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INTRODUCTION

As at 15 October 2000, seventy-four parties responded to the 1998 questionnaire on “Transmission of Information” in accordance with articles 13 and 16 of the Basel Convention for the Year 1998: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, The Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Federated States of Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

The information provided by Parties, in accordance with Articles 13 & 16 of the Convention is compiled by the Secretariat and is presented in two parts, namely:

- Compilation Part I: Reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention (excluding statistics on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes) for the year 1998 (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 00/05*); and
- Compilation Part II: Reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention; statistics on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes for the year 1998 (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 00/05*).

Part I of the compilation document includes information under the headings, national definitions, limit or ban on import, limit or ban on export, notification of transboundary movement, disposals which did not proceed as intended, transboundary movement reduction measures, measures for implementation of the Basel Convention, effects on health and the environment, bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements, accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes, disposal/recovery options available, technology development for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous wastes and other wastes, sources of technical assistance and training, sources of technical and scientific know-how, sources of advice and expertise, sources of resources, sources of experts available for assistance in case of emergency, and other matters.

Part II of the compilation document includes statistical data on generation, export and import of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

The Country Fact Sheet (CFS) prepared by the Secretariat is also one of the products of reporting of the Parties to the Secretariat on Articles 13 and 16 of the Convention. The publication entitled, “Compilation of Country Fact Sheets; Based on reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention for the year 1998” (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 00/04*) is available from the Secretariat upon request.

While every effort is being made by the Secretariat to ensure that the information provided by Parties is compiled and printed error free, the amount, complexity and evolutionary nature of the information provided is such that inaccuracies might inevitably be found in the compilation documents. The Secretariat will continuously strive for improving the presentation and dissemination of information, and in all cases greatly appreciate feedback from Parties regarding any correction of information printed in this document.

The Secretariat acknowledges and appreciates every effort made by Parties to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Convention and look forward to the continued cooperation with Parties on this matter.

Para.2(a) and 3(a):

“The Parties shall inform each other, through the Secretariat of (a) Designation and changes of Competent Authorities and Focal Points.”

Please refer to updated List of Competent Authorities and Focal Points established by the Contracting parties of the Basel Convention.

Para.2(b)

National definitions of hazardous wastes, if different from those listed in Annexes I or II of the Convention or “changes in their national definition of hazardous wastes, pursuant to Article 3.”

Albania

Albania uses the definition of hazardous waste as set out in the Basel Convention and has adopted the Basel Annexes for its Decision of the Council of Ministers on the export, import and transit of wastes, including hazardous wastes.

Algeria

There are no categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of Basel.

Andorra

National definition of hazardous waste does not exist.

Antigua and Barbuda

There is currently no national definition of hazardous wastes. However, steps are being taken to develop such a definition.

Argentina

“Hazardous Waste” is any waste that belongs to any category contained in annex I of the Basel Convention “or” any waste that possess any of the characteristic listed in annex III of the Basel Convention. (National Law No. 24.051 of Hazardous Wastes).

Argentina does not control the categories of waste listed in annex II of Basel convention yet, but it is working on a project to control “universal” or household waste with a hazardous characteristic listed in Annex III of the Basel Convention.

Radioactive wastes and those ones derived from the normal operation of a ship are excluded from the scope of National Law of Hazardous Wastes because they are ruled by another regulations and international instruments.

Australia

The national definition of hazardous waste under the Australian Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 was amended in 1996. Under the Act “hazardous waste” is defined as: waste prescribed by the regulations, where the waste has any of the characteristics mentioned in Annex III to the Basel Convention; or wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I to the Basel Convention, unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III to that Convention; or household waste; or residues arising from the incineration of household waste.

“Household waste” means waste collected from households, but does not include waste specified in the regulations.

There are no categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Austria

The definition of hazardous waste is laid down in the Federal Waste Management Act (Fed. Law Gaz. 1990/325 as amended by Fed. Law Gaz. 434/1996). A list of hazardous wastes

(implementation of EU Council Decision 94/904/EC) is implemented in the Ordinance on Hazardous Wastes (Fed. Law Gaz. II 227/1997) and based on the national Standard ÖNORM S 2100 (edition 1997) "Waste Catalogue".

