
Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms

2006. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Algeria: Documents used

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

Botswana: Documents used

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

Other forms All waste carriers are licensed by the Department of Waste Management and Pollution Control.

Cameroon: Documents used

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

Other forms European Community form is also used.

Gambia: Use of Docs in preparation

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Gambia.
After the adoption of the Waste Bill, the elements that would need to be incorporated in the movement document will be identified and the appropriateness of the Basel Convention Notification and Movement documents determined and modified, if necessary.

Ghana: Documents used

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

Lesotho: Documents used

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

Yet to use the forms. Looking at the required information we do not think they present a problem except that they can be bulky due to many endorsement stages.

Other forms None.

Madagascar: Documents used

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

Mali: Documents used

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

Morocco: Documents used

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

Other forms Morocco has developed its own Notification and Movement documents, however they are not yet official.

Mozambique: Documents used

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

Nigeria: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Difficulty in filling block 15 (waste identification code) since this is yet to be developed nationally and block 20 (code numbers of competent authorities). There is need for training of officers who

complete these forms in Nigeria.

Seychelles: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
When exporting waste of mixed constituents, the cost of quantifying each constituent sometimes prove to be problematic.

Other forms EU forms are used when exporting waste to EU countries, including the island of Reunion (France), which receives all of our waste oil.

South Africa: Documents used

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

Other forms None.

Tunisia: Documents used

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

Other forms The notification form of the European Community is used and accepted.

Zambia: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Delayed response from transit countries.

Other forms None.

Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms

2006. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Bahrain: Documents used

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

Brunei Darussalam: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Language Problems. Translation are not provided for non-English language forms

Other forms None.

Cambodia: Documents not used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Cambodia.

China: Documents used

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

Cyprus: Documents used

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

Other forms Forms under the relevant EU regulations.

Indonesia: Documents used

Problems: No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
The Ministry of Environment sometimes has difficulty to fill waste code for toxic and hazardous waste.

Other forms Besides notification form from Basel Convention, Indonesia also issues notification form for export of hazardous waste.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Some of other countries do not consider the terms of Basel Convention. They send the commodity containing hazardous waste without filling out the forms and submitting to the competent authority of IR of Iran.

Japan: Documents used

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

Kazakhstan: Documents not used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Kazakhstan.

Other forms In accordance with acting law of the Republic Kazakhstan "About environment protection" st.60 pol. (with change, contributed Law RK from 24.12.98; from 11.05.99 N 381-1; from 29.11.99 N 488-1, from 04.06.01 N 205-II; from 24.12.01 N 276-II; from 09.08.02 N 346-II; from 25.05.04 N 553-II, from 09.12.04 N 8-III; from 20.12.04 N 13-III; from 15.04.05 N 45-III, from 08.07. 05 71-III from 10.01. 06 116-III from 31. 01. 06 125-III): The Item 62-4. Requirements to transportation wastes 1. Transportation wastes is allowed at presence: 1) of the passport wastes; 2) specially equipped with and supplied special sign of the transport facilities with observance of the requirements to safety to transportation dangerous wastes; 3) transportation document and the document for transmission dangerous wastes with instruction amount carried dangerous wastes, purposes and destination of their transportation. 2. The Order of transportation dangerous wastes, including performing the cargo handlings, is defined accredited by organ, realizing realization state politicians in the field of transport, co-ordination and regulation to activity of the transport complex of the Republic

