

Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements

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

Algeria:

Policies: The Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 set up a National Plan of Management of Special Wastes which define the choice of options related to wastes treatment trend. Operation of elimination carried out and / or in progress: Waste disposal of Polychlorobiphényles (Operation controls special waste disposal); Processing waste cyanided; Treatment of asbestos scrap and decontamination of the site of the unit Gué of Constantine; Elimination of the out-of-date pesticides; Study of depollution of the mercury of the Complex Mercuriel d' Ismail (ENOF) of Azzaba Skikda; Study of installation of Center Technical Hiding of the Complex of zinc electrolysis (ALZINC) of Ghazaouet – TLEMSEN; Electronic-waste project (E-waste) –Basel Convention Regional Center (BCRC) - Egypt; Center Technical hiding of Special waste of Bir El-Ater.

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

Economy: Tax on pollutant and hazardous activities; Incentive tax encouraging the reduction of stocks of industrials wastes (2002; and Incentive tax encouraging waste care activities (financial law of 2002 - moratorium of 02 years); Incentive tax encouraging the reduction of stocks of industrial waste (financial law of 2005 - moratorium of 03 years).

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

Botswana:

Policies: Maintaining a register of all industries that import and export chemicals and hazardous waste. The project on the "support to the management of chemical substances" carried out from 1998 – 2000 by Ministry of Health / Environmental Health Unit emphasized on the consultations with all stakeholders in the field of chemicals specifically the technical, legal, administrative and computer technology related issues.

Legislation: Waste Management Act 1998 Regulates waste management general and the transboundary movement of hazardous and their disposal. The Agrochemicals Act 1999 Register all companies that deals and imports agrochemicals and collects all agrochemical containers for safe keeping and disposal. Drugs and Related Substances Act1993 Register all companies, retailers, manufactures and importers of drugs.

Economy: n/a

Industry: Comply with statutes and all national policies.

Cameroon:

Policies: Government gives administrative assistance to the enterprises that want to export their hazardous wastes according to the Basel Convention procedures.

Legislation: The Environmental Law prescribes to respect Cameroon international commitments concerning hazardous wastes management.

Economy: None.

Industry: Interim storage; Recycling and re-use of used engine oils from vehicles; Incineration of medical waste from hospitals and sludge from refinery on the spot; Phasing out the use of PCB transformers; The use of non-PCB oils in transformers is being undertaken; and There is an ongoing study to construct an engineered landfill.

Others: None.

Gambia:

Policies: National Action Plan for Chemical Management.

Legislation: Draft Hazardous Wastes Regulations under the Draft Waste Management Act.

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

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

Ghana:

Industry: Industries/waste generators are expected to comply with the Basel Convention notification system.

Lesotho:

Policies: None.
Legislation: None.
Economy: None.
Industry: None.

Madagascar:

Industry: In preparation.

Mali:

Policies: Politique Nationale de l'assainissement. Stratégie Nationale de Gestion des Déchets Spéciaux.

Morocco:

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. Le fonctionnement de ce centre va limiter l'exportation des déchets pour élimination vu que les déchets seront détruits sur place. 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 entreprise; and making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.

Legislation: La loi 28-00 relative à la gestion et l'élimination des déchets dans son chapitre consacré aux mouvements transfrontières de déchets, limite l'importation des déchets non dangereux et interdit celle des déchets dangereux.

Economy: le Fonds de Dépollution industrielle (FODEP) : cet instrument incitatif vise l'encouragement des entreprises industrielles et artisanales à réaliser des investissements de dépollution ou d'économie de ressources et introduire la dimension environnementale dans leurs activités pour faire face au cadre réglementaire en préparation aux nouvelles données de la mondialisation des échanges.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Mozambique:

Nigeria:

Policies: - Promotion for the adoption of cleaner production techniques; - Establishment of Cleaner Production Centre; and - Installation of incinerators for hazardous (hospital) wastes. - Sustained awareness- raising - Commissioning of Basel Convention Coordinating Centre at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria. - National Action Plan on: Biomedical Wastes.

Legislation: There are existing legislations, regulations and guidelines for the reduction and/or elimination of hazards waste generation in Nigeria. They include: - FEPA Harmful Wastes Provision Decree 42, 1988; - National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control in Nigeria 1990; - National Effluent Limitations Regulations S.1.8 1991; - National Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes Regulations S. 1.9 1991; - S.1. 15 National Environmental Protection Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations 1991; - FEPA (Amendment) Decree No. 59 of 1992; - Decree 86, 1992 Environmental Impact Assessment; - National Guidelines and Standards on Industrial Effluents, Gaseous Emissions and Hazardous Waste Management in Nigeria 1991; - National Guidelines and Standards on Water Quality; - National Guidelines and Standards on Water Disposal through Underground Injection; - National Guidelines on Spilled Oil Fingerprinting; - National Guidelines on Registration of Environmental Friendly Products and Eco-labelling; - National Guidelines on Environmental Audit in Nigeria; - National Guidelines on Environmental Management System; - Guidelines on Hazardous Chemicals Management; - The Blue Print on Environmental Enforcement: A Citizen's Guide; - Blue Print on Municipal Solid Waste Management in Nigeria 2000; - The Blue Print on Compliance Monitoring Inspections; - Guidelines on Pesticides Management/Hand Book on Safe and Effective use of Pesticide 2000; and - The Blue Print on Waste Management in Nigeria.

Economy: - Environment-friendly awards to industries/facilities that comply with existing rules and regulations on environmental protection; and - Compulsory waste audit of facilities/industries every three(3) years

Industry: - Installation of waste treatment facilities (e.g incinerators, thermal de-sorption units, waste water treatment plants); - Self-monitoring; - Compliance programs; and - Waste Auditing

Seychelles:

Policies: The ban on importation of hazardous waste including the 12 POPs has been formalized and publicized in the official gazette as of 2004. Strict measures are being applied on cases of illegal importation of hazardous materials.

Economy: So far there is no economic incentive for reduction of hazardous waste.

Industry: Introduction of incineration plant for waste lubricating oil and energy recovery at the Victoria C power station on the island of Mahe.

