
5 Reduction/Elimination of Generation of Waste

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Botswana

Year 2003

Policies

Adoption of the Waste Management hierarchy.

Legislation

Botswana's strategy for Waste Management supports cleaner production guidelines; Botswana's Waste Management Act supports polluter pays principle; and Administration of industrial trade effluent agreement.

Incentives

Polluter pays principle; trade effluent agreements on industrial wastes; and in the near future plans for waste oil recycling charges to importers.

Industry

Self regulation initiatives by key oil importing industries; and move to discourage plastic carriers in commercial premises initiated.

Others

Plans to introduce Cleaner production concept to industry.

Cameroon

Year 2003

Policies

Incentive measures as reduction of custom duty on equipment are prescribed by above mentioned Environmental Law to industrial establishments that choose pollution reduction technology or good practices in their manufacturing process. But as for now, no inventory has been done yet to determine the quantities and qualities of the hazardous waste present in the country. Need for both technical and financial assistance to carry out this inventory.

Legislation

Law N° 96/12 of 5th August 1996 relating to Environmental management in Cameroon and Loi N° 89/027 du 29 décembre 1989 portant sur les déchets toxiques et dangereux don't give Cameroon an adequate framework for sustainable management of hazardous wastes in particular or wastes in general.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Djibouti

Year 2003

Policies

Les stratégies élaborées jusqu'à présent ne traitent de façon générale que de la protection de l'environnement mais reflètent peu les mouvements transfrontières des déchets dangereux et autres déchets couverts par la Convention de Bâle.

Le Gouvernement par le biais du Ministère en charge de l'Environnement est en cours d'examiner une stratégie globale visant la réduction des déchets dangereux et autres déchets.

Legislation

Le Ministère de la santé a élaboré un plan national de gestion des déchets dangereux.

Décret n°2005-0056/PR/MHUEAT portant approbation du plan de gestion intégrée de la zone côtière

Décret n°2004-0066/PR/MHUEAT portant réglementation de l'importation des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone

Décret n°2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT portant convention de la Biodiversité

Décret n°2003-0212/PR/MHUEAT portant réglementation du transport des produits dangereux

Loi n°56/AN/04/5ème L portant adhésion aux documents X, XI et les nouvelles dispositions du chapitre XI – 2 de convention internationale pour la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer.

Décret n°2001-0098/PR/MHUEAT portant approbation de la stratégie et Programme d'Action National pour la conservation de la Biodiversité

Loi n°010/AN/03/5ème L portant ratification de la Convention des espèces migratrices appartenant à la faune sauvage.

Décret n°2004-0065/PR/MHUEAT portant protection de la Biodiversité

Décret n°2002-0075/PR/MHUEAT portant approbation de la Communication Nationale sur les changements climatiques.

Loi n°0148/AN/01/4ème L portant ratification pour la République de Djibouti du Protocole de Kyoto relatif à la Convention Cadre des Nations-Unies sur les changements climatiques

Décret n°2001-0098/PR/MHUEAT portant approbation de la stratégie d'Action Nationale pour la conservation de la Biodiversité.

Loi n°012/AN/01/4ème L portant approbation du plan d'Action National pour l'Environnement 2001-2010

Décret n°2001-0011/PR/MHUEAT portant définition de ces procédures d'Etudes d'Impact environnemental

Loi n°106/AN/00/4ème L cadre de l'Environnement

Selon article 46 de la loi cadre sur l'Environnement : Tout déchet provenant d'une unité industrielle ou semi industrielle de transformation doit être :

- soit traité avant rejet ou entreposage de manière à se conformer aux valeurs limites autorisées,
- soit entreposé dans un site d'élimination ou d'entreposage approuvé par le Ministère en charge de l'Environnement.

Article 47 : Le ministère chargé de l'Environnement peut faire procéder à l'élimination des déchets contrevenants aux dispositions de la présente loi aux frais de leurs propriétaires. Les sociétés, entreprises intervenant dans le transport,

traitement des déchets ainsi que les techniques et modalités utilisées sont agréées par le Ministère chargé de l'Environnement.

Par ailleurs Selon la loi cadre sur l'Environnement :

Article 33 : tout déversement ou épandage de substance de nature à modifier les caractéristiques des sols et sous-sols est soumis, sans préjudice des dispositions légales et réglementaires spécifiques, à étude d'impact environnementale préalable.

Article 34 : toute émission de substances toxiques ou dangereuses sur ou dans le sol est interdite. La liste de ces substances est fixée par voie réglementaire.

Article 35 : toute activité portant préjudice à une installation légitime ou reconnue sur le sol ou dans le sous sol engage la responsabilité de son auteur. Ce préjudice donne droit à réparation

Incentives

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

Industry

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

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

Others

Egypt

Year

2003

Policies

1 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.

2 Policies adopted for hazardous waste generators 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.

3 National plan for Implementation of Stockholm convention.

4 Industrial pollution prevention program.

5 Inventories for obsolete chemical and pesticides.

Legislation

Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations present the overall legal framework for hazardous waste management, in addition to laws 93/1961 and 48/198; and the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency has adopted recently some guidelines for managing the overall hazardous waste management system in addition to that adopted by the Basel Convention, these guidelines covers: transportation, on-site interim storage, identification & characterization, permitting system, recycle and final disposal.

<i>Incentives</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial plan for minimization activities 2. Economic tools, (discharge fees, tax exemption) 3. Cost/benefit analysis.
<i>Industry</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishing a national program for modernization of the Egyptian industry; 2. National strategy for cleaner production; and 3. Establishing of the National center for cleaner production.
<i>Others</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing partnership with the private sector; 2. Increase capacity building programs; and 3. Involvement of NGO's in hazardous waste management.
Ethiopia	
<i>Year</i>	2003
<i>Policies</i>	The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia and the Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia provide for the application of the said measures.
<i>Legislation</i>	Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation, Proclamation No. 300/2002. Two draft regulations on persistent organic pollutants and Industrial Pollution Control and Prevention are prepared.
<i>Incentives</i>	These are provided for under each legal instrument , e.g. Article 3 Sub-article 4 of the Pollution Control Proclamation.
<i>Industry</i>	Certain tanneries have installed waste treatment facilities making use of a revolving fund made available by UNIDO. Some industries have begun implementation of ISO 14001.
<i>Others</i>	
Gambia	
<i>Year</i>	2003
<i>Policies</i>	Gambia Environmental Action Plan (1992); Gambia Waste Management Strategy (1997); and Environmental Quality Monitoring and Enforcement strategy (1997).
<i>Legislation</i>	National Environment Management Act (1994); Environmental Management Discharge Permit Regulations (2001); Environmental Quality Standards Regulations (1999); and Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2000.
<i>Incentives</i>	Monthly Environmental Tax on all salaried workers; Environmental tax on all imported second hand items except used clothing; and National Environment Agency conducts an Annual National Environmental Award Scheme.
<i>Industry</i>	The Gambia Tourism Authority has embarked on a yearly award for the Most Environmentally Friendly hotel. The National Environment Agency has also embarked on a few demonstration projects to promote best practices in industry.
<i>Others</i>	Sensitization and information campaigns under the Environmental Education and Communication Programme of the National Environment Agency; and Integration of Environmental Education in the school curricular at all levels.

Madagascar

Year 2003

Policies In preparation.

On 18 June 1998, the National Committee for the Management of hazardous wastes (GNGPC) was officially created (Decret N°98-444). This committee has been, since this date, the official national mechanism responsible for chemical management in terms of safety.

Legislation A National Law to reduce hazardous wastes is currently being elaborated.

Incentives A National Law Ecotax is currently being elaborated.

Industry Decree of application MECI, Law N°99-954 of 15/12/99. (Accountability of investments towards the environment).

Others Le Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts est en cours d'élaboration de la politique nationale de gestion de déchets dangereux ou non dangereux (année 2005).

Mauritius

Year 2003

Policies

- According to the Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001, which came into force on 1 April 2002, a hazardous waste generator shall minimize the generation of a hazardous waste by using the best practicable means;
- The law requires new undertakings with significant environmental impacts to go through the EIA process;
- Introduction of sulphur-reduced diesel since 2001 and unleaded petrol as from September 2002;
- The revised solid waste management strategy plan adopted in 2002 places topmost priority to waste minimisation;
- Sensitising campaigns; and
- Duty remission and soft loans on pollution abatement equipment.

Legislation

- Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001;
- Standards for air (ambient air quality and emissions); and
- Guidance notes for the implementation of Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001.

Incentives Fines for illegal dumping and penalties for non-compliance to standards and regulations.

Industry Industries are making efforts to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals.

Others None.

Morocco

Year 2003

Policies Le Maroc a lancé un projet en vue de mettre en place un centre de traitement et d'élimination des déchets. Le site pour l'installation de ce centre a été choisi et l'étude de faisabilité du projet ainsi que l'étude d'impact ont été réalisées. Dans le cadre de la convention de Stockholm sur les POPs, le Maroc a bénéficié d'un don du GEF pour l'élaboration du plan de mise en œuvre de ladite convention, notamment un plan d'action pour la gestion écologiquement rationnelle des déchets POPs

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

* législation en matière de gestion des déchets : loi cadre sur la protection et la mise en valeur de l'environnement promulguée et en vigueur depuis 2003 qui vise l'obligation d'une gestion écologiquement rationnelle des déchets.

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.

* directives et plans élaborés pour une gestion écologiquement rationnelle des déchets

Guide sur la gestion des déchets ménagers, directives sur les déchets hospitaliers, guide sur le choix du site des décharges contrôlées pour les déchets ménagers, guide pratique sur l'amélioration de la gestion des déchets hospitaliers, quatre directives en cours de préparation en collaboration avec le centre de formation et de transfert de technologie de la convention de Bâle du Caire.

Plan de gestion des huiles usées.

Incentives

Creation within the Department of Environment of the Fund for Industrial Depollution (FODEP). The Fund is destined for industrial enterprises willing to engage in depollution projects. 80% of the cost of the project can be financed by FODEP according to the project type:

Integrated project (20% donation and 20-60% of credit at medium or at long term and;

Approved Project (40% donation and 20-40% of credit at medium or at long term).

* Le centre marocain de production propre qui a pour attribution la sensibilisation et la formation des industriels pour minimiser la production des déchets à la source.

Industry

Certaines unités industrielles ont adopté le concept de production propre en utilisant de nouvelles technologies pour réduire à la source la production des déchets notamment celles qui ont bénéficié du FODEP.

Others

Some wastes are incinerated at the furnace of cement factories and;

A project to create a waste stock market is currently being developed.

Présence d'unités industrielles spécialisées dans le recyclage de déchets, notamment, plastique, papier, verre, déchets de textiles

Création d'une coopérative spécialisée dans le recyclage des déchets

Mozambique

Year 2003

Policies

Legislation

EIA Regulation; and

Environmental Law of 1997: Based on the relevant provision of the Constitution, the Environmental Law of 1997 provides a general framework for environmental protection, including management of hazardous wastes. The purpose of the law is "to define the legal basis for the proper use and management of the environment and its elements in order to establish a system of sustainable development" in the

country. The law includes several provisions addressing this issue. There is as yet no specific legal instrument on the management of hazardous wastes, or on export and import of such wastes. Work is underway to develop several regulations under the law.

The following aspects of hazardous wastes management are addressed in the Environment Law or a separate regulation: definition of hazardous wastes; licensing system for persons managing waste and disposal facilities; restriction/prohibition of export/import of hazardous wastes; and civil liability and reparation of damage.

Incentives

Industry

Others

In general terms, the Environmental Law of 1997 imposes strict liability on persons who cause material damage to the environment. The State has the right to assess the damage, fix the amount of compensation, and to take counter measures at the expense of the person causing the damage. The provision does not relate to hazardous wastes specifically.

Niger

Year

2003

Policies

Agenda 21 constitutes the national strategy for the environment and sustainable development plan. Niger benefits a project from Basel Convention through the CRCB/Dakar to develop a National Implementation plan of the BC since last year.

Legislation

The Law on norms and quality and the complementary texts related to the legal framework on environmental management are currently being elaborated and are in the process of being adopted.

Regulations are on going through the NIP/BC.

Incentives

None.

Industry

Mining and chemical related industries apply directives and guidance of their respective multinational groups on production and management of the wastes.

Others

None.

Seychelles

Year

2003

Policies

Government invested heavily in solid waste management throughout the nineties, especially as part of the implementation of the Environment Management Plan 1990 – 2000. There are now four major landfills in operation, two of which are fully engineered landfills. Hazardous waste management is addressed as part of the overall plan for waste management on the islands (Solid Waste Master Plan), especially since most hazardous is produced in small volumes. There are collection systems for waste oil, scrap metal, lead acid batteries and pesticide containers, and also sorting out of the organic fraction of municipal waste for composting. These are mostly eliminated through export, and in the case of pesticide containers, through recycling. The following additions to the locally available facilities are being explored: incinerator, larger storage facilities for oil and Kraft paper recycling plant.

The generation of waste is addressed through a ‘reduce, reuse, and recycle policy’. Waste reduction initiatives can be done through the environmental assessment process under the Environment Protection Act. The potential for waste generation, waste reduction, and recycling are three criteria that are used to assess large projects

or initiatives. The ministry also regularly engages different sectors of the economy in waste reduction efforts, for example, reduction of throwaway of soft drinks and mineral water bottles, reduction of construction waste reaching the landfill, reduction of pesticide waste through proper stock management etc.

The generation of waste at the household level is addressed through educational programs and in some instances through house-to-house campaigns. A varied set of activities is organized throughout the year by this ministry and the agency responsible for waste. Educational/sensitisation programs are carried out in schools, and TV, radio and newspaper items (of which a large part has to do with the generation of waste) are released on a weekly basis. There are also annual events such as the Cleanup the World Campaign, Environment Week, and Recycle fair.

In addition, certain products, such as asbestos roofing sheets and POPs pesticides are not allowed in Seychelles, thus the problem with their elimination or treatment does not exist. With regards to avoidance, importers and consumers (also through NGOs) are being continuously encouraged to opt for less dangerous products.

Legislation

Environment Protection Act, 1994: at section 12 establishes the agency responsible for waste and defines its functions, and at section 13 onwards establishes other obligations for waste minimization by the authority.

Pesticides Act 1996.

Seychelles Bureau of Standards guidelines on the storage and handling of dangerous products.

Incentives

There are presently few economic initiatives to encourage waste minimization.

The legal instruments of licensing, environmental authorizations and Public Health are frequently used to force persons to comply with the requirements.

The company that exports scrap metal is being encouraged to collect and export all scrap at no cost.

Industry

The Public Utilities Corporation has invested in a waste oil incinerator at the central electricity generating plant.

On smaller islands that are not connected with the main waste collection system, owners and managers continue to invest in waste separation, minimization of incoming products, waste transfer, incineration and/or composting.

Others

South Africa

Year 2003

Policies

The National Waste Management Strategy has set in motion a process that will significantly transform the current approach to waste management in South Africa. In particular, it will result in:

Improved delivery of basic waste management services to a large section of the population who currently receive inadequate or no waste management;

A shift in emphasis away from end-of-pipe treatment to pollution prevention and waste minimization (as part of more general shift towards cleaner production practices); life cycle approach/cradle-to-grave approach
Reduced risks to human health and the environment from improved waste management practices; and
More effective integration of waste management across all environmental media (land, water and air), through the adoption of a more effective integrated approach to legislation and institutional structures.