Kazakhstan, in consultation with accredited organ in the field of environment protection and sanitary-epidemiological welfares of the population. In accordance with st.382 Customs code of the Republic Kazakhstan (with change and additions on condition on 07.11.06) presenting to cargo customs declaration must be accompanied the presentation customs organ necessary document, on the grounds of which is filled. cargo customs declaration, confirming origin goods - a declaration about origin goods or certificate about origin goods, including wastes. In accordance with Statue 311 "Transboundary transportation wastes of Ecological Code, residing on stage of consideration in Parliament RK: at trans limit to transportation dangerous wastes enterprises that use natural resources are obliged to give the interested state information comparatively proposed trans limit of transportation wastes, clear pointing to consequences of proposed transportation for health of the person and environment. at translimit to transportation dangerous wastes, they must be packed, mark and transported in accordance with generality adopted international rule and rate in the field of packing, marking and transportations. In accordance with Statue 310 "Requirements to transportation dangerous wastes of Ecological Code, residing on stage of consideration in Parliament RK: The Transportation dangerous wastes is allowed under the following term: 1) of presence corresponding to packing, marking and labelling dangerous wastes for integer of the transportation; 2) of presence specially equipped with and supplied special sign of the transport facilities; 3) of presence of the passport to dangers wastes and documentation for transportation and transmissions dangerous wastes with instruction amount transported dangerous wastes, purposes and the destination their transportation 4) of observance of the requirements to safety to transportation dangerous wastes on transport facility, as well as cargo handlings. The Order of the transportation wastes on transport facility, requirements to performing the cargo handlings and other necessary requirements on provision ecological and sanitary epidemiological safety are defined state standard (the rate and rule), under development and confirmed state organ on control for safety on transport and coordinated with accredited organ in the field of environment protection and sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population. Since moment of the loading wastes on' transport facility and acceptance their legal or physical person, realizing transportation wastes, and before unloading them in installed place from transport facility legal responsibility for safe address with they carry the transport organization or person, who belongs to the given transport facility.

Kiribati: Documents used

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

No problems encountered yet as there has never been any application made to Kiribati so far.

Other forms Waigani Convention forms for inter-regional movement. Kiribati does not have any laws yet to control trans-boundary movement of waste but using forms from other countries to ship hazardous waste out; to Australia as in the recent case of Persistent Organic Pollutants clean up by the POPs in PICs team. Kiribati is in preparation to use its own regulations and forms but it would be a fair way to get procedures into place.

Malaysia: Documents used

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

Other forms Form AS 15A (Rev. 2006) - Application for export of scheduled waste from Malaysia. Form AS 14 (Rev. 2006) - Application for the importation of scheduled waste into Malaysia.

Pakistan: Documents used

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

Republic of Korea: Documents used

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

Singapore: Documents used

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

Sri Lanka: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Some times the documents are in other languages resulting delays in responding to them on time.

Viet Nam: Documents used

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

Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms

2006. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Armenia: Documents used

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

Belarus: Documents used

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

Other forms To get a permission for waste import/transit into Belarus it is necessary to provide the following papers: - application according to a specific form; - copy of contract specifying place of waste generation, composition, quantity and quality of waste, time of import (transit), environmentally safe packaging, transportation and treatment of waste; - copy of registration paper of waste importer within public authorities (as economic entity); - copy of registration paper of waste importer within tax authorities; - results of chemical and microbiological tests of waste made by competent laboratories of the country of export (if required); - conclusion of state ecological and sanitary hygiene expertise on compliance of the technology that is used by receiver of waste, places for waste storage, volume of waste imported with existing ecological and hygiene norms, the same for products that are produced of imported waste (in case of import)

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Documents used

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

Croatia: Documents used

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

Other forms Accompanying form on the transboundary movement of non-hazardous waste within Regulation on supervision of transboundary movement of waste (OG No. 69/06)

Czech Republic: Documents used

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

Other forms Notification and movement-tracking forms in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 July 2006 on shipments of waste are used. These forms comply with the Basel Conventions requirement.

Estonia: Documents used

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

Georgia: Use of Docs in preparation

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

Hungary: Documents used

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

Latvia: Documents used

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

Poland: Documents used

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

Other forms In case of shipments within the EU Member States, Notification and Movement Forms accepted by competent authorities are those according to Commission Decision of 24 November 1994

concerning the standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (94/774/EC). In case of shipments into or outside the EU Basel Convention Notification Forms are used and accepted.

Republic of Moldova: Documents used

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

Romania: Documents used

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

Slovakia: Documents used

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

The forms are not used, but are accepted.

Other forms Slovakia uses EU Notification and Movement forms and also accepts the OECD forms.

