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## *2c Art. 1(1)b wastes*

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### *All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention*

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#### *UN Region: Africa*

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##### **Burkina Faso**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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##### **Egypt**

2008 Egypt regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Some of Annex XI are considered as hazardous waste and regulated under Basel regime when they subject to transboundry movement.

(please refer to Egypt position to Annex IX at [www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int))

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##### **Madagascar**

2008 Madagascar regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Déchets contenant des éléments radioactifs et amiante Déchets encombrant (vieux réfrigérateurs, vieilles carcasses de voitures, ferraille, tout bien meuble abandoné,...)

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##### **Nigeria**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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##### **Senegal**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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##### **Tanzania (United Republic of)**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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##### **Tunisia**

2008 Tunisia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Wastes included in the Tunisian definition of hazardous wastes that are in addition to those defined under Art. 1 (1) a of the Basel convention.

The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

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##### **Uganda**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Azerbaijan**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Bahrain**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Brunei Darussalam**

2008 Brunei Darussalam is in a preparatory process to regulate/control wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

The control of additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1(1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of Transboundary movements pursuant to Art. (1) will be prepared in the Draft Pollution Control Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

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### **China**

2008 China regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

#### **China**

Nickel compound waste (code: HW46; source of the waste: wastes of nickel compound; reactionary residue and unqualified products from the production; overdue nickel catalysts; nickel residue and tank liquid from the electroplating process; waste nickel compounds from analysis, chemical examination and testing).

Barium compound waste (code: HW47; source of the waste: wastes of barium compounds excluding barium sulfate; reactionary residue and unqualified products from the production of barium compound; salt bath residue from the heat treatment process; wasted barium compound from analysis, chemical examination and testing).

Waste generated from nonferrous metal smelting process (code: HW 48).

Other waste (Code: HW49).

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### **Cyprus**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Japan**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Japan regulates/controls only wastes included in Art.1 (1)a of the Basel Convention for the purpose of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes under the Basel Convention.

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### **Malaysia**

2008 Malaysia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

These wastes are: slags from copper processing; oil tanker sludges; waste catalysts; and waste gypsum arising from power plant.

Import of waste from European Community will be considered as Amber List. The list as follows:

(a)GB. Metal Bearing waste arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals. All categories of GB List.

(b)GC 050 & GC 060

(c)GG 010, GG 030 & GG 080

The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

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### **Qatar**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Republic of Korea**

2008 Republic of Korea regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The Amber Tier wastes determined by OECD are additionally controlled for the purpose of transboundary movement.

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### **Singapore**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Sri Lanka**

2008 Sri Lanka regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Radioactive wastes are controlled as hazardous.

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### **Thailand**

2008 Thailand regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Thailand has defined the list of hazardous waste for the purpose pursuant to Art. (1) b in the Notification of Ministry of Industry B.E. 2548 (2005) issued pursuant to the provisions in the Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials. The categories of industrial hazardous wastes were defined and listed in 4 items as follows:

Thailand has also defined the used of electrical and electronic equipments and their parts and components as hazardous substances type 3 to be controlled for the import in to the Kingdom of Thailand in accordance with the "Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of hazardous substances" B.E. 2546 (2003) issued pursuant to the Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 (1992). In case of import of such equipments, the importer/consignee/factory shall follow procedures under the Notification of the Department of Industrial Works on the Criteria for the approval of the import of used electrical and electronic equipments into the Kingdom of Thailand, issued on 26 September B.E. 2546 (2003).

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### **United Arab Emirates**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Yemen**

2008 Yemen regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Executive Bylaw No. (148) 2000 of the Environment Protection Law:  
(see annexes to the report, available upon request from the Secretariat).

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### ***UN Region: Western Europe and Others***

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#### **Andorra**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

Andorra has a specific regulation for the export of wastes of 14/05/2008 (Reglament d'exportació de residus). This regulation classifies in the different kinds of waste. Moreover, in coordination with the International Atomic Energy Agency and European authorities that control thoroughly the movements of nuclear substances, Andorra has a practical system of control of the imports and the exports of nuclear substances. There is also a system of registration and control, for the purposes of commerce, of the quantities of chemical products that enter and leave the country.

