

## INTRODUCTION

Parties to the Basel Convention are required, in accordance with Articles 13 and 16 of the Convention, to inform each other, through the Secretariat on issues related to the implementation of the Basel Convention on an annual basis.

The Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its fifth meeting (Basel, December 1999) mandated the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to review the existing questionnaire on “Transmission of Information” with a view to simplifying it, as appropriate, so as to facilitate reporting by Parties to the secretariat of the Basel Convention from the year 1999 onwards. It also mandated the secretariat to prepare a compilation document based on the data and information provided by Parties for the year 1999 and to make it available to Parties and non-Parties (Decision V/14).

Accordingly, the Secretariat took the initiative to invite Parties to form an Informal Working Group<sup>1</sup> to review the questionnaire during the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the Technical working Group (TWG) in April 2000. Based on the comments from the Parties as well as the Group, the Secretariat prepared a draft revised questionnaire with the kind assistance from the Government of Finland. In addition, a draft Manual to assist Parties in completing the questionnaire was also prepared in all 6 UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish). These were presented to the 17<sup>th</sup> session of the TWG in October 2000 whereby it was agreed that (a) the draft revised questionnaire should be used by Parties to report information for the year 1999 onwards; and (b) to submit the revised questionnaire and its Manual to the Working Group for Implementation with a view to their adoption by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The simplified questionnaire for the year 1999 consists of two parts, namely, Part I: Status of information and Part II: Annual reporting. Part I: Status of information essentially covers those issues for which information usually provided by Parties remains the same as that reported during the previous year(s). Therefore updating is only required if there is a change in the information already provided (including necessary corrections or deletions) during the previous reporting period. In this case, it is sufficient to indicate that no updating is required as the information provided during the previous reporting is still valid and no changes are necessary. Part II: Annual reporting covers those issues for which reporting is required on an annual basis.

As at 30 October 2001, eighty-nine parties completed the 1999 questionnaire: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia (The), Georgia, Germany, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Kuwait<sup>2</sup>,

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<sup>1</sup> The Informal working Group was attended by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo El Salvador, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Norway, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, a representative of the OECD Secretariat and was Chaired by Finland.

<sup>2</sup> Information provided is not included as the completed questionnaire was received after 15 October 2001.

Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania (United Republic of), Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The information provided by above Parties for the year 1999 is compiled by the secretariat and is presented in two parts, namely:

- Compilation Part I: Status of information; National reporting under the Basel Convention (1999) (Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 01/06)
- Compilation Part II: Annual reporting; National reporting under the Basel Convention (1999) (Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 01/06)

Part I of the compilation document includes information such as control procedure of the transboundary movement of waste; effect on human health and the environment; disposal and recovery facilities and sources of technical and financial assistance. It also provides reference to the information such as designation of competent authority and focal point; national definition of waste; national definition of hazardous waste; restrictions on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes; reduction and/or elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes; reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to transboundary movement; and bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements that have been already made available in the Country Fact Sheets (CFS)<sup>3</sup> prepared by the secretariat.

Part II of the compilation document includes statistical data on generation, export and import of hazardous wastes and other wastes; disposals which did not proceed as intended; and accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 1999.

## **Section A**

### **Data contents of the current document**

The data as provided by Parties is presented in the current document as follows:

#### Analysis of the 1999 data

The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has analysed the data provided by the Parties for the year 1999 to the Secretariat and has presented the analysis in the form of a set of 15 summary tables. The summary tables give an overview of the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes:

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<sup>3</sup> Basel Convention Series SBC No: 01/04

- among all reporting Parties;
- among non-OECD reporting Parties;
- among OECD reporting Parties;
- from non-OECD to OECD reporting Parties; and
- from OECD to non-OECD reporting Parties.

### Graphical representation of the 1999 data

The Secretariat also has created a set of 21 graphics based on the above data analysis. The graphics show factual information on generation and the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes among the reporting Parties.

### Data on amount of ‘hazardous wastes’ and ‘other wastes’<sup>4</sup> generated in 1999

For the first time it has become possible to provide the amounts generated for ‘hazardous wastes’ and ‘other wastes’ separately as the revised questionnaire has the provision to request for these generation data separately. The secretariat would like to bring to the attention of the data users that the generation data collected for the years previous to 1999 was the ‘total amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes’ as there was no provision in the previous questionnaire to request the generation data for ‘hazardous wastes’ and ‘other wastes’ separately. Therefore, ‘hazardous wastes’ generation data collected for the year 1999 is not directly comparable with the ‘total amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated’ collected for the years previous to 1999.

#### Hazardous wastes

Thirty-six Parties reported on the amount of hazardous wastes generated in 1999, namely, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Oman, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Yemen and Zambia.

#### Other wastes

Twenty-four Parties reported on the amount of other wastes generated in 1999, namely, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia and Uzbekistan.

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<sup>4</sup> Covers wastes under Annex II of the Basel Convention: Y46-Y47.

### Generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by Y-codes in 1999

Twenty-seven Parties reported on the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by Y-codes, namely, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Sri Lanka, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Nepal, Oman, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Slovakia, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Yemen and Zambia.

### Data on import of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 1999

Thirty-one Parties reported data on import of hazardous wastes and other wastes, namely, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and United Kingdom.

Thirty-one Parties reported that *no import* of hazardous wastes and other wastes took place in their countries, namely, Andorra, Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt, Gambia, Guinea, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Latvia, Lesotho, Maldives, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay and Yemen.

Twelve Parties, namely, Albania, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Uzbekistan and Zambia reported that no information is available on such transboundary movement.

### Data on export of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 1999

Fifty-two Parties reported data on export of hazardous wastes and other wastes, namely, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom and Yemen.

Eleven Countries reported that there was *no export* of hazardous wastes and other waste, which took place from their countries, namely, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Maldives, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Peru, Saint Lucia, Tunisia, Uganda and Uruguay.

Ten Parties, namely, Albania, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Seychelles, Uzbekistan and Zambia reported that no information is available on such transboundary movement.

### **Caution**

Due to the difference in national definitions of hazardous wastes, variation in data collection methods & reporting and the difficulties in comparing the quality and availability of accurate data, figures presented in this document are not directly comparable and should be used with caution.

### **Data treatment**

Data on generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are recorded in this document as provided by Parties.

Depending on the availability of data, and also for reasons of utility, the Y-codes, D-codes and R-codes are aggregated in the following manner:

#### Y-codes

Y1-Y18 (waste Streams)

Y-19 – Y47 (wastes having as constituents)

Y46 – Y47 (wastes requiring special consideration)

#### D- codes

D1, D2 and D4 (landfill, land treatment)

D3 and D12 (underground storage)

D5 (specially engineered landfill)

D8 (biological treatment)

D9 (physico-chemical treatment)

D10 (incineration)

D13, D14 and D15 (blending, repackaging, interim storage)

#### R – codes

R1 (energy)

R2, R3 and R6 (solvents, organics, acids, bases)

R4, R5 and R8 (metals, inorganics, catalysts)

R7, R10, R11, R12 and R13 (residual materials)

R9 (re-refining of used oil)

### **Section B**

Section B contains information on disposals which did not proceed as intended and accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

## **Feedback**

While every effort is being made to ensure that the information printed is exact, the amount and complex nature of this information is such that inaccuracies could be found. The secretariat will strive to improve the content, presentation and dissemination of information, and in all cases would greatly appreciate any correction of information printed in this report, as well as suggestions for the improvement of its utility and presentation. To send feedback to the Secretariat, please contact Ms. Nalini Basavaraj at:

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April 2002