
6 *Transboundary movement reduction measures*

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Algeria

Year 2002

Policies

The Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 set up a National Plan of Management of Special Wastes which define the choice of options related to wastes treatment trend.

Legislation

Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes.

Economy

Tax on pollutant and hazardous activities; incentive tax encouraging the reduction of stocks of industrials wastes (2002) ; and incentive tax encouraging waste care activities.

Industry

The generators and/or holders of hazardous special wastes are required to insure or ensure by their own the collection, sorting, transport, stocking, valorization and the elimination of their wastes.

Others

Not reported.

Botswana

Year 2002

Policies

Botswana's strategy for waste management.

Legislation

Waste Management Act.

Economy

Polluter pays principles; Trade effluent agreement with polluting industries administered; and Tax breaks are currently being evaluated for their impact.

Industry

Waste oil recycling by key oil importers.

Others

The country approved a common regional workshop dealing with environment crime in particular illegal trafficking of hazardous waste awareness programme.

An environmental enforcement agency has been established through the bilateral collaboration efforts between the USA and Botswana.

Cameroon

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

Interim storage;

Recycling and re-use of used engine oils from vehicles;

Incineration of medical waste from hospitals and sludge from refinery on the spot;

Phasing out the use of PCB transformers;

The use of non-PCB oils in transformers is being undertaken; and

There is an on-going study to construct an engineered landfill.

Others

None.

Egypt

Year 2002

Policies

Strategies related to the hazardous waste management have been adopted:

National Strategy for Waste Management;

National Strategy for Cleaner Production; and

National Environmental Action Plan 2002-2017.

Policies adopted for waste generators from the industrial sector regarding hazardous waste include:

Reduction of hazardous waste at source;

Identification of hazardous waste;

Safe on-site storage hazardous waste;

Labeling of hazardous waste;

Reporting on generation of hazardous waste; and

On-site treatment of hazardous waste.

Legislation

Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations present the overall legal framework for HW management, in addition to laws 93/1961 and 48/198; and

The Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency has adopted recently some guidelines used for managing the overall HW management system in addition to that adopted by the Basel convention, these guidelines covers: transportation, on-site interim storage, identification & characterization, permitting system and recycle and disposal.

Economy

In preparation.

Industry

Establishing of the National program for modernization of the Egyptian industry;

National strategy for cleaner production; and

Establishing of the National center for cleaner production.

Others

Enhancing partnership with the private sector
Increase capacity building programs and
Involvement of NGO's in hazardous waste management.

Ethiopia

Year 2002

Policies

Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997).
Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (1997).
National Action Programme to Combat Desertification.

Legislation

Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation(2002).
Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation (2002).
A number of Draft Environmental Standards developed by the Environmentally Sustainable Industrial Development Project.

Industry

Enforcement of the existing legislations has not yet begun. However certain industries have put in place voluntary compliance mechanisms and are exercising good house keeping programmes.

Gambia

Year 2002

Policies

National Action Plan for Chemical Management.

Legislation

Draft Hazardous Wastes Regulations under the Draft Waste Management Act.

Industry

Use of waste oil in a Clay brick kiln and the Gambia Technical Training Institute Foundry.

Others

Sensitization of all relevant institutions including, health, customs, navy, port authority, the police on issues related to transboundary movements of hazardous wastes; and enlightening these institutions or their respective rules forwarding relevant documentations related to the Basel Convention.

Kenya

Year 2002

Policies

No measures taken yet.

Legislation

None.

Industry

Many are installing on site treatment facilities;
Adoption of more efficient environment practices;
Increase re-use, recycle and reclamation; and
Avoiding problematic chemicals.

Others

Kenya has banned use of chemicals that may require treatment and disposal overseas such as PCBs and many of the pesticides under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Madagascar

Year 2002

Legislation

In preparation.

Economy

In preparation.

Industry

In preparation.

Mali

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Morocco

Year 2002

Policies

Study of the creation of a National Disposal Centre is under preparation. The site for the center is being selected.

The CMPP plays a coordinating as well as catalytic role of a natural cleaner production market by means of:

The promotion and dissemination of the concept of sustainable ecological industrial development; improvement of the performance and competitiveness of the enterprise; and making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.

Legislation

The Law on Waste Management and its Disposal prepared by the concerned departments is in the process of adoption. The Draft Law foresees 3 application decrees that are being prepared:

Decree on the hazardous waste list;

Decree on the disposal sites characteristics; and

Decree on waste incineration.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Mozambique

Year 2002

Legislation

Waste Management Regulation

A landfill site located in the south of Mozambique, Maputo Province is being constructed.

Niger

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Seychelles

Year 2002

South Africa

Year 2002

Policies

Preventative measures - The National Waste Management Strategy encourages industries to avoid generation of waste. Recycling industries will be receiving incentives from the government according to the new draft Waste Bill. We also have the following initiatives:

Cleaner Production initiative; and

Responsible Care initiative (currently managed by industry).

Legislation

Environment Conservation Act; (Act 73 of 1989)

National Environment Management Act; (Act 107 of 1998) and

Draft Waste Bill (in preparation).

Economy

Responsible care, product stewardship, extended producer liability;

ISO 14000 accreditation; and

Government cooperative agreement with industry to assist in acquiring the right technology for the reduction and minimization of emissions, thereby promoting cleaner production.

Industry

Cleaner production center has been established as is located at the CSIR;

Minimization; and

Recycling.

Others

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.

Tanzania (United Republic of)

Year 2002

Policies

National Environmental Policy (1997); and

Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1997).

Legislation

A study on Options for an Institutional Framework for Environmental Management has been completed.

Economy

A study on appropriate Economic Instruments has begun.

Industry

Some industries apply cleaner production techniques to reduce waste generation.

Tunisia

Year 2002

Policies

The National strategy on wastes has four objectives. They are: (i) to ensure that wastes management takes place without endangering public health and the environment; (ii) to encourage the reduction in wastes in both qualitative and quantitative terms; (iii) to encourage recycling and re-use of wastes; and (iv) to establish methods and infrastructure to ensure wastes disposal to the lowest possible cost

in environmental and economic terms.

The National Programme for Solid Wastes Management (PRONAGDES) was launched in 1993. The aim of the Programme is to provide the country with units for the treatment of household wastes, facilities for the treatment of hazardous wastes, and produce appropriate solutions and management plans for all categories of wastes.