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#### **Australia**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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#### **Austria**

2008 Austria regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

## **Belgium**

2008 Belgium regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

In Belgium the provisions of the European Council Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 apply, especially referring to its Annex IV. This annex consists of two parts: part 1 contains the wastes of annexes II and VII (A list) of the Basel Convention. Part 2 contains OECD codes. There is also a list which specifies the wastes which are not controlled (Annex III of the EC Regulation = Green List). All wastes not included in the Annexes of the EC Regulation are controlled. All wastes destined for final disposal are also controlled.

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## **Canada**

2008 Canada regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The national definition of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material covers “wastes” other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. Most notably compressed or liquefied gases and aerosols are controlled, used lubricating oils from internal combustion engines, used oil filters containing more than 6% of oil by mass, aluminum by-products and spent pot liners which exhibit a hazard, wastes that contain more than 2 mg/kg of PBB or PCT as well as polychlorinated dibenzo dioxins and furans in a concentration greater than 100 ng/kg TEQ.

Canada controls all of Annex I and Annex II wastes when they exhibit a hazard characteristic. Canada also controls wastes, even if not included in Annex I, as long as it exhibits a hazardous characteristic. For example:

OECD Waste: All wastes listed and controlled under the OECD decisions are included in the Canadian regulatory regime of the EIHWHMR. Some of these could serve as examples of wastes which would not always be covered by Annex I. In line with the revised OECD Council Decision C(2001)107/FINAL Concerning the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (hereafter refer to in this document as the OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL), the definition of “Hazardous recyclable material” in the Regulations excludes four streams of low risk recyclable materials (Schedule 8):

SCHEDULE 8  
(Subparagraph 2(2)(e)(i))

#### EXCLUDED MATERIALS

##### ItemDescription

- 1.Slags, skimmings and dross containing precious metals, copper or zinc for further refining
- 2.Platinum group metal (PGM) automobile catalysts
- 3.Electronic scrap such as circuit boards, electronic components and wires that are suitable for base or precious metal recovery
- 4.Brass in the form of turnings, borings and choppings

These four streams of recyclable materials are not controlled within the OECD. They are controlled, however, if they are contaminated by other material to an extent that it increases risks to the environment or prevents the recycling of the materials in an environmentally sound manner.

Waste having as constituents: Canada uses a leachate procedure to characterize H13 wastes. Concentrations of contaminants listed in the Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines ([http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/sum\\_guide-res\\_recom/index-eng.php](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/water-eau/sum_guide-res_recom/index-eng.php)) are assessed during the procedure. Some of these contaminants, for example, boron and barium, are not found on Annex I. There are more than 3000 listed substances considered to be dangerous goods by Canadian regulations which are considered to be hazardous waste or hazardous recyclable material when intended for disposal or recycling respectively, including a few hundred substances identified as being hazardous to the environment. A number of these substances, when hazardous wastes or hazardous recyclable materials, do not have a corresponding Annex I or VIII entry.

Aluminum: Aluminum is not identified in Annex I. However, when aluminum wastes or by-products exhibit a hazard characteristic according to domestic legislation, they are controlled.

Gases: Gases in the form of aerosols or compressed gas/liquids are controlled.

The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>) or <http://www.basel.int/natdef/03e-canada.pdf>

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### **Denmark**

2008 Denmark regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

In Annex V in EU Regulation No. 1013/2006 on shipment of waste, Denmark – as the rest of EU- has listed hazardous waste which are subject to decision II/12 of the Convention.

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### **Finland**

2008 Finland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Additional wastes may contain, for example, the following constituents, which potentially render wastes hazardous: certain metal compounds (like cobalt, nickel, silver, vanadium, tin), certain alkaline or alkaline earth metals (lithium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form), aromatic compounds, polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds, inorganic sulphides, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorate, creosotes, isocyanates or thiocyanates.