South Africa:

Policies: Preventative measures - The National Waste Management Strategy encourages industries to avoid generation of waste. Recycling industries will be receiving incentives from the government according to the new draft Waste Bill. We also have the following initiatives: - Cleaner Production initiative; and - Responsible Care initiative (currently managed by industry).

Legislation: Environment Conservation Act; (Act 73 of 1989), National Environment Management Act; (Act 107 of 1998) and Waste Bill (in preparation).

Economy: Responsible care, product stewardship, extended producer liability; and ISO 14000 accreditation.

Industry: Cleaner production center has been established and is located at the CSIR, Responsible Care Initiative, and some industries support waste buy back centers.

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.

Tunisia:

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. A center for processing industrial and hazardous waste has been established in Jradou governorate of Zaghoun in Tunisia with an annual capacity of 90,000 tons. The center will process waste from all governorates of Tunisia. Three transfer centers are also established to complete the system, and limit transport distances to between 120 km and 180 km. The main sections of the center are as follows: - An administrative zone, with reception, office space, laboratory and car parks. - A processing area, with installations for physico-chemical processing and solidification/stabilization. The physico-chemical processing installation will be able to process 17,500 tons of liquid per annum. The exploitation of this platform is intended to commence on 2008.

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; - Decree n°2005-3395 of 26 December 2005 laying down conditions and methods for the collection of used batteries and accumulators. - 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. - Promulgation of law n°97-37 dated June 02, 1997 related to road transport of hazardous products which has been completed by decree in this regard.

Economy: - Companies that carry out hazardous activities are obliged to pay taxes on a yearly basis; - Companies that take measures to abate pollution may profit from special investment and tax tariffs; - Exoneration of import tariffs and VAT for equipment that has to be imported and cannot be locally produced, and for VAT for locally produced equipment; - Deduction of taxes of a maximum of 50% of profits reinvested or investment realized for equipment mentioned by decree n°94-1191; and - The Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP). This fund has been installed by law n°92-122. It aims at helping the industries to invest in pollution abatement techniques. Projects are financed through this fund with the following financial scheme: 30% of the total project costs are to be financed with companies own means, up to 20% subsidy and for the remainder 50%, soft bank loans may be obtained. Projects are judged by the Ministry for the Environment through a fixed procedure. As of 2006, the FODEP has contributed in extending funds to 420 pollution mitigation projects, waste collection, treatment and recycling projects and clean technologies projects, which received total grants amounting to about 25 million TND and total investment costs estimated as 128 million TND.

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; - Around 50 industrial enterprises (electronics, mechanics, chemicals, oil extraction, etc.) have obtained ISO 14001 Certification.

Others: - Hundreds of 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. 105 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 2005): - Number of "ECO-LEF" used packaging collection points: 200 points; - Volumes collected: 11000 tonnes of used packaging. - 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. In 2005, 14000 tons of lubricating used oils have been collected and regenerated. - 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. In response to the aspirations of industrialists, the Tunis International Centre for Environmental Technologies (CITET) has granted priority order to capacity building in matter of environmental management, either based on ISO 14001, or on adopting efficient environmental management. Creation of the National Waste Management Agency (established by decree n°2005-2137 dated August 22, 2005) which is entrusted with the design and implementation of the measures provided in the national waste management programmes, contributing in technical and financial assistance to municipalities, technical coaching of industrialists, oversight of the public systems related to waste management, operation and maintenance of the facilities dedicated to dangerous wastes, as well as drafting of "Terms and conditions" documents and authorization requirements in relation to waste management.

Zambia:

Policies: The National Waste Management Strategy has been developed.

Legislation: Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001; and Guidelines on management of used oil, lead acid batteries are being developed Technical guidelines on the Sound Management of Health Care Waste and Minimum Specifications for Health Care Waste Incineration have been drafted.

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

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

Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements

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

Bahrain:

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

Legislation: None.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Brunei Darussalam:

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.

Economy: None.

Cambodia:

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

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

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

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

Others: None.

China:

Policies: China SEPA has done lots of work to facilitate establishment of hazardous waste market and enhance domestic hazardous waste disposal capacity. For this purpose, we are carrying out a program of hazardous waste and medical waste disposal facility constructing throughout China. Firstly, we have established the system of technical criteria of hazardous waste disposal facility. Secondly, we have trained the personnel of EPB of all provinces and more than 80 cities. Thirdly, we have carried out a national investigation of the current disposal facility of hazardous waste in China. Now, some of the facility of the program have been established. In addition, we have established 31 provincial management center of solid waste throughout the nation. Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China A statutory Waste Disposal Plan was developed in 1989 for the management of wastes in HKSAR. There are 3 major landfills for the disposal of municipal wastes and a Chemical Waste Treatment Centre for the disposal of chemical wastes generated in the HKSAR. This facility promotes self reliance for HKSAR to manage hazardous wastes and reduce the need for HKSAR to export these wastes. A territory-wide waste recovery programme was introduced in January 2005 to facilitate separation of different types of wastes at sources. A 20-hectare EcoPark is being developed by the HKSAR Government to provide long term land for the recycling industry, which would facilitate local recycling of recovered wastes. In parallel, the feasibility of introducing a producer responsibility scheme on handling of obsolete electrical and electronic equipment is being studied. Under the Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste for 2005-2014 which has been published in 2005, a multi-technology Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF) will be commissioned in mid 2010s. The three existing landfills will be extended to provide the final repository for the waste which cannot be recycled or treated, or for the residues after treatment at the IWMF. Macao Special Administrative Region, China A hazardous waste treatment facility is being built to treat, hazardous chemical waste, animal dead bodies, medical waste, waste oil, sludge and waste tires etc. There also exists one landfill for fly ash residues of incinerating municipal waste. Besides, waste oil and sludge will be treated in the special incinerator of the Macao wastewater treatment plant. Medical waste is also being treated specially and incinerated separately in the existing Macao Incineration Plant.

Cyprus:

- Policies:** A Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes has been prepared (October 2002), taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the amount hazardous wastes and other wastes, as provided in the relevant E.U legislation. The Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002) allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of hazardous waste and others wastes by encouraging of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources and developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.
- Legislation:** In accordance with the E.U and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.
- Economy:** 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.