Legislation

Waste and waste treatment fall under the law n°96-41 of 1996 in which the following general objectives are defined: (i) prevention and reduction of wastes especially during fabrication and distribution of products (ii) valorization of wastes by re-use and recycling both as materials or energy source (iii) controlled final landfill as a last resort;

Decree n°97-1102 laying down conditions and methods for the collection and management of used bags and packaging;

Decree n°2002-693 (dated April 1st, 2002) laying down conditions and methods for the collection and the management of used lubricating oils and used oil filters. This decree defines the criteria and methods of recovery and regeneration of used lubricating oils, the collection and the valorization of the used oil filters;

Following enactment of law 96-41 on wastes and the control of wastes management and disposal, legal instruments (decrees) on the management of categories of hazardous wastes, based on the polluter pays and producer recovers principles, are in the process of drafting;

Standards on the concentration of pollutants in the industrial wastewater (metals, heavy metals, halogenated solvents, hydrocarbons, mineral oils, phenols, etc.) before junction to the public sewage works or abandon in the hydraulic and maritime property; and

The environmental impact assessment (EIA) mandatory is obligatory for all activities (industrial, agricultural or commercial) that cause risks for pollution or degradation of the environment. Private solutions and management plans for all categories of wastes.

Economy

Companies that carry out hazardous activities are obliged to pay taxes on a yearly basis;

Companies that take measures to abate pollution may profit from special investment and tax tariffs; Exoneration of import tariffs and VAT for equipment that has to be imported and cannot be locally produced, and for VAT for locally produced equipment;

Deduction of taxes of a maximum of 50% of profits reinvested or investment realized for equipment mentioned by decree n°94-1191; and

The Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP). This fund has been installed by law n°92-122. It aims at helping the industries to invest in pollution abatement techniques. Projects are financed through this fund with the following financial scheme: 30% of the total project costs are to be financed with companies own means, up to 20% subsidy and for the remainder 50%, soft bank loans may be obtained. Projects are judged by the Ministry for the Environment through a fixed procedure.

Industry

The only-one industry of pulp and paper has replaced the Denora-Permelec process of electrolysis for the production of chlorine used to whiten pulp by a membrane process, which presents less risk for the environment. Thus, the release of significant quantities of mercury in wastewater has been avoided;

The new process of SOTULUB (the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils) specialized in the re-refining and regeneration of waste mineral oil has permitted the avoidance of the generation of a significant quantity of hazardous wastes especially acid tars and used acid-treated clay;

The Tunisian industry of electric transforms has avoided the use of mineral oils containing PCB;

Two industries of asbestos-cement pipes, over three in Tunisia, have abandoned this process to the profit of plastic pipe process;

The Tunisia's only refinery has set up: (i) pre-treatment facilities to remove chemical pollutants (sulphur base chemicals, acids, etc.) and oil from wastewater (ii) treatment unit of sludge (high lead content);

The two industries of car batteries are recycling the lead fraction of the dead batteries;

8 industrial enterprises (electronics, mechanics, chemicals, oil extraction, etc.) have obtained ISO 14000 Certification and 100 enterprises are scheduled for ecological upgrading for the time frame 2004; and

29 industrial enterprises (textiles, tanneries, packaging and printing, chemicals, electronics, metal treatment, etc.) have adopted clean technologies

Others

Over 60 companies in Tunisia are working in the field of the management of wastes: household wastes, wastewater, plastic wastes, metal wastes, health care wastes, dead batteries and accumulators, used printer cartridges, radiological films, paper, sludge of wastewater treatment facilities. Most of these companies received subventions from the National Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP);

The Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils owns and operates a 16000 metric tonnes/year capacity plant for the re-refining and regeneration of used mineral oils;

A public system (ECO-LEF) for the collection (remunerated collection) of used packaging and its treatment, recycling and reuse was created. It is financed by contributions from members (producers, packagers, distributors and importers). Major indicators of the ECO-LEF system (for the year 2002):

Number of "ECO-LEF" used packaging collection points: 49 points;

Number of the small-size enterprises set up for used packaging collection: 1050 (3000 jobs); and
Volumes collected: 3070 tonnes.

Experimental operation of a pilot unit for the treatment of used oil filters (500 tons/year). Industries involved in this project are the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils which takes care of recovery and regeneration of the oil fraction; a cement plant which collects the synthetic fraction and assures recovery of its energy content; and a foundry which handles the metal fraction; and

21 old industrial zones have been rehabilitated and renovated

Zambia

Year 2002

Policies

The final draft of the national waste management strategy is being developed.

Legislation

Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001; and

Guidelines on management of used oil, lead acid batteries and health care waste being developed.

Economy

Provide for fees to be paid for export of hazardous waste.

Industry

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

Azerbaijan

Year 2002

Policies

The work on supplementing the existing legislation with amendments is coming to the end.

Legislation

The draft law on the transboundary transportation of hazardous wastes has been developed and is presently considered by the relevant state bodies.

Economy

None.

Industry

No information is available.

Others

At present the rules on hazardous wastes transportation is regulated by the rules on hazardous cargoes transportation.

Bahrain

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Bangladesh

Year 2002

Policies

Environment Policy 1992 encourages recycling/reuse of waste for the reduction of the amount of

hazardous waste generated inside the country.

Legislation

Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 is being enforced to reduce and eliminate generation of the hazardous waste.

Cambodia

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

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

Economy

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

Industry

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

Others

None.

Cyprus

Year 2002

Policies

A Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes has been prepared (October 2002), taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the amount hazardous wastes and other wastes, as provided in the relevant E.U legislation.

The Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002) allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of hazardous waste and others wastes by encouraging of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources and developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.

Legislation

In accordance with the E.U and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.

Economy

Proposals have been made to the Ministry of Finance to use economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities. Action is yet to be taken however.

Industry

Economic and consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives that are in place include: total Quality Management programs such as ISO standards. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts; a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

Indonesia

Year 2002

Policies

The implementation of notification system for controlling export and import of hazardous waste under the Basel Convention.

Legislation

The implementation of procedure for export and import of hazardous waste under the National Regulation.

Industry

Comply with Indonesian Regulation and Provisions of the Basel Convention for export and import of hazardous wastes.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Year 2002

Policies

There was no transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Legislation

There was no transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Economy

There was no transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Industry

There was no transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Others

There was no transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Japan

Year 2002

Policies

The Government of Japan shall restrict as much as possible the generation of specified hazardous wastes, promote the effective use and appropriate disposal within the country and implement other measures in an effort to minimize the export and import of specified hazardous wastes.

Legislation

"Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Basel Law)" and "Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law."

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Jordan

Year 2002

Policies

Wastes are exported only if there is no facility within the country to treat them or dispose of them.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Malaysia

Year 2002

Policies

Encourage industries to use locally produced wastes as raw materials.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Year 2002

Policies

Environmental Action Strategies (FSM NEMS, 1992)

Improve disposal of solid wastes and sewage; and

Reduce use & abuse of hazardous chemicals.