Due to some structural differences between the hazardous waste list and the Basel Convention Annexes it is not always possible to specify in full detail which of these wastes are additional to the Annexes.

The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

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### **Germany**

2008 Germany regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

According to EU-legislation waste streams containing hazardous compounds of Ba, Ni, V, Co, Ag and Sn, metallic Li, Na, K, Ca and Mg, inorganic sulphides and organic substances like peroxides, azides, creosotes, aliphatic and aromatic amines, isocyanates; thiocyanates, chlorates, perchlorates, sulphur organic compounds, CFC and other hydrocarbons and their oxygen; nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds exhibiting an hazardous characteristics according to EU hazard criteria are hazardous wastes in EU.

The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

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### **Greece**

2008 Greece regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

According to Waste Shipment Regulation (Regulation (EC) no. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste).

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### **Ireland**

2008 Ireland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

All shipments of waste are controlled in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

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### **Israel**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Italy**

2008 Italy regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

These wastes include all the wastes that are listed in the part II of the annexes III and IV of the Council Regulation (EC)1013/2006.

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### **Luxembourg**

2008 Luxembourg regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

All the wastes subject to control under the regulation (EC) 1013/2006 are controlled.

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### **Malta**

2008 Malta regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Malta regulates wastes as per Annex IV and those marked with an asterisk in Part 2 of Annex V of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

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### **Netherlands**

2008 Netherlands regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Lists of amber and red wastes (OECD-decision); and hazardous wastes on the European Hazardous Waste List.

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### **New Zealand**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Portugal**



2008 Portugal regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The wastes subject to control procedure are defined by the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

The Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, entered to force in 12 July 2007. This Regulation establishes procedures and control regimes for the shipment of waste, depending on the origin, destination and route of the shipment, the type of waste shipped and the type of treatment to be applied to the waste at its destination.

Decree-Law No 45/2008 of 11 of March ensure the implementation and application of obligations Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council of June 14, in portuguese territory.

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### **Spain**

2008 Spain regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

See information provided under questions 2a, 2b and 2d.

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### **Sweden**

2008 Sweden regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

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

2008 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Wastes listed in IV and certain ones in Annex V of the WSR are controlled as hazardous for the purpose of transboundary movements. A number of the wastes listed in these Annexes are not included within the scope of Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention.

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### ***UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe***

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#### **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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#### **Bulgaria**

2008 Bulgaria regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Bulgaria regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Bulgaria regulates/controls for the purpose of transboundary movements additional wastes as hazardous pursuant to Article 1(1)b of the Basel Convention.

Hazardous wastes listed in the EU list of hazardous waste, which is valid in Bulgaria, are governed by Council Directive 91/689/EEC.

The EU list of properties of waste which render them hazardous is broader than the list of hazardous characteristics contained in Annex III to the Basel Convention. It contains e.g. irritant, harmful, teratogenic or mutagenic wastes.

The EU list of hazardous wastes has been drawn up on the basis of the categories or generic types of hazardous waste listed in Annex I to the Directive and the constituents of wastes which render them hazardous listed in Annex II to the Directive. Both the list of categories and the list of constituents are broader than Annex I to the Basel Convention.

By the EU definition of hazardous waste more wastes is covered in comparison with wastes covered by Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention. Consequently trans-boundary movements of additional wastes are regulated. Due to structural differences between the List of hazardous wastes and Annex I to the Basel Convention it is not possible to specify the additional wastes in detail.

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### **Croatia**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Czech Republic**

2008 Czech Republic regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Czech Republic regulates/controls for the purpose of transboundary movements additional wastes as hazardous pursuant to Article 1(1)b of the Basel Convention.

Hazardous wastes in the EU are governed by Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste.

The EU list of properties of waste which render them hazardous is broader than the list of hazardous characteristics contained in Annex III to the Basel Convention. It contains e.g. irritant, harmful, teratogenic or mutagenic wastes.