Industry is compelled by law to prepare hazardous waste management plans.
Government will be introducing the Manifest System that will compel generators, transporters and disposers of waste to report annually on amounts and types of waste they handle.

The draft waste bill has a section on hazardous waste management.

Legislation

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

Incentives

As part of achieving zero waste economic instrument will play a role in terms of product liability and other related strategies.

Hazardous waste is very costly and this forces companies to reduce waste generation therefore this is mainly driven by the market forces.

Industry

Some of South African industries are members of “The Responsible Care Initiative” that puts emphasis on cleaner production.

Growing industry associations where there is sharing of information/expertise in waste reduction.

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 2003

Policies

Adoption of Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1997); and
Advocating the cleaner production concept.

Legislation

Incentives

A study on Economic Instruments for environmental has begun.

Industry

Some industries have adopted the cleaner production technology.

Others

Tunisia

Year 2003

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.

Incentives

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;

25 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 one hundred 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.

A public system (Eco-Zit) for the collection and the regeneration of the lubricating used oils was created. It is financed by contributions from oil companies.

A public system (Eco- Filtre) for the collection, the treatment and the recovery of the used oil filters was created. The system is financed from contributions from involved private companies.

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

21 old industrial zones have been rehabilitated and renovated.

Uganda

Year

2003

- Policies** Uganda has a national environment policy and an environment sector 5 year plan/programme that is reviewed every 5 years.
- Legislation** The National Environment Act, Cap. 153 established the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal agency in Uganda for the coordination, monitoring and supervision of all environmental matters. Under Section 53 of this Act, NEMA is mandated to make regulations and guidelines for the classification and management of hazardous wastes. NEMA released the following regulations and guidelines:
- The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations 1999. These regulations apply to all categories of hazardous and non-hazardous waste; the storage and disposal of hazardous waste and their movement into and out of Uganda; and all waste disposal facilities, landfills, sanitary fills and incinerators;
 - The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations, 1999;
 - Environmental Audit Guidelines for Uganda, 1999;
 - Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998;
 - Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines,
 - Draft Environmental Oil Spillers Liability Regulations,
 - Draft Environmental Oil Spillers Liability Guidelines, and
 - Draft Solid Waste Management Guidelines.
- Incentives** Uganda currently has incentives and/or import duty /sales tax exemptions for “Appropriate – technology” as outlined in the investment code. Other economic incentives/disincentives are currently being discussed.
- Industry**
- Adoption of cleaner production techniques;
 - A national cleaner production centre has been established with assistance from UNIDO (2000-2001);
 - Voluntary adoption of environment Management systems (ISO 14000); and
 - Adoption of environmentally sustainable industrial development thinking/approach.
- Others**
- Under taking of environmental audits and in particular, waste audits;
 - NEMA is involved in compliance assistance programmes with industry;
 - Awareness training and increased information disseminations; and Harmonisation of other sectoral policies and laws.

Zambia

Year 2003

Policies The development of the National Waste Management Strategy is almost complete.

The Environmental Council of Zambia in conjunction with the National Chambers of commerce and Industry has been conducting training on cleaner production techniques.

The Environmental Council of Zambia conducts public awareness on proper management of hazardous wastes. The Environmental Council of Zambia has also conducted projects that aim at disposal of hazardous and other wastes and reduction of generation of hazardous and other wastes.

Conditional licensing system for generation of hazardous waste has been introduced; the higher the amount of waste generated, higher the license fees. Basically the Polluter Pays Principle is employed

Legislation

The Zambian Government has an Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act which was enacted in 1990;
Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001 have been developed to address all aspects of hazardous waste management;
The pesticides and Toxic Substances Regulation came into effect in 1994. It addresses all aspects of chemicals management;
Guidelines on management of used oil, lead acid batteries and health care waste being developed; and
The Ozone Depleting Substances regulations of 27 of 2001 restricts importation of ODS and equipment containing ODS and management of Obsolete equipment.

Incentives

Still to be developed.

Industry

Implementation of cleaner production techniques; and setting up of environmental departments.

Others

Public awareness programmes.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

Year 2003

Policies National Hazardous Wastes Management Strategy was adopted by the decree of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 25th August 2004.

Legislation It provides and includes international principles, a policy and decision-making framework for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and a system for the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of hazardous wastes according to international practice and standards.

Incentives

Industry Facilities and devices are constructed by organizations, which are dealing with neutralization and utilization of hazardous wastes.

Others

Bahrain

Year 2003

Policies

A new incineration system for treating the generated healthcare wastes (i.e. clinical, pharmaceutical, infectious anatomical and chemical wastes) has been commissioned and is operating since April 2002 ,which is considered as a major milestone in environmental protection and part of national strategy to reduce and treat the hazardous wastes in the country; and

Environmental Affairs (EA) is approaching international agencies and organizations to assist in minimizing the quantity of industrial / hazardous of wastes generated in the country. Many meetings have been held with the major industries to chalk out practical and achievable plans and programs for waste minimization utilizing efficient and environmental friendly processes, methodologies and equipment.

Legislation

Healthcare Waste Management Standards: Ministerial Order No.1 of 2001 has been

issued highlighting the collection, transportation, storage, transfer, treatment and disposal of hazardous healthcare waste generated in Kingdom of Bahrain. The emissions from healthcare treatment facilities are also streamlined as well as the management and disposal of effluent and solid waste residues;

Article 5 states : The waste producer shall seek to reduce the generation levels of such waste in quantity and quality through developing the appliances and equipment used, adopt and use a clean technology, select the alternatives and raw materials that cause less damage to the environment and public health;

Hazardous Waste Management Standard: The draft standards for collection, storage, handling, transportation, transfer, treatment, disposal, recycling and reuse have been prepared and discussed with the industries. The standards will soon be finalized and enforced in the country; and

Used Oil Management Standards: The draft standards for management of used oil has been prepared highlighting the collection, storage, handling, treatment, disposal, recycling and reuse of oil and related products. The standards will soon be finalized and enforced in the country.

Incentives

None.

Industry

Several industrial companies (ALBA and GPIC) adopted ISO 14000 standards and were certified by ISO, in addition to the implementation of environment management systems.

Others

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Bangladesh

Year 2003

Policies

Environment Policy 1992 encourages reuse of various substances in the industrial sector in order to reduce the amount of waste/hazardous waste generated inside the country.

Legislation

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

Incentives

Industry

Installation of effluent treatment plant in the polluting industries.

Others

Brunei Darussalam

Year 2003

Policies This subject matter will be covered in the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Legislation This subject matter will be covered in the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Incentives None.

Industry

Others

Cambodia

Year 2003

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.

Incentives

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

Industry

Industries and waste generator have been complied with Cambodian Regulation and Provision of Basel Convention.

Some industries have been awarded with the ISO 14000 series certification.

Others

None.

China

Year 2003

Policies

China
The State encourages and supports cleaner production and minimization of the output amount of solid wastes.

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

A Waste Reduction Framework Plan was launched in November 1998 to minimize the amount of waste produced that requires disposal and to promote recycling of different types of wastes. One initiative being undertaken is to study waste management tools and technologies that can reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal. The Government has reserved land to set up a Recovery Park and encourage development of waste minimization and recycling technologies.

In addition, Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC), a statutory organization of the HKSAR, has since 1979 been developing and promoting cleaner production practices and technologies to assist local industries and business sectors in minimization/elimination of their generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Relevant examples include development of water-saving techniques for food processing industry, and development of effective rinsing system and rinse water recovery system for electroplating operations and printed circuit board manufacturing to reduce the discharge of hazardous wastes.

Legislation

China
In August 1996, the State Council enacted "Decisions of State Council on Several Issues of Environmental Protection" which demands to ban, close and stop 15 kinds of enterprises which cause serious pollution to the environment.
In January 1999, the State Commission of Economy and Trade issued "List of the backward technology and products for elimination".

In June 2002, the 28th session of the Ninth National People's Congress Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China, enacted the Law of Cleaner Production Promotion.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Cyprus

Year

2003

Policies

A National Strategy for the Management of Wastes has been prepared, taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the generation of wastes, as provided in the relevant E.U legislation.

The National Strategy for the Management sets the basic principle of the waste hierarchy "Generation of waste shall be avoided whenever possible, wastes shall be recovered/ recycled whenever possible and wastes shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible way".

Legislation

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

Incentives

Actions have been made to the Ministry of Finance using economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities.

Industry

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

Others

Indonesia

Year

2003

Policies

ISO 14001 - "Environmental Management System" - specification with guidance is in use. Waste generator will be evaluated by auditor.

Legislation

Article 19 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation No. 18/1999 Jo 85/1999.

Incentives

In the Act of Republic of Indonesia No 23/1997, regarding Environmental Management and Environmental Pollution included both criminal and economical sanctions such as, in article 43 mentioned "any person who in violation of applicable legislation intentionally releases or disposes of substances, energy and/or other components which are toxic or hazardous onto or into land, into the atmosphere or the surface of water, import, export, trades in, transport, stores such material, operates a dangerous installation, whereas knowing or with good reason to suppose that the action concerned can give rise to environmental pollution and/or damage or endanger public health or the life of another person is criminally liable to a maximum of six years imprisonment and a maximum fine of Rp. 300.000.000 (three hundred million rupiahs).

Industry

Partnership Program (PROPER Program) is a program for pollution control evaluation and rating for industry. This program is held by the Ministry of Environment in co-operation with local government to encourage industry to improve compliance the regulation regarding the environmental management and hazardous waste management. The 'rating' itself (gold, green, blue, red and black)

represents their compliance based on their environmental performance such as hazardous waste management.

Result of this program during year 2003:

- 50% of the total amount of industry complies with Indonesian Regulation (green rating: 5%, blue rating: 45%)
- 50% of the total amount of industry did not comply with Indonesian Regulation (red rating: 33%, black rating: 17%)

Others

Japan

Year 2003

Policies

Government of Japan established the Basic Environment Plan in 1994, and it was amended in 2000. At the same time, the Basic Law for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society was enacted. The Basic Law aims to promote sound cyclical use and disposal of waste and the like, and prioritize the following actions in order of number: (1) restricting generation, (2) reuse, (3) recycling, (4) heat recovery, and (5) the correct disposal of waste and the like.

A new socioeconomic system needs to be created where responsibilities and costs on waste treatment and recycling are shared among industries, consumers, local governments and the national government as necessary. In such system, there should be incentives to reduce waste generation and recycle at each stage of product development, manufacturing, import, distribution, consumption, collection and recovery.

Legislation

"Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law", "Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources", "Container and Packaging Recycling Law", "Electric Household Appliance Recycling Law" etc.

Incentives

Policy financing for establishment of treatment facilities; and preferential tax treatment.

Industry

Under the Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment adopted by the Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organization), measures are taken on promoting recycling and limiting the discharge of wastes.

Others

Kyrgyzstan

Year 2003

Policies

The construction of waste management facility within the borders of Bishkek is planned.

Legislation

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic #89 "Wastes of production and consumption" was put into force on 21 November 2001.

Incentives

Tax advantages.

Industry

Future transition to low-level waste generation technologies.

Others

Lebanon

Year 2003

Policies

1) Encouraging the use of the alternatives of hazardous materials i.e. the

implementation of BAT or BEP concept;
2) Encouraging the 3Rs principle;
3) Integration of the Polluter Pays principle; and
4) Encouraging the export of hazardous wastes for final disposal under the rules and regulations of the Basel Convention.

Legislation The Ministerial Decision 71/1, entry into force 19/05/1997.

Incentives

Industry The waste generators are aware of the Basel Convention measures and they are cooperating with the Ministry of Environment to reduce and/or eliminate the Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes.

Others

Malaysia

Year 2003

Policies

Malaysian Agenda for Waste Reduction; and promotion cleaner production.

Legislation

In preparation to enhance existing provision in the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations to reduce wastes using best practicable means.

Incentives

Industry

Cleaner production, waste minimization and ISO 14001 certification.

Others

Special capital allowance incentive to companies which generate wastes and intend to set up facilities to treat their own wastes covering all capital expenditure incurred.

Maldives

Year 2003

Policies Introduction of Environmental Impact Assessment Process for new development projects including industries.

Legislation Mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment Process for the new industry.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Pakistan

Year 2003

Policies Formulation and implementation of National Conservation Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan, National Cleaner Production Centres in various sectors.

Legislation Pakistan Environmental Protection Act-1997; Self Monitoring and Reporting Rules-1998; Industrial Pollution charge (Calculations and Collection Rules)-1998; Draft Hazardous Substances Rules-2003; Revised National Environmental Quality Standards-2000; Import Trade and Procedure Order – 2000; Draft Hospital Waste Management Rules-2003.

Incentives The Government has reduced import duty on pollution abatement equipment from 30% to 10%.

Industry Federation of Pakistan Chambers and Commerce has included environment services as one of its principal function and also established its Standing Committee on Environment.

A number of Industrial Sectors/units have established environment cells. Pakistan Tanners Association contributed about 28% of the total cost of construction of Korangi Combined Effluent Treatment Plant in Karachi. Tanneries Associations have contributed towards cost of construction of Kasur Tanneries Pollution Control Project. Other industry-supported initiatives include Environmental Technology Program for Industry, National cleaner Production Center for fuels and Clean Production Program. A number of hospitals have installed incinerators for disposal of infectious waste

Others

Philippines

Year 2003

Policies

- a. Implementation of programs/ projects assisting industrial facilities in coming up with an Environment Management System;
- b. Philippines developed a Business Agenda 21, promoting the use of cleaner production or cleaner technologies using waste minimization concepts; and
- c. promotion of the Philippine Environmental Partnership program (PEPP).

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.

Incentives

Industry

Compliance to Republic Act 6969 specifically on the registration and reporting requirements for hazardous waste generators.

Others

Qatar

Year 2003

Policies

Industries have been suggested to recycle and re-use wastes wherever possible. Any new industry on operation is required to take a consent to establish as part of EIA procedure.

Legislation

The generator would make continuous effort towards minimization of hazardous waste and other wastes and make annual assessment of the efforts for submission to the Supreme Council For The Environment in Qatar.

Incentives

Industry

Spent catalysts are sold or given to recycling companies; and Waste oils are collected and taken offsite by contractor for recycling.

Others

Republic of Korea

Year 2003

Policies The Korean government has prepared the 2nd Comprehensive National Waste Management Plan (2002~2011) in which the firm establishment of a sustainable and

resource circulating socioeconomic foundation is outlined as a major policy objective. Based on this Plan efforts are being systematically undertaken to minimize waste generation, reuse waste as a resource, and establish infrastructure for safe waste management.

Legislation Many laws, regulations and guidelines are being enforced with the objective of reducing and discouraging the generation of hazardous waste, of which some of the major examples are the following:

- The Waste Management Act
- Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources
- Guidelines on the Reduction of Industrial Wastes (Public Notice by MOE and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, 2001)

Incentives The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system and the Waste Charge System have been in effect for recyclable and non-recyclable products, respectively. The Volume-Based Waste Fee System has been in place since 1995 to facilitate the reduction of household waste and the separate collection of recyclable wastes from non-recyclable wastes.

Industry Industries and waste generators are making efforts to minimize the generation of wastes, both to cut down the financial burden in their disposal and to comply with the Public Notice by MOE and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, announced on 21 December 2001. Some retailers, such as department stores, have signed a voluntary agreement with the MOE that they will steadily reduce the use of disposable goods, and some fast food restaurants have decided not to use them at all.

Others

Singapore

Year 2003

Policies Avoid/reduce generation of hazardous wastes;
Use less hazardous chemicals;and
Use clean technology and recycle/re-use toxic industrial wastes where appropriate.

