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## 6 Transboundary movement reduction measures

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

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UN Region: Africa

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#### Egypt

**Year** 2008

**Policies** 1 Strategies related to the ESM of HW has been adopted"  
1. National Strategy for Waste Management;  
2. National Strategy for Cleaner Production; and  
2. National Environmental Action Plan 2002-2017.

Policies adopted for hazardous waste generators include:

1. Reduction of hazardous waste at source;
2. Identification of hazardous waste;
3. Safe on-site storage hazardous waste;
4. Labeling of hazardous waste;
5. Reporting on generation of hazardous waste; and
6. On-site treatment of hazardous waste.
7. National plan for Implementation of Stockholm convention.
8. Industrial pollution prevention program.
8. Inventories for obsolete chemical and pesticides.

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

**Incentives** Financial plan for minimization activities.  
Economic tools, (discharge fees, tax exemption)  
Cost/benefit analysis.

**Industry** Establishing of the National program for modernization of the Egyptian industry;  
National strategy for cleaner production; and  
Establishing of the National center for cleaner production.

**Others** Enhancing partnership with the private sector;  
Increase capacity building programs; and  
Involvement of NGO's in hazardous waste management.

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#### Madagascar

**Year** 2008

**Policies** 1-CHARTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET SES MODIFICATIFS  
(Loi n° 90-033 du 21 décembre 1990 modifiée par les lois n° 97-012 du 06 juin 1997 et n° 2004-015 du 19 août 2004).

#### Legislation

**Incentives** MECIE: Mise En Compatibilité des Investissements avec l'Environnement  
Décret n° 99-954 du 15 décembre 1999 modifié par le décret n° 2004-167 du 03 février 2004 (Publié au Journal Officiel n° 2648 du 10 juillet 2000 et n° 2904 du 24 mai 2004).

**Industry** DECHETS INDUSTRIELS, Law N° 99-021, Art. 23

**Others**

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**Nigeria**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** Same above with 5 (i)

**Legislation** Same above with 5 (ii)

**Incentives** Same above with 5 (iii)

**Industry** Same above with 5 (iv)

**Others**

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**Tanzania (United Republic of)**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** National Environmental Policy (1997); and Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (1997). The draft National Strategies for Waste Management and Action Plan has been prepared and discussed by stakeholders in the country.

**Legislation** Environmental Management Act, 2004 have been developed and become operational since July 2005. Specific regulations for management of solid, liquid, gaseous and hazardous wastes are under preparations .

**Incentives** Draft Economic Instruments have been developed and discussed by various stakeholders in the country. Cabinet paper will be prepared for approval of these instruments.

**Industry** Some industries apply cleaner production techniques to reduce waste generation.

**Others**

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**Tunisia**

**Year** 2008

**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.

The center for processing industrial and hazardous wastes established in Jradou in the governorate of Zaghoun in Tunisia has an annual capacity of 90,000 tons. The center is treating wastes from all governorates of Tunisia. Three transfer centers have been also established to complete the system and to 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 has a capacity of 17,500 tons of liquid wastes per annum.

The exploitation of this platform started on 5 June 2009.

### **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° 2000-2339 laying down hazardous waste list;

- 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.

Decree n° 2005-2317 dated 22 August 2005 related to the establishment of a National Waste Management Agency.

- Decree n° 93-2120 dated 25 October 1993, laying down conditions and intervention methods of Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP) which amended and complemented by decree n° 2005-2636 dated 24 September 2005.

- Ordinance by Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development dated 17 January 2007 related to the approval of 'terms and conditions'' document laying down conditions and methods of exercising activities of collection, transport, storage and valorization of non hazardous wastes.

- Ordinance by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development dated 23 Mars 2006 related to the establishment of center for treating hazardous wastes in Jradou and three transfer centers in Bizerta, Sfax and Gabes .- 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;

Decree n°2006-2687 dated 9 October 2006, related to the procedures of opening and operation of dangerous or insalubrious or incommodious factories.

- Ordinance by Minister Industry, Energy and small-medium Enterprises dated 15 November 2005, laying down nomenclatures of dangerous or incommodious factories.

- 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

- Decree n° 1991-2005, dated 11 July 2005, related to environmental impact assessment studies, and specifying the types of plants for which such studies are required and those which are governed by a 'terms and conditions'' document ;

-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.

- Decree n° 2008-2565 dated 7 July 2008, amending and completing decree n° 2002-693 dated 1st April 2002, relating to the conditions and methods of recovery of lubricant oils and the used oil filters and their management.

- Decree n° 2008- 2745 dated 28 July 2008, fixing the conditions and controlling methods of health activities wastes.

## ***Incentives***

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

As of 2009, the FODEP has contributed in extending funds to 493 pollution mitigation projects, waste collection, treatment and recycling projects and clean technologies projects, which received total grants amounting to about 31.90 million TND and total investment costs estimated as 159,42 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 140 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. 493 companies received subventions from the National Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP);
- The Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils owns and operates a 16000 metric tons/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 -2009):
- Number of "ECO-LEF" used packaging collection points: 231 points;
- Volumes collected: 15700 tons 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. Around 25000 tons/year 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.
- A public management system for used accumulators and batteries:  
As of December 2009:
  - \* 130 tons of used batteries have been collected
  - \* 360000 used accumulators have been recovered and recycled
- 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.