The text is available on the Internet:

(<http://www.bka.ris.intra.gv.at/plweb-cgi/auswahl>

keyword:Festsetzungsverordnung)

Bahrain

Any waste containing significant quantities of a substance which may present danger to the life or health of living organisms when released in the environment or to the safety of humans or equipment in disposal in incorrectly handled. Hazardous properties include toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic characteristics, as well as flammability, chemical reactivity or other biologically damaging properties (including radioactivity).

There are no additional categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Belgium

In Belgium the definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with the European Law. With regard to transboundary movements of wastes destined for final disposal, the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 does not differentiate between hazardous or non-hazardous wastes.

Waste destined for recovery operations are defined by the Annexes II, III and IV of the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, following the OECD nomenclature.

Brussels Region

The law of 07.03.91 gives a definition of hazardous waste. The Decision of 09.05.96 fixes a list of dangerous waste. This list is in accordance with the Council Decision of 22.12.94 fixing a list of dangerous waste.

Walloon region

Decision of 10.07.97 establishes a waste catalogue and enumerates categories of hazardous wastes by nature or production-activity.

Flemish Region

In the Flemish Regulation on the prevention and the management of waste (VLAREA) of 17.12.97 the definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with the Council Directives of the European Union.

Benin

There are no additional categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Bolivia

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention:

Waste streams: used tyres.

Brazil

Waste streams: besides those hazardous wastes listed in Annexes I and II of the Convention, the Brazilian legislation defines as controlled wastes Annex 10 of CONAMA Resolution n. 23/96, modified by CONAMA Resolution n. 235/98.

Waste having as constituents: non applicable.

Bulgaria

The national definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Burundi

Hazardous wastes are wastes which need high surveillance and which cannot be kept or incinerated in ordinary dumps in order to avoid negative effects to human health and the environment.

As Burundi is a country with a weak economy, certain products that are considered wastes in other places remain consumer goods such as used clothes and used tires and they are not considered wastes in Burundi.

The adopted Law No. 1/010 of 30 June 2000 on the Environment Code of the Republic of Burundi contains the definition related to hazardous wastes (definite version).

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: garden wastes, ferrous wastes and waste water.

Waste having as constituents: wastes which contain heavy metals.

Canada

In Canada, the definition of hazardous waste for the purposes of controlling transboundary movements destined for final disposal is given in section 43(4) of the *Canadian Environment Protection Act, 1988 (CEPA)*. In order to meet this definition, a waste must either be found on an inclusive list of more than 3000 substances and mixtures or meet one of the hazard class characteristics. Specific testing, criteria and protocols exist in the *Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR)* for the following hazard classes (which in most cases are analogous to the Basel Annex III characteristic identified): substances that are gases or aerosols, flammable liquids (H3), flammable solids (H4.1), liable to spontaneous combustion (H4.2), emit flammable gases in contact with water (H4.3), oxidizing (H5.1), organic peroxides (H5.2), poisonous (H6.1), infectious (H6.2), corrosive (H8), hazardous to the environment (H12), leachate toxic (H13), or are otherwise designated as hazardous. Those substances which are explosive (H1) or radioactive are excluded from the definition for waste and are controlled under other Canadian federal legislation.

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

Waste streams: industrial waste streams are complex wastes that come from certain specific industrial processes, 100 waste streams are listed in the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR)* and all OECD amber and red listing are included in the EIHWR when they exhibit a hazard. Some of these could serve as examples of wastes which would not always be covered by Annex I.

Waste having as constituents: Canada uses a leachate procedure to characterize H13 wastes. Concentrations of contaminants listed in the *Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines* are assessed during the procedure. Some of these contaminants, for example, boron and barium, are not found on Annex I. The more than 3000 listed wastes by Canadian regulations include a few hundred substances identified as being hazardous to the environment. A number of these substances, when wastes, do not have a corresponding Annex I or II entry.

For more information on waste classification, refer to the website:

http://www.tc.gc.ca/tdgoods/consult/non-desing/note_e.htm

China

SEPA, together with the State Economic and Trade Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of Public Security, issued the National List of Hazardous Wastes.