Slovenia: Documents used

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

Other forms In Slovenia EU Notification and Movement Forms are used. They are in accordance with Basel convention forms. For non-EC Countries the Basel Convention Notification and movement Forms are accepted.

Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms

2006. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Barbados: Documents used

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

Belize: Documents used

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

Brazil: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
We have problems with countries that don't use English, French or Spanish in the official forms.

Chile: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Basel Convention forms refer to OECD lists which are not used in our country, that is the reason why they were deleted in the national forms.

Colombia: Documents used

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

Costa Rica: Documents used

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

Cuba: Documents used

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

Dominican Republic: Documents used

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

El Salvador: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
The countries/companies carrying out the transboundary movement are not aware of the Basel Convention dispositions (forms that must be completed). Forms are not sent in a timely manner.

Guyana: Use of Docs in preparation

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Guyana.

Honduras: Documents used

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

Jamaica: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
There has been one instance in which Jamaica's notification form was not accepted by the Import

State.

Mexico: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Some countries only use the European Community's notification form and they do not send their answer in the Basel Convention's form.

Other forms In the case of the United States, the consent for a hazardous wastes movement is requested in accordance with the established Annex III of the La PAZ Agreement. The OECD's notification Form is also used, when the destination country belongs to that organization. The European Community's Notification Form is used, when the country of destiny requires it.

Paraguay: Documents used

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

Trinidad and Tobago: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Problems with foreign languages and translation.

Venezuela: Documents used

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

Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms

2006. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Andorra: Documents used

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

Australia: Documents used

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

Other forms OECD and Waigani Convention forms are also used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Austria: Documents used

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

Other forms In general the EU Notification and Movement document forms are used. For non-EC Countries the Basel Convention Notification and Movements document forms are accepted.

Belgium: Documents used

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

Other forms Model notification and movement/accompanying documents referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 and adopted by Commission Decision 94/774/EEC are also used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Canada: Documents used

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

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

Denmark: Documents used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Denmark.

Other forms EU Regulation form in annex IA & IB include all the information set out in the Basel Convention documents.

Finland: Documents used

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

Other forms European Community notification forms (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1379/2007) are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Annex VII of the Regulation No 1013/2006 defines the document to be used for shipments of the waste that are not controlled according to the said regulation. A valid contract according to the article 18 must be concluded by the parties of the shipment.

Germany: Documents used

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

Other forms The forms of the European Community and the OECD forms, which are slightly different from the

forms of the Basel Convention, are used and accepted.

Greece: Documents used

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

Other forms T.F.S. notification and movement forms, as mentioned in Council Regulation EEC 259/93.

Ireland: Documents used

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

Other forms The forms used and/or accepted are the standard consignment notes referred to in article 42 of European Council Regulation 259/93/EC and adopted by European Commission Decision 94/774/EC. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 has been repealed with effect from 12 July 2007. The new EU regulation governing shipments of waste is Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006. Annexes 1A and 1B of the new regulation are the notification and movement documents to be used for shipments of waste.

Italy: Documents used

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

Luxembourg: Documents used

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

Monaco: Status not provided

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Monaco.
The border control is under the French Custom Authority.

Netherlands: Documents used

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

Other forms EC Document for Transfrontier Movement of Wastes.

New Zealand: Documents used

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

Other forms Letters of consent/non-consent from the Competent Authority.

Norway: Documents not used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Norway.

Other forms The EU/OECD notification document.

Sweden: Documents not used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Sweden.

Other forms EU Forms are used in most cases. Almost all transboundary transports are between EU member states.

Turkey: Documents not used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Annex 10 of the By-Law on Control of Hazardous Waste are previous Basel notification and movement forms. It is planning to be revised according to the circular on COP8 decision on the harmonization of forms for notification and movement documents and related instructions up to end of 2008. On the other hand, EC notification forms and movement documents (1013/2006/EC) are used for the export to the EU Countries, On this point, most important problem which we faced is language of these forms and related documents. Although English is using as an official language in this procedure, some countries are using their own languages in writing their objection/no objection instead of English. Other languages would be common language for Europe, however Turkey

prefers to use English as official language and decided not to answer official letters in other languages.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Documents not used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Other forms EC Notification and Movement/Tracking Forms used are those approved in the WSR (1013/2006).

Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms

2006. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Algeria: Arabic, French, English

Botswana: English

Cameroon: English, French

Gambia: English

Ghana: English

Lesotho: English

Madagascar: French

Morocco: French

Mozambique: English, Portuguese

Nigeria: English

Seychelles: English (Preferably), French (Second language)

South Africa: English

Tunisia: Arabic, English, French

Zambia: English

Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms**2006. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Bahrain: English

Brunei Darussalam: English, Malay

Cambodia: English, Khmer

China: Chinese, English

Cyprus: English, Greek

Indonesia: English

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Persian, English

Japan: English, Japanese

Kazakhstan: Kazakh, Russian

Kiribati: English, Kiribati

Malaysia: English, Malay

Pakistan: English

Republic of Korea: English, Korean

Singapore: English

Sri Lanka: English

Viet Nam: English, Vietnamese

Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms**2006. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Armenia: Armenian, English, Russian

Belarus: Belarusian, Russian

Bosnia & Herzegovina: English

Croatia: Croatian, English

Czech Republic: Czech, English, Slovak

Estonia: English

Georgia: English

Hungary: English, Hungarian

Latvia: English, German, Russian

Poland: English, Polish

Republic of Moldova: English, Romanian, Russian

Romania: English, French

Slovakia: English, Slovak

Slovenia: English, Slovene

Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms**2006. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Barbados: English

Belize: English

Brazil: English, Spanish

Chile: Spanish

Colombia: English, Spanish

Costa Rica: English, Spanish

Cuba: English, Spanish

Dominican Republic: Spanish

El Salvador: Spanish

Guyana: English

Honduras: English, French, Spanish

Jamaica: English

Mexico: English, Spanish

Paraguay: Spanish

Trinidad and Tobago: English

Venezuela: Spanish

Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms**2006. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Andorra: Catalan, French, Spanish

Australia: English

Austria: English, French, German

Belgium: Dutch, English, French, German

Canada: English, French

Denmark: danish, English, Norwegian, Swedish

Finland: English, Finnish, Swedish

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

Greece: English, French, Greek

Ireland: English

Italy: English, French, Italian

Luxembourg: English, French, German, Luxembourgish

Monaco: French

Netherlands: Dutch, English, German

New Zealand: English

Norway: Danish, English, Norwegian, Swedish

Sweden: English, German, Swedish

Turkey: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: English

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)

2006. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Botswana:

Information: n/a

Ghana:

Information: None.

Lesotho:

Information: None.

Madagascar:

Information: Information on insurances.

Mozambique:

Information: None.

Nigeria:

Information: Information on insurance bonds and financial guarantees and proposed route of movement with justification.

Seychelles:

Information: N/A

South Africa:

Information: None.

Tunisia:

Information: None.

Zambia:

Information: None.

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)

2006. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Bahrain:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Brunei Darussalam:

Information: None.

Cambodia:

Information: None.

China:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Cyprus:

Information: In the case of transit, further information is needed whether there will be a need for change of ships in the port, whether the wastes will be unloaded and stored and the time between arrival and departure of the wastes in the port of transit.

Indonesia:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

Information: It would be better if the repetition of export in a year and the weight and any characterization of the commodity in each time can be inserted in the form.

Japan:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Kazakhstan:

Information: No.

Kiribati:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Malaysia:

Information: None.

Pakistan:

Information: None.

Singapore:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Sri Lanka:

Information: Radioactive waste is considered hazardous.

Viet Nam:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)

2006. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Armenia:

Information: None.

Belarus:

Information: No.

Bosnia & Herzegovina:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Croatia:

Information: None.

Czech Republic:

Information: Additional information is required, in particular: waste classification in accordance with relevant EU and OECD legislation, contract between notifier and consignee, financial guarantee, information on insurance against damage to third parties, etc.