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## **Uganda**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** The National Environment Policy, 1994 and Environment Sector Plan/Programme. This plan/programme is reviewed after every 5 years.

**Legislation**

- The National Environment Statute, 1995
- The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999
- The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent in Water or land) Regulations, 1999
- The Guidelines on the Management of Toxic and hazardous waste
- The Environmental Audit Guidelines, 1999
- The Environmental Audit Regulations, 2006
- The Environmental Impact Guidelines, 1997
- The Environmental Impact Regulations, 1998

**Incentives**

- Uganda has incentives, import duty, sales tax exemptions for environmentally friendly and appropriate technologies.
- Uganda has increased taxes of second hand goods imported into the Country.
- The Counterfeit Bill approved by cabinet awaiting to be tabled in Parliament

**Industry**

- Voluntary adoption of environment Management System (ISO 14000)
- Adoption of Cleaner Production Technologies

•Establishment of National Cleaner Production Centre hosted by URI under assistance from UNIDO

- Others**
- Undertaking of annual environmental audits
  - NEMA's involvement in environmental compliance assistance to facilities
  - Building Capacity through awareness training programmes
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**UN Region:** *Asia and Pacific*

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### **Azerbaijan**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** The work on supplementing the existing legislation with amendments have been already completed (Law on amendments to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan about "industrial and municipal wastes" (Compiled legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007) and accordance "Environmental protection law" (dated on 1999/06/08)

**Legislation** Legislative acts were adopted (passport, definition and classification of waste, inventory, licensing).

**Incentives** Codex of the administrative violation.

**Industry** No information is available.

**Others** At present the rules on hazardous wastes transportation is regulated by the rules on hazardous cargoes transportation.

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### **Bahrain**

**Year** 2008

**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.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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### **Brunei Darussalam**

**Year** 2008

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

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

**Incentives** None.

**Industry**

**Others**

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### **China**

*Year*

2008

*Policies*

China

MEP 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 facilities 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 plant was built to treat, hazardous chemical waste, animal dead bodies, medical waste, waste oil, sludge and waste tires etc., in which the medical waste is treated and incinerated separately. The trial run of the plant started in May 2007. Besides, there also exists one landfill for fly ash residues of incinerating municipal waste and the hazardous waste. Waste oil and sludge will be treated in the special incinerator of the Macao wastewater treatment plant.

*Legislation*

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Cyprus**

*Year*

2008

**Policies** The principle of proximity and the principle of self-sufficiency are taken into account into the National Strategy for the Management of Wastes and the Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes (October 2002) as requested also in the relevant E.U legislation. However, Cyprus is not yet in a position to treat all types of hazardous waste generated locally. Therefore, hazardous wastes are still exported either for disposal or for recovery.

Cypriot authorities are encouraging every effort made by the private sector for the development of hazardous wastes disposal and recovery facilities.

**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.

**Incentives**

**Industry** As Cyprus does not have the infrastructure to treat all types of hazardous waste, therefore several wastes are exported. However, economic and environmental pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on an obligatory and voluntary basis. Waste generators reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated at the place of production (eg waste water treatment plans, distillation techniques, use of non-hazardous raw materials etc). Some voluntary initiatives that are in place include: Environment Management Systems such as ISO 14001. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

**Others**

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**Japan**

**Year** 2008

**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."

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** Not known.

**Others**

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**Malaysia**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** Encourage industries to use locally produced wastes as raw materials. It is mention as one of the key areas in Malaysia's Green Strategies as stated in The National Policy on the Environment.

**Legislation** Policy on Import and Export of hazardous waste by the Government of Malaysia:  
i)import/export for disposal is not allowed  
ii)export of hazardous waste can only be allowed for the purposes of recovery/recycling/reused if local facility do not have the capacity and capability to manage the waste in an environmentally sound manner.  
iii)import of hazardous waste is only allowed if the importer has a strong justification such as the waste is used as a raw material in process / manufacturing / production and the waste is not generated in Malaysia.



iv) import of hazardous waste is prohibited for any purposes

To control import/export of the wastes, a written prior approval must be obtained from the Director General of Environment prior to import, export and transit . This is in accordance with the Section 34B, Environmental Quality Act 1974, and the Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 1998 and Customs (Prohibition Of Import) Order 1998.

**Incentives** Incentives For Environmental Management such as Incentive For Waste Recycling Activity in the form of 60% - 100% tax exemption. has been provided by the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority.

**Industry** The number of treatment and disposal facilities has increased to cater the need of industries to recover, treat and dispose of the wastes.

Kualiti Alam Sdn. Bhd. and Triniekens (Sarawak) Sdn Bhd., the two private integrated facilities for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste are in operation at their full capacity.

**Others**

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**Qatar**

**Year** 2008

**Policies**

Transboundary movements are prohibited in some specific cases.

**Legislation**

According to section 4 and article 24,25,26 and 27 of the Law No.30 of 2002. Also to the Rules on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, 1997, transboundary movement is prohibited in the following cases:

To any destination south of 60o S latitude;

To any state which has imposed a ban on the import of such wastes;

To any state which cannot provide assurance as to its capacity to dispose of such wastes in an environmentally sound manner; and

To any state which is not a party to the Basel Convention in the case of a state which is party to a bilateral, multilateral or regional agreement.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

Industries/waste generators are following the Rules on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, 1997.