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: nickel compound waste (code: HW46; source of the waste: Wastes of nickel compound Reactionary residue and unqualified products from the production; Overdue nickel

catalysts; Nickel residue and tank liquid from the electroplating process; Wastes nickel compound from analysis, chemical examination and testing).

Barium compounds wastes (code: HHW47; source of the waste: wastes of barium compounds excluding barium sulphate; Reactionary residue and unqualified products from the production of barium compound; Salt bath residue from the heat treatment process; Wasted barium compound from analysis, chemical examination and testing).

Colombia

Resolution 189 of 1994: It is understood as hazardous waste as all waste which by its characteristics whether infectious, burning, inflammable, explosive, radioactive, volatile and corrosives, reactive, or toxic harmful to human health or to the environment. Also cans and wrappings which might be in contact with the waste are considered as hazardous waste.

The categories of wastes which must be controlled in our country are those listed in Annex I and II and Annexes VIII. Those contained in Annex IX of the Basel Convention are under consideration. However, when the National List of Hazardous Waste becomes a law in Colombia, this item could be solved with more precision.

Cyprus

National definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic

In 1998-1999, 43 items of the OECD Green List of Wastes were controlled as if they had been on the Amber, List and 58 items of the OECD Amber List of Wastes were controlled as if they had been on the Red List. Since 1 January 2000, following items of the OECD Green List of Wastes are controlled in the Amber tier: GA240 Cadmium waste and scrap; GB025 Zinc skimmings; GB030 Aluminium skimmings; GC020 Electronic scraps (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery; GC040 Motor vehicle wrecks, drained of liquids; GG010 Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue gas desulphurisation (FGD); GG030 Bottom ash and slag tap from coal fired power plants; GG040 Coal fired power plants fly ash; All wastes included in section GH (Solid plastic waste); GK020 Used pneumatic tyres; GN040 Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles.

Denmark

Reference is made to the Council Directive on Hazardous Waste 91/689/EEC, Annex I and II and to the list of hazardous waste as adopted by Council Decision 94/904/EEC.

Waste having as constituents: vanadium compounds (C2); Cobalt compounds (C4); Nickel compounds (C5); Silver compounds (C10); Tin compounds (C12); Inorganic sulphides (C19); The following alkaline earth metals: Lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form (C22); Peroxides (C28); Chlorates (C29); Perchlorates (C30); Acids (C31); Creosoter (C36); Isocyanates, thiocyanates (C37); Aromatic compounds, polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds (C43); Aliphatic amines (C44); Sulphur organic compounds (48); Hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds not otherwise taken into account in this Annex (C51).

El Salvador

According to the Environmental Law, radioactive wastes and wastes that contain characteristics that poses Risks to human health and the environment, either by itself or in contact with other waste are considered as hazardous wastes.

Estonia

Hazardous waste shall mean waste that has at least one hazardous property (set out in subsection 25(1) of the Estonian Waste Act) which may cause harm to health and the environment.

Finland

The National definition of hazardous wastes was defined by the Ministry of the Environment Decision (867/96), which established a list of the most common wastes and of hazardous wastes. The list is based on the European Waste Catalogue (Commission Decision 94/3/EC) and the Hazardous Waste List (Council Decision 94/904/EC). The Decision came into force on 1 January 1997.

The wastes subject to control procedures when moved transfrontier are defined by the Council Regulation (EEC) on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (259/93), and the regulations issued on the basis of the said Regulation.

Waste having as constituents: annex 3 of the Finnish Waste Decree (1390/1993), which corresponds to Annex II of the EC Directive on Hazardous waste 91/689/EC and Table 4 of OECD Council Decision C(88)90 as revised in 1994, identifies constituent of wastes which potentially render wastes hazardous. The list includes the following constituents, in addition to those mentioned in Annex of the Basel Convention: vanadium compounds; cobalt compounds; nickel compounds; silver compounds; tin compounds; barium compounds; inorganic sulphides; The following alkaline or alkaline earth: lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form; peroxides; chlorates; perchlorates; acids; creosotes; isocyanates, thiocyanates; aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds; sulphur organic compounds; aliphatic amines; hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds not otherwise taken into account in this Annex.

