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## *2d Wastes requiring special consideration*

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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 In Burkina Faso there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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##### **Egypt**

2008 Egypt requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Waste of any activities or any processes which have any of the hazardous characteristics.

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##### **Madagascar**

2008 Madagascar requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

- Radioactive wastes and nuclear wastes.
  - Déchets contenant ou contenu amiante.
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##### **Nigeria**

2008 Nigeria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive waste

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##### **Senegal**

2008 Senegal requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Textile wastes.

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

2008 In Tanzania (United Republic of) there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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##### **Tunisia**

2008 Tunisia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Waste anode butts made of petroleum coke and/or bitumen; used single-use cameras not containing batteries; wastes of synthetic or artificial fibres; waste photographic papers and films; spent activated carbons other than those mentioned in the Tunisian list of hazardous waste (list available on request) (080702, 180106); and ships and other floating engines to be dismantled, emptied of freight and any material classified as hazardous require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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##### **Uganda**

2008 In Uganda there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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**Azerbaijan**

2008 In Azerbaijan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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**Bahrain**

2008 In Bahrain there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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**Brunei Darussalam**

2008 Brunei Darussalam is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

It is being prepared in the Draft Pollution Control Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

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**China**

2008 China requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In China, import of solid wastes that cannot be used as raw materials is prohibited. Up to now, wastes listed in the "Catalogue of Automatic-Licensing Import Solid Wastes that Can Be Used as Raw Materials in China" and "Catalogue of Restricted Import Solid Wastes that Can Be Used as Raw Materials in China" are permitted to be imported (Annex-2).

Please also see the Catalogue of Solid Waste Forbidden to Import in China (Annex-2: available from the Secretariat, upon request).

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**Cyprus**

2008 In Cyprus there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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**Japan**

2008 Japan requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Any person who intends to import waste (excluding navigational wastes and carried-in wastes) shall procure the permission of the Minister of the Environment. Any person who intends to export domestic or industrial wastes (excluding valuable material) must obtain the confirmation of the Minister of the Environment that the export of domestic wastes comes under the respective items in the following:

- The wastes to be exported are deemed difficult to be treated properly in Japan in the light of the available treatment and technique; and
  - The wastes to be exported will be recycled in the country to which they are exported.
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**Malaysia**

2008 Malaysia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Prohibition export of the paper waste.

Importation of waste plastic need permit to import from Malaysia of International Trade and Industries.

Prohibition import of waste tyre.

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## **Qatar**

2008 Qatar requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive wastes.

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## **Republic of Korea**

2008 In Republic of Korea there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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## **Singapore**

2008 Singapore requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

PVC waste requires special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement. Import of PVC scrap and waste require Pollution Control Department's prior informed consent. This control is in force while awaiting its classification into either Annex VIII or Annex IX of the Basel Convention.

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## **Sri Lanka**

2008 Sri Lanka requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

A policy decision has been taken by the Ministry of Environment to consider Annex IX (List B) wastes on a case by case basis and not to allow importation of plastic waste.

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## **Thailand**

2008 Thailand requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Plastic wastes.

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## **United Arab Emirates**

2008 In United Arab Emirates there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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## **Yemen**

2008 In Yemen there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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

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## **Andorra**

2008 Andorra requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes resulting from the construction activities.

The waste resulting from building industry is subject to the Regulation on the export conditions of debris, rubble and waste from demolition and construction of the 27-06-2001 .The regulation obliges the exporter to select its waste. Authorized material to export is listed in art.2a) of the regulation, and prohibited waste is listed in art.2.b).

Selection and separation is made only in authorized centers/plants by authorities. They are obliged to separate hazardous waste and hand it to the proper operator. Controls are frequent at the borders, and when mixed waste is found in the debris, they are returned to the owner. The export is regulated.

Destination is controlled, and disposal is done in authorized centers of the import country (Spain).

By other hand, another waste from building industry which have a special consideration is the land result of excavation. We export this to make material for building again. This have a special control before to do exportation, the aggregate extraction enterprise make an analytic before accept the material and if it's positive we make autoritation.