**Others**

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**Republic of Korea**

**Year** 2008

**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.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Singapore**

<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Policies</b>	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.
<b>Legislation</b>	Environmental Pollution Control Act; Environmental Public Health Act; and the Code of Practice on Pollution Control.
<b>Incentives</b>	Waste reduction/recycling/recovery programs.
<b>Industry</b>	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/2001\\_pollution\\_control\\_report.pdf](http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/2001_pollution_control_report.pdf))

#### **Others**

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#### **Sri Lanka**

<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Policies</b>	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.
<b>Legislation</b>	Regulations for Hazardous Waste Management have gazetted with effect from 01st February 2008.
<b>Incentives</b>	Regulations have gazetted on Environmental Convention levy on the value of the services supplied by the cellular phone operators based on the polluter pays principal with effect from 1st August 2008.
<b>Industry</b>	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.
<b>Others</b>	Electronic Waste preliminary inventories have been prepared. POPs preliminary inventories have been prepared. These cover hazardous waste stream such as PCB.

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#### **Thailand**

<b>Year</b>	2008
<b>Policies</b>	Generally, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has taken the strategies/measures in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention. RTG bans import of any

hazardous wastes for final disposal and restricts import of some hazardous wastes for recovery. In addition, it has the extra control, as follows:

- 1) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1993 on "Ban on the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery"; and
- 2) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1994 on "Strict control on the import of used plastic scarps for recovery."
- 3) The Sub-Committee on the Coordination of the Industrial and Environmental Management's Decision 2003 on "Ban on the import of the refuse derived fuel for either disposal or recovery". The Sub-Committee has been appointed by the National Environmental Board; and
- 4) Under the notification of Ministry of Commerce on the import of used tyres into the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2546 (2003), issued on 23 May 2003, the imports of used tyres (under the harmonized code item 4012.11, 4012.12, 4012.192, 4012.199, 4012.202, and 4012.209) including their rubber scrap, pairings and waste (under the harmonized code item 4004.00) to Thailand have been prohibited.

According to the national policy, the Government will not allow Thailand to become an end receiver of waste, which has to bear the costs of waste treatment and pollution control.

***Legislation***

***Incentives***

***Industry***

***Others***

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**United Arab Emirates**

***Year*** 2008

***Policies***

***Legislation*** Regulation on Handling of Hazardous substances, Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes (2001)

Article (10)

General Rules and Procedures for Hazardous Waste Management

1.Generation of Hazardous Wastes

Parties generating hazardous wastes shall observe the following:

a) Endeavour to reduce generation rates of such wastes in both quality and quantity by developing the utilized technologies and adopting clean production principle and the selection of product or raw material alternatives of lesser damage to the environment.

b) Describe and record the quality and quantity of generated wastes.

c) Construction and operation of waste treatment units in the source subject to the competent authority's approval of treatment method, technical specifications and operation programmer of such units. If the treatment or disposal of hazardous wastes in their source was impossible, the generating party shall collect and transport them to the places allocated to such purpose as determined by the competent authority.

***Incentives***

***Industry***

***Others***

There is a plan to Establish the Clean Production Center of the United Arab

Emirates.

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**Yemen**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** EIA policy for the Republic of Yemen.  
The National Strategy of Integrated Management of Hazardous Waste for the Implementation of Basel Convention in Republic of Yemen January 2005.

**Legislation** Environment Protection law No. (26) Year 1995 and by law No. Year (148) 2000.

**Incentives** Signing of memoranda of understanding with Saudi Arabia, Arab Republic of Egypt.

**Industry** Recycling of domestic waste only recyclable.

**Others** Does not allow the import of hazardous wastes from outside the Republic of Yemen.

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

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**Andorra**

**Year** 2008

**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")

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Australia**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** The measures taken (including national strategies/policies) 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, as listed under 5(i).

**Legislation** The measures taken (including legislation, regulations and guidelines) 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, same as listed under 5(ii).

**Incentives** The measures taken (including Economic instruments/initiatives) 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, same as listed under 5(iii).

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Austria**

**Year** 2008

**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/>

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(English)

**Incentives** No data.  
**Industry** No data.  
**Others** No data.

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## **Belgium**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** In the European Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

**Legislation** The European Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for disposal.

## **WALLONIA**

General guidance on exports and imports of wastes is contained in the Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 and in the Walloon waste management plan. 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.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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## **Canada**

**Year** 2008

**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, and given the proximity of the two countries, 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 EIHWHRMR implement powers under the CEPA 1999 which authorizes the Minister of the Environment to:

- oRequest the exporter to have plans for reducing exports of hazardous wastes destined for disposal operations; and
- oRefuse to issue an import or export permit if hazardous wastes or hazardous recyclable materials 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.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Denmark**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** The Government's National Waste Plan 2005-2008 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste. The reduction of hazardous waste subjected to transboundary movement is not only based on a separate strategy but is also based on bans and phasing out of chemicals which is implemented through the national strategy of chemicals.

**Legislation** See National Waste plan for general information on legislation, regulation and guidelines.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Finland**

**Year** 2008

**Policies**

**Legislation** Amendments 747/2007 and 806/2008 to the Waste Act (1072/1993) set 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.

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Germany**

*Year* 2008

*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 pursuant to Art. 3 of the old German Waste Movement Act, entry into force October 1994, replaced by Art. 2 of the new German Waste Movement Act, entry into force 28 July 2007.

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Greece**

*Year* 2008

*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.

