax: (1-819)-953-6088, *	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OR: Sources of information from where such information could be obtained:

Remarks:

Canada: * Web site: http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NIC-5412921-LXW

Poland: According to Art 410 paragraph 2 of the Environmental Protection Law April 2001 O.J. 01.62.627, National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management may support environmental investment abroad while approved by Minister of Environment. National Fund and Environmental Protection Bank may offer soft loans.

PART II: ANNUAL REPORTING
Section A

Commentary on Part II, section A: In addition to the specific guidance contained in the Manual on the Questionnaire on 'Transmission of Information', Parties should pay attention to the following points when completing Part II, section A, of the revised questionnaire (if some points are repetitive of the Manual, this is because experience shows that the guidance in the Manual is often not followed):

- Do not provide information on the export, import or generation of wastes that do not fall within the scope of Article 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention. The only information on non-hazardous wastes to be provided should relate to wastes falling within the scope of annex II (Y codes 46 and 47).
- Ensure that the information provided is sufficiently clear to allow a precise characterisation of the waste. Sometimes Parties provide information that is insufficient, excessively vague, does not establish that the waste is of a type covered by the Convention and/or is internally contradictory.
- The Y codes should always be specified, and only one Y code should be entered for each row. If Parties wish to provide information on another type of classification (e.g. EWC codes), this should be additional to, rather than instead of, the Y code.
- For each row, in Table 6 there should be only one country of export listed and one country of destination, and similarly in Table 7 only one country of import and one country of origin. However, more than one country of transit may be listed in a given row. In all cases, the two-letter ISO country codes (which are listed in the appendix to the Manual) must be used.
- The quantity of waste should be provided in metric tons, not in other units such as litres or cubic metres, with the only punctuation in the figures being a full stop (where required) to signify a decimal point. In all cases, a quantity must be specified.
- All waste must be assigned either a D code or an R code. However, because of the technical limitation of the Secretariat's national reporting database, the waste listed in a given row should not simultaneously be assigned a D code and an R code. Waste which is destined for disposal should be listed in separate rows from waste which is destined for recovery.
- Reporting on Tables 6, 7 and 8A is mandatory. Reporting on Table 8B is not mandatory, but is encouraged.

Export of hazardous wastes and other wastes (Table 6)

Total amounts exported:

Total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex I: Y1 - Y45) exported..... in metric tons.
Total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)b exported.....…….... in metric tons.
Total amount of other wastes exported (Annex II: Y46 - Y47). ..... in metric tons.
Total amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes exported..... in metric tons.

	Category of wastes			**Hazardous characteristics [3] (Annex III)**							
	Annexes I and II [1]		**Annex VIII [3]**	**UN class [3]**	**H Code [3]**	**Characteristics[3]**	**Amount exported (in metric tons)**	**Country of Transit [4]**	**Country of destination[4]**	**Final disposal operation (Annex IV A) D code**	**Recovery operation (Annex IV B) R code**
Country of Export	**Y code**	**Waste streams/ wastes having as constituents [2]**									
AE	Y34	Acid solutions			H8		40000	EG,DE	DK	D17	
AT	Y8	Waste mineral oils	A3020		H13	Waste oil	13422		DE		R9
SG	Y31	Waste lead acid batteries (lead sulphide, polypropylene)		9	H11	Solid	1911500		KR		R4
IL	Y11			3	H3		539000		DE	D10	
SN	Y10	PCB		9	H11		31000	ES,IT	FR	D10	

1 Crucial to fill in the Y code or, if none is applicable, the waste streams/wastes having as constituents.
2 Not required to fill in, if you have provided the Y-code.
3 Optional to fill in.
4 Use ISO codes as in the attached list.

Import of hazardous wastes and other wastes (Table 7)

Total amounts imported:

Total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 1(a) (Annex I: Y1 - Y45) imported..... in metric tons.
Total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 1(b) imported.....…..…..... in metric tons.
Total amount of other wastes imported (Annex II: Y46 - Y47). ..... in metric tons.
Total amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes imported..... in metric tons.