Indonesia:

- Policies:** Promoting domestic hazardous waste exchange; Encourage establishment of domestic hazardous waste recycling facilities; Implementation of notification system for controlling export and import of hazardous waste under the Basel Convention; Do not issuing permit or notification for any hazardous waste that its recycling facilities are already established locally.
- Legislation:** Prohibiting import of hazardous waste for any purposes as stated in various national regulations; Prohibiting to issue permits for any investment that required imported hazardous waste for its production.
- Economy:** Treatment of hazardous waste not always a cost when some utilizers of hazardous waste should compete each other to get value of hazardous waste.
- Industry:** Instead of exporting of hazardous waste, some generators prefer to treat their hazardous waste domestically since its may reduce their liability cost.

Iran (Islamic Republic of):

- Policies:** -Production and consumption of the materials with lower amount of hazardous waste generation. on based of article 4 of Waste management law. -Facilitate the incoming productions within simple disposal and recycling and restriction the incoming productions within difficult disposal and recycling (article 4 waste management bylaw) -Planning for consumption of the recycled or recovered materials in production process.(article 4 waste management bylaw)
- Legislation:** -Waste management law has been approved in 2004. - Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal shall be under Basel Convention regulations. (Article 14 of Waste management bylaw). -Penalty for industrial sectors or other pollutant centers which don't observe environmental principals and norms regarding to collection, reserve, and movement and disposing of hazardous wastes. (article 16 of Waste management bylaws) - Guidance for hazardous waste export and import under Basel Convention contexts has been prepared by Department of Environment.
- Economy:** -Environmental penalty for the industries and other pollutant centers that violate of Iran's hazardous waste laws on collection, transportation and disposal. Hazardous waste penalty money pays for a cleaner environment and environmental training (article 16 of Waste management bylaws)
- Industry:** -Notification of hazardous waste transportation to Department of Environment by industries under Basel Convention -Consideration and Implementing of Basel Convention contexts for importation and exportation of hazardous wastes. - Improvement and optimization of the process to minimize their hazardous waste.

Japan:

- Policies:** The Government of Japan shall restrict the generation of hazardous wastes to a minimum, promote the effective use and appropriate disposal within the country and implement other measures in an effort to minimize the export and import of specified hazardous wastes.
- Legislation:** "Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Basel Law)" and "Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law."
- Economy:** None.
- Industry:** Not known.

Kazakhstan:

- Policies:** In Kazakhstan, what has shown the analysis for 2006 amount exported toxic wastes has formed 98,1 thous. tons or 0,042% from the gross amount formed for this year. In plan of the measures, directed on reduction translimit transportation wastes report that export in such amount is connected with scientific prospecting in research centre adjacent state, in Russian Federation more often. At export like wastes gets through permissive system accredited state organ, including Environment protection Ministry.

Legislation: Not specified.
Economy: Not designed.
Industry: Not designed.

Kiribati:

Policies: There are no regulations in place other than trying to restrict the importation of hazardous waste, but Kiribati is working on some national strategies/policies through the POPs project as one of the aims in preparation, in the national POPs "Implementation plan".

Legislation: In preparation.

Economy: The local Kaoki Maange Recycling Facility would only be of potential economic value so long as the amount of specific hazardous waste such as the wet cell batteries collected is enough for cost effective export to the recycling agent for Kiribati.

Industry: Waste oil is now being transported back by Kiribati Oil Company (KOil) to recycling facilities in Australia. This transportation is not regular due to the lack of funding for exportation to its agent.

Malaysia:

Policies: Encourage industries to use locally produced wastes as raw materials.

Pakistan:

Policies: Formulation and implementation of National Conservation Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan.

Legislation: Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997; and Import Policy Order, 2006 issued by Ministry of Commerce.

Republic of Korea:

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

Legislation: The Act on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Singapore:

Policies: In addition to the strategies/policies stated in question 5 of this questionnaire: PCD screens new industries to allow setting up of only those industries which can treat hazardous wastes locally; Export of hazardous wastes will be allowed for recovery if there are no waste treatment facilities available locally; and Export of hazardous wastes will not be allowed for disposal if there are disposal facilities available locally.

Legislation: Environmental Pollution Control Act; Environmental Public Health Act; and the Code of Practice on Pollution Control.

Economy: Waste reduction/recycling/recovery programs.

Industry: Cleaner production; and waste minimization/reduction/recycling/recovery programs. The Waste Management and Recycling Association of Singapore (WMRAS) was established on 8 August 2001. Members of the association include companies in the waste management and recycling industry. WMRAS serves as a platform for the waste recycling companies to pool their resources, to collaborate and to work together to upgrade and raise the professionalism of the waste management and recycling industry. (<http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/EPDAnnualReport2006.pdf>)

Sri Lanka:

Policies: National Strategy for Solid Waste Management advocates reduction of waste generation over reuse, reuse over recycling and recycling over environmentally friendly final disposal. National Cleaner Production Policy, Strategy and Action Plan stress the adoption of methodologies to promote waste prevention, minimization strategies. Minimization of Hazardous Waste covered under Stockholm Convention (National Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention) Load Based license scheme is specified under section 5.

Legislation: Regulations for Hazardous waste management have been prepared and will be gazatted shortly.

Economy: Stress the importance of ISO 14000 certification and arrangements are being made to introduce load based licensing schemes to industrialists. Companies seeking financial assistance on preferential terms from commercial banks are required to meet environmental conditions and to obtain Environmental Protection License. Several pilot projects are being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and by the National Cleaner Production Center.

Industry: Take part in cleaner production walk through audits conducted by the National Cleaner Production Center in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industries.

Others: Electronic Waste preliminary inventories have been prepared. POPs preliminary inventories have been prepared. These cover hazardous waste stream such as PCB.

Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements

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

Armenia:

- Policies:** National policy is aimed to minimize wastes generation and their utilization. The National "Law on Wastes" presupposes economic incentive measures for the enterprise carrying-out activity for the wastes recycling and utilization. The obligatory prior notification is required for import and/or export of hazardous and other wastes to the Republic of Armenia and transboundary movement thereof through the territory of the Republic of Armenia that is implemented on permission of the Ministry of Nature Protection.
- Legislation:** National "Law on Wastes" regulates issues on wastes management in the Republic of Armenia including transboundary movement. According to system on license issuing ("Order of licensing for recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal actions on hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia" approved by the No 121-N Governmental Decision of January 30, 2003), legal and natural persons engaged in recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes are obliged to apply for obtaining the license. 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-N "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.
- Economy:** Economic incentive measures and privileges for establishment of advanced low-wastes technologies and clean production activities will be initiated based on the principles of "Law on Wastes".
- 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 including transboundary movement and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements were approved the following documents: - the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 874-N "Approval of the List of Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia" signed on May 8, 2004; - the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 1093-N on "Amendment to the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 97 on December 8, 1995 and approval of the List of Banned Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia" signed on July 8, 2004.