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### **Australia**

2008 In Australia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Austria**

2008 Austria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The shipment of any waste not listed in Annex III, IIIa or III b of the EU Regulation 1013/2006/EC is subject to a notification procedure.

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### **Belgium**

2008 In Belgium there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Canada**

2008 Canada requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Because of their nature and high public profile, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) are a special case when it comes to the management, export, and import of hazardous wastes containing 50 mg/kg of PCBs or more. Canada's policy is to ensure the management of PCB wastes within a strictly controlled regulatory system until they can be eliminated through removal from service, proper destruction and isolation from the environment.

The PCB Waste Export Regulations, 1996 (PCBWER) (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/C-15.31/SOR-97-109/text.html>) set out the controls which need to be met and restricts exports of PCB wastes only to the United States of America for treatment and destruction (excluding landfilling) when these wastes are in concentrations equal to or greater than 50 parts per million (ppm). The Regulations require that advance notice of proposed export shipments be given to Environment Canada. If the PCB waste shipment complies with the Regulations for the protection of human health and the environment, and authorities in any countries or provinces through which the waste will transit do not object to the shipment, a permit could be issued from Environment Canada to the applicant authorizing the export shipment to proceed.

Imports of PCB wastes into Canada from all countries that are Parties to the Basel Convention and the U.S.A. are subject to the controls set out in the Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations.

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#### **Denmark**

2008 Denmark requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

According to Statutory Order 799/2007 import/export of waste destined for final disposal (excluding D10 incineration on land according to Statutory Order 1221 of 27. of November 2008) is prohibited.

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#### **Finland**

2008 Finland requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The wastes subject to control procedures when moved transboundary are defined by the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, and the regulations issued on the basis of the said regulation.

According to the said Regulation, all shipments of waste intended for final disposal (D-operations) are subject to control procedures. For wastes that are intended for recycling or recovery (R-operations) within the OECD area all other wastes except those listed in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 are subject to control when moved transboundary. Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 is almost identical to the Basel Convention Annex IX with only a few modifications. It also includes OECD Green list of wastes, which consists of wastes either different or missing from the Basel Convention Annex IX.

Annexes IIIA and IIIB define further exceptions to control procedures. Annex IIIA (Commission regulation (EC) No 308/2009) specifies the mixtures of two or more wastes listed in Annex III and not classified under one single entry. Annex IIIB determines additional green listed waste awaiting inclusion in the relevant annexes to the Basel Convention or the OECD Decision. Annex IIIA and annex IIIB are currently under preparation in the European Community.

Annex IVA will specify wastes listed in annex III, but still subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent.

When waste is shipped to non-OECD countries (i.e. countries to which the OECD Decision C(2001)107 does not apply) there are also some additional control procedures for non-hazardous, Green listed wastes. These control procedures vary depending on the request by the importing country concerned. This procedure is further defined in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 and will be regularly updated by the Commission. The first and the second updates have already been published, i.e. the Commission Regulation (EC) No 740/2008 and No 967/2009 which take account of additional answers provided by certain non-OECD countries concerning their rules on import of green-listed non-hazardous wastes.

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## **Germany**

2008 Germany requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In Germany the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation apply, especially referring to Annexes III, IV and V. Wastes destined for disposal are always controlled. Wastes subject to control for transboundary movements are listed in Annex IV. Wastes not subject to control, if the waste is destined for recovery, are listed in Annex III. Non-listed wastes are controlled pursuant to Article 3(1)(b)(iii). For the export prohibition Annex V applies, which contains all wastes listed in Annexes VIII of the Basel Convention and additional wastes.

Annexes IV contains all the wastes mentioned under question 2b and 2c, but also wastes which do not exhibit intrinsic hazardous properties established in Annex III of the Basel Convention. The control of the transboundary movement of these wastes is considered as necessary for an environmentally sound waste management. Pursuant to Annex V Part 3 of the Waste Shipment Regulation these wastes are exempted from the export prohibition.