Second FSM Economic Summit (1999)

Create strong regulatory climate for the environment sector; and

Develop technical support for existing and future environmental programs.

Philippines

Year 2002

Policies

1. Public awareness through the involvement of non-government organizations and SMEs are very active as far environmental issues are concerned; and

2. Implementation of projects/programs on industrial waste management:

a. Philippines developed a Business Agenda 21, promoting the use of cleaner production or cleaner

- technologies using waste minimization concepts; and
- b. Promotion of the Philippine Environmental Partnership program (PEPP) USAID funded program to develop incentives for business to improve their environmental management.
 - c. International initiatives for a Sustainable Environment (IISE) USAID funded program focused on 300 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to implement the Environmental Management System;
 - d. Private sector participation in managing the environment (PRIME) - a UNDP funded project aims on "closing the loop" by developing an Integrated resource Recovery System (IRRS); it also aims to assist the SMEs to achieve ISO 14001, introduce eco-labeling and eco-production chain; and
 - e. Clean Technology for Environmental Management (CITEM) a USAEP funded project aims to focus on assisting industries to achieve ISO 14001 certification and establish private- public partnership.

Legislation

- a. Presidential Decree 984: Pollution Control Law of 1976;
- b. Presidential Decree 1586: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System;
- c. Republic Act 6969;
- d. Republic Act 8749: Clean Air Act of 1999; and
- e. Republic Act 9003: Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

Industry

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

Qatar

Year 2002

Policies

Transboundary movements are prohibited in some specific cases.

Legislation

According to section 4 and article 24,25,26 and 27 of the Law No.30 of 2002. Also to the Rules on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, 1997, transboundary movement is prohibited in the following cases:

- To any destination south of 60o S latitude;
- To any state which has imposed a ban on the import of such wastes;
- To any state which cannot provide assurance as to its capacity to dispose of such wastes in an environmentally sound manner; and
- To any state which is not a party to the Basel Convention in the case of a state which is party to a bilateral, multilateral or regional agreement.

Industry

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

Republic of Korea

Year 2002

Policies

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

Singapore

Year 2002

Policies

In addition to the strategies/policies stated in question 5 of this questionnaire:

PCD screens new industries to allow setting up of only those industries which can treat hazardous wastes locally;

Export of hazardous wastes will be allowed for recovery if there are no waste treatment facilities available locally; and

Export of hazardous wastes will not be allowed for disposal if there are facilities for disposal available locally.

Legislation

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

Economy

Waste reduction/recycling/recovery programs.

Industry

Cleaner production; and waste minimization/reduction/recycling/recovery programs.

The Waste Management and Recycling Association of Singapore (WMRAS) was established on 8 August 2001. Members of the association include companies in the waste management and recycling industry. WMRAS serves as a platform for the waste recycling companies to pool their resources, to collaborate and to work together to upgrade and raise the professionalism of the waste management and recycling industry.

(<http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/PollutionControlReport2002.pdf>)

Sri Lanka

Year 2002

Policies

National Strategy for Solid Waste Management advocates reduction of waste generation over reuse, reuse over recycling and recycling over environmentally friendly final disposal.

Legislation

Regulations for Hazardous waste management are being prepared.

Economy

Companies seeking financial assistance on preferential terms from commercial banks are required to meet environmental conditions and to obtain Environmental Protection License.

Thailand

Year 2002

Policies

Generally, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has taken the strategies/measures in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention. RTG bans import of any hazardous wastes for final disposal and restricts import of some hazardous wastes for recovery. In addition, it has the extra control, as follows:

- 1) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1993 on "Ban on the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery"; and
- 2) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1994 on "Strict control on the import of used plastic scarps for recovery."

Uzbekistan

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 151 (19 April 2000)
"About control of import and export of hazardous products and wastes to the Republic of Uzbekistan and from its territory."

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Viet Nam

Year 2002

Policies

Decision No. 152/1999/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 10 July 1999 on approval of solid wastes managing strategy in urban areas and industrial zone of Vietnam towards the year 2020.

Legislation

NEA issued 6 technical guidelines on hazardous wastes disposal (pesticides wastes).
VEPA issued TG on landfilling of HW and TG on co-incineration of HW in cement kiln.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

Year 2002

Policies

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

Australia

Year 2002

Policies

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

Austria

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

Supplement to the Federal Waste Management Plan 2001
(available in German or English via the internet: <http://www.lebensministerium.at> using the links: "Umwelt", "Abfall", "Bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan", "Leitlinien zur Abfallverbringung")

Economy

No data available.

Industry

No data available.

Others

No data available.

Belgium

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

The European Regulation 259/93/EEC applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for disposal.

Wallonia:

General guidance on exports and imports of wastes is contained in the waste shipments Regulations EC and in the waste management plan in Walloon. However some expectations to these rules may be appropriate.

The main policies are as follows:

To ban all imports directly for final disposal;

To ban imports and exports of wastes for disposal except if:

(1) The waste cannot realistically be dealt with in an environmentally sound manner in, or in closer

proximity to, the country of origin, and

(2) The State of destination has the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner or,

(3) The capacity treatment in the country or origin is saturated, taking into account of regional/national self-sufficiency, or

(4) The transboundary movement concerning small quantities hazardous wastes for which it would be uneconomical for the State of origin to provide his own facility this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned;

To allow all imports for recovery except if:

(1) Large quantities of unrecoverable residues which are derived from recycling/ recovery operations must be landfilled, or

(2) The import in question must be seriously prejudicial to the capacity of a particular facility to deal with wastes from Walloon Region sources, or

(3) The waste in question doesn't comply with the specification set out in the authorisation for the destination facility - this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned;

To allow all exports for recovery except if:

(1) The country of destination prohibits the import of waste in question, or

(2) The Walloon Region has the regulatory and technical infrastructures necessary to deal with waste exported.

Canada

Year 2002

Policies

Canada recognizes the environmental and economic advantages of minimizing distances that hazardous waste must travel. In order to lessen threats to the environment or public safety during transportation and to manage transboundary shipments effectively, in 1986 Canada and the USA entered into the comprehensive agreement: Canada-U.S.A. Agreement on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes. This agreement, consistent with Article 11 of the Basel Convention, sets out the specific administrative conditions for the export, import, and transportation of hazardous waste between the two countries.

In 2002, 99% of Canada's exports were destined for the United States and nearly 97% of imports were from the United States.