National Recycling Programme (NRP) for households was launched in April 2001 to increase recycling rate for household wastes.

An interagency task force led by the Economic Development Board was formed in May 2001 to draw up the framework and action plans to develop Singapore into a Centre of Excellence for waste recycling in the region in 10 years' time. The task force recommended a framework comprising the following four strategic thrusts:

- To create a pro-environment culture both in the corporate world and in the community;
- To develop an effective supporting infrastructure to help nurture the waste recycling industry;
- To build a strong foundation for technology development and innovative application of technologies; and
- To create a vibrant waste management industry.

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

Legislation

Prior to Singapore's notification to the Basel Convention, the Pollution Control Department applied the Environmental Public Health (Toxic Industrial Waste) Regulations to regulate the export, import and transit of hazardous wastes.

In November 1997, Singapore enacted the Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act (HWA) and its regulations that came into operation on 16 March 1998. The Act and its regulations enable Singapore to fulfill the obligations of the Basel Convention. Under the Act and its regulations, a permit is required for the export, import and transit of hazardous wastes scheduled under the Basel Convention.

Incentives

Private companies can apply to Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) for research funding on reduction of hazardous waste generation or recycling of hazardous wastes.

The National Environment Agency (NEA) has continued to provide a \$20 million Innovation for Environmental Sustainability (IES) Fund in 2002. Through this fund, NEA will provide seed funding for innovative projects undertaken by the industry and in the community that will help Singapore attain its goals of environmental sustainability. Companies could seek assistance in the development and test bedding of promising and innovative technologies on waste recycling.

(http://app.nea.gov.sg/cms/htdocs/category_sub.asp?cid=42)

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/EPDAnnualReport.pdf>)

Others

Sri Lanka

Year

2003

Policies

A National Strategy for Solid Waste Management has been formulated, where waste avoidance is prioritized over other forms of treatment and disposal. A National Industrial Pollution Management Policy is in place. The National Environmental Action Plan has advocated the establishment of a Cleaner Production Center as the first priority for waste reduction, and accordingly, a National Cleaner Production Center has been established under the Ministry of Industries and implementing agency is the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FCCISL), Sri Lanka. A National Plan for Hazardous waste management has been prepared.

A cabinet paper has been prepared for the implementation of a National Policy and a strategy on Cleaner Production for the major economic sectors of the country, and presently awaiting Cabinet approval.

Legislation

Hazardous waste regulations for internal management are in place; These regulations are being revised to incorporate List A and List B waste. Guidelines for the implementation of hazardous waste management regulations are in place. Environmental Protection License scheme and the Environmental Impact Assessment scheme under the National Environmental Act are in place; Guidelines on siting of industries have been formulated.

Incentives Ministry of Industries is implementing relocation programs for polluting industries, and partly funds these programs.

The Ministry of Industries also facilitate ISO 14,000 for industries.

Industry Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Sri Lanka is the implementing agency of the National Cleaner Production Center; Promotion of waste minimization through environmental audits. Waste treatment plants are established in Industrial Estates. Initiatives for Waste minimization are taken; Sri Lanka Standards Institution facilitates industrialists to obtain ISO 14000.

Others

Thailand

Year 2003

Policies

Provide an efficient hazardous waste management scheme that will cover the process of import, export, transport, separation, collection, treatment, and disposal; Provide an emergency system to prevent and mitigate major hazardous waste accidents in the industrial sector, in transportation, and in storage of hazardous waste; and

Encourage and promote private sector to join the investment and handle of hazardous waste management at all stages, as well as clean productions and clean technologies.

Legislation

According to the Notification of the Ministry of Industry No. 6. [B.E. 2540 (1997)] issued pursuant to the Factory Act B.E. 2535(1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials, Factory operators having hazardous wastes which have such characteristics and properties as defined in Annex 1 of the notification (as described in waste stream) must carry out the disposal of the wastes or unusable materials as defined as follows:

Such hazardous wastes shall not be taken out of the factory except with prior approval from the Director-General of Industrial Works Department or the person assigned by Director-General of Industrial Works Department to take them out to detoxify, dispose, discard or landfill by method and at the place according to the criterion and the method defined in Annex 2 of the Notification; and Details on type, quantity, characteristics, properties and storing place of such hazardous wastes or unusable materials concerned as well as method of storage, detoxification, disposal, discarding, landfilling and transport according to "Form Ror. Ngor. 6", attached to the notification must be notified to the Department of Industrial Works within the limit of 90 days from the effective date hereof, except that factory operators who operate a factory after the effective date hereof shall notify within the limit of 90 days from the commencing date of factory operation.

Additionally, the separation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of infectious wastes generated from hospitals, clinics and health care service centers have been complied with the Regulation of the Ministry of Health on the Disposal of Infectious Waste B.E. 2545 (2002).

Incentives

Tax differentiate, e.g. the different excise tax rate for recyclable batteries production which is rebated 5% of the excise tax, unleaded gasoline (ULG); Tax exemption, e.g. equipment for the control, treatment or eliminate pollutants; Deposit-refund system, e.g. bring-back program, this system will be used as a tool

for subsidizing the consumer to return the remains of products containing hazardous substances such as dry cell batteries for final disposal or recovery;
The environmental fund is established for the environmental sound management activities in accordance with item 2 "Environmental Fund" of the Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environment Quality Act B.E. 2535 (1992); and
The Thai green label scheme project is established for developing the criteria on the clean or waste minimized products (e.g. no mercury added dry cell batteries, recyclable plastic products, etc.).

Industry

In cooperation and support from relevant authorized agencies, 6 categories including plastics, agro, pulp and paper, electroplating, dyeing and tannery industries have been in the process of developing clean technologies and waste minimization methods.

The co-incineration of wastes in cement kilns as one optional waste disposal other than landfilling, since 2001. The benefits of this program are both energy and material recovery. The program also included the energy replacement for coal/coke and the material replacement for raw material used in the cement kiln process. There are currently seven cement manufacturers expanded their capability in co-incinerators of hazardous wastes.

Currently, pilot project on waste exchange programs are being conducted in Thailand to encourage recycling in industries. This program is based on the premise that one industry's waste is another industry's raw material. Companies match their waste disposal and their raw material needs through a computerized database, and subsequently exchange waste. For the supplier of the waste, these types of transactions avoid disposal costs, while the user; the purchase of used raw materials can be done at lower prices than that of new materials and can be reduced the energy needed during the manufacturing processes. As of 2004, over 400 industries had registered on the waste exchange database established by Ministry of Industry.

Additionally, at the local level many successful programs have been implementing, for example. Some local communities have conducted their own waste management program based on the 3Rs, such as source separation program, waste recycling in school. Such programs can reduce more than 30% of total waste generated in the community.

Others

The following methods have been used as support tools to reduce and/or eliminate generation of wastes:

ISO 14000s, ISO 18000, Life cycle Assessment and Greening of Supply Chain etc.;
Research on clean technologies and waste minimization e.g. research on cleaner production in the dyeing and synthetic rubber industries; and
Technical guidelines on the environmental sound management of hazardous wastes generated from communities e.g. laboratory waste, commercial waste, infectious waste, vessel and port waste.

Viet Nam

Year

2003

Policies

Prohibition of any act causing environmental degradation, environmental pollution or environmental incidents; and
Wastes containing toxic substances must be properly treated before discharge.

Legislation -Law on Environment Protection of December 27, 1993;
-Decree No 175-CP dated November 18, 1994 of the Government on the implementation of Law on Environment Protection;
-Decision No. 155/1999/QD-TTg dated July 16, 1999 of the Prime Minister on issuing the Regulation on Hazardous Wastes Management; and now Vietnam is in progress of revising this Decision for amendment;
-Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment has issued the Decision No. 03/2004/QD-BTNMT dated on April 2,2004 on promulgation of Environment Protection Regulation on the Import of Craps as Secondary Materials.
-Decree No 67/2003/ND-CP dated on June 13, 2003 on environmental fees for waste water.

Incentives

Individuals and/or organizations have the obligation to pay compensation fees (damages) according to relevant legislation if their activities or operations are causing harm to the environment.

Industry

In carrying out production, business and other activities, all organizations and individuals must implement measures for environmental sanitation and have appropriate waste treatment equipment to ensure compliance with environment standards and to prevent and combat environmental degradation, environmental pollution and environmental incidents.

Others

Yemen

Year 2003

Policies Measures were taken to implement laws and by-laws in relation to the reduction and to minimization of hazardous wastes. Also, management plans are being effectively implemented through efficient officers.

Legislation Currently in Yemen there are very few laws on this matter. However, preparations are underway for drafting legislation.

Incentives

Industry

Others

UN Region: *Western Europe and Others*

Andorra

Year 2003

Policies

At the end of 2002, the Government approved the construction of new municipal waste incinerator which include the latest technologies.

During 2001 and 2002, the Department of Environment started a campaign at the end waste producer, which began with the skiing resorts, toxic waste producers enterprises like vehicle repair shops, printing houses, photo laboratories etc.

National Waste Plan (2000), which came into force in 2001, defines the government policy in the field of solid wastes. A very precise diagnostic has been done, and on that basis, recovery objectives have been fixed. The plan also foresees all the basic and essential facilities that must exist in the country. The National Waste Plan must

be reviewed every 5 years.

Legislation

Andorra is currently drafting the Solid Waste Law, which will create a system that works with authorized managers, and which includes the liability for the generator of wastes.

Incentives

xxx

Industry

Others

Australia

Year

2003

Policies

The eight Australian States and Territories have economic measures/initiatives in place to reduce and/or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Electrical and Electronic Product Stewardship Strategy: The peak electrical and electronic industry associations (Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association, Consumer Electronics Suppliers' Association, Australian Information Industry Association and Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association) are developing an industry wide voluntary product stewardship strategy. Their work is being developed in cooperation with an Environment Protection and Heritage Council Working Group composed of representatives of Australian, State and Territory environmental agencies. The strategy will address environmental issues in six priority consumer product categories: Personal computers and peripherals; Televisions, video cassette recorders, and home entertainment electronics; Major household appliances (whitegoods, stoves, etc); Small appliances (including personal care and electrical accessories); Lamps and Mobile phones.

Australia's EnviroNET is a directory of Australia's environment industries including databases of environment management expertise, industry applications for environmental technologies, environmental education; plus a range of other resources to support development and uptake of Australian solutions to industry's environmental issues.

Legislation

Incentives

Product Stewardship Arrangements for Used Oil: These arrangements were introduced in 2001 by the Australian Government to provide incentives to increase used oil recycling. The arrangements comprise a levy-benefit system, where a 5.449-cent per liter levy on new lubricating oil underwrites benefit payments to used oil recyclers and a 7-year \$34.5 million transitional assistance grants scheme. The Arrangements, administered by the Australian Taxation Office and the Department of the Environment and Heritage aim to encourage the environmentally sustainable management and re-refining of used oil and its re-use. In the year 2003 Australians recycled approximately 231 million liters, or more than 81%, of their used oil.

Industry

Others

Belgium

Year

2003

Policies

Prevention of waste is very important in the European and the Belgian waste policy. Also the use of certain dangerous products is forbidden by European legislation.

Legislation Flanders:

It is an aim of the Flemish policy to protect public and environmental health against damaging influences of wastes and to prevent dissipation of raw materials and energy by (in the following order of priority):

- Preventing and reducing waste production and preventing or reducing the damaging features of wastes;
 - Promotion of waste recycling; and
 - Organising the disposal of all the wastes which cannot be prevented or recycled.
- (article 5 of the Waste Management Decree of 20.04.94).

On prevention:

In 1994, Flemish government started a PRESTI-programm (PREvention STimulation) to support professional associations who wanted to inform their members about environmentally sound management systems. The first step was the realization of studies per professional sector, the second step was dissemination of obtained knowledge to the members.

The sectors which have been studied are: Food industry, textile companies, hospitals, builders, woodindustry, companies in graphical sectors,...

Presti 1 was very successful, distribution of knowledge still goes on, some studies will be updated soon. In the meanwhile also, pilot companies have introduced prevention measures (Presti 2 and Presti 3) and these experiences were spread.

A following project, Presti 4 started in 1998 and is still going on. The Presti 4-programm is addressed to intermediary organizations that set up projects to stimulate companies to produce in an ecological way. Companies who want to participate in these projects have to sign an environmental commitment and work out some environmental actions during one year. These actions include reduction of waste, emissions, rational use of water and energy etc. If the companies complete this 'action year' successfully they are rewarded with a certificate.

Based on the experiences of the former programs, the Flemish Government started with PRESTI 5 in 2003. This program is linked with the original Presti program, but in this program the prevention of waste and emissions by SMEs and the further spreading of these experiences is the central objective. Also new targets groups like education, research bureaus, environmental organisations etc were involved. Already two year programs have been started up. Projects of all kinds of sectors were subsidised: wood industry, textile, social sector, meat industry, recreation sector,...

On recycling / recovery and final disposal:

For waste management the Flemish Region disposes of a large variety of policy instruments to succeed in the objectives – namely to prevent as much waste as possible, and to recycle the waste that is still produced as materials or as energy and to use dumping only as the last resort.

- Since 1995 OVAM constructed a network of 40 reuse centres. Local authorities were financially stimulated to cooperate with these centres. They collect reusable furniture, electrical and electronical equipment, toys and leisure items, clothing for free and resell those goods at a low price. In 2003 they've collected more than

- 20.000 tons reusable goods whose end-of-life has been postponed for a certain time.
- Awareness-raising for households: publication of the brochure “how to consume environmentally friendly?”
 - Factor 10: Due to the increasing pressure of the actual world economy on the global ecosystem, action is needed for the future. Present pressure should be halved. In 2040 this pressure will be increased to five times the actual pressure. Our products should only need a factor 10 then of what they need now on materials, energy... This is possible by designing the products of tomorrow using ecodesign. The objective of Factor10 is to provide information and support on ecodesign to designers and companies in Flanders.
 - Awareness-raising in schools: MOS-schools try to integrate environmental care in school life. They help to raise the demand for environmental friendly school supplies and learn the kids another attitude towards environment. The project was started in 2002 and is renewed annually.

For its waste management, the Flemish Region does not only dispose of agreements on environment management, but also of environmental levies on waste elimination, of landfilling and incineration bans, of duties of acceptance, return collection duties, environment licenses, subsidies, etc.

Wallonia:

The Walloon Government's action plan reflects the wish to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste and the degree of hazard represented by waste that are produced.

In order to reduce the quantity of waste, the Government is introducing a new waste reduction target:

- The “polluter pays” principle and the principle of producer responsibility in accordance with waste management plan;
- Lowest priority to landfilling and introduction of landfill tax;
- Highest priority to the waste treatment in the form of recycling encouraged by regional authority investments and increase in the private undertaking;
- Adoption of cleaner process techniques by industries, using of resources more effectively and re-using or sale of by-products;
- Adoption of more suitable consumption patterns by consumers, for example, buying products with minimal packaging or/and re-use; and
- Use of agreements as management tools to promote the overall principle of answerability of waste generators and market orientation in the field of waste and recycling.

In order to reduce the degree of hazard represented by waste to be landfilled, following suitable treatment are used: physical treatment (solidification/ stabilization and deshydration); biological treatment (biological activity); and physico-chemical treatment (dechlorination; dechromatisation; and decyanurisation). These objectives were translated into Government Action Plan and into a decree on waste on 27 June 1996.