Estonia:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Hungary:

Information: None.

Latvia:

Information: None.

Poland:

Information: None.

Republic of Moldova:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Romania:

Information: None.

Slovakia:

Information: According to the Articles 3 (2) and 6 (2) of the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC a notification shall mandatorily cover any intermediary stage of the shipment from the place of dispatch to its final destination.

Slovenia:

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

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)

2006. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Barbados:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Brazil:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Chile:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Colombia:

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

Costa Rica:

Information: None.

Cuba:

Information: None.

Dominican Republic:

Information: Any additional information.

Guyana:

Information: None.

Honduras:

Information: None.

Mexico:

Information: Besides to fill the forms of notification, the import or exporting national company has to make the transacting to obtain the respective import or export authorization in accordance with the national regulation.

Paraguay:

Information: Ninguna.

Trinidad and Tobago:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Venezuela:

Information: None.

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)

2006. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Andorra:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Australia:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Austria:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Belgium:

Information: Information requirements in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention: those reflected in the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93.

Canada:

Information: In addition to those requirements listed under Annex V, Part A, the following are a list of additional requirements: • For those disposal and recovery operations D13, D14, R12 or R13 (as listed in Annex IV), the final destination, and complete contact information, is required as well as in the case where the importer is not the hazardous waste recycler in Canada; • Customs offices must be listed; • The UN class must be listed; • The Canadian ID number listed in Schedule III of the EIHWR must be indicated; • In addition to the disposal and recovery operations set out in Annex IV, under the EIHWRMR additional codes D16, R14 and R15 are controlled, and are require for notification; and • The License or Permit No. from the Province or Country must be identified for both the exporter and receiver. In addition to those requirements listed under Annex V, part B, the following is a list of additional requirements: • Any shipment discrepancies or returns must be identified; • Customs offices must be listed; and • The License or Permit No. from the Province or Country must be identified for both the exporter and receiver.

Denmark:

Information: Information asked for in EU Regulation 1013/2006 annex II part 2.

Finland:

Information: Waste classification in accordance with the European Community legislation; Copy of the contract between notifier and consignee; the contract must fulfill the obligations of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council; Information on the financial guarantee to be lodged in favor of the competent authorities; When waste is imported for final disposal from countries that are not Members of the European Union an official request is required from the country of export, stating that it does not have or can not reasonably acquire the necessary technical capacity to dispose of the waste in an environmentally sound manner; and When waste is imported or exported to disposal operations D13, D 14 or D15 or to recovery operations R12 or R13 the information provided by the notifier shall also include information on the actual facility performing the final disposal operations D1-12 or recovery operations R1-R11.

Germany:

Information: Notification shall mandatorily cover any intermediary stage of the shipment from the place of dispatch to its final destination (Art. 3, Para 2 and Art. 6, Para 2, EC Waste Movement Regulation).

Greece:

Information: Financial guarantee covering third parties and the restoration of the environment in its former state.

Italy:

Information: None.

Luxembourg:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Monaco:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Netherlands:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

New Zealand:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Norway:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Sweden:

Information: Financial guarantee according to EU Regulation 259/93, Article 27.

Turkey:

Information: None.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Information: Notification form Additional information requirements include: registration numbers of exporter (notifier), consignee, disposal facility and carriers where applicable, the waste identification code (EWC or IWIC), the OECD classification (where applicable), technology employed by recovery/disposal facility, total number of shipments, single or general notification, Customs Office of entry/exit into/out of the EU, number of annexes attached, and whether site is pre-authorised or not. Movement tracking form Additional information requirements include: code number of recovery/disposal operation and technology employed, waste identification code, and the OECD classification (where applicable). In addition details of the financial guarantee are required although these are not required for the Environment Agency to make its decision whether to authorise the shipments under the notification.

Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established

2006. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Algeria: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: The exportation of the wastes within the borders is controlled by the Algerian office of customs.

Botswana: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: All officers at border posts (ports of entry), Officers from the Local Authorities and the Police annually are being sensitized about the provisions of the Basel Convention, implementation and any developments that occurred previously.