The EU list of hazardous wastes has been drawn up on the basis of the categories or generic types of hazardous waste listed in Annex I to the Directive and the constituents of wastes which render them hazardous listed in Annex II to the Directive. Both the list of categories and the list of constituents are broader than Annex I to the Basel Convention.

By the EU definition of hazardous waste more wastes is covered in comparison with wastes covered by Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention. Consequently transboundary movements of additional wastes are regulated. Due to structural differences between the List of hazardous wastes and Annex I to the Basel Convention it is not possible to specify the additional wastes in detail.

All the wastes subject to control under Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (applicable from 12 July 2007) are controlled.

Please see also annexes available upon request to the Secretariat:

- 1) Additional categories or generic types of waste
  - 2) Additional constituents of wastes which render them hazardous
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## **Estonia**

2008 Estonia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The list of hazardous waste is defined in the EU by the Directive on Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) and Commission Decision 2000/532/EC on a list of wastes.

The national definition of hazardous wastes covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>)

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## **Georgia**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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## **Hungary**

2008 Hungary regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Here in Hungary we use the EWC of EU. In our understanding the EWC\* hazardous waste list contain 107 waste codes which are not compatible with Y codes of Basel Convention. As mentioned under question 2b of the Questionnaire on "Transmission of Information", hazardous waste definition was completed by adaptation of European Waste Catalog specification with a marking that EWC is more or less different as former Hungarian Hazardous Waste list. These conditions need to be taken into account when looking at earlier data in Table 8A and Table 8B.

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## **Latvia**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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## **Poland**

2008 Poland regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

National list of hazardous waste is defined in the ordinance of the Minister of Environment on the waste catalogue (O.J of 2001, No.112, Item 1206). Catalogue is based on European Waste List. Waste are divided into 20 groups. Catalogue defines groups, subgroups, types of waste and their codes (six figures). Two first figures mean the source of generation, two next figures describe subgroup of waste and the whole six figures codes means type of waste. Hazardous waste are marked on the list with asterisk. Polish national list of hazardous waste covers all types of hazardous waste stipulated in European Waste Catalogue and additionally covers the below mentioned waste which are consider hazardous under national legislation:

- 01 03 80\* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of non-iron metal ores that contain hazardous substances
- 01 04 80\* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of coal that contain hazardous substances
- 01 04 82\* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of sulfide ores that contain hazardous substances
- 01 04 84\* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of phosphoric ores (phosphorites, apatites) that contain hazardous substances
- 02 01 80\* Dead animals and animals slaughtered out of necessity as well as animal tissue waste, that exhibit hazardous properties
- 02 02 80\* Animal tissue waste that exhibits hazardous properties
- 03 01 80\* Waste from chemical processing of wood that contain hazardous substances
- 05 06 80\* Liquid wastes that contain phenols
- 07 04 80\* Expired plant protection agents, toxicity class I and II (highly toxic and toxic)
- 07 05 80\* Liquid wastes containing hazardous substances
- 09 01 80\* Expired photography reagents
- 10 11 81\* Azbestos-containing waste
- 16 81 Waste resulting from accidents and unplanned events
- 16 81 01 \* Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties
- 16 82 Waste resulting from natural disasters
- 16 82 01 \* Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties
- 18 01 80\* Used therapeutic baths, biologically active, with infectious capability
- 18 01 82\* Food remains from feeding patients residing in infectious unit

The national definition of hazardous waste covers also wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

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### **Republic of Moldova**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Romania**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Serbia**

2008 Serbia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Serbia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1) a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1) b. until the Law on Waste Management is adopted and new regulation with list of hazardous and non – hazardous waste for transboundary movement..:

1. National waste code: W59-2-00000-Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including refrigerators, packaging material, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (refrigerate fluids, isolation, etc);
2. National waste code: W59-3-00000-000 - Used fluorescent tubes, lamps and similar;
3. National waste code: W62-2-00000-Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including fire fighter instruments and appliances, packaging materials, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with halons;
4. National waste code: W92-1-00000-000 - Every single contingent which contain medicines, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and similar, and different products, with expired date for usage for declared purpose;
5. National waste code: W92-2-00000-000 - Used goods importing in the big quantities, which will be the problem for the environmentally sound management in country when become the waste after the declared usage due date (used tires and similar);
6. National waste code: W92-3-00000-000 - Used and old equipments, units and materials for waste treatment and waste final disposal, as well as their parts and residual materials from treatment;
7. National waste code: W92-4-00000-000 - Mixtures of wastes and mixed different waste streams with not in details defined properties; and
8. National waste code: W92-5-00000-000 - Wastes with radioactive characteristics, only in case if there are not covered with different existing set of regulations for radioactive wastes.

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## **Slovakia**

2008 Slovakia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The national Waste Catalogue covers all types of hazardous waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue. There are marked with the letter "N". A waste codes ending with two digits "99" (wastes not otherwise specified) have no category. Waste holders classify their waste and eliminate unjustified waste classification into the category non-hazardous in the case, when the composition of the waste is adequately defined and based on its composition it is possible to classify this waste explicitly as hazardous one. According to the first digits of the waste code a source of generation can be identified and than to address the waste a relevant code listed in Annexes I, II, and VIII. In some cases it is not easy to address relevant Y code to a specific code considering the range of Y codes listed in the Annex 1. On the other hand sometimes it is possible to address one or more Y codes according to the Annex 1 of the Basel Convention to one code of hazardous waste listed in the EU-waste list.

The national definition of hazardous waste covers wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention. The Secretariat of the Basel Convention has made the information transmitted to it, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention, available on the website of the Basel Convention (<http://www.basel.int/natdef/frsetmain.php>).

Since 12 July 2007 the transboundary movements of wastes have been regulated by the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste and related regulations. Pursuant to Article 63 (3) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, until 31 December 2011 all shipments to Slovakia of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II of this Regulation.

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### **Slovenia**

2008 Slovenia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

With regard to transboundary movements of wastes applies Regulation (EC) 1013/2006. The subject of control is:

- waste destined for final disposal.
- in the case of movements destined for recycling:
  - waste listed in Annex IV,
  - any waste not listed in Annex III, IIIA, IIIB, IV, IVA and V of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006,
  - in the case of export from EU to OECD: waste listed in Annex IIIB
  - in the case of export out of EU to non-OECD: waste listed in Annex IIIA or IIIB and waste listed in Annex III in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1418/2007
- and also waste which is normally not subject of control but in country of import is controlled pursuant to Art.1(1)(b).

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### **Ukraine**

2008 Ukraine regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Remarks:

1.Items 6-33 of the Regulation on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Utilization/Disposal and “Yellow Waste List” and “Green Waste List” shall be valid to the following wastes, which are the object of transboundary movement:

a)hazardous wastes included in Section A of “Yellow Waste List”\*;

b)wastes that are included in Section B of “Yellow Waste List” and are in need of separate consideration;

c)wastes, which are the object of transboundary movement, included in “Green Waste List”\*\* in case that they contain materials listed in Annex 2\*\*\* to the Regulation in such quantities that these can show hazardous characteristics specified in the Hazardous Characteristics List (shall be approved by the Ministry) as well as if transboundary movements of such wastes are liable to state regulation in the States concerned.

In other cases the wastes included in “Green Waste List” shall not be liable to validity of items 6-33 of the Regulation.

The Ministry shall issue a decision if wastes of “Green Waste List”, which are the object of export or import, are liable or not liable to validity of items 6-33 of the Regulation.

In the case of transit via the territory of Ukraine transboundary movements of the wastes that are included in “Green Waste List” and are not liable to validity of items 6-33 of the Regulation, shall be carried out according to existing control measures that are generally used during trade operations. Absence of hazardous constituents in wastes shall be confirmed by the proper document accompanying transboundary movements of wastes.

Transboundary movement of wastes as secondary raw materials, for which the Cabinet of Ukraine has established quotas for their importation to Ukraine for their utilization, shall be allowed only within such quotas and on condition that the proper confirmation has been submitted. (Item 4 has been added with the indention according to the Cabinet’s Decree No. 1518 of 11.10.2002).