In 2002, nearly half of Canada's imports and 70% of Canada's exports of hazardous waste were destined for recycling operations. Imports of hazardous wastes destined for landfilling declined by 38% percent over the previous year due to more stringent requirements established in 2001 in the management of contaminated soils. Trade in wastes destined for recovery carried out in an environmentally sound manner is significant in Canada. Hazardous wastes recovery is a thriving industry within Canada, and helps to reduce demand on primary resources.

Environment Canada will introduce amendments to the existing EIHW Regulations. The proposed amendments will implement new powers under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999) which authorizes the Minister of the Environment to:

require the exporter to have plans for reducing exports of hazardous wastes destined for disposal operations; and

authority to refuse to issue an import or export permit if hazardous wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Legislation

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

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Denmark

Year 2002

Legislation

National legislation is based on Council Regulation 259/93.

Finland

Year 2002

Legislation

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

France

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

Environment code (book 5, title 4).

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Germany

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

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

Iceland

Year 2002

Policies

Management of wastes within the State is encouraged, but it is recognized that small quantities of hazardous wastes may make specialized installations uneconomic.

Legislation

Act No. 7/1998, on hygiene and environmental control;
Regulation No. 805/1999, on waste;
Regulation No. 806/1999, on hazardous wastes;
Regulation No. 809/1999, on waste oils;
Regulation No. 609/1996, on packaging and packaging waste; and
Regulation No. 785/1999, on operating licenses for activities that can cause pollution, prescribes the use of best available techniques.

Industry

Implementation of environmental management systems.

Israel

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

Legislation is in process.

Economy

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

Industry

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

Luxembourg

Year 2002

Policies

National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 15th December 2000; and obligation for industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of waste.

Legislation

Modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Monaco

Year 2002

Policies

No measures

Legislation

No measures

Economy

No measures

Industry

No measures

Others

No measures

Netherlands

Year 2002

Policies

Multi Year Plan on hazardous waste; and
Ten Year Program on waste (non-hazardous including household waste).

New Zealand

Year 2002

Policies

The New Zealand Waste Strategy has been developed to look for ways to minimise New Zealand's

waste and improve its management. The Strategy includes four main work programmes:
Institutions and legislation - ensuring we have a sound legal framework for waste minimisation and management, with clear roles for central, regional and local government; ensuring good planning, and compliance with international conventions.

Waste reduction and materials efficiency - developing tools and techniques to reduce waste and maximise re-use, recycling and recovery; removing obstacles to the use of recovered materials, and developing economic incentives to change wasteful behavior.

Information and communication - collecting the right information on waste minimisation and management; enhancing community understanding of waste issues, and encouraging individual efforts to reduce waste.

Standards and guidelines - setting consistently high environmental performance standards for waste treatment and disposal, transport and storage; having all waste facilities account for the full cost of their operation and charge accordingly.

The strategy sets national targets for dealing with various waste streams. Some key targets relate to:
Re-using and recycling high-volume wastes (eg, garden wastes, sewage sludge, and building and demolition wastes);

Minimising and managing hazardous wastes (eg, organochlorines, contaminated sites, and hazardous components in business waste);

Upgrading waste disposal facilities (eg, closing or upgrading substandard landfills and wastewater treatment plants);

Charging waste generators the true environmental cost of treatment and disposal (eg, charging full cost at landfills); and

Consents to export are subject to prior consideration of local capabilities.

Legislation

Guidelines for the management of hazardous waste are being developed, initially focusing on record keeping and tracking of hazardous waste. There are existing guidelines for best practice treatment and disposal of hazardous waste that are to be reviewed.

Norway

Year 2002

Policies

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

Spain

Year 2002

Policies

National policy relies on:

implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible;

implementation of the "principle of proximity" in the treatment of wastes, which implies that the wastes must be treated (especially hazardous wastes) at the closest point to their production to minimize movement;

implementation of decision III/2 of the Basel Convention on the prohibition of the export of hazardous wastes to non-member countries of OECD (in the case of wastes intended for elimination, the restriction applies to countries that are not members of EFTA); and strategies, laws and other instruments mentioned in Reduction and/or Elimination of Hazardous Waste Generation.

Sweden

Year 2002

Legislation

Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.

Switzerland

Year 2002

Policies

Strict export control.

Principle of autonomy is applied respecting the national situation and legislation.

Turkey

Year 2002

Policies

Ministry of Environment is developing a hazardous waste master plan for national and regional basis, and to strengthen the Ministry's capacities with regard to hazardous waste management and master planning. The regional master plan will encompass a time frame until 2020 and will address:

Interim storage, collection and transport issues, including trans-regional transport issues;

Reuse and recycling issues including criteria for use of secondary materials;

Incineration and sanitary disposal issues;

Regulations and enforcement issues, including economic instruments and participatory regulation;

Public participation and information issues;

Institutional and legal requirement. The outputs of this plan include, a base line inventory, development of a supportive Management Information System, identification and selection of sites with sufficient capacities for sanitary disposal and incineration facilities of hazardous wastes; and

Carry out a project that aims at providing construction and operation of necessary facilities for hazardous wastes in Turkey. Disseminate of the project results amongst the companies and organisations that have a stake in the hazardous waste management.

Legislation

Regulation on Hazardous Waste, Chemical Waste, Solid Waste Management; and Basel Convention Guidelines.

Economy

Ministry of Environment and Forest offered projects to the LIFE and SMAP Programme.

Industry

The policy, which is given priority by the Ministry of Environment, is that the wastes generated in Turkey have to be used as secondary raw materials by industries instead of waste importation. In this context, iron-steel industries are studying possibilities to produce used blasting grit from iron and steel slags, which is used for blasting of ships.

Others

None.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland**

Year 2002

Policies

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

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Albania

Year 2002

Policies

The Ministry of Public Economy and Privatization during the year 2000 collected nearly 80 tonnes of hazardous chemicals and will continue to collect about 3 420 tonnes of this substances for better storage conditions.

Legislation

Decision of Council of Ministers No. 26 1/31/1994 on Hazardous Waste and Residues.

Armenia

Year 2002

Policies

National policy is aimed to minimize wastes generation and their utilization. The Draft of the National "Law on Wastes" presupposes economic incentive measures for the enterprise carrying-out activity for the wastes recycling and utilization.

The obligatory prior notification is required for import and/or export of hazardous and other wastes to the Republic of Armenia and transboundary movement thereof through the territory of the Republic of Armenia that is implemented on permission of the Ministry of Nature Protection.

Legislation

National "Law on Wastes" will regulate issues on wastes management in the Republic of Armenia including transboundary movement.

According to system on license issuing ("Order of licensing for recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal actions on hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the No 121-N Governmental Decision of January 30, 2003), legal and natural persons engaged in

recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes are obliged to apply for obtaining the license.