Cameroon: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: In some cases like wastes under the Montreal Protocol.

Gambia: Control in preparation

HS: Gambia is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Ghana: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Lesotho: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks: Any shipper exporting hazardous waste has to declare it to customs authorities in order to get cross border clearance and permission.

Madagascar: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Le contrôle se fait au niveau Portuaire par les Agents de Douane.

Mali: Control not established

HS: There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Mali.

Morocco: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Mozambique: Control established

HS: Mozambique is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Remarks: Still weak awareness and preparation to deal with the issue.

Nigeria: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: There is an alert system in the country involving all security agencies and the Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development monitoring transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Seychelles: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Good control exists for import and export. Goods are controlled through the customs system of import and export permits, and also through additional authorizations in the case of specific products such as pesticide, refrigerants and others. Requests for import or export permits should

contain all necessary details of goods and must satisfy responsible organizations before permit is granted.

South Africa: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks: In South Africa, customs and excise at the country's borders monitor transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Tunisia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Zambia: Control in preparation

HS: Zambia is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2006. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Bahrain: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Brunei Darussalam: Control in preparation

HS: Brunei Darussalam is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

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

Cambodia: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

China: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Cyprus: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Indonesia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Iran (Islamic Republic of): Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Japan: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Kazakhstan: Control established

HS: Kazakhstan is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Remarks: In accordance with Customs code of the Republic Kazakhstan (with change and additions on condition on 20.06.05) is provided measures nontariff regulations - forbid and restrictions on import in Republic Kazakhstan and export from Republic Kazakhstan goods and transport facilities, assignment of quotas, licensing, acknowledgement of the correspondence to standard and requirements on safety goods (including technical, pharmacological, sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary, radiation, ecological standards) and other requirements, installed by legislative acts of the Republic Kazakhstan and (or) by normative resolutions Government Republics Kazakhstan. Statue 34 specified Code goods, completely made in given to country, are considered waste and crowbar (the secondary raw material), got as a result production or other operation on conversion, as well as the second-hand product, collected in given to country and suitable only to conversion in raw material. Besides, has power "Resolution Government Republics Kazakhstan from April 28 1997 N 670 About approving the Agreement on supervision for transponder by transportation dangerous and the other wastes" signed in Moscow April 12 1996. Kazakhstan is a participant given agreement and has signed him (it). Besides, in accordance with acting law of the Republic Kazakhstan "About environment protection" s1060 pol. (with change, contributed Law RK from 24.12.98; from 11.05.99 N 381-1; from 29.11.99 N 488-1; from 04.06.01 N 205-II; from 24.12.01 N 276-II; from 09.08.02 N 346-II; from 25.05.04 N 553-II; from 09.12.04 N 8-III; from 20.12.04 N 13-III; from 15.04.05 N 45-III, from 08.07.05 71-III from 10.01.06 116-III from 31.01.06 125-III): The Item 60-4. International transportation wastes International transportation wastes are realized in order, installed by Government of the Republic Kazakhstan. Supervision for import (the export) wastes in Republic Kazakhstan is provided state organ, realizing border, transport and customs supervision, as well as accredited by organ in the field of environment protection and state organ sanitary-epidemiological service in accordance with legislation of the Republic Kazakhstan and international agreements, ratified by Republic Kazakhstan. The Item 62-4. Requirements to transportation wastes: 2. The Order of transportation dangerous wastes, including performing the cargo handlings, is defined accredited by organ, realizing realization state politicians in the field of transport, co-ordination and regulation to activity of the transport complex of the Republic Kazakhstan, in consultation with accredited organ in the field of environment protection and sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population. In accordance with ZRK from April 23 1998 219- I About