Notes:

\* “Yellow Waste List” has been harmonized with List A of Annex VIII of the Basel Convention.

The items: 60. Lead-containing petrol sludges; 79. Remains from operations on disposal of industrial wastes and 80. Wastes from production, manufacture and application of photochemicals and materials for treatment of photomaterials have been included additionally in Section A of “Yellow Waste List”. The wastes specified in Annex 2 of the Basel Convention, which are considered as “other wastes” for the purposes of the Basel Convention, and additionally the items 83. Sewer sludge and 84. Wastes of pneumatic tyres have been included in Section B of “Yellow Waste List”.

\*\* “Green” Waste List has been harmonized with List B of Annex IX of the Basel Convention except for item B3140, which has been included in modified wording as item 84 in “Yellow Waste List”.

\*\*\* corresponds to Annex 1 of the Basel Convention.

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## ***UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean***

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### **Argentina**

2008 Argentina regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

The national definition of hazardous wastes is more wide-ranging than the Basel Convention’s and requires the waste to be listed in the Annex I of the Convention or to hold any of the hazardous characteristics of Annex III.

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### **Barbados**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Bolivia**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

A la fecha aún se maneja las listas indicadas por la Convención de Basilea.

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### **Brazil**

2008 Brazil regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Brazil prohibits the importation of used tires in Annex 10-C (Inert Wastes - Class III - Importation Prohibited) of the CONAMA Resolution no 235 and also prohibits the importation of wastes for final disposal or incineration (CONAMA Resolution no 08 from September 19, 1991).

Furthermore, the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade Regulation (MDIC) Ordinance N° 235, dated 7 December 2006, prohibit the importation of used consumed goods.

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### **Colombia**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Cuba**

2008 Cuba regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Annex I. Resolution 136/2009 (CITMA).

1. Hazardous Biological Wastes.

- Biological waste of activities with Modified Alive Organisms or exotic species.
  - Biological waste of other activities (veterinary, phytosanitary, aquiculture).
  - Waste that can contain toxins of biological origin.
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### **Ecuador**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Guatemala**



2008 Guatemala regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Article 7 of Decree 68-86, the Environment Protection and Improvement Act, refers to this point implicitly, as follows: “It is prohibited to introduce into the country, by any means, human or animal excrement, household or municipal garbage or its derivatives, sewage silt or sludge whether treated or untreated, or toxic wastes from industrial processes which contain substances that may infect, pollute and/or degrade the environment and endanger human life or health, including chemical mixtures and combinations, heavy metal residues, residues of radioactive materials, indeterminate acids and alkalis, bacteria, viruses, eggs, larvae, spores and funguses that may carry animal and plant diseases”.

Administrative Order No. 509-2001, Regulations for the Management of Solid Hospital Wastes, contains the following definitions:

“(c) Hospital wastes. These are wastes produced in the course of the activities of waste generators such as public or private hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, laboratories, blood banks, clinical centres, health-care institutions, dental clinics, maternity centres, and in general any establishment where human or veterinary health care is practised, for preventive medicine, or for diagnosis, treatment, recuperation or rehabilitation of health”.

“(d) Bioinfectious hospital wastes. These are wastes generated during the various stages of health care (diagnosis, treatment, vaccination, research and so on) that have therefore been in contact with human or animal patients and that represent various levels of potential risk, depending on the degree of exposure to the infectious agents that cause diseases. Such wastes may be, inter alia:

d. (1) Materials originating from patient isolation include biological waste excretions, discharges or waste materials from isolation wards of patients with highly transmittable diseases, including from isolated animals, together with all types of discardable material, such as cotton, gauzes or gloves, that have come into contact with patients from those wards.

D. (2) Biological materials include cultures, stored specimens of infectious agents, culture media, Petri dishes, instruments used to handle, mix or inoculate micro-organisms, expired or unused vaccines, contaminated area filters, and so on.