The “National list of hazardous wastes” and “National list of prohibited wastes” are under preparation.

Economy

Economic incentive measures and privileges for establishment of advanced low-wastes technologies and clean production activities will be initiated based on the principles of “Law on Wastes” draft.

Industry

In accordance with the Chapter V “Provision of economic incentives on measures on wastes utilization and minimizing volumes of generated wastes”, article 27 "Stimulation of measures/actions aimed at utilization of wastes and minimizing the volumes of their generation" of the National "Law on Wastes" draft there are credit and fiscal privileges for wastes recycling, reusing, recuperating enterprises.

Others

In order to regulate the issues on hazardous wastes management including transboundary movement and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements were approved the following documents: The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 874-? "Approval of the List of Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia" signed on May 8, 2004.

The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 1093-N on "Amendment to the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 97 on December 8, 1995 and approval of the List of Banned Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia" signed on July 8, 2004.

Belarus

Year 2002

Policies

National Action Plan on Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Republic of Belarus for 2001-2005 years, adopted 21.06.2001.

Legislation

Law on Waste, adopted 25.11.1993, amended 26.10.2000;

Decision of the Government on State Register of Technologies for Waste Recycling and on State Register of Facilities for Waste Neutralization and Disposal;

Decision of the Government on Adoption of Regulation on Order in Approval of Limits for Waste Disposal;

Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Development, Agreement and Approval of Instruction for Management of Industrial Waste;

Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Instructions on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignment (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a certain period of time;

Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Issuing, Suspension, Cancellation of Permits for Disposal of Industrial Waste;

Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Classifier Waste Generated in the Republic of Belarus;

Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Accounting of Waste;

Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Form

of Special Document for Accompanying of Transportation of Waste;
Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Rules for Norm-Setting Generation of Industrial Waste;
Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of List of Waste that shall have Passports; and
Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection on Adoption of Order on Determination of Level of Hazard of Waste and Establishing the Class of Hazard.

Economy

Economic Mechanism in the field of waste management includes the following elements: economic incentives, fee-paying waste disposal and lending.

Economic incentives are made by exemption from taxes, for example, exemption from tax on profit received from selling of secondary raw materials. Disposal of waste is chargeable. The rate of the charge is set at differential basis depending on the level of toxicity of waste. What is more, the rate of the charge for disposal of waste beyond limits established by local authorities is five times increased. Lending is realized by giving grants from budget environmental fund. Grants are given for introduction of cleaner technologies, scientific research and development works on creating new types of environment oriented technique.

Industry

The generators of waste shall develop the norms for waste generation and get agreement on them from territorial bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection. The waste generation norms help with operational quantitative control on waste generation and are used for development of waste disposal limits.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Bulgaria

Year 2002

Policies

National Waste Management Program accepted by the Council of Ministers' Decision No.254/20.04.1999.

Legislation

Reduction of the Harmful Impact of Waste Upon the Environment Ac: Dated 18 September 1997, promulgated in State Gazette 86/1997, amended SG 56/1999 and SG 2 and 28/2000); and Council of Ministers Decree No 166 on the Adoption of a Regulation for the Cases that Require a Permit for Import, Export and Transit Transportation of Waste, and on the Conditions and Procedures for Permit Issuance:
Dated 4 August 2000 (repealing Regulation No 5 of 8 October 1998, on the permits for import, export and transit transportation of waste).

Croatia

Year 2002

Policies

The National strategy on hazardous waste which is under preparation contains instruments for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

Legislation

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

Estonia

Year 2002

Policies

In accordance with the integrated waste management approach, the National Environment Strategy establishes the internationally accepted list of priorities for improving the waste management system. The hierarchy also forms the principal basis for the whole set of legislative documents in the field of waste management:

- 1.Prevention of waste generation;
- 2.Minimization of waste amounts and hazards;
- 3.Waste recovery:
direct re-use-recycling of waste material;
biological recovery (e.g. Composting); and
energy recovery(e.g. incineration);
- 4.Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.

Legislation

Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Georgia

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Hungary

Year 2002

Policies

The National Waste Management Plan was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament on November 2002. This Plan contain the financial and technical measures for establish new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.

Legislation

At present, a special decree for regulation of waste export/import/ transit rules for procedure and permitting way is being prepared.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Latvia

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Lithuania

Year 2002

Policies

National Strategic Waste Management Plan.

Legislation

Law on Waste Management

Minister's Ordinance on Waste Management Regulations;

Minister's Ordinance on Setting the Permits for Use of Natural Resources and Discharge of Pollutants into Environment, adopted on 30 November 1999;

Law on Product Charges Amending the Law on Environmental Pollution Charges and

Minister's Ordinance on Rules on Waste Import into the Republic of Lithuania, Export from the Republic of Lithuania and Transit through the Republic of Lithuania.

Economy

Product Charges.

Poland

Year 2002

Others

There is facility operating at the territory of Poland which dispose of some sorts of waste containing or contaminated with PCB in ESM.

Republic of Moldova

Year 2002

Policies

One of the aims of the National Waste Management Program is to exclude or/and minimize hazardous raw materials from technological process in order to reduce hazardous waste generation. Environmental standards/criteria to be met by the hazardous wastes and other wastes generators to reduce or/and to eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes. At 1 November 1998 the Republic of Moldova adopted the international standards ISO 14001, ISO 14004, ISO 14010, ISO 14011, ISO 14012 and ISO 14000.

Legislation

The project Regulation on waste is under preparation, which will include the measures for hazardous waste reduction.

Economy

The tax for the generation of hazardous waste is approximately 20 times higher than the one for non-toxic waste.

Industry

Process control and recycling/recovery to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by waste generators;

The initiative of municipal waste recycling by separate collection in Chisinau city;

Extraction of mercury from luminescent lamps is undertaken at the Tighina's plant;

Recycling of metal scrap of Ribnita Metallurgical plant; and

Romir SA and Indii SA, used accumulators collectors enterprises.

Others

Different kind of measures to reduce/ and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are included in the National Program of Wastes Utilization, which is currently being examined by the Government.

Romania

Year 2002

Policies

The Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime was approved by the law 426/2001. In accordance with art. 8 of this Emergency Ordinance the national competent authority shall elaborate Plans for management of wastes.

The Stage National Strategy for Waste Management and the Stage National Plan were elaborated in 2002 and approved by Governmental Decision 123/2003.

In accordance with art. 19 lit a) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 approved by the law 426/2001, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes.

Legislation

In accordance with art. 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 approved by the law 426/2001, the drafts of Governmental Decisions for regulation of management of used oils, management of used batteries, incineration of wastes, landfills, and packaging and waste packaging are in preparation.