Relevant waste listed below (with Code Nr. from the Annexes in brackets, hazardous wastes always excluded):

- Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel (AA010)
- waste from the incineration of household waste as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention
- non-cyanidic waste from surface treatment of metals (AB030)
- sands used in foundry operations (AB070)
- waste blasting grit (AB130)
- unrefined calcium compounds from flue gas desulphurization (AB150)
- wood waste treated with other chemicals than wood preservers (AC170)
- surface active agents (AC250)
- sewage sludge (AC270)
- household waste as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention)
- sludges and rejects from the production of paper and cardboard (not listed) •soil and stones (not listed)
- off-specification batches (not listed)
- street cleaning residues (not listed)
- wastes from the preparation of water (not listed) and
- all kinds of mixed wastes (not listed).

Pursuant to Article 3(1)(a) of the Waste Shipment Regulation all wastes destined for operations as set out in Annex IV A of the Basel Convention (D-operations) are also controlled.

Pursuant to Article 37 of this Regulation, in connection with Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007, in the case of export all wastes known as subject to control in the country of destination are also controlled.

Transitional arrangements for new member states of the European Community: All wastes are subject to notification for export to Latvia until December 2010, Poland until December 2012, Slovakia until December 2011, Bulgaria until December 2014 and Romania until December 2015.

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### **Greece**

2008 In Greece there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Ireland**

2008 In Ireland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

However, 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 In Israel there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Italy**

2008 In Italy there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Luxembourg**

2008 In Luxembourg there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Malta**

2008 In Malta there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Netherlands**

2008 Netherlands requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Unlisted wastes require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement and these wastes are controlled by requiring a notification for its shipment.

Waste shipped to non-OECD countries, when required a notification, always gets special attention.

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### **New Zealand**

2008 New Zealand requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Imports and exports of household waste are controlled under the Imports and Exports (Restrictions) Prohibition Order (No 2) 2004 available at [www.legislation.govt.nz](http://www.legislation.govt.nz).

“household waste” means any waste collected from house-holds; and includes any residue from the incineration of that waste.

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### **Portugal**

2008 Portugal requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes that are not listed in Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council are subject to control procedures when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Spain**



2008 Spain requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The transboundary movement of wastes in Spain, is regulated by REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1418/2007 of 29 November 2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply, and COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 740/2008 of 29 July 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 as regards the procedures to be followed for export of waste to certain countries. Provisions in these regulations and their annexes define the wastes to be controlled and how the control applies. Since there is no definition of hazardous wastes in these regulations, it is not possible to concisely list those wastes which, even though not included under article 1 (1) of the Basel Convention, will be subject to the control of shipments. It has to be determined in each case whether the waste is listed under the previous Regulations, and then check which, if any, control of shipment applies.

Notice.- As of 12 July 2007, REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, of 14 June 2006, ON SHIPMENTS OF WASTE, applies in Spain and Council Regulation 259/93 has been repealed.

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### **Sweden**

2008 Sweden requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes that are not listed in Regulation 1013/2006 on shipments of waste and mixtures of waste that do not have one single entry in 1013/2006 have to be pre notified before shipment.

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

2008 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes destined for recovery operations that are not listed in the WSR are subject to hazardous waste controls.

Wastes listed on Annex III 'green list of wastes' of the WSR may be subject to hazardous waste controls if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the red list, or prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Shipments of non-hazardous wastes (green list) for recovery to non-OECD countries may also be subject to hazardous waste control procedures according to the wishes of the importing country. A separate Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 and amendment (EC) No 740/2008 set out the applicable control procedures for such shipments (the 'green list regulations').

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

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#### **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

2008 Bosnia & Herzegovina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Non-hazardous waste require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Bulgaria**

2008 Bulgaria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

From 13 July 2007

Amber listed waste in accordance with Regulation EC 1013/2006 on shipments of waste have to be notified and permitted in case of shipments within, into and out the community. Shipments of green listed waste to Bulgaria in accordance with this regulation are also to be notified (until December 31, 2014 because of the transitional period in accordance with Art. 63 of Regulation).