Brussels:

During the implementation of the waste strategic plan 1998-2002 and more especially of the prevention plan of action, the IBGE-BIM led many informational and awareness-raising actions towards the general public. Several topics were

approached, but with regard to hazardous waste, the batteries were under scrutiny.

Article 4 of the Law for prevention and management of wastes of 07.01.91 allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of waste and its nocivity:

- by encouraging development of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources;
- by encouraging development of products conceived in a way that their production, their use or elimination does provoke as less as possible raise in amount or in nocivity of wastes; and
- by developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.

A new waste prevention and management plan was adopted in November 2003. The plan confirms the waste management hierarchy, namely it gives precedence to prevention and re-use, followed by recycling and use for energy purposes, with disposal coming as a last resort. It introduces the concept of dematerialisation of waste. The aim of dematerialisation is to maintain current levels of economic development or well-being while consuming fewer material and energy resources. By focusing on a policy of dematerialisation, the Region will create an important link between waste policy and product and resource policies and will help uncouple growing waste production and economic growth. The principle of producer's liability is reiterated. Its extension to hazardous waste flows is planned, including dangerous waste produced in scattered amounts, such as neon tubes, waste from do-it-yourself products, etc. For the management of non-household waste, the new plan provides for public awareness measures to favour the elimination of hazardous waste from small and medium-sized enterprises, a study of incentives to promote proper disposal of hazardous waste (private financing, positive economic return and "return" brand). The Region also wishes to set up a network of voluntary return of waste (hazardous or not) by self-employed persons and SMEs, better controls on the disposal of hazardous waste. Sector-based prevention plans will be promoted and publicly debated.

On prevention, a number of actions aimed at reducing the production of waste are being carried out in three phases: providing support for information by stimulating "research" on sustainable consumption, putting in place pilot projects that demonstrate results, informing and creating awareness among the greatest number. Given the specific characteristics of the Region, with 90% of SMEs active primarily in the administrative or service sectors, three preferential targets have been selected: households, schools and businesses. In matters of hazardous waste, specific actions will be carried out for the construction sector.

Research:

Between 1999 and 2002, research was carried out in partnership with the Brussels Sustainable Consumption Observatory (OBOD), charged with developing objective and precise information for consumers. The initiative "undressed" products, analysing their composition, packaging, price, "recyclability", harmfulness, etc. And to be concrete, it mentioned brand names. Research during this period concerned logos, washing powders, cosmetics, batteries and chargers, all-purpose cleaners, pesticides, snacks, light bulbs, toilet cleaners, disposable cloths, gadgets and over-packaging. The results also described more ecological alternatives available on the

market. Pressure was put on producers by organising round tables for all the stakeholders concerned, publishing press releases, raising issues in the political arena, etc.

In the context of setting product standards, a federal competence in which the Regions are nonetheless involved, a technical report was released at the end of 2001, entitled "Ecological Labelling: for more honest information".

Awareness-raising for households: Various articles on "green" buying practices have been published in the newspaper "My Town, Our Planet", distributed via subscription. There have also been several exhibitions:

- "Earth: A Users' Manual", which places consumers opposite the challenges and impacts of their behaviour in an ever more tempting consumer society.
- "In the Unnecessary and Waste Department", dealing with consumption patterns.

Awareness-raising in schools: a green school year. This campaign has two objectives: to raise demand for environmentally friendly school supplies and to increase the offering of such supplies on the market. It was inaugurated with the start of the 2000-2001 school year and is renewed annually. Advice concerns, among other things, the purchase of solvent-free correcting liquids, ink, glue, etc.

Awareness-raising in businesses: Training is organised, among others, for companies applying for the "Eco-dynamic Business" label. Training focuses on subjects such as waste retrieval obligations or purchases of environmentally friendly products or services for office maintenance. The Business and Environment Bulletin publishes articles on waste and green procurement: Managing the indirect: Sub-contracted cleaning services, sub-contracted printing works, etc.

Incentives

- Ecotax: Since July 1993 a national law introduced taxes on certain consuming products that are considered to be harmful to the environment (soda packaging, batteries, pesticides, paper etc.).
- MAMBO: MAMBO is the Dutch abbreviation of "Less Waste, More Profit". By means of a software package developed by the Flemish Waste Agency, companies are able to calculate the exact cost of their waste production. The objective is to bring about awareness about this topic and to focus on waste prevention.
- Flanders applies the 'polluter pays' principle. Simultaneously, a price-differentiation distinguishes between the fraction for incineration or landfilling (the 'rest-fraction' or residual waste stream) and the fractions collected separately for recycling. The Flemish Government has also imposed additional environmental taxes on the residual waste stream. The purpose of these taxes is to stimulate prevention and recycling, and also to finance regional environmental policy.
- Implementation of tax legislation on waste: In Flanders, environmental taxes are put on final disposal of waste materials, i.e. on incineration and landfilling, with exemptions on recycling. It constitutes a good instrument for discouraging production of waste materials at source and accordingly promote prevention.
- The producer liability system is a key element of the Third Waste Prevention and Management Plan (2003-2007) of Brussels. The plan provides that manufacturers must bear the real and full cost of waste created by their products.
- Brussels has one incinerator. Fees for collecting and treating non-household waste are variable so as to encourage the sorting and recycling of waste.
- Brussels will study different economic instruments to improve the management of hazardous waste: positive economic return, private financing, introduction of a "return brand", and so on.

Industry

Action reusable plastic sacs.

Others

Flanders:

The environmental management plan MINA 2003-2007 which indicates the environmental policy of Flanders, describes some actions to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes:

- action 9: Determine goals for the prevention, reuse and recycling of industrial waste that has to be tackled first
- action 10: Reduce the disposal of high calory waste to a minimum- force up the energy recovery of non-recycable waste to a maximum, with respect for the environment
- action 11: Develop a source oriented waste policy approach
- action 12: Obtain the objective of 13% prevention in 2007 of household waste compared with 2000. The aim is to uncouple the growth of the amount of waste from the economic growth.

Wallonia:

- Development of production technology to minimize the production of hazardous waste; and - Development of technology to neutralize hazardous waste.

Canada**Year**

2003

Policies

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

·Section 188 of the CEPA 1999 creates a new authority for the Minister of the Environment. The Minister may require an exporter or class of exporters of hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste for final disposal to submit and implement a plan "for the purpose of reducing or phasing out" those exports. Once such a requirement is imposed, the Minister may refuse to issue an export permit if the plan is not submitted or implemented.

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

·The Toxic Substances Management Policy will continue to work for the health of Canadians and for the environment. This policy provides a two track approach to managing toxic substances. The first track is the "virtual elimination from the environment of toxics substances that result predominantly from human activity and that are persistent and bioaccumulative" and the second track encourages "management of other toxic substances and substances of concern, throughout their entire life cycles, to prevent or minimize their release into the environment".

·In 2002, the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), contained 274 specified substances. For the year 2002, reports for 215 of the 274 NPRI-listed substances were submitted by 4596 facilities. These increases can primarily be attributed to changes in the reporting requirements (i.e. the addition of Criteria Air Contaminants to the NPRI). For an overview of changes to year 2002 reporting criteria go to:

http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/NPRI_2002changes_e.cfm

Legislation

Information to be provided shortly.

Incentives

Information to be provided shortly.

Industry

Information to be provided shortly.

Others

Information to be provided shortly.

Finland

Year

2003

Policies

The National Waste Plan Until 2005, which came into force on 1 August 1998, sets targets, among other things, for the reduction of the amounts and harmful properties of waste. The Plan presents the administrative and legal, economic and informative instruments to be used in implementation. The targets are set for and the measures geared to the years 2000 and 2005. The plan has been updated in 2002.

Regional waste management plans have been drawn out for 13 regions. The plans specify measures to be taken in the regions in order to carry out and develop the tasks provided for or regulated in or under the Waste Act. They present data on wastes and the current state of waste management, the developing targets set and measures necessary to achieve them. One of the developing targets dealt with in the plans is the minimization of generation of wastes.

Legislation

The Waste Act (1072/1993), which entered into force on 1 January 1994, introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation, the Government may issue general regulations concerning the production and marketing of products. Such regulations have so far been issued for example on batteries and accumulators, ozone depleting substances, asbestos and impregnated wood.

The Environment Protection Act (86/2000) sets general regulations on the licensing of industrial facilities including waste disposal and recovery plants and major waste-generating industries. The Act aims at the reduction of the burden to the environment caused by various industrial operations as well as at the prevention of waste generation and reduction of their harmful effects. The Act replaced several previous regulations on facility licensing. According to the Act, the environment permit shall contain necessary regulations, among other things, in order to minimize the waste generated and diminish the harmful properties of wastes. The Act came into force on 1 March 2000.

Incentives

The Waste Tax Act (495/1996) came into force on September 1, 1996. The Act was amended in December 2002. According to the Act, from 1 January 2003 a State tax of 23 euros per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills operated by municipality or a body appointed by the municipality or a landfill which is operated primarily for the purpose of receiving waste by another party. The tax will be raised to 30 euros per tonne from 1 January 2005. Some waste types are exempt from waste tax.

Some subsidies are awarded by the government to projects aiming at environmental protection. Among waste management projects, in general, the priority is given to those projects which aim at the prevention of waste generation and the reduction of hazardousness of wastes.

Industry

Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes. In recent years a number of industrial establishments have also created their own environmental management systems on voluntary basis, for example, in accordance with the European Community Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), ISO 14001 or branch-specific programmes such as "Responsible Care" by the chemical industry. In December 2003, there were 46 EMAS-registered sites in Finland, and the number is continuously growing.

Others

Waste and hazardous waste minimisation are also promoted by:

·education and advisory services ∴ it is a legal obligation for the Finnish Environmental administration (especially the Finnish Environment Institute and regional environment centres) and local authorities to provide advisory services on wastes to all interested parties (industry, commerce, households etc.). Advisory services include preparation and dissemination of information material (brochures, guidebooks, websites etc.), information campaigns, on-line advise, and training courses. Advise is given on all necessary issues related to wastes and their management but the main focus nowadays is on preventive measures. Advisory services are also provided by regional waste management organisations, private companies, producer corporations and environmental NGOs.

ecolabelling, such as Nordic Swan Label and European Union Ecolabel, research programmes and R & D projects, such as the Environmental Cluster Research Programme co-financed by several ministries and academies which aim at seeking new ways of saving the environment and natural resources and at developing them into environmentally friendly products, production technologies and infrastructure, and various R & D projects financed by the National Technology Agency TEKES (www.tekes.fi/eng/).

France

Year

2003

Policies

Policies on packaging waste, used tyres, batteries, vehicles and electric and electronic waste.

Legislation

Decree No. 98-638 from July 20th 1998 about how to take into account the environment requirements in the design and the manufacturing of packaging;
Decree No. 99-374 from May 12th 1999 about introducing batteries in the market and their disposal;
DecreeNo. 2002-1563 from December 24th 2002 about the disposal of used tyres; and
DecreeNo. 2003-727from August 1st 2003 about the treatment of end-of-life vehicles.

Incentives

Taxes (General tax on polluting activities) on the disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Industry

Agreement on the treatment of end-of-life vehicles, from March 10th 1993.

Others

None.

Germany

Year 2003

Policies

Legislation

Recycling Management and Waste Act (1994, amended in 2002) with supplementary regulations, in particular:
Sewage Sludge Ordinance (1992, amended in 2002);
Battery Ordinance (1998, amended in 2001);
Waste Oil Ordinance (1987, amended in 2002);
CFC-Ordinance (1991);
Ordinance on Bio-wastes (1998);
Packaging Ordinance (1998, amendment in preparation);
Ordinance on the management of waste wood (2003);
PCB-waste Ordinance (2000);
Ordinance on Underground Waste Stowage (2002, amended in 2004);
Technical Instruction on the Management of Hazardous Waste (1991);
Commercial Wastes Ordinance (2002);
Waste Management Plans issued by the Federal States;
Landfill Ordinance (2002, amended in 2004; and
Ordinance on Environmentally Compatible Storage of Waste from Human Settlements (2001, amended in 2002).

Federal Immission Control Act (1974, amended in 2002) with supplementary regulations; in particular: Ordinance on Waste Incineration Plants (1990, amended in 2003).

End-of-Life-Vehicle Act (2002) and End-of-Life-Vehicle Ordinance (1997, amended in 2002).

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (2005).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1836/93 of 29 June 1993 allowing voluntary participation by companies in the industrial sector in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

Incentives

Industry

Environmental aspects are implemented in many German Industrial Standards (DIN). There is a “Manual on the Consideration of Environmental Aspects in Standardization and Development of New Products” (2001; DIN-Fachbericht 108).

Many enterprises from different branches of industry and administration participate in the eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) or have achieved an ISO 14001 certification. More information is available from the Focal Point or <http://www.emas-register.de> and <http://www.iso14001-register.de/index.html>.

The German Environmental Label comprises more than 100 different product criteria (e.g. tires, copiers, paper) and several thousand labeled products. For further information see <http://www.blauer-engel.de>.

Others

Program of the Federal Government “Research for the environment” from 1997 with emphasis on environmentally sound products, reduction of littering, ecological and

social causes of waste generation, waste avoidance, precautionary waste management and closed loop recycling management.

Research projects by the Federal Ministry of Research and Education on sustainable business and integrated environmental protection in several industrial branches (e.g. plastics and rubber industry, metallurgical processes, agriculture, packaging industry, foundries, food processing, textile industry, wood processing). For further information <http://www.bmbf.de> or <http://www.fona.de>.

Greece

Year 2003

Policies Based on EU legislation. Care is taken for the prevention and reduction of production of hazardous wastes by use of clean technologies and minimization of hazardous characteristics involved in the wastes.

Legislation EEC Decree 91/156, EU Decree 94/904, and EC Decree 96/350.

Incentives Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.

Industry

Others

Iceland

Year 2003

Policies Production of hazardous wastes and other wastes shall be reduced as much as possible. Reuse and recovery shall be encouraged to reduce the amount of waste for disposal. The use of economic instruments shall be increased for achieving these goals. Certain activities are required to submit green accounts.

Legislation Act No. 7/1998, on hygiene and environmental control;
Regulation No. 737/2003, on waste; Regulation No. 806/1999, amended with regulation no. 169/2002 on hazardous wastes;
Regulation No. 809/1999, on waste oils;
Regulation No. 609/1996 amended with regulation no. 682/1999, on packaging and packaging waste; and
Regulation No. 785/1999 amended with regulation no. 849/2000 and no. 48/2001, on operating licenses for activities that can cause pollution, prescribes the use of best available techniques.

Incentives

Industry Implementation of environmental management systems.

Others

Israel

Year 2003

Policies A policy for waste reduction was adopted. More permits were issued for recycling and reuse of hazardous waste. The Ministry of the Environment encourages reduction, recycling and reuse of hazardous waste.

Legislation

In process.

Incentives

The Ministry of the Environment funded up to 40% of the cost for industry (facilities) that invested in hazardous waste reduction.

Industry A facility for the recovery of used automobile oil filters by the encouragement of our

ministry.

Others

Italy

Year 2003

Policies

Legislation

Legislative Decree No. 22/97, Art. 3

Incentives

Industry

Others

Luxembourg

Year 2003

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.

Incentives

"SuperDrecksKëscht fiir Betriiber" initiative taken since 1992 by the Ministry of Environment and the Chamber of Handicraft with the aims of:
advising industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in good ecological practice of internal waste management; and
giving a quality label to the companies with a good waste management practice.