The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 on regulation of PCB and similar compounds was adopted on 13 March 2000.

The Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils was adopted on 12th July 2001.

The Governmental Decision 1057 on used batteries and accumulators was adopted on 18th October 2001.

The Governmental Decision 128/2002 on waste incineration was adopted.

The Governmental Decision 162/2002 on landfilling of waste was adopted.

The Governmental Decision 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the New European Waste Catalogue).

Economy

Economic instruments for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes are in preparation. These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions of the Law on Environmental Found no. 73 / 2000 as amended by Emergency Governmental Ordinance 93 / 2001 and republished in 2002.

Russian Federation

Year 2002

Policies

Minimization of waste generation due to the wasteless and low-waste technologies implementation;
and
Implementation of waste recycling technologies aimed at getting of finished product.

Legislation

Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation # 340 of May 23, 2002 "On Approval of Regulations of Licensing of Hazardous wastes management Activity";
Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation # 318 of May, 2002 <<On Adoption of the Treaty on Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous and Other Wastes and the Treaty on basic principles of Cooperation in Efficient Utilization and Conservation of Transboundary Water Bodies>>; and
Order of the MNR of RF # 154 of April 1, 2002 << On Execution of Permitting Activities>>.

Economy

Investment strategy of obtaining off-budget funds via private investments to the waste recycling industry;
Motivation of ecological business; and
Conception of organization of Secondary Raw Materials Industrial Recycling System, established taking into account branch principle.

Industry

Activity coordination of companies providing services in waste management. Implementation of small pilot industrial facilities at the large-scale enterprises in order to involve wastes into the process of finished product production. As an example: Use of domestic wastewater and galvanic, melting and rolling wastewater sludge for production of piece and massive construction products.

Others

Establishment of an informative consulting and educating infrastructure. Conception of development of regional waste management centers as well as development of a regulatory documents package concerning on monitoring, waste generation, disposal and movements control.

Serbia and Montenegro

Year 2002

Policies

National Strategy for Hazardous Waste Management was formulated within Environmental Policy Act (1993). The Resolution on the Policy of the Environmental Protection in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("Off.Gazette FRY", No.31/93) has been designed as a specific, unified and long-term programme and as a component of the integral economic system of the FRY. The principal goals of the policy in the field of the cleaner production and waste minimization are as follows: -to reduce waste generation;-use of wastes in technological processes and other natural processes; -use of wastes for generation of energy;-to introduce low waste materials technology and recycling of wastes in interconnected industrial production;-to introduce programmes for the enhancement of production along with the reduction of energy consumption;-to give importance to preventive approach by reducing quantities for final disposal either through prevention of waste (by "clean technologies and lengthening the life time of products and deviance treatments of waste) or by the re-use (recycling); and-to implement the principle "polluter pays". Under the Programme of Integral

Environmental Protection and Promotion (Programme 1) the FRY shall ensure conditions for the implementation of the policy through the measures and activities which make it necessary to promote technological measures and interdisciplinary scientific research; introduce economic instruments in the field of the environment; provide an integral system of environmental protection; build an institutional framework; and establish an integrated information system at the national level. The Programme of management of wastes, hazardous materials and chemicals (Programme, 10) will implement the policy. To ensure the necessary conditions for the implementation of this policy a series of measures and activities will be undertaken in the following areas:-adoption of long-term programmes for reducing specific and hazardous waste per unit of product, energy and service;-adoption of long-term programmes for reduction of solid wastes generation and its utilization; and-introduction of technologies generating small quantities of waste and the recycling of industrial wastes. On the basis of preliminary inventory of hazardous wastes (data from 1994) National Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia level was prepared in 1998 (but not officially adopted). Hazardous waste management in Yugoslavia, as the consequence of war, is to be treated as a humanitarian issue and hazardous waste issue is one of the priorities. For complete reintegration of the country in international bodies and activities there is an urgent need to redesign/update National Hazardous Waste Action Plan and System (as recommended by Federal Government Conclusion from April 2000 and UNEP/Balkan Unit Technical Hazardous Waste Mission to country in November 2000).

Legislation

Federal Level-The Law on Confirmation of Basel Convention, adopted by Federal Parliament at 24th December 1999 - "Off.Gazette FRY", International Agreements, No.2/990;-The Law on the Basis of the Environmental Protection ("Off.Gazette FRY", No.24/98) is the framework for waste management in compliance with UN and EU. Federal ministry prescribes the conditions of transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes and control movement of wastes through the territory of FR Yugoslavia (Article 26);-The Rules on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes in the FR of Yugoslavia ("Off.Gazette FRY", No.69/99), based on the Law on the Basis of the Environmental Protection, regulate the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes (import, export and transit and obligations of the performer of this activity, lists of hazardous and other wastes, harmonized with BC annexes and EU/OECD lists, control system through the notification procedure and movement document);-The Law on Foreign Trade ("Off. Gazette FRY", No. 46/92, 16/93, 29/97, 59/98, 44/99, 53/99, 73/2000) stipulates that goods may be imported or temporarily imported if they meet the conditions stipulated with reference to the trade of goods namely for use at the domestic market (Article 10, paragraph 1); that the goods are subject to obligatory health, veterinarian, ecological and phytopathologic control or quality control and may be imported or temporarily imported only if satisfying the indicated conditions (Article 10, paragraph 2); that goods cannot be imported or in the state where they are produced (Article 10, paragraph 3); the import of hazardous waste is prohibited (Article 12, paragraph 6);-The Law on Standardization ("Off. Gazette FRY, No. 30/96) stipulates a need to enact standards and technical regulations for the protection of human life and health and environment (Article 4 and 9). The degree of compliance of processes, products and services with technical regulations and standards will be checked by enterprises and other legal persons authorized to certify processes, products and services, the environment protection system and by assessors of quality and environmental protection systems, testing products, checking of compliance's (Article 12). The processes, products and services that must be accompanied with certificates on compliance are stipulated in the technical or other standards. For products and services, the producer, provider of services or importer shall obtain a certificate on compliance before the product is put on sale, namely before a service is performed (Article 120, paragraphs 4 and 5). Products are tested solely by authorized laboratories. The Yugoslav standards relating to the environment are adopted and applied based on the