Belarus:

- 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. National Action Plan on Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Republic of Belarus for 2006-2010 years, adopted 05.05.2006 by the Decree of the President of Republic of Belarus ?302. in which one of priorities specifies the organization of gathering, uses and neutralizations of waste products; perfection of the economic mechanism of wildlife management. The National plan of action on rational use of natural resources and preservations of the environment of Belarus on 2006 - 2010 is authorized by the Decree of the President of Belarus ?302 from May, 5, 2006 By the basic directions of activity in sphere of the management with waste products for 2006-2010 have been allocated: perfection of the legislation on maintenance ecologically safe handling of waste products; the organization ecologically safe handling of the waste products formed by manufacture of potash fertilizers; development and introduction of technologies on use of waste products; construction of the basic objects providing a safe burial place and processing of waste products; the organization of ecologically safe storage and neutralization of dangerous waste products; the organization of ecologically safe storage of waste products and the used equipment, containing polychlorinated biphenyl.
- Legislation:** The Law of Republic of Belarus «About the tax for using natural resources (the ecological tax)» from December, 23, 1991 in edition of the Low of Republic of Belarus from 31.12.2005 ?80-3 ; The Waste Law, which entered into force from November, 25th, 2003 in edition of the Low of Republic of Belarus from 18.11.2004 ?338-3 ;introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation of the Law a number of normative legal documents have been accepted: - the Decree of the President of Belarus from 15.06.2005 ? 275 "About rates of the tax for using of natural resources (the ecological tax) and some questions of its collection". - the Decree of the President of Belarus from 10.07.2006 ? 437" About some measures on perfection of the organization of gathering (preparation) and use of waste as a secondary raw material"; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 28.03.2002 ? 4 «About State Register of Technologies for Waste Recycling and on State Register of Facilities for Waste Neutralization and Disposal»; - the Decision of the Ministry of

Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 28.11.2001 ? 21 «About the adoption of Rules for Development, Agreement and Approval of Instruction for management of Industrial Waste»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 16.11.2001 ? 26 «About the adoption of Instructions on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignment (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a Certain Period of Time»; - the Decision of the Government 23.01.2002 ? 29 « About the statement of the List of waste on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignment (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a Certain Period of Time»; - the Decision of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 30.10.2001/62/23/13 «About the adoption of Order on Determination of Level of Hazard of Waste and Establishing the Class of Hazard»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 13.11.2001 ? 25 «About the adoption of List of Waste that should have Passports»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 08.10.2001 ? 17 « About the adoption of Form of Special Document for Accompanying of Transportation of Waste»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus from 22.11.2002 ? 81 «About the approval of Instruction about Rules and Methods of Neutralization of Waste Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Medicines, of Products of Medical Purpose and Clinical Equipment»; - the Decision of the Government 27.02.2003 ? 269 « About the perfection of the System of Collection and Processing of Some Kinds of Secondary Raw Material»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 30.07.2003 ? 26 «About the adoption of Instruction on the Organization of Separate Collection, Storage and Transportation of Municipal Waste»; - the Decision of Ministerial council from 20.10.2003 ? 1371 «About the adoption of Regulations about Licensing of the Activity Connected to Use of Natural Resources and Influence on the Environment»; -the Decision of Plenum of the Supreme Court of Republic of Belarus from 18.12.2003 ? 13 " About the application by Courts of the Legislation on the Responsibility for Offences Against Ecological Safety and the Environment"; - the Decision of the Trade Ministry from 20.02.2004 ? 8 « About the adoption of Procedure for Payments for Organization of the Glass, Paper and Cardboard Packing Waste Collecting and Recycling»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 28.12.2004 ? 38 «About the adoption of the Program of Municipal Solid Waste Management for 2004-2006»; - the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 20.12.2004 ? 38/37 «About the adoption of Environmental Requests for Seating and Operation of the Municipal Waste Sorting and Processing Facilities»;

Economy:

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 ", the Law "About Tax on Natural Resource Usage (Ecological Tax) " 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. According to the legislation the ecological tax are assessed: volumes of the production wastes placed on objects of accommodation of waste; volumes of the placed goods which placed under a customs mode of destruction and has lost the consumer properties, and also the waste formed as a result of destruction of the goods, placed under this mode; volumes made and (or) imported plastic container and other goods, after loss of consumer properties are formed the waste rendering harmful influence on an environment and demanding the organization of systems of their gathering, neutralization and (or) uses. The list made and (or) imported plastic container and other goods, after loss of which consumer properties the waste rendering harmful influence on an environment and demanding the organization of systems of their gathering, neutralization are formed and (or) uses, is established by the President of Republic of Belarus; The size of a payment is established under the rates of the tax differentiated on a degree of toxicity of a withdrawal. Limits on waste accommodation are established. For accommodation of production wastes over the established limits or without the established limits if their establishment is provided by the legislation, the tax is raised in the 15-fold size of the established rate of the tax. In order to improve the ecological situation and increase the level of waste collection and recycling, gathering on the organization of preparation of glass, paper and cardboard containers as a secondary raw material is used from July1, 2006.

Industry:

The generators of waste should 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. Legal persons and individual businessmen carrying out economic and other activity rendering harmful influence on an environment implement ecological control. One of the primary goals of the industrial ecological control, over the industrial analytical control is the control over the reference with dangerous substances, waste products. Besides sources of formation (generation) of waste products, including manufactures, shops, sites,

technological processes and separate technological stages are included in the list of objects of the industrial ecological control subject to regular supervision and a rating.

Bosnia & Herzegovina:

Policies: None.
Legislation: None.
Economy: None.
Industry: None.
Others: None.