Industry

Internal waste management according to internal Waste Management Plan and/or waste management practice according to "SuperDrecksKëscht fiir Betriiber"-concept.

Others

None.

Monaco

Year 2003

Policies No measures

Legislation No measures

Incentives No measures

Industry No measures

Others No measures

Netherlands

Year 2003

Policies The waste policy plan 2002-2012 dedicates several chapters to the subject of waste prevention and reduction, which is a first goal of the waste policy in the Netherlands.

The ministry agreed with industry on Integrated Environmental Tasks on waste reduction; there was a program on "Cleaner production"; a project with the name industrial successes with waste prevention; a strategy named "with prevention there

is a lot to gain”; and an information campaign under the name “less waste, you have it in your own hand” .

In the waste policy plan 2002-2012 a number of challenges have been indicated, like:

- a further reduction in the growth of the total amount of waste;
- to stimulate separate collection of waste from households and the trade/services/government sector;
- to stimulate recycling of waste;- to stimulate the innovation of waste treatment techniques.

Legislation	Decree on landfill ban for specific hazardous and other waste.
Incentives	Tax on landfill; decision to increase tax for landfill of household waste and combustible non-hazardous waste; and Tax-reduction for companies investing in environmentally friendly technology, specified in an official tax-regulation. Hundreds of machines, systems, or specific additional installations are mentioned.
Industry	Specific measures at polluting industries and voluntary agreements with industry to reduce the amount of waste.
Others	Governmental support: subsidies on quick scans focused on possibilities to reduce waste, advises to industry; and Regulatory instruments: permitting procedures also take waste prevention into account. General rules for small and intermediate sized companies.

New Zealand

Year	2003
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); and
Charging waste generators the true environmental cost of treatment and disposal (eg, charging full cost at landfills).

Legislation Resource Management Act 1991;
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; and
Guidelines for the Management of Hazardous Waste (under development by the
Ministry for the Environment).

Incentives Encouragement for appropriate disposal pricing initiatives.

Industry Sector based cleaner production initiatives.

Others

Norway

Year 2003

Policies No specific measures are taken to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes which are generated.

National policies are focused on collection and disposal of hazardous wastes to avoid that hazardous waste are spread in nature or disposed together with non-hazardous waste, thus causing potential pollution.

Legislation The Pollution Control Act, and the waste regulation on hazardous waste, are the two main legislation documents on hazardous waste.

Several other regulations concern specific types of hazardous waste and associated problems, e.g. batteries, waste oil, oily water, photographic chemicals, amalgam, PCBs, CFCs, fire and explosion hazards, chemicals in general, warning labels and health, and environmental and safety activities in enterprises (internal control).

Incentives Taxes or deposits are imposed on products that will generate hazardous waste, such as lubrication oil, trichloroethylene, and perchloroethene.

Refunds are provided when some types of hazardous waste are delivered to approved facilities, concerning waste oil, trichloroethylene, and insulated glass units containing PCB.

Industry The industrial batteries importers have developed a return scheme for used lead accumulators.

In accordance to an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment, the industries producing insulated glass units and windows developed a return scheme for discarded insulated glass units containing PCB in 2002. The scheme was financed by a subvention from the Ministry, and in 2003 by a charge on new windows.

Others The hazardous waste regulation demands registration (declaration) of all hazardous waste when delivered by enterprises to firms authorized for handling such waste.

Spain

Year 2003

Policies

The national strategy on hazardous wastes in Spain is defined on the National Plan on Hazardous Wastes. The Plan is currently under revision.

Besides this instrument, there exist other specific legal or economic instruments already in place or which will be created to help reaching the target, as:

deduction in taxes for companies, by 10%, of their investments in environmental assets (in place since 2001);
voluntary agreements with stakeholders; and
promotion of Environmental Management Systems and Schemes (ISO-14000 /EMAS).

The national strategy on municipal wastes in Spain is set on the National Plan on Municipal Wastes (2000-2006), published in the Official Gazette of 2 February 2000.

Its objectives are, inter alia:

to maintain in the year 2002, the quantity of municipal wastes generated, at the 1996 level, thereby reducing by 6 per cent the quantity of waste per inhabitant per year;

to reduce, prior to 30 June 2001, by 10 per cent, the annual generation of packaging wastes in relation to the quantity generated in 1996;

to ensure other levels of reuse, recycling and recovery for specific wastes selectively collected (glass, paper/carton, packaging of various origins, etc.) set out in the Plan;

to eliminate the uncontrolled spillage of wastes by the end of 2006 and in the same year, eliminate in controlled landfill sites 33 per cent of the municipal wastes generated, and in landfill sites which comply with directive 1999/31/EC of the European Community; and

to build "bring points" for the selective collection of domestic hazardous wastes (paint, solvents, oils, etc.).

The Plan foresees a total investment of 3.000 million Euros.

In addition to the National Plan on Municipal Wastes, several plans on specific waste streams have been issued through 2001, namely:

used tires (Official Gazette of 30/10/2001);

end of life vehicles (16/10/2001);

construction and demolition wastes (12/07/2001); and

sludge from sewage treatment plants (12/07/2001).

Legislation

(Note: most part of applicable spanish legislation, wether EU legislation, national or regional legislation, can be accessed or downloaded through the webpage of the Ministry of Environment of Spain: www.mma.es)

Act 10/98 on Wastes is aimed, inter alia, at preventing the production of wastes and encouraging, in this order, its minimization, reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery, with the view to protecting the environment and human health. To that end, the Government will be able to establish norms for the various types of wastes, including specific provisions on the production and management of wastes.

Industries and activities generating hazardous wastes are subject to administrative authorization. The permit must determine the maximum quantity per unit of production as well as the characteristics of the wastes which can be generated, on the basis of certain criteria, including, the use of less contaminating technologies under economic and technically viable conditions, as well as technical characteristics of the installation in question. When applying the criteria for deciding on the less contaminating technologies, priority will be given to the principle of prevention of wastes. To that end, the Act foresees the use of various instruments as voluntary

agreements on the management of wastes by those responsible for launching on the market products which after use become waste. Voluntary agreements should be approved or authorized by the relevant competent authorities, which in some cases may themselves participate in the agreements. The Act expressly requires that any potentially recyclable or recoverable waste should be destined for that purpose and its elimination avoided as far as possible (in the case of hazardous wastes, this requirement will be applicable from 1 January 2000).

The regional authorities of the Spanish State should have to draw up regional plans on waste. The national government, by integrating these regional plans, should draw up national plans on waste which should establish the goals relating to reduction, reuse, recycling, other forms of recover and elimination, the measures to adopt in order to attain these goals, the financial means and the procedure for reviewing the plans.

Act 11/97 on packaging and packaging wastes lays down goals for reducing the generation of packaging and recovering those produced, as well as requirements for reducing the content of certain hazardous substances in the packages (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium).

Royal Decree 782/1998, which develops and implements the above mentioned Act 11/97 on packaging and packaging wastes requires packaging industries to prepare triennial forecasts indicating the goals for reducing the generation of packaging waste and their content of hazardous substances.

The attainment of previous goals will be ensured through voluntary sectoral agreements (between packers, dealers in packaging products, those involved in recycling activities, etc.) reached by establishing integrated management systems for packaging wastes and used packages.

Royal Decree 1378/1999 provides for measures for eliminating and managing PCB/PCTs as well as apparatus containing them. It sets the year 2010 as the deadline for the gradual elimination of PCBs, either directly, including apparatus that contain them, or indirectly through decontamination.

Further rules are being prepared including sectoral agreements on other specific wastes streams such as out-of-use vehicles or used batteries and accumulators, which incorporate measures on the minimization of the generation of hazardous wastes.

In 27th December the 2001, Decree 1481/2001 regulating the landfilling of wastes has been passed in Spain (it is the transposition of directive 1999/31/EEC) The costs supported today by users of landfills are, in general terms, far from reflecting the real cost of final disposal of wastes through landfilling, which in fact means a transfer of environmental costs to the society as a whole and to future generations. The new regulation will mean that the price the user of a landfill will pay for the elimination of his wastes will be the real price, including the cost of controlling the landfill for a minimum period of 30 years after it has been closed. This measure will apply to all new landfills and gradually (before the year 2009) to all existing ones. The rise in the cost of the landfilling of wastes will have a positive effect on more appropriate alternative methods of waste management from an environmental point of view (reuse, recycling, energy recovery), as well as on the prevention of the generation of wastes.

There are also other regulations which apply to specific waste flows and/or waste treatments, i.e.:

Management of Used Industrial Oils: Ministerial Order of 28/02/89 (Official Gazette num. 57 of 08/03/89), as modified by Ministerial Order of 13/06/90 (Official Gazette num. 148 of 21/06/90);

Used Batteries and Accumulators: Royal Decree 45/1996 (Official Gazette num. 48 of 24/02/96) as modified by Ministerial Order of 25/10/2000 (Official Gazette num. 258 of 27/10/2000);

Management of End of Life Vehicles: Royal Decree 1383/2002 (Official Gazette num. 3 of 03/01/2003) Transposition into Spanish legislation of EU Directive 2000/53/CE on End of Life Vehicles;

Incineration of Wastes: Royal Decree 653/2003 (Official Gazette num. 142 of 14/06/2003 and num. 224 of 18/09/2003).

Electrical and Electronic Equipment and the Management of their Wastes: Royal Decree 208/2005 (Official Gazette num. 49 of 26/02/2005 and num. 76 of 30/03/2005). Transposition of EU Directive 2002/96/CE on Wastes from Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Incentives

Subsidies or economic assistance reflected in waste plans (mentioned above);
Every year the State grants subsidies for the environmentally sound collection and management of used oils, on a quantity which typically averages 6 million Euros; and
Sectoral agreements on the management of wastes (mentioned above)
The regional governments of Madrid and Cataluña have implemented a tax on wastes disposed in landfills

Industry

Voluntary sectoral agreements on the management of wastes (mentioned above);
and
Certification of Environmental Management Systems
according to ISO 14000, more than 600 firms (as of 30.11.2000); and
according to the Community Environmental Management Audit System (EMAS),
70 firms (as of 14.09.2000).

Others

Sweden

Year 2003

Policies

EU Waste management strategy:
Prevention of generation of waste;
Reduce content of hazardous material in the waste;
Reuse or recovery of material or energy; and
Safe and adequate disposal of the waste.

Legislation

Producer responsibility of different kinds of waste;
Ban on landfill of sorted combustible waste from 1 January 2002;
Ban on landfill of organic waste from 1 January 2005; and
Ordinance on wastes sent to landfills.

Incentives

Tax on waste sent to landfill from 1 January 2000.

Industry

Others

Turkey

Year 2003

Policies

Minimization of the waste production at the source;
The recovery and reuse of waste is the principle of our national regulation if recovery and reuse of wastes are impossible as technical and financial prospective. The wastes shall be eliminated without causing and damage to the environment and human health. Elimination systems must be selected based on the waste characteristics and the corresponding technologies; and
Establishment of sufficient elimination facilities, and control of such facilities in an environmentally sound manner.

Legislation

Communiqué on the Rules for the Incineration of Wastes as Alternative or Additive Fuels in Cement Rotary Kilns;
Regulation on the Control of Hazardous Wastes (published on 27 August 1995);
Regulation on the Control of Clinical Wastes (published on 20 May 1993); and
Regulation on the Control of Solid Wastes (published on 14 March 1991).

Incentives

Industry

The waste generators shall be liable to adopt the necessary measures for the minimization of waste production and to ensure waste management in a manner so that the harmful effects of wastes on the environment and the human health shall be minimized in accordance with the provisions of national regulation.

Also waste generators have to fill the waste declaration form every year and forward it to Ministry of Environment using the waste description code issued by the Ministry.

Responsible care is being implemented among the industrialists. There has been also Environmental Voluntary Declaration applied by the Ministry of Environment and Forest to some industries. Also, efforts are made by the industries/waste generators through recycling/recovery to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes.

Others

In order to enhance the recovery of waste pilot projects have been initiated in İstanbul, Kocaeli and Bursa provinces by the coordination of the Ministry under the umbrella of Turkish Union of Stock Markets and Chambers Commerce and Industry regarding the waste stock exchange.

United Kingdom of Great

Britain and Northern

Ireland

Year 2003

Policies

Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales was published in May 2000;
Scotland's National Waste Strategy was published on 9 December 1999; Northern Ireland's Strategy on 22 March 2000; and Wales' National Waste Strategy "Wise about Waste" was published in June 2002.

Each strategy sets up a long term framework with challenging targets underpinned by realistic programmes to deliver more sustainable waste management; raising the awareness and participation of all stakeholders, including the public. The emphasis

is on prioritising waste minimisation, achieving substantial increases in the recovery of value through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, and various Energy-from-Waste technologies.

The Prime Minister's Strategy Unit Report - 'Waste Not, Want Not', published in November 2002, looked at ways to fulfill the UK's obligations and targets (particularly under the Landfill Directive) and to deliver more sustainable waste management. In its response, the Government accepted the majority of the reports' recommendations, and action has been taken to implement these commitments – significantly in the increase of the landfill tax, the reformation of the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme and the creation of a new Waste Implementation Programme within Defra to deliver a package of strategic measures recommended by the report.

England/Wales: Waste Strategy 2000 set targets for the reduction of certain wastes going to landfill, and for the recovery of value (particularly through recycling and composting). These include targets to: reduce the landfill of industrial and commercial waste to 85% of 1998 levels; recycle/compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015; and, recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005; 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015. In March 2001 statutory performance standards were set for local authorities in England. These require them to, on average, recycle/compost double 1998/9 levels by 2003/4 and almost treble those levels by 2005/6.

Wales: The Welsh Assembly Government published its National Waste Strategy "Wise about Waste" in June 2002 which can be viewed on www.wales.gov.uk. The emphasis is on waste minimisation and re-use of materials, and includes targets to: achieve combined recycling and composting of municipal waste of 15% in 2003-04, 25% in 2006-07, and 40% in 2009-10 (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting); reduce the landfill of industrial and commercial waste to less than 85% of 1998 levels by 2005, and less than 80% of 1998 levels by 2010; reduce hazardous waste by 2010 by at least 20% compared with 2000. The Welsh Assembly Government has so far allocated £79 million in additional resources to improve waste management in Wales for the period 2001/02 to 2004/05.

Scotland: The National Waste Strategy: Scotland sets voluntary targets for the reduction of municipal waste and industrial waste arisings and encourages increased recycling, composting with energy from waste where this has a place as the Best Practicable Environmental Option. Targets for recycling etc will be established once the 11 Area Waste Plans have been established.

Northern Ireland: The Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland sets provisional targets for the reduction of waste to landfill and for increases in recycling and composting. These include targets to: recover 25% of household waste by 2005; recover 40% of household waste by 2010, of which 25% shall be by recycling or composting; reduce the landfilling of industrial and commercial wastes to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005; and, reduce the quantities of biodegradable municipal wastes being landfilled to 75% of 1995 baseline levels by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020. It is intended for these targets to become mandatory at the first Strategy Review point in 2003.

Legislation

-The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997 (as amended) implement part of the EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste

94/62/EC, in particular the recovery and recycling targets. These required that, by 2001, between 50% and 65% recovery and between 25% and 45% recycling of packaging waste had to be achieved and within this, a minimum of 15% of each material was to be recycled;

-A revised Packaging Directive 2004/12/EC came into force and set new recovery and recycling targets to be met by 31 December 2008.