Standardization Law. Law on Standardization (1996) stipulates a need to enact standards and technical regulations for the protection of human life and health and environment (Art. 4 and 9). These standards are published in the Serbian language, marked JUS ISO and are identical with the respective international ISO standards. To date, the FRY has publicized 5 of the 7 ISO standards relating to the environmental management (ISO 14000). This activity is performed by the Federal Standardization Bureau, which is the national organization for standardization and represents FR Yugoslavia in ISO; and -In the Customs Act ("Off. Gazette FRY", No. 45/92, 16/93, 50/93, 24/94, 28/96, 29/97, 59/98) and related regulations, the provisions on customs supervision and procedures concerning goods harmful or dangerous for the environment are covered. Pursuant to this legal base, revised standards for industrial air emissions were approved and revised standards for wastewater discharges and discharges to soil are still being drafted. Republican Level-Law on Environmental Protection ("Off. Herald RS", No.66/91) stipulates that no domestic or imported technology may be applied in the territory of Serbia nor any products put to sale unless they meet the stipulated norms for the environmental protection and norms of quality, namely if the product is prohibited in the country of export (Article 17). The wastes are collected, classified, prepared for use as secondary raw materials, treated, utilized or temporarily and permanently disposed of in a controlled manner and if necessary destroyed (Article 82, paragraph 1). In the territory of the Republic any treatment, storage, disposal of radioactive and other wastes that have the property of hazardous substances of foreign origin is prohibited (Article 82, paragraph 2). Handling of hazardous substances in manufacture, use, transport, trade, storage and disposal shall be done so as not to endanger human life and health, nor contaminate the environment (Article 83, paragraph 1);-The Rules on the Treatment of Wastes having Hazardous Characteristics ("Off.Herald RS", No.12/95) prescribe the treatment of certain categories of wastes having properties of hazardous substances and established the mandatory accounting of the types and quantities of such substances in production, use, transportation, movement, storage, and disposal processes. Waste generators have obligation to report the quantity of each reportable waste streams/categories generated and transferred, to competent authorities. The frequency of reporting is in most cases one month. Under development is system of information of transboundary waste streams movement, as well as upgraded of existing systems; and-The Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Serbia ("Off.Herald RS", No.25/96) stipulates handling of waste substances that may be used as secondary raw materials, the way of collection, treatment and storage (Article 1). Monitoring and controlling the use of secondary raw materials, keeping respective records, undertaking protection measures will be carried out by special republican organization-Recycling agency (Article 6 and 22-24). The Law also governs handling of wastes secondary raw materials (Article 11.17). -The Law on the Environment ("Off. Gazette RCG", No.16/96) prohibits the application and use of technology, products, semi-products or raw material that are forbidden in the country of export or in the country in which they are produced; disposal of all types of waste, except at the places selected for the purpose (Article 9, paragraph 2 and 6). It restricts import of waste substances except upon the permit issued by the Ministry in charge of environment protection, for disposal of the wastes having the properties of deleterious and hazardous substances at the designated sites and upon the preliminary consent of the Ministry (Article 10, paragraph 1 and 2). The Regulation on Criteria for Selection of Localities, Methods and Procedures for Depositing Waste Materials ("Official Journal of RM", No.56/00) sets out the conditions for selecting both temporary and permanent storage sites of waste containing hazardous material.

Economy

Economic instruments were initiated in Environmental Policy Act (1993), as well as in Federal, as well as Republics (Serbia and Montenegro) Laws on Environmental Protection. However, enforcement is very poor and limited.

Industry

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

Others

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

Slovakia

Year 2002

Policies

Based on WMP of the SR until 2005 - the guiding part - the priority is in the development plans of an effective system of separate collection, sorting facilities and facilities for recovery of hazardous waste and waste divided to commodities according art. 5 of the Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. of Laws on implementing certain provisions of the act on wastes. There are following commodities: used batteries and accumulators; waste oils; used tyres; wastes from multilayer and combined materials; electronic scrap; waste polyethylenterephthalate; waste polyethylene; waste polypropylene; waste polystyrene; waste polyvinylchloride; waste from fluorescent tubes containing mercury; waste paper; waste glass; end-of-life vehicles; bio-degradable waste.

Separate collection of waste of required quality and quantity is the fundamental condition for waste recovery. Intensification of the separate collection is expected in some regions.

Completion of the technical infrastructure requires:

to build new centres for waste collection;

to establish sorting facilities; and

to introduce special sorting lines.

Their number and localities will be controlled by the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency.

Sufficient recovery capacities are available in Slovakia to recover waste paper, waste glass, iron scrap, waste lead accumulators and waste oils if they are collected separately in sufficient quantities.

In case of waste from tubes containing mercury is a need to complete collection and transportation system, and also complete a plant for recovery of this waste with sufficient capacity.

Legislation

Current legal status is covered by following regulations:

Act of the National Council of SR No. 223/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste and on Amendment of Certain Acts as amended Act No. 553/2001 Coll. of Laws; Act No. 96/2002 Coll. of Laws; Act No. 261/2002 Coll. of Laws; Act No. 393/2002 Coll. of Laws; Act No. 529/2002 Coll. of Laws; Decree of MoE SR No. 283/2001 on Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Wastes as amended Decree of MoE SR No. 509/2002 Coll. of Laws;

Decree of MoE SR No. 284/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste Catalogue as amended Decree of MoE

SR No. 409/2002 Coll. of Laws;
Decree of MoE SR No. 234/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste Classification according to Green, Amber and Red Lists of Wastes and on Standard Documents for Waste Transport as amended
Decree of MoE SR No. 410/2002 Coll. of Laws; Decree of MoE SR No. 227/2003 Coll. of Laws;
Decree of MoE SR No. 273/2001 Coll. of Laws on Authorisation, Providing the Expertise in Waste Management, the Appointment of Persons Authorised to Issue the Expertise and Examinations of Professional Skills of those Persons as amended Decree of MoE SR No. 399/2002 Coll. of Laws;
Act of the National Council of SR No. 327/1996 Coll. of Laws on fees for waste landfilling as amended Act No. 553/2001 Coll. of Laws;
Waste Management Programme (WMF) of the Slovak Republic until 2005;
Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. of Laws on Packages and on Change and Amendment of Certain Acts;
Decree of MoE SR No. 5/2003 Coll. of Laws on Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Packages;
Decree of MoE SR No. 25/2003 Coll. of Laws on specifications of processing of end-of life vehicles;
Decree of MoE SR No. 516/2001 Coll. of Laws on tariffs for calculation of financial contribution to the Recycling Fund as amended Decree of MoE SR No. 337/2002 Coll. of Laws; Decree of MoE SR No. 733/2002 Coll. of Laws;
Notification of the MoE SR No. 75/2002 Coll. of Laws on issuing the Decree No. 1/2002 which establishes the unified methods for analytical control of wastes;
A Communication of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No. 132/2000 Col. on a change in Annex 1 and on adoption of two new Annexes No. VIII and IX to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was issued; and
Investment Strategy of Waste Management of the Slovak Republic.