Croatia:

Policies: The National strategy on waste adopted on 14th October 2005 by the Croatian Parliament, contains instruments for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement. The National Plan on waste has been adopted on 19th July 2007 on the basis of National Strategy. Planned activities for the reduction of the amount of hazardous waste and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are: - waste management on the principle of sustainable development - avoiding and reducing the generation of waste and reducing the hazardous properties of waste at source (cleaner production) - recovering the valuable properties of waste for energy purposes - developing and establishing programmes of systematic education on waste - identify industry which generate largest amounts of waste - prepare directions and guidelines for application of cleaner production by different industrial sectors

Legislation: The export of waste that can be treated in the territory of the Republic of Croatia in an environmentally sound manner is prohibited in accordance with Article 4/9 of the Law on ratification of Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous waste and Its Disposal, Official Gazette, No. 34/95. Regulation on supervision of transboundary movement of waste (OG No. 69/06) which came into force on 1st September 2006 governs the method and procedures for supervision of transboundary movements of waste on border crossing, border crossing open for transboundary movements of waste and authorities of environmental inspectors in the area of transboundary movements of waste on the territory of the Republic of Croatia. During 2006 Ordinances were adopted which shall regulate the method of handling waste batteries and accumulators (OG No. 133/06), waste oils (OG No. 124/06), end-of-life vehicles (OG No.136/06) and during 2007 asbestos waste (OG No. 42/07), medicine waste (OG No. 72/07) and electrical and electronic waste (OG No. 74/07).

Czech Republic:

Legislation: "Basel-ban" has been implemented in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, as amended (applicable until 11 July 2007) and Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 July 2006 on shipments of waste (applicable from 12 July 2007). Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No. 34/2008 Coll.: Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic. Transboundary movements of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal shall be prohibited. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially recovered in the Czech Republic, unless it is recovered in other EU Member States. In the amendment of Act on Waste by Act. No 314/2006 Coll., improved measures for combating illegal traffic (obligations of police, increase of fines, etc.) have been enacted. According to the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll.) the export of wastes for the purpose of disposal shall be permitted only if there is not sufficient capacity in the Czech Republic for environmentally sound disposal of the specific kind of waste.

Economy: Obligatory financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, when a transboundary movement cannot be completed.

Estonia:

Policies: In accordance with the integrated waste management approach, the National Environment Strategy establishes the internationally accepted list of priorities for improving the waste management system. The hierarchy also forms the principal basis for the whole set of legislative documents in the field of waste management: 1. Prevention of waste generation; 2. Minimization of waste amounts and hazards; 3. Waste recovery: direct re-use- recycling of waste material; biological recovery (e.g. Composting); and energy recovery(e.g. incineration); 4. Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.

Legislation: Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

Economy: None.
Industry: None.
Others: None.

Georgia:

Policies: None.
Legislation: None.
Economy: None.
Industry: None.
Others: None.

Hungary:

Policies: The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament in November 2002.
Legislation: XLIII. Act of year 2000 on the Waste Management.
Economy: NWMP contain the financial and technical measures for establish new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.
Industry: Within the frame of NWMP.
Others: None.

Latvia:

Policies: None.
Legislation: None.
Economy: None.
Industry: None.
Others: None.

Poland:

Legislation: Since 1 May 2004 Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity is applied to shipments of all types of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of some types of green and amber listed waste, all red listed waste and unlisted waste destined for recovery. Legislation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (OJ L 30, 6.2.1993, p. 1) Treaty of Accession of 2004 (transitional measures for Poland – waste destined for recovery)

Republic of Moldova:

Policies: One of the aims of the National Waste Management Program is to exclude or/and minimize hazardous raw materials from technological process in order to reduce hazardous waste generation. Environmental standards/criteria to be met by the hazardous wastes and other wastes generators to reduce or/and to eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes. At 1 November 1998 the Republic of Moldova adopted the international standards ISO 14001, ISO 14004, ISO 14010, ISO 14011, ISO 14012 and ISO 14000.
Legislation: The project Regulation on waste is under preparation, which will include the measures for hazardous waste reduction.
Economy: The tax for the generation of hazardous waste is approximately 20 times higher than the one for non-toxic waste.
Industry: Process control and recycling/recovery to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by waste generators; The initiative of municipal waste recycling by separate collection in Chisinau city; Extraction of mercury from luminescent lamps is undertaken at the Tighina's plant; Recycling of metal scrap of Ribnita Metallurgical plant; and SA Metall Feros collected and exported used accumulators .
Others: Different kind of measures to reduce/ and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are included in the National Program of Wastes Utilization, which is currently being implemented by the Government.

Romania:

Policies: The Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime, approved with modifications by Law 426/2001, modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006. In accordance with art. 8 of this Emergency Ordinance the national competent authority was elaborated Plans for management of wastes. The National Strategy for Waste Management and the National Plan were elaborated in 2002 and approved by Governmental Decision no. 1470/2004. In accordance with art. 19 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes.
Legislation: In accordance with art. 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000, approved with modifications by Law 426/2001, modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, by Governmental Decisions, at proposal of national competent authority are regulated: different ways of management for waste categories existed in this ordinance, functional conditions of waste treatment and disposal

plant, conditions of waste shipment, conditions of waste import/export/transit and other aspect which can appear in waste management activity. The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 on regulation of PCB and similar compounds modify by Governmental Decision no. 291/2005. The Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils modify by Governmental Decision no 441/2002. The Governmental Decision 1057 on used batteries and accumulators was adopted on 18th October 2001. The Governmental Decision 128/2002 on waste incineration modify by Governmental Decision no. 268/2005. The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005 on landfill of waste which repealed the Governmental Decision 162/2002. The Governmental Decision 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the New European Waste Catalogue).

Economy: Economic instruments for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes are in preparation. These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions of the Emergency Governmental Ordinance no.196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law no. 105/2006.