-The GB Regulations, and parallel legislation in Northern Ireland, place obligations on certain businesses who place packaging on the market including, in particular, a requirement to carry out target levels of packaging waste recovery and recycling each year. These Regulations came into force on 6 March 1997 (1999 in Northern Ireland);

-The Packaging Waste Recovery Note (PRN) is the evidence note system by which obligated businesses demonstrate compliance with their recovery obligations. There is also a Packaging Waste Export Recovery Note (PERN) which is issued in respect of tonnages of packaging waste exported for recycling overseas (within and outside the EC). Only exporters who have been accredited as such by the relevant Agency (Environment Agency in England and Wales or Scottish Environment Protection Agency in Scotland) may issue PERNs;

-The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 1998 took full effect in January 1999 and were superseded by revised Regulations in 2003. They implement the Directive Provisions specifying essential requirements for packaging placed on the market, which cover minimisation, avoidance of noxious and hazardous substances and the need for packaging to be recoverable (through at least one of the following: material recycling, incineration with energy recovery, composting or biodegradation);

-On 1 August 2000, the Pollution, Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations entered into force in England and Wales implementing the EU Integrated Pollution, Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC) for new processes. This is progressively replacing the Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) regulatory regime, applicable to the most potentially polluting industrial processes, which requires the use of BATNEEC (best available techniques not entailing excessive cost) to prevent the release of polluting substances or, where this is not possible, to minimise emissions and render them harmless. Separate systems are being introduced to apply the IPPC Directive to Scotland, Northern Ireland and the offshore oil and gas industries. Existing processes will be phased into the new regulatory regime on a sectoral basis up to 2007. IPC covers about 2000 processes whereas PPC will cover 5000-6000. The PPC regime, which requires the use of BAT (best available techniques), will also include a wider range of installations. Those regulated under PPC will be required to abide by the general principle that waste production should be avoided wherever possible; where waste is produced it should be recovered, or recycled, unless technically and economically impossible; and

-The technical and regulatory aspects of Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste were implemented in England and Wales by the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002; these came into force on 15 June 2002. The Directive bans from landfill certain hazardous wastes, along with liquid waste, tyres, and infectious clinical wastes. It also requires the pre-treatment of waste before disposal to landfill. The Directive bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and will place strict controls on landfill sites, particularly those for hazardous waste. One likely effect of this will be to increase the cost of disposal of hazardous waste in the future, providing an incentive to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated.

Articles 5 (1) and (2) of the Landfill Directive deal with strategies for the reduction of biodegradable waste and sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. These aspects of the Directive were implemented in the UK by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

The Landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996 as the first UK tax with an explicit environmental objective. It was designed to promote the 'polluter-pays' principle by increasing the price of landfill to better reflect its environmental cost, and to promote a more sustainable approach to waste management. The 1998 Budget introduced changes to the Landfill Tax including an increase from £7 to £10 per tonne for active waste from 1 April 1999. The 1999 Budget introduced an automatic escalator which will increase the rate of tax for active waste by £1 per year, until the rate reaches £15 per tonne in 2004/5. The 2003 Budget announced that the rate will be increased by £3 in 2005-06 to £18 per tonne, and by at least £3 per tonne in the years thereafter, on the way to a medium- to- long-term rate of £35 per tonne. The rate of tax for inactive waste remains frozen at £2 per tonne.

Industry

Envirowise: Envirowise is a government-funded programme that aims to promote cost-effective waste minimisation strategies and cleaner technology. It offers free, independent advice on practical ways to minimise waste and convert turnover into profit. Envirowise offers a range of free waste minimisation consultation and reference products to businesses in the UK including the environment and energy helpline, publications (case studies, best practice guides and datasheets written by experts provide up-to-date information on waste minimisation issues, methods and successes) and waste minimisation clubs. www.envirowise.gov.uk.

Voluntary Producer Responsibility initiatives include:

Nickel-cadmium batteries (the industry-led REBAT scheme)

Electrical and electronic equipment- There have been a number of trial schemes carried out or supported by organisations such as the Industry Council for Electronic Equipment Recycling (ICER), the Electronic Manufacturers Equipment Recycling Group (EMERG) and the European Trade Organisation for the Telecommunications and Professional Electronics Industry (ECTEL); and

End of life vehicles- The Automotive Consortium on Recycling and Disposal (ACORD) signed a voluntary agreement in 1997 which sets out recovery targets.

ISO 14001: At the end of 2004 there were 5,460 certifications in the UK..

EMAS: : At the end of 2004 there were 61 organisations registered for EMAS.

Others

The Waste Implementation Programme (WIP) was set up in May 2003 following a report published by the Strategy Unit in November 2002 entitled 'Waste Not, Want Not'. The remit of WIP is to divert biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill in England and help meet the requirements of Article 5 of the EU Landfill Directive. WIP seeks to achieve this through waste reduction, recycling and home composting in close cooperation with Local Authorities. The targets of Article 5 require that:

- The UK, by 2010, reduce BMW landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995.
- By 2013, the UK reduce BMW landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995.
- By 2020, to reduce BMW landfilled in the UK to 35% of that produced in 1995.

WIP's budget for the financial year 04/05 was approximately £90 million.

Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP): WRAP is a government funded organisation which aims to remove barriers to waste minimisation, re-use and recycling, and to create stable and efficient markets for recycled materials and products. WRAP works with consumers, waste generators and re-processors, manufacturers, businesses and government. It has several work streams, focusing on generic recycling issues (financial mechanisms, procurement, waste minimization, collection and waste awareness) and specific material streams (paper, glass, organics wood, plastic and aggregates). More information on WRAP is available at <http://www.wrap.org.uk>.

UN Region: *Central and Eastern Europe*

Albania

Year 2003

Policies

Solid Waste Management Plan

The Law for the Management of Hazardous Chemical Substances will be completed in 2001; and

The approval in July 2001 of the "Strategic Action Plan for healthcare waste management in Tirana city".

Legislation

Environmental Protection Law No. 7664 1/21/1993;

Environmental Protection Law No.8934 date 05/09/2002 ·

Law no. 9010 date 13/02/2003 "On environmental management of solid waste" ·

Law no.8990 date 23/01/03 "On environmental impact assessment" ·

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

Decision No. 541 of Council of Ministers dated 25 September 1995 "On Duties that Ministers, Institutions and Physical and Juridical Persons have in Environmental Monitoring and Control Process" ·

Law no.9108, date 17/07/2003 "On the Chemical Substances and their compounds" ·

Decision of Council of Ministers "On classification, packaging, labeling and storage of hazardous chemicals".

Incentives

·According to the Law no.8990 date 23/01/03 "On environmental impact assessment", the activities and industries should apply for Environmental Permit before they start work, and they have obligation to prepare a plan-measures for management and limit waste generation (which should be present in Environmental impact Assessment Report).·

According to the Law no.9010 date 13/02/2003 "On environmental management of solid waste":

Article 9.a: "the activities and industries that generate waste should build facilities and technologies for recycling and recovery of wastes according to quantity and kind of waste".

Article 9.c: "the activities and industries that generate waste should prepare a plan of technical, technological and organizational measures for management and limit waste generation.

Industry

Others

Armenia

Year	2003
Policies	National policy is aimed to minimize wastes generation and their utilization. The National “Law on Wastes” adopted on November 24, 2004 (AL-159-N) presupposes economic incentive measures for the enterprise carrying-out activity for the wastes recycling and utilization.
Legislation	The National “Law on Wastes” was prepared, taking into account the incentive measures for the elimination and/or reduction of hazardous wastes generation and other types of wastes. The national legislation presupposes penalty for the violation in the sphere of wastes management according to the Administrative Codex (article 201, paragraph 1; article 201, paragraph 2) and Crime Codex (article 237, paragraph 6) of the Republic of Armenia. The Crime Codex was amended on June 9, 2004 and issues on chemicals and hazardous wastes management are set out in Chapter 27 «Crimes against Environment safety», articles 281-298, where the types and scopes of criminal penalties are determined in case of environmental pollution by chemicals and hazardous wastes as well as chemicals and hazardous wastes illegal management.
Incentives	According to the Chapter V “Provision of economic incentives on measures on wastes utilization and minimization of their generating volumes” article 23 “Stimulation of measures aimed at wastes utilization and minimization of their generating volumes” of the National “Law on Wastes”, there are economic incentive measures, providing privileges to those enterprises, at which activities for the wastes recycling and utilization are implemented. 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.
Industry	In accordance with the Chapter V “Provision of economic incentives on measures on wastes utilization and minimization of their generating volumes”, article 23 “Stimulation of measures/actions aimed at wastes utilization and minimizing the volumes of their generation” of the National “Law on Wastes” there are privileges for wastes recycling, reusing, recuperating enterprises.
Others	In order to regulate the issues on hazardous wastes management and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements the following documents were approved: ·The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 874-A “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 No97 on December 8, 1995 and approval of the List of Banned Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia” signed on July 8, 2004. ·Protocol Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 26 “Endorsement of the National Profile on Chemicals and Waste Management” signed on July 8, 2004.
Belarus	
Year	2003
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, in force from 2001; In development of the Law a number of normative legal documents, including for 2003 is accepted:

- Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus from 22.11.02 № 81 on Approval of Instruction about Rules and Methods of Neutralization of Waste Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Medicines, of Products of Medical Purpose and Clinical Equipment;
- Decision of the Council of Ministers 26.02.2003 № 247 “About Establishment of the Charges for Issuing of Permissions for Disposal of Waste and Special Water Use”;
- Decision of the Council of Ministers 27.02.2003 № 261 “About some Questions of Plastic Waste Management”;
- Decision of the Council of Ministers 27.02.2003 № 269 “About Perfection of the System of Collection and Use of some Kinds of Secondary Raw Materials”;
- Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 27.02.2003 № 6 on Adoption Additions to Rules for Issuing, Suspension, Cancellation of Permissions for Disposal of Industrial Waste authorized by the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus from 23.10.2001 № 21; - Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 18.03.2003 № 9 on Adoption of Norm of Decrease in Harmful Environmental Impact of Waste of Plastic and the List of Plastic Container concerning which this Specification is Established;
- Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 28.03.2003 № 12 on Adoption of Instruction of Collection (preparation) and Processing of Waste Products of Plastic;
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus from 14.07.2003 № 17 “About Licensing Separate Kinds of Activity”;
- Decision of the Ministry of housing and communal services and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 27.06.2003 № 18/27 on Adoption of Rules of Definition of Norm of Generation of Municipal Waste;
- Decision of the Council of Ministers from 29.07.2003 № 1005 “About Measures on Realization of Conventions on Transboundary Influence of Industrial Accidents”;
- Decision of the Ministry of housing and communal services from 30.07.2003 № 26 on Adoption of Instruction on the Organization of Separate Collection, Storage and Transportation of Municipal Waste;
- Decision of the Council of Ministers from 20.10.2003 № 1371 on Adoption of Regulations about Licensing of the Activity Connected to Use of Natural Resources and Influence on the Environment;
- Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 17.10.2003 № 35 “About Modification and Additions in the Instruction of Collection and Processing of Waste of the Plastic, Authorized by the Decision of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection” from 28.03.2003 № 12.

Incentives

The economic mechanism in the field of waste management is defined by the Law “About Environmental Protection” of the Republic of Belarus, the Law " About Waste " and other legislative documents of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 38. Provision of economic incentives in the field of waste management:

- Exemption from taxes according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus to persons during which economic activities the waste management is carried out through application of cleaner technologies and realization of other innovative activity in the field of waste management;
- Allocation according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus of means from republican and local budgets, budgetary environmental funds for performance of actions for neutralization of hazardous waste;
- Applications of the accelerated amortization of the basic production assets of the

persons who are carrying out during economic activities use or neutralization of waste products;

- Other kinds of provision of economic incentives according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

The procedure of the measures connected to provision of economic incentives for introduction of cleaner-production technologies in manufacture, is defined by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

Provision of economic incentives provides tax privileges, for example, clearing of the tax to the added cost received from sell of secondary raw material. Waste disposal is chargeable. The rate of payment is established on differential basis depending on the toxicity level of waste. Besides the rate of the payment for disposal of waste over the limits established by local executive and administrative authorities, is five times increased. Crediting is carried out by giving grants from budget environmental funds. The 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.

In the recent years, one of the essential lines of work for ensuring environmentally safe economic activities in the country has been environmental certification. The Sub-System of Environmental Certification of Production and Products in the Republic of Belarus was created within the National System of Certification by the joint Order of the Ministry Environment Protection and the State Standard Agency. Ten international standards ISO 14000 adopted by the country have been used to develop the package of guidance and methodological documents of the Sub-System of Environmental Certification.

Majority of the largest enterprises of the country have already introduced ISO 14001-2000. This work is being continued now.

Others

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Year 2003

Policies

National strategies for hazardous waste is not prepared.

Legislation

None

Incentives

None

Industry

None

Others

None

Bulgaria

Year 2003

Policies

National Waste Management Program (2003-2007).

Legislation

- 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, (repealing Regulation No 5 of 8 October 1998, on the permits for import, export and transit transportation of waste), adopted by Decree of Council of Ministers No. 166 dated 4 August 2000;

- Regulation on the requirements for treatment and transport of waste oils and oil products, adopted by Decree of Council of Ministers No. 131 dated 13.07.2000;
- Regulation on the requirements for putting into market of luminescent and other containing mercury lamps, and on the treatment and transportation of spent luminescent and other containing mercury lamps, adopted by Decree of Council of Ministers No. 260 dated 05.12.2000;
- Regulation on the requirements for production and marketing of batteries and accumulators and for treatment and transport of spent batteries and accumulators, adopted by Decree of Council of Ministers No. 134 dated 17.07.2000; and
- Regulation on the conditions and the order for the reduction of the pollution with end-of-life vehicle waste.

Incentives Product charge for putting on the market of batteries and accumulators, tires and vehicles.

Industry

Others

Croatia

Year 2003

Policies The National strategies on waste being prepared contain the instruments for the reduction/or elimination of the amount of generated hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Legislation Law on Waste, Official Gazette, No. 34/95:
-Article 5: Basic goals of the waste management are:
-avoiding and minimizing the generation of waste, and minimizing the hazardous nature of waste whose generation cannot be prevented;
-prevention of uncontrolled waste management;
-recovery of valuable substances for material purposes and energy recovery, and their treatment prior to disposal;
-waste disposal onto landfills; and
-remediation of waste contaminated areas.

Incentives An eco-labeling procedure has been established.

Industry Certain facilities have established HSE program and ISO 14000 System Quality Control on a voluntary basis.

Others

Czech Republic

Year 2003

Policies State Environmental Policy (2004-2010); National Environmental Management Programme; National Eco-labelling Programme; and National Programme of Cleaner Production.

Legislation Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., as amended; Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll.); Regional Waste Management Plans; Implementation programmes for selected waste streams (hazardous wastes, biomedical and healthcare wastes, sewage sludge, end-of life vehicles, biodegradable wastes, waste electrical and electronic equipment, plastic wastes, decontamination and disposal of PCB-containing equipments, economical instruments for the support of material recovery of wastes).

Incentives Following programmes of the State Environmental Fund:
-Programme for Promotion of Best Available Techniques (BAT);
-Programme for Promotion of Environmental Management;
-Programme for Decontamination and Reclamation of Old Landfills;
-Programme for Promotion of Recovery and Final Disposal of Waste; and
-Programme for Elaboration of Waste Management Conceptions.

Programme of the Czech Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank:
-Promotion of EMAS in Small and Medium Enterprises.

Fee for landfill of waste (basic component of fee – for depositing of waste, risk component – for depositing of hazardous waste).