radiation safety of the population (with change, contributed by Law RK from 20.12.04 N 13-III, from 20.12.04.N 13-III (is given effect since 01.01.2005r.) The Item 6. The Authorities state organ on provision radiation safety 6) supervision for realization of the export, import, displacement, transit and accommodations nucleus material and the other sources ionizing radiations; 7) realization international cooperation and performing the obligations on international agreements in the field of provision radiation to safety. In accordance with ZRK from September 21 1994 156-XIII About transport in Republic Kazakhstan (with change and additions on condition on 29.09.2005, from 2012.04r 13-III (is given effect since 01.01.2005.) The Guard and accompaniment dangerous cargo on pepper, confirmed by Government of the Republic Kazakhstan, are provided sender or grantee cargo on all way of the following. The Clients, sending and getting explosive, deflagrable, radioactive, toxic and other dangerous cargoes, are obliged to guarantee safety of their transportation, have a facility and mobile subdivisions required for warning the emergencies at transportation cargo, as well as liquidations consequence damage. The Carriers are obliged to realize all necessary measures on protection of environment, air pool, reservoirs, the lands and rational use natural resource. For damage, caused environment, carriers have responsibility in order, installed by legislation of the Republic Kazakhstan. In accordance with Statue 310 "Requirements to transportation dangerous wastes of Ecological Code, residing on stage of consideration in Parliament RK: The Order of the transportation wastes on transport facility, requirements to performing the cargo handlings and other necessary requirements on provision ecological and sanitary-epidemiological safety are defined state standard (the rate and rule), under development and confirmed state organ on control for safety on transport and coordinated with accredited organ in the field of environment protection and sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population. Since moment of the loading wastes on transport facility and acceptance their legal or physical person, realizing transportation wastes, and before unloading them in installed place from transport facility legal responsibility for safe address with they carry the transport organization or person, who belongs to the givened transport facility. In accordance with Statue 311 "Trans boundary transportation wastes of Ecological Code, residing on stage of consideration in Parliament RK: at translimit to transportation dangerous wastes enterprises that use natural resources are obliged to give the interested state information comparatively proposed trans limit of transportation wastes, clear pointing to consequences of proposed transportation for health of the person and environment. at trans limit to transportation dangerous wastes, they must be packed, mark and transported in accordance with generality adopted international rule and rate in the field of packing, marking and transportations. Necessary to note that Republic Kazakhstan in purpose of the supervision on border of the export/transit dangerous wastes in accordance with positions Basel convention is accepted Protocol "About united order of the. using technical, medical, pharmaceutical, sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary and ecological standard, rates, rules and requirements in respect of goods, imported in state-participants of the agreements on Customs alliance", approved by resolution Government Republics Kazakhstan from November 16 1999 N 1716. The Position about united order of the government regulation trans limit transportation dangerous wastes defines the order of the import on customs territory state-participant of the Customs alliance and export with customs territory state-participant of the Customs alliance (the translimit of transportation) dangerous wastes. The Action spreads on all organizations, realizing export, import, transit, transportation wastes, as well as address with wastes (including everyday waste and the remainder of their incineration), constituting a menace for environment and health of the people and recognized dangerous in accordance with criterions, installed Basel convention about supervision for translimit by transportation dangerous wastes and their removing and legislation state-participant of the Customs alliance. The Questions of the address with nuclear waste are excluded from sphere of the action of the said Position.

Kiribati: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: EEZ is too large to patrol. However, customs and quarantine operates at the main ports within Kiribati. According to the Kiribati customs tariff schedule the Harmonized System is used.

Malaysia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Pakistan: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Republic of Korea: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Singapore: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Sri Lanka: Control in preparation

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: National sub divisions and HS Codes are being created to fulfill the national requirements.

Viet Nam: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Since 1 January 1999, Vietnam has applied the Law on Amendment of and Supplements to some articles of the Law on Export and Import Duties. The new tariff nomenclature was promulgated on the basis of the 1996 Harmonized System (HS 1996) of the World Customs Organization (WCO) at the 6 digit level. In 1999, the General Department of Customs adjusted the tariff nomenclature and the foreign trade statistics nomenclature to be in line with that of HS Nomenclature. On 22 January 2003, the Government issued the Decree on Classification of Commodities for Import and Export, which institutionalize the HS System into Vietnam's legal system. On 1 September 2003, a new tariff system took effect that is based on the eight digit Harmonized System.

Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2006. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Armenia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Belarus: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Not all types of waste have their corresponding codes in the Harmonized System, it makes custom control more difficult.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Croatia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Czech Republic: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: After accession of the Czech Republic to the EU no regular border controls take place. Only spot checks are carried out.

Estonia: Control established

HS: There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Estonia.

Georgia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Hungary: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: The Council regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 entered into force on 01/05/2004. Hungary designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the Community for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community. Those customs offices you can find in Governmental Decree No. 120/2004. (IV.29.). The border station, the customs agencies shall check the undamaged condition of the identification marks and the customs seal on the means of transportation, as well as the existence and contents of the required certificates. In the case of any irregularity in transportation or the suspicion thereof, the environmental protection authority competent for the location of the border crossing shall be notified. The National Headquarters of the Customs and Finance Guard ("VPOP") shall provide for the temporary guarding of the consignment until the environmental protection authority takes the necessary measures.

Latvia: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Poland: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: According to art. 39 of Council Regulation No 259/93 Poland has designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the Community.

Republic of Moldova: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Romania: Control established

HS: Romania is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Slovakia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Whenever possible, the code number of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System established by the Brussels Convention of 14 June 1983 under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System) is listed. Border controls are concentrated at outer borders of EU and other border controls are reduced.

Slovenia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2006. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Barbados: Control not established

HS: Barbados is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Belize: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Brazil: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Chile: Control in preparation

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: The Ministry of Health and the National Custom Service are developing procedures of coordination to control more efficiently the exit and possible entry of hazardous wastes/residues into the country.

Colombia: Control in preparation

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

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

Costa Rica: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Costa Rica has established a custom control within the agricultural and health authorities.

Cuba: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Dominican Republic: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: It's prohibits to import any toxics remainders agree with the classification contained in the internationals conventions about this theme approved by the Dominican Republic or the its established by the Secretary of State of Environment and Natural Resources, in consult with the Secretary of State of Publics Health and Social Assistance like it's prohibit too the utilization of National Territory like transit of this remainders and deposits of their selves. This amendment is contained in The Environment and Naturals Resources General Law 64-00 available in Web Page www.ceiba.gov.do at was edited in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic on June 2002 by the Secretary of State of Environment and Naturals Resources (Page 71).

El Salvador: Control in preparation

HS: El Salvador is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Guyana: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Honduras: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: As a regional approach of harmonized customs control, Honduras has implemented the "Codigo Aduanero Unificado de Centro America, CAUCA" (Central America Unified Customs Code and its regulation: RECAUCA)

Jamaica: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Mexico: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Paraguay: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Trinidad and Tobago: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Venezuela: Control in preparation

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established

2006. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Andorra: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Andorra uses the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization since 1991 and has ratified in 2006 the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity description and Coding System.

Australia: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Austria: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Within the EU Area there is no border control anymore. There are controls within the country and to the neighboring non EU Countries.

Belgium: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Canada: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: Canada uses the HS codes for customs purposes but not specifically on the waste manifest.

Denmark: Control established

HS: Denmark is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Remarks: Simultaneous controls are arranged in co-operation with other EU countries.

Finland: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

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

Germany: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Greece: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: No border control for imports/exports involving countries of the EU. In these cases only the T.F.S documents are checked.

Ireland: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Italy: Control not established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Luxembourg: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Monaco: Status not provided

HS: There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Monaco.

Remarks: Due to Custom Agreement with France, transboundary movements of wastes and their final disposal and recovery are controlled by French and European Union policies. The border control is under the French Custom Authority.

Netherlands: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

New Zealand: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Norway: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Sweden: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Turkey: Control in preparation

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: The following is necessary for controlling the transboundary movements of waste at an appropriate level: The training of the custom bodies performing border control and other related controls; and Ensuring quick and direct flow of information between the concerned bodies.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Control established

HS: The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks: The use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is optional for exports and imports from and to the United Kingdom.