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### **Croatia**

2008 Croatia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

According to Article 53 of the Waste Act (OG No 178/04, 111/06, 80/06) the person registered for export activity cannot begin to export non-hazardous waste before registering into the register and obtaining the certificate on registration in the Register of Non-Hazardous Waste Exporters.

The person importing the non-hazardous waste must obtain the decision prescribed by Articles 48 and 49 of the Waste Act (OG No 178/04).

Import of hazardous waste is prohibited (Article 47, OG No 178/04, 111/06, 80/06).

Transit of non-hazardous waste is permitted (Article 54, OG No 178/04, 111/06, 80/06).

Transit of hazardous waste in the territory of the Republic of Croatia may be performed by a person who is registered for performing the activity, under the condition that the person obtains the decision prescribed by Waste Act (Article 52, OG No 178/04, 111/06, 80/06)

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### **Czech Republic**

2008 Czech Republic requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Imports of all wastes for final disposal to the Czech Republic are prohibited.

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### **Estonia**

2008 Estonia is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Georgia**

2008 In Georgia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Hungary**

2008 In Hungary there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Latvia**

2008 Latvia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In accordance with provisions of Article 63.(1) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste:

1. Until 31 December 2010, all shipments to Latvia 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.

By way of derogation from Article 12, the competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.

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### **Poland**

2008 In Poland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Republic of Moldova**

2008 Republic of Moldova requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The Governmental Decisions nr. 637 form 27 May 2003 on the control on transboundary movement of waste and their disposal required permission for the transboundary movement of any kind of waste.

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### **Romania**

2008 In Romania there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Serbia**

2008 Serbia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In addition to wastes listed in the List of hazardous wastes, the wastes in the List of non-hazardous wastes (not exhibiting hazardous characteristics) are subject to transboundary movement permission and control. List of non-hazardous wastes consists of 201 wastes (waste streams and/or constituents) mainly covering Annex IX wastes of the Basel Convention and wastes from EU Green List with a few additions which are listed below 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: W265-2-00000-00000 - Residual cooking oils not exhibiting hazardous characteristics, and could be used for purposes other than human and animal consumption;

2. National waste code: W276-00000-000 - Packaging material imported in big quantities; and

3. National waste code: W277-00000-A/B - All other wastes included in actual Lists A and B of the Basel Convention, which are not specified on the other place.

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### **Slovakia**

2008 In Slovakia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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## **Slovenia**

2008 Slovenia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes listed on Annex III 'green list of wastes' of the WSR may be subject to hazardous waste controls if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the red list, or prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

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## **Ukraine**

2008 Ukraine requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

To the division "Wastes requiring special consideration" (Annex II to the Basel Convention) two more items are included:-

83 Sewerage sludge AC270; and

84 Pneumatic tires waste B3140 GK020 TC401220.

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

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### **Argentina**

2008 Argentina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Article 41 of National Constitution forbids the entry or import to Argentina of present or potentially hazardous wastes.

In this respect, Executive Decree 181/92 establishes a prohibition of transport, entry and import of any kind of wastes to Argentina. Annex I of this Decree includes an indicative list of the wastes that are covered. Likewise, non hazardous wastes used as raw materials can be imported with prior approval of Argentine Environmental Authority.

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### **Barbados**

2008 In Barbados there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Bolivia**

2008 In Bolivia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Brazil**

2008 In Brazil there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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### **Colombia**

2008 Colombia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Article 81 of the Political Constitution of Colombia (dated 1991), forbids the introduction of toxic and nuclear wastes into national territory.

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### **Cuba**

2008 In Cuba there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Ecuador**

2008 Ecuador is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

PCBs.

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#### **Guatemala**

2008 In Guatemala there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Guyana**

2008 In Guyana there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Honduras**

2008 In Honduras there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Jamaica**

2008 In Jamaica there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Mexico**

2008 In Mexico there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Saint Lucia**

2008 In Saint Lucia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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#### **Uruguay**

2008 In Uruguay there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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