	Category of waste			Hazardous characteristics [3] (Annex III)							
	Annexes I and II [1]		Annex VIII [3]	UN class [3]	H Code [3]	Characteristics [3]	Amount imported (in metric tons)	Country of Transit[4]	Country of origin[4]	Final disposal operation (Annex IV A) D code	Recovery operation (Annex IV B) R code
Country of Import	Y code	Waste streams/Wastes having as constituents [2]									
BG	Y31	Zinc copper oxide	AA020	4.3	H4.3	Solid	500000	BE	NL		R4
CA	Y3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs, and medicines			H12	Ecotoxic	176197		US	D9	
CZ	Y6	Non-halogenated organic solvents	A3140				131040		SK		R2
VE	Y31	Plomo, compuesto de plomo		9	H12	Ecotoxicos	2801000		DO		R4
ZA	Y8	Sand contaminated with hydrocarbons (engine oil, diff oil, gearbox oil)		6.1	H6.1		200000		BW		R4

1 Crucial to fill in the Y code or, if none is applicable, the waste streams/wastes having as constituents.
2 Not required to fill in, if you have provided the Y-code.
3 Optional to fill in.
4 Use ISO codes as in the attached list.

Total amount of generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes (Table 8A)

TOTAL amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated (metric tons) [Example: Republic of Korea]											
	1999	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex I: Y1-Y45) generated		2,190,463	2298110	2276412	2218871	2275958	2381421	2621547			
Total amount of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)b generated		566,521	550179	604153	694129	656463	770232	1038099			
Total amount of other wastes generated (Annex II: Y46-Y47)	16649110	16949870	17701770	18189035	18518640	18252555	17665270	17828060			

Generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by Y-categories (Table 8B)

CATEGORIES		[Example: Austria]										
Waste streams (Annex I to Basel Convention)		**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Y1	Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics	2513	2168	2284	2162	1977	1855	1874	1978	1759		
Y2	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products	742	819	967	1098	1043	870	1174	1065	1586		
Y3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines	635	651	745	681	658	895	746	749	780		
Y4	Wastes from the production…... of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals	1313	1949	1367	235	412	442	1149	1778	2127		
Y5	Wastes from the manufacture…... of wood preserving chemicals	3	1	1	3	9	1	1	1			
…												

Section B

Commentary on Tables 9 and 10*: In Tables 9 and 10, whereas many reports put 'No incidents' or 'No accidents' against 'Countries', some other reports put 'See remarks/sources' and then under 'Remarks' put either 'Not reported' or 'Information not available'. This could mean that there may have been accidents but none were reported to the competent authority or that the competent authority is not aware of any incidents or accidents but cannot guarantee that none took place. If this is the case, then it is correct to report it. On the other hand, the obligation under Article 13, paragraph 3 (f) on each Party to provide 'Information on accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes and on the measures undertaken to deal with them' implies an obligation on the Party ensure that it is fully apprised of any such accidents. One Party reported in 2007 that 'No information was collected to enable an accurate response, as there is no formal system for requesting or collecting such data'; another that 'There is no reliable statistics available. Only accidentally known incidents can be reported.'*

Disposals which did not proceed as intended (Table 9)

Date of the incident	**Countries involved**	**Type of waste**	**Amount (in metric tons)**	**Reason for the incident**	***Alternative measures taken***
23.4.2007	SI(O), AT(I)	Absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated with hazardous substances	2539	unsuitable composition of waste	Shipment returned to Slovenia and then disposed of in another disposal facility in AT
29/06/2007	Canada, USA	cyanides, inorganic, solid, n.o.s.	0.855	Not compatible with disposal process	Shipment returned to generator
August 2007	Germany, Import from Italy	Contaminated soil (170503*)	29	Limit value for organic components exceeded	Repatriation
Remarks:					

Accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes (Table 10)

Date and place of accident	**Countries involved**	**Type of waste**	**Amount (in metric tons)**	**Type of accident**	***Measures taken to deal with the accident***
28/11/06	Waste due to be exported from GB. (UK).	Fragmentiser waste		Container exploded – mixtures of waste caused flammable gases to form.	Container not exported. Investigated by fire services, HSE & Environment Agency.
Remarks:					