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

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Ireland**

*Year* 2008

*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. See various initiatives described in reply to Q.5 above. The Irish EPA recently commissioned a consultancy study on the provision of a national hazardous waste management facility to include a landfill element.

All Irish EPA IPPC licences have technical obligations to eliminate or reduce (where possible) on an ongoing basis the use of dangerous substances in manufacturing and also in waste produced by these facilities.

*Legislation* Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 (as amended). Enforced by Local Municipalities and the Irish EPA. In these regulations the State introduced a lower administrative burden regulatory system for low-risk and/or high value waste activities/streams, some of which would be hazardous (e.g. WEEE, Refrigerant gases, ELVs etc). See <http://www.epa.ie/whatwedo/advice/wasteregistrations/>

Part IV of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992. Irish EPA guidelines on the content of an Annual Environmental Report (AER). See <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/>

***Incentives***

***Industry***

***Others***

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**Israel**

***Year*** 2008

***Policies*** The policy adopted for hazardous waste reduction is relevant here as well. Some processes were approved by the ministry for the treatment and/or recycling of hazardous wastes.

***Legislation*** Legislation is in process.

***Incentives***

***Industry***

***Others***

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**Italy**

***Year*** 2008

***Policies***

***Legislation*** Legislative Decree No. 152/06, Artt.179,180 and 181; Legislative Decree No 151/2005 (Directives 2002/95/EC, 2002/96/EC, 2003/108/EC).

***Incentives***

***Industry***

***Others***

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**Luxembourg**

***Year*** 2008

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

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

***Incentives*** None.

***Industry*** None.

***Others*** None.

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**Malta**

***Year*** 2008

***Policies*** N/A

***Legislation*** N/A

***Incentives*** N/A

***Industry*** N/A

***Others*** N/A

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**Netherlands**

***Year*** 2008



**Policies** The waste policy plan 2002-2012 contains in the general part a framework to check the transboundary movement of waste against the policy. The plan does not contain measures to reduce the amount of waste that is subject to transboundary movement.

**Legislation**

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**New Zealand**

**Year** 2008

**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 (wasteTRACK) a rollout to territorial authorities began in 2006.

WasteTRACK is an internet-based database, which consolidates manifest, facility and carrier data to track liquid and hazardous wastes from generation, through transport to treatment or disposal. WasteTRACK is administered under contract to the Ministry for the Environment.

Each time a waste movement is requested by a waste generator, the waste contractor creates a tracking form with a unique number that follows that waste from pick-up through to ultimate treatment/disposal. This allows each individual waste movement to be monitored.

**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.

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

**Industry** The Liquid and Hazardous Waste Operators Certification Council was established in August of 2007. The Council was set up to manage a certification scheme for Liquid and Hazardous Waste Operators.

- The certification scheme is an independently assessed quality assurance programme

- A certified operator has ongoing independent audits

- Certified operators carry the distinctive Liquid and Hazardous Waste Operators Certification Council logo on trucks of all registered companies throughout New Zealand.

Customers know that a certified operator will provide a service that meets all the requirements of the Liquid and Hazardous Waste Code of Practice.

## **Others**

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### **Portugal**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** The Strategies referred to in 5(i) take the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency at national level into account.

Great effort has been given to the enforcement of the general and specific legislation and to the application of the waste management strategic plans, namely by the construction of new waste management facilities in the country as well as an evaluation and retrofitting of existing units as appropriate. This was done namely for municipal solid waste, clinical waste, hazardous wastes, wastes from electric and electronic equipment, metals, solvents, oils, waste containing precious metals, tyres, plastics, glass and paper and cardboard.

Regarding special waste flows, several integrated management systems are in operation, as described in 5(ii).

**Legislation** Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council entered into force in 12 July 2007.

Decree-Law No 3/2004 of 3 of January 2004 establishes the legal regime for licensing Centers for Integrated Recovery and Disposal Hazardous Wastes (CIRVER).

Permit for two Centers were issued.

*Incentives* European Union Funds, such POVT, PRIME and POA

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Spain**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* National policy relies on:  
implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible;  
implementation of the "principle of proximity" in the treatment of wastes, which implies that the wastes must be treated (especially hazardous wastes) at the closest point to their production to minimize movement;  
implementation of decision III/2 of the Basel Convention on the prohibition of the export of hazardous wastes to non-member countries of OECD (in the case of wastes intended for elimination, the restriction applies to countries that are not members of EFTA); and  
strategies, laws and other instruments mentioned in Reduction and/or Elimination of Hazardous Waste Generation.

*Legislation*

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Sweden**

*Year* 2008

*Policies*

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

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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

*Year* 2008

*Policies* The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) 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.

This Plan, which entered into force on 9 August 2007, sets out Government policy on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the United Kingdom. It replaces the existing UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste (published in 1996).

Any shipment of waste for which notification is required under Regulation (EC) No.1013/2006 on shipments of waste (the Community Regulation) is subject to this Plan.

**Legislation** The Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations 2007 ensure full implementation and enforcement of the revised Waste Shipments Regulation (EC 1013/2006), which was adopted in the European Union in June 2006 and which makes provision for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) has been prepared to meet the requirement of regulation 11 of the Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations, which requires the Secretary of State to prepare a waste management plan containing his policies in relation to the shipment of waste for disposal into and out of the UK

The Plan takes into account the UK's obligations under international, EC and national law, particularly under the UN Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (the Basel Convention) and the Community Regulation, which implements the Basel Convention within the European Community.