Financial reserve for reclamation of landfills.

Industry Implementation of cleaner production projects.
Implementation of environmental management systems (EMS/EMAS).

Others

Estonia

Year 2003

Policies

The environmental policy of the Estonian government has been provided by the National Environmental Strategy (1997) and the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP: 1998), which also set guidelines for legal development. National Waste Management Plan (2002).

Legislation Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Georgia

Year 2003

Policies None.

Legislation None.

Incentives None.

Industry None.

Others None.

Hungary

Year 2003

Policies

The National Environmental Program contains 19 measures for waste reduction and recycling/reuse measures, including hazardous wastes.

The National Waste Management Plan was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament on November 2002. This Plan contain the financial and technical measures for implementation till 2008.

Legislation

Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer shall prepare a three-year waste management plan for the prevention of the generation of its hazardous wastes, for

the reduction of the hazard level and the quantity of its hazardous wastes, and for the recuperation and disposal thereof.

Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer of hazardous waste shall draw up a material balance in respect of each of its activities resulting in hazardous waste.

On application, the National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature may authorize the drawing up of the material balance in a simplified form.

Incentives

The Central Environmental Fund supports the investments that lead to reduce, eliminate, recycling or final disposal of hazardous wastes.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Latvia

Year

2003

Policies

National Waste Management Plan, 2003-2012.

Legislation

Waste Management Law, Law on Natural Resource tax.

Incentives

Natural resource tax for disposal of hazardous waste, subsidies for recovery of hazardous wastes.

Industry

Others

Lithuania

Year

2003

Policies

National Strategic Waste Management Plan adopted by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on 12-04-2002. Government Resolution No. 519 On National Strategic Waste Management Plan, adopted on 12 April 2002 (amended on 4 February 2003 by the Government Resolution No. 185).

Legislation

Law on Environmental Protection;
Law on Waste Management;
Law on Packages and Packaging Wastes;
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; and
Law on Product Charges Amending the Law on Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted in 2002; 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.

Incentives

Product Charges.

Industry

Others

Poland

Year

2003

Policies

The reduction of hazards posed by hazardous waste is one of the priorities of the "II National Ecological Policy". The National Plan on Waste Management is based on the intents of "II National Ecological Policy". The National Plan on Waste Management was established as the result of the provision contained in the Article 14 3 par. 4 of the Act on Waste of 27 April 2001. Resolution of 29 October 2002 No 219 of the Council of Ministers on the National Plan on Waste Management came into force in October 2002 (Journal of Law and Provision of 2003, No 11, Item 159)

Legislation

The new Act on Waste regulates the issues related to hazardous waste management.

Compared with the previous Act, the new Act imposes more demanding standards for landfill and incineration of waste (in line with the EU requirements). The system of permits for the generation and further handling of hazardous waste will be maintained. The obligations of economic operators and the administration in the scope of information are expanded.

Incentives

The Act of 11 May 2001 on Economic Operators' Obligations in the Scope of Managing Certain Types of Waste and on the Product and Deposit Charges (O.J. of 2001, No.63, Item 639, as amended), came into force on 1 January 2002. It contains legal and economic instruments (the obligation to recover waste - or pay product charges) promoting the establishment of a system for collection and recovery of certain types of hazardous waste (waste oils, discharge lamps, batteries and accumulators).

Industry

Others

Serbia and Montenegro

Year 2003

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.

Hazardous waste management in FRY, 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). On the basis of preliminary inventory of hazardous wastes (data from 1994) National Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia level is adopted in 2003. National Strategy is basic document providing conditions for the rational and sustainable republic waste management. In the following phase, the Strategy has to be supported by several implementation plans for collecting, transport, treatment and disposal of controlled waste. The strategy covers waste management legal framework, policy analyses, waste management options, strategies, priority activities and instruments.

Republic of Montenegro has on the 26th of February 2004 adopted National Waste Management Policy which supplements the vision, principles and goals set out in the Environmental Programme as well as in already existing national regulations and standards. This policy of integrated and sustainable waste management in Montenegro sets out a vision for the future waste management and defines objectives and strategies facilitating its achievement. The purpose of this policy is:

- promote the prevention and minimization of waste generation and hence pollution at source;
- promote the management and minimization of the impact of unavoidable waste from its generation to its final disposal;
- ensure the integrity and sustained “fitness for use” of all environment media i.e. air, water and land;
- ensure the remediation of any pollution of the environment by holding the responsible parties accountable.

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 (Article 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;

-The Regulation on Criteria for Determining Location and Disposition of Waste Materials Deposit Sites (“Off.Herald RS”, No. 54/92), which sets out criteria for selecting disposal sites for hazardous waste materials.

-The Law on Waste Management of the Republic of Serbia (“Off.Herald RS”, No.25/96) stipulates handling of waste substances that may be used as secondary raw materials, the way of collection, treatment and storage (Article 1). Monitoring and controlling the use of secondary raw materials, keeping respective records, undertaking protection measures will be carried out by special republican organization-Recycling agency (Article 6 and 22-24). The Law also governs handling of wastes – secondary raw materials (Article 11.17).

-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.

Incentives

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

Industry

Our country produces relatively large quantities of different types of waste, which, in view of their quantity or properties, are a threat to the environment. Major generators of hazardous wastes are the chemical, oil, petrochemical, metal, paper, leather and textile and transport industries. Minor generators include car, repair shops, surface metal working shops, dry cleaners, etc. Many wastes have a high content of non-degradable products and chemicals that pollute the environment. Processing technologies are inadequately developed or elaborated.

Pressure of staying on international market has forced the raise of the environmental and service standards within industries and municipalities, as well as has increased waste management through promotion of transfers of environmental technologies and cleaner production.

However, currently most of the industries/waste generators are dealing with after

war clean-up activities, rather than with measures leading to pollution prevention.

Others

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

Slovakia

Year

2003

Policies

Taking into account new waste management legislation valid since 1 July, 2001, after Act No. 223/2001 on wastes and amendment of certain acts has entered into force and taking into account deep changes in waste management a new Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic until 2005 was prepared instead of WMP until 2000.

According to the new Act of waste the purpose of waste management is:

- to prevent and reduce waste generation by:

- 1) development of technologies saving natural resources;
- 2) production of products which, as well as final products, increases the amount of waste in a minimal possible way and reduces environment pollution in a maximal possible way; and
- 3) development of suitable methods of disposal of hazardous substances found in waste dedicated to disposal.

- to recover waste by recycling, reusing or by other processes allowing to gain secondary raw materials if prevention of waste generation is not feasible to achieve;

- to use waste as a source of energy if material recovery is not feasible to achieve; and

- to dispose of waste in environmentally sound manner and not endangering human health.

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; Act No. 188/2003 Coll. of Laws; Act No. 245/2003 Coll. of Laws and Act No. 525/2003 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 (WMP) 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 as amended Decree of MoE SR No. 577/2003 Coll. of Laws;
- 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;
- Government Order of the SR No. 22/2003 Coll. of Laws on determining limits for waste recovery range of packaging and for range of their recycling related to the total amount of waste packaging;
- 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;

Incentives

- A fee for landfilling of wastes;
- An economical support of installation of new technologies by European Union via Cohesive Fund;
- Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for recovery of waste;
- Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees);
- Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed.

Industry

According to the WMP of the SR until 2005 the most important technological and production measures allowing to achieve the prevention of waste generation are:

- implementation of BATNEEC in production;
- implementation of BATNEEC in infrastructure of the waste management;
- implementation of EMS/EMAS;
- introduction of gas fuel into both the municipal and production spheres;
- reduction of the fossil fuels use; and
- exploitation of alternative energy sources (e.g. geothermal water).

Implementation of BATNEEC in waste management belongs to basic principles of the waste management strategy, that can significantly prevent waste generation in production as well as in waste processing in the future. Besides the quantitative indicators, also the positive influence on waste characteristics is the goal of the implementation of BATNEEC in order to minimize the risk of negative impacts on the environment and human health.

Others

Slovenia

Year

2003

Policies

- National Environmental Action Programme (1999);- Environmental Performance Reviews (1997);
- Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996);
- Operational plan concerning the management of spent batteries and accumulators for period 2003 – 2006 (2004);
- Operational plan concerning the management of PCB and PCT for period 2003 – 2006 (2003);
- Operational plan concerning the management of waste oils for the period from 2003 – 2006 (2003);
- Operational plan concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste for period 2003 – 2006 (2002); and

- Operational plan concerning the reduction and prevention of pollution caused by waste from TiO₂ production (adopted by Government).

See also : <http://www.sigov.si/mop/index.htm>

Measures taken for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated are in accordance with EU waste management policies.

Legislation Environmental Protection Act (2004) and from it deriving legislation on the field of waste management.

Incentives Waste disposal tax (Decree on waste disposal tax, 2000); Oil tax; and Tax on vehicle and also other eco-dues and financial instruments.

Industry ISO; EMAS registration system (ECO- Management and Audit Scheme); ECO-LABELING; - European flower ; and awards for achievements on the field of protection of the environment and introduction of cleaner technologies.

Others

Ukraine

Year 2003

Policies

Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine 05.03.1998 No. 187/98-BP adopted the national strategy of wastes generation minimization. This strategy was included into the legislative document "The main directions of the state policy in the field of environment protection, natural resources use and ecological safety ensuring"; and Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 14.01.2000 No 1393-XIV passed the law "On the withdrawal from circulation, treatment, utilization, elimination or further use of unsound and hazardous products."

Legislation

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 14.09.2000 No 1947-III passed the law "On the National program of toxic waste management";
The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine accepted the National Program of Ukraine "Use of production and consumption wastes up to 2005" (28.06.1997 No 668);
The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 24.01.01 No. 50 "General requirements on the treatment, utilization, elimination or further use of withdrawn from circulation unsound and hazardous products"; and
The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 26.07.01 No. 915 (amended 26.07.02 No. 1084) "On the introduction of the system for wastes collection, sorting, transportation, treatment and utilization as secondary raw materials."

Incentives

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the Resolution of 01.03.1999 No 303 "On the adoption of the procedure for normatives of levy settings for the environment pollution, and this levy collection"(amended 27.10.1999, 11.08.2000, 26.10.2001, 28.12.2001, 24.01.2002, 01.07.2002), which includes norms on the levies for waste disposal on the landfills (1999); and
The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an Order No. 181 of 15.05.2001 "On the adoption of the provisional method for the determination of expected losses from the environment pollution during the transportation of hazardous substances and wastes."

Industry

Preparatory activity for inventory and certification concerning waste generation is

continuing by industries. The results of it will be used for the development of waste generation decrease plans.

Others

On the basis of (iv) the Oblast (Regional) Administrations will identify the whole quantity of waste generated in the region and develop the regional plan on the waste generation decrease measures. This plan must be adopted by the Regional Council; and

Beginning from the 1994 a number of educational measures was held in Ukraine (seminars, training courses) under the sponsorship of Lund University (Sweden), IDRC-AGRA (Canada), The World Bank, TACIS (Tebodin, ERM), etc. This activity is continuing.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

Year 2003

Policies

Hazardous Waste generators have to present a plan to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes by means of change of technology; segregation of streams; and recycling, when it is possible, in an environmentally sound manner.

The Environmental Authority (Competent Authority), has designed a National Plan of Reduction and Elimination of PCBs, which is under appliance.

Additional Plans of Elimination (other POPs and PTS, such as mercury compounds and articles such as batteries) are under preparation.

Legislation

National Law 24.051 - Decree 831/93.

Incentives

Environmental tax for generators, transporters of hazardous wastes and hazardous waste treatment plants. This tax is decreased in accordance with reduction of the generation of hazardous waste.

Industry

Industries are making efforts to replace the electrical devices with PCB and to eliminate them.

Others

Establishment of a Sub-Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer in Buenos Aires.

Barbados

Year 2003

Policies

The Policy Paper for Chemical Management was recently reviewed and updated. The paper is now entitled "Policy Paper: Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste". The policy paper now provides a policy statement and policy objectives for the management of hazardous waste. The overall aim would be to achieve life cycle management of chemicals and hazardous waste generated locally. The paper mainly makes provisions for shipment of hazardous waste off shore to certified facilities.

Legislation

The "Policy Paper: Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste" identifies four broad areas for legislative development. These areas are Import/Export/Re-Export; Handling and Transport; Business Operation; and Disposal.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Brazil

Year 2003

Policies

- There is a legislation about biomedical wastes – Resolution CONAMA nr. 283/2001.
- The National Environment Council is discussing policy projects dealing with civil construction wastes, incinerators, landfilling procedures and mercury fluorescent lamp wastes;
- The National Environment Council is discussing a national waste policy project that will be submitted to the National Congress; and
- The State Industrial Wastes Inventory is being implemented in 12 of the major waste generator States in Brazil.

Legislation None.

Incentives Landfill tax and other environmental taxes; financial aid programmes; subsidies; tax rebates; tax exemptions, environmental awards, etc.

Industry

Several industries, amounting almost 200 now, have been awarded with the ISO 14000 series certification.

Others None.

Chile

Year 2003

Policies Chile has implemented a policy of clean production in some production sectors.

Legislation Guidelines have been developed for each sector included in the clean production programmes.
Guidelines for recycling of used oils are under preparation.

Incentives None.

Industry

Sound environmental management for pesticide containers; and Hazardous waste components segregation in some waste streams.

Others

None.

Colombia

Year 2003

Policies 1) Policies and Strategies:
National Policy of Clean Production, 1997: its main purpose is to prevent and reduce in an efficient way the impacts and risks to human health and to the environment, by guaranteeing the protection of the environment, economic growth, social welfare and industry competitiveness. It also seeks to introduce the environmental perspective

into production sectors, as a long term challenge. Among the specific objectives of this policy are the “prevention and reduction of the generation of pollutants” and the “minimization and the advantage of residues”.

Some of the main results of the Clean Production Policy, include:

- a) The incorporation of environmental variables to the productive chain of large, medium and small industries of the country, through the signature of 23 regional cleaner production agreements.
- b) 68 environmental guidelines for sub-sectors within the farming, transport, mining, electrical, and hydrocarbons sectors have been prepared and consulted with stakeholders.
- c) Dissemination of concepts and experiences in Cleaner Production (CP) from the National Cleaner Production and Environmental Technologies Center (CNPMLTA) by means of the design and consolidation of the strategy of regionalization of CP , and the creation of a Network of Regional Nodes of Clean Production and Environmental Windows in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cúcuta and Pereira.

Policy for the Integral Management of the Residues, 1998: this policy aims at preventing or reducing in the most efficient way, the risks posed by solid and hazardous wastes to human health and the environment. It specially seeks to minimize the volume of the wastes that arrive to the points of final disposal and the risks posed by them. This will contribute to the protection of the environment and to economic growth.

One of the specific objectives of this policy is the minimization of waste generation, assuming that minimization of the wastes for final disposal will occur only if less wastes are produced at the source of generation. This is the best way to reduce the volume and toxicity of such wastes, as well as its management costs and the environmental impacts that may occur.

The main target of this policy is to implement the minimization programs to the generation source, along with clean production programs, where reduction goals will be established for the volume and danger of the wastes generated.

As a specific objective related to hazardous wastes, the policy includes the need to “identify and quantify the problem of hazardous wastes in the country, and to create management systems for such wastes, from separation at the source”.

In addition to that, the policy sets the goal of developing preliminary inventories for the industrial corridors Cali-Yumbo and Bogota-Soacha.