Slovakia:

Policies: Based on WMP 2006-2010 the following measures of a waste recovery and final disposal for the time period 2006-2010 are specified: - a development of material recovery technologies for commodities containing hazardous substances or hazardous wastes that are generated during a treatment of hazardous substances; - to aim at a material recovery of the composite wastes; - to target the material recovery of plastics for industrial use forcefully to recycling; - to support projects focused on material recovery of biodegradable wastes; - to increase material recovery of construction wastes; - to execute effective control of keeping waste recovery prior to final waste disposal; - to use the burnable wastes (not suitable for material recovery) as alternative fuel in co-incineration process - an energy recovery; - to optimize the capacity of waste incineration plants with high combustion heat at the level of national needs regarding the waste amount that can be incinerated only; - to support a combustion of waste wood and other biomass in accordance with natural options applied by local conditions; - to support a separate collection in all areas of waste generation for development of material recycling from valuable wastes; - to prefer waste incineration prior to landfilling; - to limit the landfilling of inert waste amount; to use an inert waste in the area of road engineering or for closing of landfills; - to minimize an amount of sludges resulting from waste water treatment facilities destined for landfilling; - to put into operation a non-combustion technology for disposal of wastes containing PCB until 2010; - to target the integrated waste management systems implemented at regional and sub-regional levels. All above-mentioned measures go towards the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes that are subjects to the transboundary movement.

Legislation: Regulations given in the part 5 (ii) represent of the current legal status in Slovakia. Transboundary movements of wastes are covered by the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC. Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity are applied to shipments of wastes.

Economy: - A fee for landfilling of wastes; - Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for waste recovery, waste separate collection, etc.; - 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: Certain hazardous wastes are managed only by authorized persons. An authorization means granting consent to an entrepreneur to perform following operations (recovery/disposal): a) to handle spent batteries and accumulators, b) to handle waste oils, c) to handle end-of life vehicles, d) to handle electric and electronic wastes. Above mentioned operations - under conditions laid down by the Act No. 223/2001 Coll of Law - may only be performed by an entrepreneur authorized by the Ministry, unless stipulated otherwise by this Act. The Ministry may grant authorization for each operation individually or for several operations jointly. Measures taken by industries/waste generation are as follows: - Establishment of new technologies - a cleaner production; - Implementation of cleaner production projects; - Establishment and implementation of EMS/EMAS.

Others: None.

Slovenia:

Policies: - National Environmental Action Programme (1999); - Environmental Performance Reviews (1997); and - Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996). The principles of Basel Convention and EU legislation are taken into account in all cases of export, import and transit of hazardous wastes. In the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

Legislation: The Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 applies. Ban amendment (Decision III/1) was ratified in 2004. For the shipments within the EU, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for the wastes for disposal.

Economy: Not available.

Industry: Not available.

Others: Not available.

Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements

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

Barbados:

Policies: None.

Brazil:

Policies: Political agreement signed within MERCOSUL on environmental management of special wastes considering universal generation and extended producer responsibility. Environmentally Sustainable Management of Tires which is awaiting the Presidential Staff Office decision to be sent to the National Congress. National waste policy project which will be submitted to the National Congress.

Chile:

Policies: Chile tiene como política no importar residuos peligrosos. La exportación es permitida cuando no existe capacidad en el país para tratarlos o cuando el residuo peligroso es un insumo para el país importador.

Legislation: None.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Colombia:

Legislation: Regulations: Resolution 970 of 2001, which establishes the requirements, the conditions and the maximum limits permitted for emissions during the disposal of plastics contaminated with pesticides in a cement kiln during the production of clinker in cement plants. Resolution 0458 of 2002, issued by the Ministry of the Environment by which the permissible maximum limits of emission under which the earth elimination or materials contaminated with pesticides in furnaces of production of clinker in cement plants. Resolution 1488 of 2003, issued by the Ministry of the Environment by which the permissible maximum limits of emission under which the final disposal of used and new rims in furnaces of production of clinker in cement plants.

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

Costa Rica:

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

Legislation: General Health Law of Costa Rica. Strategies: Strengthening of the sanitary regulation based on main standards and technical recommendations; Sanitary monitoring on achieving sanitary regulations; and Development of scientific research towards the protection and the improvement of the human environment.

Economy: None.

Industry: Application of some environmental principles (sustainable development, precautionary principle, preventive principle); and Development of some mechanisms to reduce the generation of wastes in the starting point.

Cuba:

Dominican Republic:

Policies: Dominican Republic have policies and Strategies National at its moment, we are working for to established new official rules. The Dominican Republic 36 companies that have authorizations by the Environmental Secretary of Recollected Remains. The country does not handle the heavy metal residues, sends to this to give it to treatment using the cross-border movements. The used

batteries and the residues of Pcb, are eliminated abroad.

Legislation: Application of the Law 64-00, Articles 97-105 concerning to substances and Hazardous Products Manner. Title V / Reference to "Judgmental and sanctions in administrative Material" Chapter II / Reference to "Administrative Sanctions". National Norm for the Environmental Management of remainders non dangerous that was edited in Santo Domingo, Dominican republic on June 2003 by the Secretary of State of Environment and Natural Resources. In the country Norms for the control of waste waters exist, the control of the radioactive waste, regulation for the control of used oils.

Economy: At this moment we do not have economics instruments. Economic instruments are not applied at present. Initiatives contemplated in Law 64-00 are had, 70 Art.s pag. 60.

Industry: Some industries manage their own wastes (they have treatment plants), others send their wastes to another country for disposal, and others engage in publicity campaigns for the conservation of the environment.

El Salvador:

Policies: Establishment of a system for tracking hazardous substances throughout their life cycle, using a mechanized system for the management of hazardous substances, residues and wastes. Preparation of a pre-inventory of hazardous wastes.

Legislation: - Environment Act, article 59, 13 May 1998; - Special Regulation Relating to Hazardous Substances, Residues and Wastes, 9 June 2000; - Special Regulation Relating to Integrated Management of Solid Wastes, 9 June 2000; and - Special Regulation Relating to Waste Water, 9 June 2000.

Economy: Programme of economic and environmental incentives and disincentives is being prepared.

Industry: Preparation of environmental diagnoses in order to obtain the environmental permit, search for advisory services through the Subregional Centre for Central America and Mexico (Basel Convention) and the National Cleaner Production Centre.

Guyana:

Policies: - Developing waste disposal facilities. - Consultancy to develop a National Hazardous Waste Inventory and Management Strategy (UNDP Funded-Currently sourcing technical assistance)

Legislation: - Drafting of the Environmental Protection Export and Intransit Import Regulations; and - Develop guidelines and codes of practice for certain wastes such as Asbestos, Mercury, etc.