Anyone shipping waste must ensure that they are doing so in compliance with the Community Regulation, the Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations 2007 and this Plan.

**Incentives** The application of the Landfill tax has encouraged a move away from landfill and the provision of improved facilities for the management of waste. This has also led waste generators to seek to reduce waste at source. The Government sponsored Waste Infrastructure Programme has sponsored the development of new technologies in waste management which has helped to allow the development of new approaches to waste management.

These policies and programmes have helped the UK treat its own waste which in turn should reduce reliance on transboundary movement.

**Industry** The waste management industry and waste generators have taken steps to develop infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste within the UK. In addition the HazRed project is a three-year European project 2004-2007 co-funded by the EU Life Environment programme, which aimed to help small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) prevent and reduce their production of hazardous wastes, saving them money in the process, and thus helping to lead to reductions in the amount of hazardous wastes. Although now closed, the results are still available and provide a useful resource of information for regulators and industry.

**Others** The work of the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) mentioned above has encouraged the provision of recycling infrastructure and markets in the UK which has reduced the reliance and need for the transboundary movement of waste out of the UK for recovery.

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

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### **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** None.

**Legislation** None.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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**Bulgaria**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** National Waste Management Program (2003-2007) and amendment 2008-2009.

**Legislation** - Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003); and  
- Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste (Promulgated, State Gazette No.102/19.11.2004).

**Incentives** During the implementation of the NWMP the necessity and suitability of the application of specific economic instruments for the achievement of the objectives set in the Programme will be considered carefully. Taking into account the practices in the EU countries the following options will be considered:

1. Introduction of additional charge for landfilling of waste

•The introduction of additional charge proportional to the waste quantities accepted for disposal paid by the landfill operators may achieve the following objectives:

•rising of the charge for landfilling and thus contributing to the application of recycling and recovery;

•raising of additional funds that shall be used for closure of illegal dumpsites and paste waste contaminations.

It is possible the charge to be introduced for specific waste streams (packaging waste, biodegradable waste, non-treated waste, hazardous waste etc.).

The introduction of additional charge for landfilling should be preceded by negotiations among the state authorities, municipalities, industry, NGO and other parties concerned. In making the decision for the introduction of the fee special attention should be paid to its affordability for the general public.

**Industry** The companies that produce big quantities of hazardous waste will also construct their own disposal facilities in compliance with the conditioning plans and their waste management programmes approved by RIEWs. The main efforts will be directed towards effective implementation of the legislation within the fixed terms and formulation of measures ensuring the implementation of the Programme.

**Others**

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**Croatia**

**Year** 2008

**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 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 Ordinances were adopted which shall regulate the method of handling packaging and packaging waste (OG 97/05, 115/05, 81/08), waste tyres (OG 40/06), waste oils (OG No. 124/06, 121/08), waste batteries and accumulators (OG No. 133/06), end-of-life vehicles (OG No.136/06), asbestos waste (OG No. 42/07), medical waste (OG No. 72/07) and electrical and electronic waste (OG No. 74/07, 133/08), construction waste (OG 38/08), wastewater treatment sludge (OG 38/08), waste generated in titanium dioxide production (OG 70/08), polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (OG 105/08) and mineral waste (OG 128/08).

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Czech Republic**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** "Basel-ban" has been implemented in accordance with 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).

Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No 383/2008 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.

**Legislation** Obligatory financial guarantee covering the costs of storage, re-import and disposal, when a transboundary movement cannot be completed according to the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Estonia**

**Year** 2008

**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.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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### **Georgia**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** None.

**Legislation** None.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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### **Hungary**

**Year** 2008

**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.

**Incentives** 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.

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### **Latvia**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** None.

**Legislation** None.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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### **Poland**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity applies to all shipments of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of selected amber listed and unlisted waste destined for recovery until 2012.

**Legislation** Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste including art. 63 on transitional arrangements

of Poland, Slovakia, Latvia, Bulgaria and Romania.

***Incentives***

***Industry***

***Others***

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**Republic of Moldova**

***Year*** 2008

***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*** •Draft Law on waste management, which will contains the way of  
-the evidence of the waste management;  
-emitting the premises in the waste management.

It is necessary to mention that currently new draft Law on Waste has been developed based on new Waste Framework Directive, 2008/98/EC. It is planned that in nearest time this draft Law will be approved and National Strategy for Waste Management, including National Program for Waste Management should be developed for the law enforcement.

•The draft of Government Decision considering the approval (the taking over) of Regulation nr. 1013 2006 CE from 14 the June 2006 concerning the transfer of residues and the Regulation nr. 801 2007 CE concerning the exporting certain residues recovery enumeration in adds up III or IIIA to the regulation (CE) nr. 1013 /2006 in certain countries in which Decision OCDE looking the check of the circulation transboundary.

***Incentives*** The fees for the generation of hazardous waste are 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 batteries, lead compounds.

***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. It aims at utilizing and neutralizing the existing wastes, minimizing the volume of wastes, introducing separate collection of household wastes.

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**Romania**

***Year*** 2008

***Policies*** According with the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime with all further updates, art. 8, the environment central national authority shall elaborate the waste management plans.



Through the Government Decision no. 1470/2004 was adopted the National Waste Management Strategy and Waste Management National Plan, which are presently in a revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.