D. (3) Human blood and derived products include sachets of blood that are time-expired or seropositive, blood specimens for analysis, serum, plasma and other subproducts. Also included are containers that hold such products or are contaminated by them, such as plastic bags, intravenous drips and so on.

D. (4) Anatomical, pathological and surgical wastes are human or animal pathological wastes, including tissues, organs, body parts and fluids, removed during autopsies, surgery and so on, including also specimens taken for analysis.

D. (5) Waste sharps are objects that were in contact with patients and include hypodermic needles, syringes, Pasteur pipettes, needles, scalpels, tubing, culture dishes and whole or broken glassware. All surgical material and all sharps are included, even though unused but needing to be discarded.

D. (6) Animal wastes include bodies and body parts of infected animals, originating in medical or veterinary research laboratories.”

“(e) Special hospital wastes . These are wastes generated in the course of support activities of health-care centres that have not been in contact with patients or infectious agents. They constitute a risk to health because of their invasive characteristics such as corrosiveness, reactivity, inflammability, explosiveness and radioactivity. Such wastes are mainly generated in diagnostic and treatment support services that may be direct, complementary or general. These may be, inter alia:

e. (1) Hazardous chemical wastes are chemical substances or products having toxic, corrosive,

inflammable, explosive, reactive, genotoxic or mutagenic characteristics, such as chemotherapeutics, antineoplastics, unused chemical products, pesticides, solvents, chromic acid (used for cleaning laboratory glassware), mercury, solutions for processing X-ray photographs, used batteries and waste lubricating oils. In general, they are understood to be wastes originating from products used in diagnosis, chemotherapy, experimental work, cleaning and disinfection.

e. (2) Pharmaceutical wastes are expired, contaminated, out-of-date or unused medications.”

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### **Guyana**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Honduras**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Jamaica**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Mexico**

2008 Mexico regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Mexico regulates the import and export of the wastes defined as dangerous by the Mexican regulation and they are listed in the Mexican Official Norm NOM-052-SEMARNAT-2005 that establishes the characteristics, the procedure of identification, classification and the listings of the hazardous waste.

Additionally, the article 31 of the same Law establishes one list of hazardous wastes and products that are considered like hazardous wastes when they are rejected, the list is integrated by:

- I.Used lubricating oils;
  - II.Used organic dissolvent;
  - III.Catalytic converters of automotive vehicles;
  - IV.Storage cells of automotive vehicles containing lead;
  - V.Electrical batteries with mercury or of nickel-cadmium;
  - VI.Fluorescent lamps and of mercury steam;
  - VII.Additions that contain mercury, cadmium or lead;
  - VIII.Drugs;
  - IX.Plaguicides and its packages that contain surpluses of such;
  - X.Persistent organic compound, like the polychlorinated biphenyls;
  - XI.Muds of perforation base oil, originating of the extraction of fossil fuels and originating muds of plants of residual water treatment when they are considered like dangerous;
  - XII.The blood and the components of this one, only in its liquid form, as well as its derivatives;
  - XIII.The stocks and cultures of pathogenic agents generated in the procedures of diagnosis and investigation and in the production and control of biological agents; and
  - XIV.The pathological remainders constituted by weaves, organs and parts that are removed during the autopsies, the surgery or some other type of operation, and;
  - XV.The jab-sharp remainders that there are been in contact with humans or animals or their biological samples during the diagnosis and treatment, including knives of bistoury, lancets, syringes with integrated needle, hypodermic needles, of acupuncture and for tattoos.
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### **Saint Lucia**

2008 There are no wastes defined as, or considered to be hazardous wastes by national legislation in accordance with Art. 1, para 1(b) of the Basel Convention.

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### **Uruguay**

2008 Uruguay regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b.

Other wastes could be categorized as hazardous because of its quantity, volume or composition if there is a threat to the environment or human, animal or vegetable health. (Law n° 17.220 de 11 of November 1999. Law about Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and its modification by article 367 of Law n° 17. of 19th December 2005, article 4).

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