Industry: - Treatment and Disposal options locally being explored by the waste disposal services sector; and - Storage of some hazardous materials is practiced until proper disposal can be done.

Honduras:

Policies: Development of the National Implementation Plan for the Persistent Organic Pollutants which include a PCBs and pesticides inventory (2007-2008). Inventory of POPs pesticides specifically 15 tons of DDT pesticide to be exported and disposed internationally.

Legislation: Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants - Health code Penalties code General Law on Environment A regulation for the hazardous wastes is in preparation

Mexico:

Policies: To adapt and to complete the Legal Framework according with the General Law for Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes, for example: During biennium 2006-2007, Mexico orchestrated the management of hazardous wastes looking for on the one hand, to privilege the minimization of the generation of these or to valorize such; Development and support of capacity building for the management of hazardous wastes at national level to minimize the transboundary movements; To foment and to establish the mechanism for the registry of handling plans of hazardous wastes. Implementing at national level the Convention amendments relating to transboundary movements of hazardous wastes among signatory countries; and, Prohibition for importing hazardous wastes which objective is the final disposal.

Legislation: General Law of Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes, published in the Official Newspaper of the Federation the 08 of October of 2003; It will operate as of January 2004 General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA); LGEEPA regulations on hazardous wastes; Specific Regulation about the General Law of Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes, published in the Official Newspaper of the Federation in November 30 of 2006. Development of technical guides for hazardous wastes sound management within the Basel Convention framework (PCB, Lead Batteries, Electronic Wastes, etc).

Economy: The Economy Secretariat operates the program that regulates industries and commerce, the deregulation of the Industry Assembly (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: IMMEX* before PITEC & MAQUILA) * IMMEX is a Decree for Foment of the Manufacturing Industry, Assembly plant and of Services of Export (Decree IMMEX), with the objective to fortify the competitiveness of the Mexican exporting sector, and to grant certainty, transparency and continuity to the operations of the companies, needing the fulfillment factors and simplifying them; allowing them to adopt new forms to operate and to make businesses; to diminish

its logistic and administrative costs; to modernize, to make agile and to reduce the proceedings, with the purpose of elevating the capacity of control in surroundings that encourage to the attraction and retention of investments in the country. This Integra instrument the programs for Foment and Operation of the Industry Assembly plant of Export (It assembles) and the one that Establishes Programs of Temporary Import to produce Articles of Exportation (PITEX), whose companies represent as a whole 85% of the manufacturing exports of Mexico.

Industry: The industry assembly plant has adopted the special regime that established Mexico to stimulate the investments of that type of industries, which has benefits in the management of its hazardous wastes. Technology development to treat hazardous wastes in situ. Demonstrate to authorities the no hazard of wastes. Request management plans to demonstrate environmentally sound management, when this is according with the Law.

Paraguay:

Policies: Exigencia en el cumplimiento de la Ley de Impacto Ambiental, aplicación de la Ley de Delito Ecológico, trabajo conjunto con el Ministerio de Salud Pública Y Bienestar Social, estudio e implementación del sistema armonizado de control, con ADUANAS, la Policía Ecológica, diseño y elaboración de medidas de control. Diseño y promulgación de una Política Ambiental Nacional, PAN.

Trinidad and Tobago:

Policies: No national program.

Venezuela:

Policies: Entre las políticas que impulsa la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela estan: • Se esta promoviendo que empresas manejadoras de sustancias, materiales y desechos peligrosos, presenten tecnologías que eliminen desechos peligrosos de manera ambientalmente segura en el país. • Se están elaborando proyectos para la construcción de centros de manejo de desechos peligrosos en varios áreas del país. • Se crearon aduanas ecológicas, con el fin de tener mayor control en los puertos aduaneros y evitar el trafico ilícito de los desechos peligroso

Legislation: • Ley Sobre Sustancias, Materiales y Desechos Peligrosos de (Gaceta Oficial N° 5.554 Extraordinario de fecha 13 de Noviembre de 2001). • Decreto 2635, Normas para el control de la recuperación de materiales peligrosos y el manejo de los desechos peligrosos de (Gaceta Oficial Extraordinaria No 5245 del 3 de agosto de 1998)

Economy: • Ley Orgánica de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (Gaceta Oficial N° 38.242 del 3 de Agosto de 2005).

Industry: Se están Evaluando y autorizando empresas que manejen Sustancias, Materiales y Desechos Peligrosos.

Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements

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

Andorra:

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

Legislation: See article 9, 1.d ((law: "Llei 25/2004, del 14 de desembre, de residus"))

Australia:

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

Austria:

Policies: The Federal Waste Management Plan 2006 statutes the principle of self sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria.

Legislation: Federal Waste Management Plan 2006. The plan is available in German or English via Internet:
<http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/> / (German)
<http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/article/articleview/52746/1/13192/> (English)

Economy: No data.

Industry: No data.

Others: No data.

Belgium:

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

Legislation: The European Regulation 259/93/EEC applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for disposal. Wallonia: General guidance on exports and imports of wastes is contained in the waste shipments Regulations EC and in the waste management plan in Walloon. However some expectations to these rules may be appropriate. The main policies are as follows: To ban all imports directly for final disposal; To ban imports and exports of wastes for disposal except if: (1) The waste cannot realistically be dealt with in an environmentally sound manner in, or in closer proximity to, the country of origin, and (2) The State of destination has the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner or, (3) The capacity treatment in the country or origin is saturated, taking into account of regional/ national self-sufficiency, or (4) The transboundary movement concerning small quantities hazardous wastes for which it would be uneconomical for the State of origin to provide his own facility this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned; To allow all imports for recovery except if: (1) Large quantities of unrecoverable residues which are derived from recycling/ recovery operations must be landfilled, or (2) The import in question must be seriously prejudicial to the capacity of a particular facility to deal with wastes from Walloon Region sources, or (3) The waste in question doesn't comply with the specification set out in the authorisation for the destination facility - this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned; To allow all exports for recovery except if: (1) The country of destination prohibits the import of waste in question, or (2) The Walloon Region has the regulatory and technical infrastructures necessary to deal with waste exported.