Planned strategies and actions include:

- The achievement of inventories of generation and localization of hazardous wastes; and
- The definition of management systems of hazardous wastes by industrial corridors.

2) Strategies for Integral Management of Hazardous Wastes:

Pilot project to obtain a model of integral management of hazardous wastes

In the framework of the Policy for the Integral Management of Residues, the

quantification, qualification and definition of strategies for the differentiated management of residue types has been considered a priority. For this reason, the Ministry of the Environment, together with the Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Valle del Cauca district (CVC) and based on the pilot project in the industrial corridor comprising the cities of Cali and Yumbo (Valle del Cauca), has elaborated “Technical guidelines for the integral management of hazardous wastes”. The objective is to generate the technical, conceptual and methodological bases, necessary for structuring the planning and management instruments regarding hazardous wastes that, once validated and consolidated, will have national application. This process will enhance Colombia’s compliance with its commitments under the Basel Convention, which has already established clear procedures for the control and monitoring of the transboundary movements of this type of wastes.

Such exercise resulted in a model for the integral management of hazardous wastes that includes strategies for institutional strengthening, development of regulation proposals, technical and environmental strategies and financial viability assessments, being developed into the indicated instruments with direct participation of the private sector. The aim is to establish free market and supply and demand conditions with the providers and generators of services, in a way as to guarantee the sustainability of the project.

A guide for the model’s implementation was also designed in order to facilitate its replication in other regions of the country, which will be disseminated in the future by the Ministry and the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs).

Pesticide Management and Use Policy Guidelines:

The main objective of this Policy Guidelines is the articulation of the efforts of the environmental organizations with farming sector development policies. In this Policy Guidelines, programs for the suitable handling and packaging of pesticides were developed jointly with the private sector.

Centers for Storage and Reception of Discarded Pesticide Packages: Twelve (12) storing centers were started up for the reception of packages contaminated with pesticides in sectors and high-priority regions, within the framework of the Agreement of Cleaner Production with the sector of pesticides.

Model of Integral Management of Hospital Residues (2002):

Decree 2676 of 2000 established that generators of hospital residues, and providers of special services of decontamination and cleanup of this type of residues, have the legal obligation to prepare an internal Institutional Plan for the handling this kind of wastes. The Plan should incorporate principles of continuous improvement. Since the promulgation of the decree, 10 projects were implemented in the cities of Santa Marta, Barranquilla and Cartagena. With the purpose of improving enforcement of existing regulations, sanitary and environmental authorities were trained in 10 cities of the country and a Handbook on Procedures for Integral Management of Hospital Residues was published (2002).

National Workshop For The Implementation of The Basel Convention

The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, with the support of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention, organized a National

Workshop for the implementation of the Convention, that took place in Bogotá between the 26 of February and the 2 of march of 2001.

Representatives from different institutions and from the national private sector participated in the workshop, and delegates from five countries of the region participated as well: Ecuador, Peru, Panama, Venezuela and Uruguay (from the Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer).

Some of the objectives accomplished during the workshop were: the publication of the main obligations of the Convention among the assistants, the exchange of the national and international experiences in relation to its implementation, the recognition of the limitations and needs in relation to the implementation of the Convention in Colombia, and the definition of the joint actions to be carried at a national and sub regional levels.

The following task is to create an Action Plan for the implementation of the Convention in Colombia, with the identification of priorities by experts of different national and private institutions, in order to determine the responsibilities and competitions of the institutions involved in the process, in the framework of the Basel Convention.

Legislation

Regulations:

-Resolution 2309 of 1986, issued by the Ministry of Health, that establishes rules for the storage, treatment and disposal of “special wastes”, which are pathological, toxic, flammable, explosive, radioactive or volatile;

-Resolution 1096 of 2000, issued by the Ministry of Industry and Development, that establishes the technical requirements for the management and final disposal of the hazardous wastes, among others.

-Decree No. 2676 of 2000, issued by the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Health, “regulates the integral management of hospital and similar residues”. The Decree includes the principles of biosafety, integral management, minimization, the non-garbage culture, prevention and clean technologies, as well as the precautionary principle.

-Resolution 1164 of 2002, adopted a handbook on procedures for integral management of hospital and similar residues in Colombia.

-Resolution 0058 of 2002, issued by the Ministry of the Environment, which establishes rules and permissible limits of emissions of for incinerators and crematory furnaces of solid and liquid residues. The field of application of this rule is the incineration of hazardous wastes that can contain chlorinated organics, such as: PCBs, pesticides, hospital residues of Pentachlorophenol and other residues. The rule establishes, limits of emission for heavy metals and Dioxins and Furans among others.

Decree 1609 de 2002, issued by the Ministry Of Transpor, which regulates the transport of hazardous goods.

Guidelines:

Environmental Guideline for Battery Producers and Recoveries (1998)

The objective of this Guideline, elaborated by the Regional Environmental Authority of Cundinamarca (CAR), is to promote and facilitate the adoption of environmental management systems in small and medium sized industries. It also seeks to supply the small entrepreneurs with the technical and operative tools to design an Environmental Management Plan oriented at minimizing the environmental impacts of the wastes generated during their productive activities and promoting the rational use of natural resources.

The Guideline contains information on: the sanitary, environmental and health effects of the activities involved in battery recuperation; the valuation of impacts; and the conceptual, methodological and procedural parameters for the elaboration of an Environmental Management Plan.

Handbook on PCB Handling for Colombia (1999)

The purpose of the manual is to help the proprietors of PCBs (e.g., companies, governmental entities, individuals, etc., that own PCB equipment, oil contaminated with PCB or any other substance or PCB waste) and those who may have responsibility in the handling of PCBs in view of protecting the environment and the human health.

Handbook on procedures for the Integral Management of Hospital Residues (2002).

In its internal and external component, with emphasis in strategies of automatic control, clean technologies and rational use of resources, concerted with the different stakeholders.

Environmental guides of Storage and Transport by Highway of Dangerous Chemical Substances and Residues (2003).

These guides arise as an initiative to create awareness for those who are involved in the activities of storage and transport of this type of materials, with the aim of highlighting environmental aspects to be considered in their execution.

Guides for Safe Handling and Environmental Management of 25 Chemical Substances (2003).

25 high-priority chemical substances for the country were selected and for each one a guide for safe handling and environmental management was prepared, with an informative network that serves as a base to acquire the general knowledge of each one of these substances, with respect to its properties, characteristics of danger, effects on the health, measures of prevention and response to emergencies.

Other elaborated guidelines are:

Guidelines of Best Environmental Practices for the sector of Graphical Arts

Guidelines of Best Environmental Practices for the sector of Galvanoplasty

Guidelines of Best Environmental Practices for the Textile sector

Guide of Cleaner Production for the Sector of Electrolytic Coverings in Colombia

Environmental guides for the Sub sector of Pesticides (storage, transport, aerial and terrestrial application, handling of packages and remainders)

Guide of Cleaner Production for the Health Sector

Incentives

Law 141 of 1994: it establishes the National Fund of Royalties financed by resources from the exploitation of hydrocarbons, in which part of the resources are used for environmental local projects, focused on the development integral solid residues and residual waters management;

Law 142 of 1994, on utilities (water, electricity etc.), establishes tariffs based on the weight and volume of the consumed resources, which therefore constitutes an economic incentive to minimize the generation of wastes;

Law 223 of 1995, exempts the national and imported equipments from the payment of the sales tax, when they are intended to be used and in general for pollution control; and

Law 511 of 1999, establishes the national day of the recycling people and the activity of recycling, and the Decree 2395 of 2000 sets an award for the persons who are involved in recycling in the categories of industry, investigation, Organizations covering people who are active in recycling, and workers in the public cleaning service.

Decree 2532 of 2001: Exempts from VAT sales of equipment or machinery used for the development of actions oriented to obtain measurable results of the diminution of the demand of renewable natural resources and of prevention and/or reduction of the volume and/or the improvement of the quality of the liquid residues, emissions or solid residues.

Law 788 of 2003, establishes an income tax exemption of up to a 20% to the natural or legal person investing in environmental improvement and control.

Industry

Conventions for Cleaner Production: These are voluntary agreements that support concrete actions for the improvement of public and private sectors management, they are directed to the prevention and control of pollution. This objective is to be reached by the adoption of cleaner production and environmentally safer and healthier processes. It aims at the reduction of pollution levels and risks to the environment in industrial activities, by the optimization of the use of natural resources and the improvement of internal and external industrial competitiveness.

The cleaner production agreements have established inter-institutional working teams with the participation of the Ministry of the Environment, other Ministries, the regional and local environmental authorities, the private sector and, in some cases, the civil society. The conventions have created new spaces for dialogue and coordination amongst the actors involved in the analysis of environmental issues, that contributes to the establishment of rules and policies for a more transparent environmental management, and to the definition and accomplishment of the goals related to environmental improvement.

In addition to it above mentioned, these conventions anticipate action related to environmental rules and accelerate the reduction of the pollutant emissions, and to the definition of environmental management priorities, sectorial policies and goals. To the present date, 20 of these national conventions have been signed, 14 of which are sectorial and 6 are regional.

Instruments for the adoption of Voluntary Codes of Environmental Management:

The Cleaner Production Policy considered, as instruments for the promotion of such cleaner production, the adoption of voluntary codes of environmental management as initiatives of producers, oriented to the continuous improvement of environmental management, based on schemes of self-regulation and self-management.

At the moment three regional environmental authorities have implemented programs of recognition to the improvement in management and environmental performance.

In Colombia several enterprises are adopting voluntary codes, such as 1 Responsible Care, and other corporate codes.

The Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development, has also set up the "National Program of Recognition of Excellence and Leadership in Environmental Management and Performance".

Specifically the program aims to:

Improve compliance beyond levels established in the environmental legislation.

To improve management and environmental performance indicators.

To publicly recognize and to encourage the continuous improvement in management and environmental performance

To publicly recognize and to encourage commitment, leadership and environmental excellence

To recognize and to encourage the adoption of cleaner production

To recognize and to encourage the improvement of competitiveness. One of the mechanisms through which the MAVDT has set out to encourage the companies for the inclusion of environmental criteria within their production, is by environmental certification schemes.

The Ministry has been working in the structuring of a national eco-labeling system with the purpose of encouraging supply and demand of environmentally friendly products and services by differentiating these products, to facilitate their access to the market and to promote the use of clean or sustainable processes, techniques and technologies.

The environmental criteria for the certification will have to be additional to the requirements established by the legislation.

Others

Preliminary Inventory of obsolete pesticides and burials of pesticides:

With the purpose of designing viable solutions to the serious problems associated to the inadequate historical handling of pesticides, a preliminary inventory of obsolete pesticides and burials of pesticides was completed in regions with agricultural tradition, with the support of the FAO. In the same way and under schemes that the Basel Convention provides, an action plan for the elimination of one of the most serious storage of obsolete pesticides in the country, located in the Copey - Cesar, was designed, which will allow its definitive management.

Pilot Project on the Environmentally Sound Management of Spent Lead-acid Batteries in Central America and the Caribbean

This project has been completed and the second phase is expected to begin soon in which specific actions to address the problem of informal recycling of lead-acid

batteries will be implemented.

Costa Rica

Year 2003

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.

Incentives

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.

Others

Efforts have been made to obtain a significant reduction in the quantity of hazardous wastes in industry and agriculture; these initiatives have received support from the National Cleaner Production Centre (CNP+L), which is seeking to implant alternative technologies in industry, which might be less polluting and more environmentally-friendly and better for human health.

Cuba

Year 2003

Policies

Promoting the use of cleaner productions.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Recovering and recycling.

Others

New industries are using technologies which are reducing pollution and some technological changes in older industries are being made in order to reduce waste generation.

Dominica

Year 2003

Policies

Introduction of organic farming. Restriction on the importation of pesticides and other chemicals through a licensing regime. Substitution of more hazardous

chemicals with less hazardous ones.

Legislation Solid Waste Management Act (2000), Environmental Health Services Act (1998), Litter Act (1990), Pesticides Control Act (1974), Water and Sewerage Act (1989), Marine Pollution Management Act (2002).

Incentives Environmental Levy.

Industry Bulk storage of used oil by electric power generating company and other large generators for shipment to refining facility.

Others

Ecuador

Year 2003

Policies

Action Plan for the implementation of the National Regimen for Hazardous Chemical Products; Application of regulations about clinical wastes; and Development of policies for cleaner production.

Legislation

National Regimen for Hazardous Chemical Products;
Regulation on clinical wastes;
Regulations about storage, transport and handling of dangerous chemical products;
Regulations about hazardous industrial chemicals, precautionary labeling, specifications;
Regulation for prevention and control of contamination of dangerous hazardous wastes;
National list of chemical products controlled & severely restricted by Environmental Ministry and National List of chemical products banned in Ecuador;
National Policy of solid waste; and
Interinstitutional Cooperation and Coordination Committee for residue management.

Incentives

Industry

Chemical industry is implementing the Responsible Care Program; Implementation of the Cleaner Production Center in Ecuador; and Some enterprises have adopted the ISO 14000 standard.

Others

Honduras

Year 2003

Policies Inventory of obsolete pesticides as hazardous waste were eliminated 103 tones in the year 2000.

Legislation

Health code
Penalties code
General Law on Environment
A regulation for the hazardous wastes is in preparation.

Incentives

Industry Some industries implement the Cleaner Production, ISO 14000.

Others

Mexico

Year 2003

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, Leads Batteries, Electronic trash, etc).

Incentives

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 the 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.

Panama

Year

2003

Policies

La gestión de los Desechos Peligrosos están contemplado dentro del Plan de Acción Nacional sobre Salud Ambiental en el Desarrollo Humano Sostenible en nuestro país.

Legislation

Framework Law on the Management of Hazardous Wastes, which includes articles on waste minimisation.
In preparation legislation.

Incentives

In preparation.

Industry

Others

Peru

Year

2003

Policies

Implementation of regulations under an Act based on the principle of minimization of solid wastes. In this regard it promotes:

Development and use of production and marketing technologies, methods, practices and processes which encourage the minimization or reuse of solid wastes and their proper handling; and

Encouragement of the Reuse of solid wastes and the additional adoption of processing practices and proper final disposal, etc.

Surveillance of enterprises which handle imported wastes for preventive purposes,

identifying risks, proposing proper monitoring which does not endanger occupational and public health and the environment.

Promotion of recycling oriented towards the use of industrial waste exchanges and validation of clean technologies which market wastes presented as products subject to quality control.

Legislation

Act 27314 - General Solid Wastes Act, entered into force on 22 July 2000; Art. 24 y 45

Decreto Supremo N° 057- 2004-PCM, Reglamento de la Ley General de Residuos Sólidos

Development towards Guide for the Management of Solid Hospital Wastes.

Resolución Ministerial N° 217-2004/MINSA, que aprueba la Norma Técnica N° 008-MINSA/DGSP-V.01- Manejo de Residuos Sólidos Hospitalarios

Incentives

Certification of enterprises which handle solid wastes as solid waste service providers will be duly registered.

Implementation of a set of charges on the basis of technical criteria which ensure fairness in investment in obtaining the service.

Industry

Organization of the industry through industry unions for the purpose of 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

Establishment of audit machinery which will guarantee the proper development of solid waste management.

Introduction of information systems which will allow monitoring of achievements and shortcomings in the area of solid waste management.

Trinidad and Tobago

Year 2003

Policies Only for domestic solid waste.

Legislation Legislation in preparation.

Incentives Economic instruments in preparation.

Industry Individual companies have used their own in house practices to reduce/minimize the waste.

Others