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 waste generated.

### **Legislation**

In accordance with the art. 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 with all further updates, by Governmental Decisions, at the proposal of the environment national authority are regulated: waste management possibilities for different types of waste provided in the mentioned EO; operating conditions for waste treatment and disposal installation; conditions for waste transport; conditions for waste import and export, as well as for transiting the territory of Romania; other aspects that could interfere with the waste management activities.

The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 with all further updates.

The Governmental Decision no 235/2007 which repealed the Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils .

The Governmental Decision no.1.132/2008 on used batteries and accumulators which repealed the Governmental Decision no.1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contains hazardous substances

The Governmental Decision no. 128/2002 on waste incineration modified by Governmental Decision no. 268/2005.

The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005 on landfilling of waste which repealed the Governmental Decision 162/2002.

The Governmental Decision no. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the New European Waste Catalogue).

The Governmental Decision no.448/2005 regarding WEEE.

The Governmental Decision no.2406/2004 regarding ELV modified and completed by Governmental Decision no.1313/2006.

### **Incentives**

Presently the National Waste Management Plan and the National Waste Management Strategy are in revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.

The Environment Fund Administration is financing the environment projects including for hazardous waste management.

These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions lay down in the Emergency Governmental Ordinance no.196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law no. 105/2006.

### **Industry**

#### **Others**

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#### **Serbia**

**Year** 2008

#### **Policies**

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

According to the National Programme for Integration of Serbia into EU the priority waste streams are the following:

- management on specific waste streams is of high importance of the Republic of

Serbia, especially used accumulators and dry batteries, PCBs waste, POPs waste, medical waste, electronic and electrical waste. end of life vehicles

- institutional strengthening for hazardous waste management which shall provide enhanced administrative capacity and establish the national system for hazardous waste management.
- training of the customs officers, environmental inspectors and policy in the field on hazardous waste identification

### **Legislation**

Basic laws:

- The Law on Confirmation of Basel Convention, (“Off. Gazette FRY”, International Agreements, No.2/90)
- The Law on Environmental Protection (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law on Waste Management (“Off. Gazette RS”, No. 36/09)
- Law on Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law of Strategic Environmental Assessment (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- The Law on Handling of Waste (“Off. Gazette ”, No.25/96, 26/96 and 101/05)
- Customs Act (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.73/03)
- The Law on Transportation of Hazardous Substances (“Off. Gazette SFRY”, No. 27/90, 45/90, and Off. Gazette FRY No. 24/94, 28/96, 21/99, 44/99, 68/02)
- The Law on Production and Trade of Poisonous Substances (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No. 15/95, 28/96, 37/2002, (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No. 101/05)
- Law on Communal Activities (“Official Gazette RS”, 16/97 and 42/98)
- The Law on Foreign Trade (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.101/05)
- The Law on Medicines and Medicinal Equipment (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.84/04 and 85/05)

Basic bylaws:

- The Regulation on Documentation to be Submitted with the Application for Issuing Permit for Import, Export and Transit of Wastes (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No.69/99)
- The Regulation on the Treatment of Wastes Having Hazardous Characteristics (“Off. Gazette RS No.12/95)
- The Regulation on Criteria for Determining Location and Disposition of Waste Materials Deposit Sites (“Off. Gazette RS” No.54/92)
- The Regulation on Methodology for Chemical Accident Risk and Environmental Pollution Assessment, Preparatory Measures and Measures for Remediation Consequences (“Official Gazette of RS 60/94)
- The Regulation on Conditions of Secondary Raw Materials, Classification, Package and Storage (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.55/01)
- The Regulation on Packages for Pesticides and Fertilizers and Destruction of Pesticides and Fertilizers (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No. 35/99 and 63/01)
- The Regulation on Destroying Unused Poisons and Package Used for Packaging Poisons, and on Withdrawal of Poisons from Circulation (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.7/83)
- The Regulation on Destroying Medicines, Medicinal Products and Equipment (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No.16/94 and 22/94)

Bylaw on documentation which is to be submitted along with the application for permit for import, export and transit of waste (“Official Gazette of the RS” no 60/09)

### **Incentives**

Economic instruments were initiated in Strategy on Waste Management in Serbia (2003), as well as in republic (Serbia) laws on environmental protection. According Law on Environmental Protection of Serbia (2004) the Environmental Fund is

established.

From Annual Reporting through 2004 -2007. we can see that generation and exported waste was reduced.

**Industry**

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

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

However, currently most of the industries/waste generators are dealing with after war clean-up activities, rather than with measures leading to pollution prevention.

**Others**

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

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**Slovakia**

**Year**

2008

**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*

Act of the National Council of SR No 223/2001 Coll. on Waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;

Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. on fees for waste landfilling as amended by subsequent regulations;

Act of the national Council of SR No 127/2006 Coll. on persistent organic substances and on amendments of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. On Waste and on Amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;

Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. On Packaging and Amendments of Some Acts as amended by subsequent regulations;

Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. Establishing obligatory limits on reuse of parts of end-of life vehicles and on recovery and recycling of wastes from ELV treatment (i.e. recovery and recycling limits)

Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. establishing obligatory limits on the extent of recovery of packaging waste and to the extent of their recycling in relation to the total weight of packaging waste;

Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. on obligatory limits for WEEE recovery, re-use and recycling of components, materials and substances;

Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. on Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;

Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. on Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;

Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. on details of ELV treatment and on some demands on vehicle processing as amended by Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. on authorisation, on issuing expert opinions, on authorised persons in waste management and on verification of professional skills those persons as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;

Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. on tariff rates for calculation of fees to Recycling Fund, on list of products, materials and equipments that a fee is required to pay to Recycling Fund and on details of application form concerning financial contribution granted by Recycling Fund as amended by Decree of the MoE SR No 359/2005 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No. 135/2004 Coll. on decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;

Decree of the MoE No 208/2005 Coll. on WEEE management as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 313/2007 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 732/2002 Coll. on list of backup packaging that are not reusable and on a financial deposit for them and for backup reusable packaging as amended by Decree of MoE No 29/2009 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 210/2005 Coll. on implementing certain provisions of the Act on Packaging;

Notification of the MoE SR No 75/2002 Coll. on issuing the Decree No. 1/2002 which establishes the unified methods for analytical control of wastes;

Notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR No 593/2004 Coll. on enjoyment of Stockholm convention on POPs

Communication of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 60/1995 Coll. on Accession of Slovak Republic to Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

Communication of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 132/2000 Coll. on a change in

Annex 1 and on adoption of two new Annexes No. VIII and IX to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste as amended by subsequent regulations;

Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU (Annex XIV, 9(B) (1));

**Incentives**

- A fee for landfilling of wastes;
- EU financial instruments - Operating Programme of Environment financed by European Regional Development Fund and Cohesive Fund focused on improvement of waste management at local level;
- Recycling Fund - fees paid by producers and importers (10 specified commodities); financial contributions are used to support collection and waste recovery;
- Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees);
- Environmental Fund provides financial contributions to support separate collection, waste recovery, closing and remedy of landfill sites;
- Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed.

**Industry**

The priorities given in the guiding part of the WMP 2006-2010 regarding waste recovery/disposal facilities are as follows:

for the industrial field:

- To apply waste recycling technologies in practice that are not used sufficiently in conditions of Slovakia;
- To build up missing capacities for waste recovery and to replace technical obsolete technologies with new BAT, BATNEEC;
- To increase technical/technological level of hazardous waste handling;
- To target the technologies with higher degree of recovery for output commodities resulting from wastes consisting different materials (e.g. consumer electronic: plastics, glass, non-ferrous metals, etc.);
- To optimize hazardous waste incineration capacities to essential extent responding to the industrial structure and waste generation in other areas.

for the municipal field:

- To improve a technical equipment for waste separate collection in the cities and municipalities
- To increase effectiveness of collection systems – to collect more fractions from municipal waste
- To solve the collection system of hazardous fractions inhere in a municipal waste from the view of the technical-organizational arrangement

**Others**

None.

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**Slovenia**

**Year**

2008

**Policies**

- National Environmental Action Program (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.

**Incentives** Not available.

**Industry** Not available.

**Others** Not available.

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## Ukraine

**Year** 2008

**Policies** Transboundary movement is restricted by the National policy demands to take all possible measures for the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

**Legislation** The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 13.07.2000 No. 1120 (amended 28.09.2000 No. 1481) "On adoption of Regulation on the control for hazardous wastes transportation and utilization/disposal and of Yellow and Green lists of wastes"; and

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 16.10.2000 No. 165 "On approval of the Hazardous Properties List and of the Instructions on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their utilization/disposal."

**Incentives** The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 15.05.01 No. 181 "On approval of the Provisional procedure for expected losses determination from the pollution of environment during hazardous substances and wastes movements"; and  
The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 19.08.02 No. 1219 "On the approval of the Procedure and rules of the obligatory insurance liability concerning damage compensation during hazardous wastes transboundary movements and utilization/disposal."

**Industry**

**Others**

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

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## Argentina

**Year** 2008

**Policies** Argentina has a number of treatment and disposal plants for several categories of hazardous wastes, but there are no licensed treatment facilities for all categories of hazardous wastes. For example, specific waste such as PCBs – Y10 (in concentration above 5.000 ppm) or high organochloride substances due to the lack of capacity for the control of dioxins and furans. Neither recovering of precious metals from catalyst or RAEEs.

Training courses are given to Public Authorities and relevant actors of the country in order to develop treatment capacity so as to dispose wastes near their place of generation. Provincial and local approval is required to operate a treatment or disposal plant.

For regulation of waste management Argentina has:

- A legal instrument, National Law 24.051 (approved by the National Congress on 17 December 1991; published in the Official Bulletin on 17 January 1992) that governs the “Handling, generation, processing, transport, treatment, and final disposal of hazardous wastes”. This Law creates the “National Register of generators and operators of hazardous wastes”, with the aim to exercise due control over hazardous waste. The Enforcement Authority requires mandatory registration of all those parties that generate, handle, carry, treat or dispose hazardous wastes.
- Two documents are also used for control purposes: 1) “The Environmental Annual Certificate”: when all the legal and technical requirements that ensure an environmental sound management of the hazardous wastes are fulfilled, the concerned parties receive this certificate. Industries, carriers, treatment and disposal plants and any other activity that generates or operates with hazardous wastes must have the authorization. The company which carries out the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes also needs this certificate for operating. 2) “Manifest”: It is the document that contains information related with the origin of the waste, and its transfer from the generation site to the final disposal plant (from cradle to the grave). This document allows the Competent Authority to track the hazardous waste from de site where was originated to the disposal site.