Canada:

Policies: Canada recognizes the environmental and economic advantages of minimizing distances that hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material must travel. In order to lessen threats to the environment or public safety during transportation and to manage transboundary shipments effectively, in 1986 Canada and the USA entered into the comprehensive agreement: Canada-U.S.A. Agreement on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes. This agreement, consistent with Article 11 of the Basel Convention, sets out the specific administrative conditions for the export, import, and transportation of hazardous waste between the two countries. Trade in wastes destined for recovery carried out in an environmentally sound manner is significant in Canada. Hazardous wastes recovery is a thriving industry within Canada, and helps to reduce demand on primary resources. The EIHWHRM implement powers under the CEPA 1999 which authorizes the Minister of the Environment to: o Request the exporter to have plans for reducing exports of hazardous wastes destined for disposal operations; and o Refuse to issue an import or export permit if hazardous wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Legislation: Under CEPA 1999, authority is also given to the Minister to request exporters to have plans for

reducing or phasing out the quantity of hazardous waste and prescribed non-hazardous waste that is exported for final disposal. Plans would take into account the identification of the benefit of using the nearest appropriate disposal facility and changes to the quantities of hazardous waste that may result from changes in production levels. The CEPA 1999 also includes requirements to report at regular intervals on the progress of implementing the plan. Subsequent export permits may be refused if these requirements are not met.

Finland:

Legislation: Amendment 747/2007 to the Waste Act (1072/1993) sets out the restrictions for certain transboundary movements of waste to and from Finland. One of the aims of the amendment is to reduce the amount of transboundary movements of wastes. To achieve this goal, it sets regulations on how the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity are implemented in waste management.

Germany:

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

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

Greece:

Policies: Recycling/reuse/recovery within Greece is promoted; use of wastes for energy production (as a last choice, whenever possible) before transboundary movement.

Legislation: National Law 2939/2001 and the following issued Presidential Decrees: (a) No. 82/2004, (b) No. 115/2004, (c) No. 117/2004.

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

Ireland:

Policies: The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommends that Ireland strive for self-sufficiency in the recovery and disposal of hazardous waste. As infrastructure for the disposal (in particular) of hazardous waste is developed, the quantity of hazardous waste being exported is expected to decrease.

Italy:

Luxembourg:

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

Legislation: Modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994.

Economy: None.

Industry: None.

Others: None.

Monaco:

Policies: No measures

Legislation: No measures

Economy: No measures

Industry: No measures

Others: No measures

Netherlands:

Policies: The waste policy plan 2002-2012 contains in the general part a framework to check the transboundary movement of waste against the policy. Further the plan contains a specific part with 34 defined waste streams. The chapter on each waste stream contains a paragraph on the policy related to transboundary movement of that waste for disposal or recycling.

New Zealand:

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 behaviour. 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 (e.g., organic wastes, sewage sludge, and construction and demolition wastes); • Minimising and managing hazardous wastes (e.g., organochlorines, contaminated sites, and hazardous components in business waste); • Upgrading waste disposal facilities (e.g., closing or upgrading substandard landfills and wastewater treatment plants); and • Charging waste generators the full environmental cost of treatment and disposal (e.g., charging full cost at landfills). A review of the policy framework that covers reductions, transport, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste to effectively manage the risks to people and the environment was completed. This policy framework (Policy Framework to Reduce and Safely Manage Hazardous Wastes in New Zealand) was finalized in December 2005 and outlines the elements that are in place to reduce and improve the management of these wastes. The policy framework outlines legislation, regulation, policy and voluntary tools which are in action to improve the management of hazardous waste. New Zealand has adopted a decentralised approach to hazardous waste management resulting in many agencies having a role in the management. It also outlines the roles and responsibilities of these agencies. Following the successful trial of a tracking system for hazardous waste in 2005 a rollout to territorial authorities began in 2006. This will improve data on the amount of hazardous waste generated.

Legislation: Guidelines for the management of hazardous waste. These are in two modules. Module One focuses on identification and record keeping for hazardous wastes. Module Two focuses on landfill waste acceptance criteria and landfill classification.

Economy: Full cost accounting guidelines for landfills. This ensures that the true cost of landfill is recognised in the disposal charge.

Industry: Industry led cleaner production programmes.

Norway:

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

Sweden:

Legislation: Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.

Turkey:

Policies: Ministry of Environment and Forestry is developing a hazardous waste master plan for national and regional basis, and to strengthen the Ministry's capacities with regard to hazardous waste management and master planning. The regional master plan will encompass a time frame until 2020 and will address: Interim storage, collection and transport issues, including trans-regional transport issues; Reuse and recycling issues including criteria for use of secondary materials; Incineration and sanitary disposal issues; Regulations and enforcement issues, including economic instruments and participatory regulation; Public participation and information issues; Institutional and legal requirement. The outputs of this plan include, a base line inventory, development of a supportive Management Information System, identification and selection of sites with sufficient capacities for sanitary disposal and incineration facilities of hazardous wastes; and Carry out a project that aims at providing construction and operation of necessary facilities for hazardous wastes in Turkey. Disseminate of the project results amongst the companies and organisations that have a stake in the hazardous waste management.

Legislation: Above mentioned by -laws and Basel Convention Guidelines.

Economy: (1) Twinning Programme : Support To Turkey In The Field Of Air Quality, Chemicals And Waste Management Project (Sub-project: TR 03-EN-01-Support to Turkey in the Field of Waste Management) finalized in end of 2006. The project supported the implementation of the following EC directives/ regulations: - the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC), - the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC), - the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EC), - the Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC) - the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) - and Shipment of Waste Regulation (93/259/EC). (2) The LIFE Third Countries Project TCY/TR/000292 "Improvement of Industrial Hazardous Waste Management in Turkey" financed by the European Union has been started in 1st of January 2007 and its duration is two years. The beneficiary is the Turkish Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The project is implemented in cooperation with the German Technical Cooperation GTZ GmbH, as a partner for technical and financial support.

Industry: The policy, which is given priority by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is that the wastes generated in Turkey have to be used as secondary raw materials by industries instead of waste

importation. In this context, iron-steel industries are studying possibilities to produce used blasting grit from iron and steel slags, which is used for blasting of ships.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

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