Economy

A fee for landfilling of wastes;
An economical support of installation of new technologies by European Union support via Cohesive Fund;
Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for recovery of waste in the period from 2001 to 2005; and Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees).

Industry

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

Slovenia

Year 2002

Policies

National Environmental Action Programme (1999);
Environmental Performance Reviews (1997); and
Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996).

The principles of Basel Convention and EU legislation are taken into account in all cases of export, import and transit of hazardous wastes.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Year 2002

Policies

In preparation.

Legislation

In preparation.

Ukraine

Year 2002

Policies

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

Legislation

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

Economy

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 15.05.01 No. 181 "On approval of the Provisional procedure for expected losses determination from the pollution of environment during hazardous substances and wastes movements"; and

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 19.08.02 No. 1219 "On the approval of the Procedure and rules of the obligatory insurance liability concerning damage compensation during hazardous wastes transboundary movements and utilization/disposal."

Antigua and Barbuda

Year 2002

Policies

Draft Solid Management Waste Act calls for Waste management Plans to reduce both solid wastes and hazardous wastes.

Legislation

Draft Solid Waste Management Act provides some direction.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Argentina

Year 2002

Policies

Argentina has a number of treatment plants. But there are no licensed disposal facilities for specific waste such as PCBs (in concentration above 5.000 ppm) or high organochloride substances due to lack of capacity for the control of dioxins and furans.

Training courses are given to the different provinces of the country to develop treatment capacity so as to dispose wastes near their place of generation. Provincial or territorial approval is required to operate a treatment plant.

For regulation of waste management there are:

A legal tool, Law No. 24.051, regulated by Executive Decree No. 831/93 that rules the "generation, handling and treatment of hazardous waste"; and

A workable tool, Register of generators and operators of hazardous waste. With the intention of exercising due control over hazardous waste the enforcement authority requires mandatory registration of all those parties that generate, handle, carry, treat or dispose hazardous waste.

Two documents are used to exercise the control:

Environmental Annual Certificate: After all the legal and technical requirements that ensure an environmental sound management of the hazardous waste are fulfilled, the concerned parties receive this certificate. Industries, carriers, treatment and disposal plants and any other activity that generates or operates with hazardous wastes must have the necessary authorization. The company which carries on a movement of hazardous wastes also needs this certificate for operating.

Manifest: It is the document that records the origin of the waste, and its transfer from the generation site to the final disposal plant (from cradle to the grave).

Legislation

Law No. 24051, regulated by Executive Decree No. 831/93 that rules the "generation, handling and treatment of hazardous waste";

Law No. 23922, ratification of the Basel Convention (1992); and
Provincial legislations.

Information can be obtained from: www.medioambiente.gov.ar

Industry

The application of International Management Systems.

Barbados

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Brazil

Year 2002

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Chile

Year 2002

Policies

Chile does not import wastes. Export of hazardous wastes is allowed when Chile has no capability to treat or dispose those wastes.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Costa Rica

Year 2002

Policies

Policy: Risk to control any factor related with contamination, insecurity and dangers to the environment, the human health and the life of the population;
Prevention, mitigation and response to the population needs in disaster situations;
Assure the quality of potable water at national scale; and
Technical and sanitary management of solid, organic, chemical, biological, radioactive and toxic wastes, among others, in the health, industry and commerce facilities, and houses.

Legislation

General Health Law of Costa Rica.

Strategies:

Strengthening of the sanitary regulation based on main standards and technical recommendations;

Sanitary monitoring on achieving sanitary regulations; and

Development of scientific research towards the protection and the improvement of the human environment.

Economy

None.

Industry

Application of some environmental principles (sustainable development, precautionary principle, preventive principle); and

Development of some mechanisms to reduce the generation of wastes in the starting point.

Cuba

Year 2002

Dominican Republic

Year 2002

Honduras

Year 2002

Mexico

Year 2002

Policies

Development and support of capacity building for the management of hazardous wastes at national level to minimize the transboundary movements; Deregulation of wastes catalogued as hazardous through the procedure named Constancy of no hazard (example: drilling cut muds); Implementing at national level the Convention amendments relating to transboundary movements of hazardous wastes among signatory countries; Adequacy of the Legal Framework on wastes (General law for Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes) and; Prohibition for importing hazardous wastes which objective is the final disposal.

Legislation

General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental protection (LGEEPA); LGEEPA regulations on hazardous wastes; General Law for Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes (It will operate as of January 2004); and Development of technical guides for hazardous wastes sound management within the Basel Convention framework (BPC'S, Lead Batteries, Electronic trash, etc).

Economy

Promoting with the Secretary of Economy (that regulates industries and commerce) the deregulation of the Maquila Industry (Mexican assembly plants located near the USA-Mexican boarder where most production is exported to the United States) to avoid the wastes return to the country of origin (Exemption PITEX)*.* PITEX is the importing Temporary Program to produce Articles for Exportation, which is implemented in the Mexico's boarder with the United States of America.

Industry

Technology development to treat hazardous wastes in situ. Demonstrate to authorities the no hazard of wastes, in order to reuse or recycle them. Request management plans to demonstrate environmentally sound management.

Others

None.

Peru

Year 2002

Policies

Health Surveillance Programme at border points in coordination with all the involved Government areas, such as Customs, Health Minister and others, so that only wastes of value and not hazardous wastes enter the Country;

PIC; and

To homogenize criteria with the other countries involved.

Legislation

DL 26234 - Approval of the Basel convention by the Democratic Constituent Congress on 19 October 1993;

Act 27314- General Solid Wastes Act, entered into force on 22 July 2000;

Establishment of Law penalties according with the 27314 Act; and

Procedure No. 92 on Health Authorization for the import of non-hazardous wastes under the Single Text of Administrative Procedures in the Health Sector.

Economy

Promotion of the use of industrial waste exchanges; and

Implementation of the Basel Convention and regulations under the General Solid Wastes Act - Act 27314.

Industry

Organization of the industry through industry unions for dissemination of the regulations under the General Wastes Act so that all businessmen enjoy the benefits of being familiar with them, ensuring their certification and compliance with obligations and enjoyment of their rights.

Cleaning up of activities related to Solid Wastes in their sphere of activity.

Others

Promotion of recycling and the use of clean technologies.

Saint Lucia

Year 2002

Policies

Policy to promote, where appropriate, recycling and reuse of hazardous waste products such as used oil at the national level.

Legislation

None.

Economy

None.

Industry

Local industry seeking to identify treatment and disposal options on a national basis. This has been expanded from the treatment and disposal of used oil to include lead acid batteries.