**Legislation** National Law 23.922: Approves the Basel Convention (1992)  
National Law 24.051, regulated by Executive Decree 831/93 that rules the "generation, handling, transport and treatment of hazardous wastes".  
Decree 181/92

Additional environmental law information can be obtained from:  
<http://www.ambiente.gob.ar/?idseccion=22>

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Barbados**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** None.

**Legislation** Environmental Management Act is still with the Office of the Attorney General (Solicitor General’s Office and Legal Personnel) who are responsible for the island’s legislative framework. As a result, the legislation cannot be fully enforced to date.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Bolivia**

**Year** 2008

**Policies** Se ha preparado un Plan Nacional de Implementación sobre el Convenio de Estocolmo, en el mismo se ha considerado otros convenios que están relacionados, como el Convenio de Basilea y Rotterdam. Dicho Plan Nacional considera 8 pilares de los cuales dos están relacionados con los tratamientos que se deben dar a los desechos de los COP’s.

**Legislation** Bolivia considera que para el movimiento transfronterizo utilizara lo indicado en el convenio de Basilea y en el convenio de Rotterdam, según corresponda.

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Brazil**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* MERCOSUR countries have signed a political agreement on environmental management of special wastes considering universal generation and extended producer responsibility.

The Supreme Federal Court of Justice decided to ban the import of used tires in Brazil.

A National Policy on Solid Waste Management is under discussion at the National Congress.

*Legislation*

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Colombia**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* The Environmental Policy for the Integrated Management of Hazardous Wastes, approved On December 16 of 2005 by the National Environmental Council. It has as objective prevent the production of Hazardous Wastes and the promotion of the adequate environmental management of those originated, reducing the risks to human health and environment contributing to a sustainable development.

*Legislation* Regulations:

-Law 1252 as of November 27, 2008. "which promulgates prohibition rules in environmental matters, relating to hazardous wastes and other provisions", regulates within the framework of integral management and in order to ensure the protection of human health and the environment, regulates all in relation to the importation and exportation of hazardous wastes in the National territory, according to the regulation of the Basel Convention and its Appendixes, enhancing the responsibility to minimize the of hazardous wastes in the source, and opting for a cleaner production policy. It forbids the introduction, importation or traffic of hazardous wastes in the National territory, by any natural or legal, private or public person. Likewise, it forbids the production, storage or elimination of hazardous wastes or residues in strategic ecosystems or protected areas, or areas for the protection of water resources

-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.

*Incentives*

*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](http://www.borsi.org) which can be visited for further information.

*Others*

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**Cuba**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* During the current period our country didn't carry out any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, that's why, the adopted measures are the same ones that the employees to reduce the generation.

*Legislation* The Resolution 136/2009 of the CITMA prohibits all transboundary movement of hazardous biological wastes (Annex I of the Resolution).

*Incentives*

*Industry* During the current period our country didn't carry out transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, that's why, the adopted measures are the same ones that the employees to reduce the generation.

*Others*

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**Ecuador**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* Developing programs of the national industries for reused, recycled, processing and final disposition in the country. Also, there is a program related to the market of industrial residues.

*Legislation* Environmental Law Unified Text of Ecuadorian Environmental Ministry published in the Official Registration No. 2 of March 31, 2003.  
Book VI of the Environmental Quality, Title V "Regulation for the prevention and control of the contamination by dangerous waste".

*Incentives*

*Industry* The Industry Chamber and the Cleaner Center Production develop projects for the reduction of industrial waste.

*Others*

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**Guatemala**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* There is a proposal to begin the elimination of PCBs in the country, by exportation to Belgium, and there is currently a request for a consignment of 160,000 kilograms. There is a project for the identification of sites where there are remaining stocks of pesticides such as DDT; these have been located under the custody of the Ministry of Health, and the work of planning their disposal is going ahead.

*Legislation*

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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## **Guyana**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* -Developing waste disposal facilities; and  
-Implementation of the Hazardous Waste Management Strategy.

*Legislation* - Drafting of the Environmental Protection (Export and Intransit Import of Hazardous Waste) Regulations; and  
- Develop guidelines and codes of practice for certain wastes such as Asbestos, Mercury, Cyanide, etc.

### *Incentives*

*Industry* -Treatment and Disposal options locally being explored by the waste disposal services sector;  
-Storage of some hazardous materials is practised until proper disposal can be done; and  
- Improved waste management techniques employed by the mining sector.

### *Others*

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## **Honduras**

*Year* 2008

*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

### *Incentives*

### *Industry*

### *Others*

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## **Jamaica**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* There are no such national strategies/policies which specifically addresses the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

*Legislation* There are no such legislation, regulations or guidelines which specifically addresses the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

*Incentives* There are no such economic instrument/initiative which specifically addresses the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

*Industry* Some industries have instituted environmental management systems with allow for the reduction in the quantity of hazardous wastes generation which could be subject to transboundary movement.

### *Others*

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## **Mexico**

*Year* 2008

**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).

**Incentives** 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 PITEX & 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.

*Others*

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**Saint Lucia**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* National Strategy to promote, where appropriate, recycling and reuse of hazardous waste products such as used oil at the national level.

*Legislation* •National Waste Oil Strategy in place

*Incentives* None

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Uruguay**

*Year* 2008

*Policies* No information available.

*Legislation* No information available.

*Incentives* No information available.

*Industry* No information available.

*Others*

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