Germany

In Germany, the *Recycling Management and Waste Act* came into force on 7 October 1996. With this Act and the Ordinance on the Classification of Wastes Requiring Special Supervision, the list of hazardous wastes as adopted by Council Decision 94/904/EC has been implemented within de German legislation. The waste codes do not refer to the Y-Categories of Annex I and II of the Basel Convention.

With regard to transboundary movements of wastes destined for final disposal, the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 – which is legally binding for all Member States of the EC – does not differentiate between hazardous or non-hazardous wastes.

Wastes destined for recovery operations are defined by the Annexes II to IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93, following the OECD nomenclature (Green, Amber and Red List).

For the time being, it is not possible to contrast these lists with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Hungary

Wastes having one or more of the properties listed in Annex 2 of the Hungarian Waste Management Act or those consisting of such materials or constituents which due to their origin, composition or concentration pose risk to human health and to the environment. The definition of waste or hazardous waste in the Hungarian Waste Management Act is in full accordance with those in the EU legislation on wastes.

Waste streams: waste of vegetable and animal fats, oils and waxes; waste from slaughterhouses; animal carcasses and parts of animals; wastes of dressing of hides; sludges from hardening; wastes of manufacture of synthetic fibres; sludges from textile dying, finishing; waste of surface-active materials, detergents; sludges from tanning; wastes of metallurgy and melting works; slags, dusts of metallurgy; sludges of mineral wastes; sludges of public sewerage; other public hazardous wastes.

Waste having as constituents: oxides of tin, manganese, chromium; salts of barium; manganese; vanadium; vanadium; Ammonium-chloride, alkali and alkali-earth metal sulphides; ferrous wastes, steel; pesticides, insecticides; contaminated soil, sand, gravel; contaminated textile; contaminated wrapping materials: paper, steel, glass, plastic.

Indonesia

The government regulation No. 18/1999 regarding hazardous and toxic waste management provides the categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of Basel Convention.

Iran

The national definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Ireland

Section 4(2)(a) of the Waste Management Act, 1996 defines hazardous waste to mean a waste specified in the European Waste Catalogue/Hazardous Waste List (EWC/HWL), which has one or more hazardous properties specified in the Second Schedule of the Act.

The Minister for the Environment may prescribe a waste which is not specified in the HWL if it has one or more hazardous properties specified in the Second Schedule of the Act.

Japan

There are no additional categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Latvia

For the purpose of control of transboundary movement of waste, Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are used. For other purposes national classification of hazardous waste is used.

Lithuania

All types of wastes included.

Malawi

There are no additional categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Malaysia

National definitions of hazardous wastes in Malaysia: Under the Malaysian Regulations, any waste falling within the categories of waste listed in the First Schedule. Every waste type mentioned in the first schedule must be considered as scheduled waste regardless of its hazardous properties. The list of waste types is divided in two parts: the first part identifies certain wastes by their composition only, whilst the second also includes specified sources in addition to composition.

Monaco

In Monaco, there is no national definition of hazardous waste as such. However, several legal texts concerning the management of wastes highlight the character of hazardous of certain categories of wastes which are collected in selective manner and managed adequately. However, in all events the Basel Convention's definitions are applicable to all services concerned.

Mongolia

The National Definition of Hazardous waste is that any which due to their biological, physical or chemical characteristics or having teratogenic or mutagenic effects causing danger to health or to the environment. Particularly, wastes of Annex I and exhibiting hazard characteristics of Annex III of the Basel Convention.

Morocco

The list of hazardous waste is in preparation with other ministries concerned in accordance with the National Project of Solid Wastes Management Legislation.

Netherlands

In general those wastes mentioned in OECD amber + red list and not on Basel Annexes VIII + II.

Nigeria

There are no additional categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Oman

In 1998, there were no categories of wastes to be controlled and requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. But considering that in future the wastes from crude oil extraction industry and also from national defence and security activities will be classed as categories requiring special consideration because many of these wastes cannot definitively be allocated to those categories existing in Annexes.

Panama

There are no additional categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Poland

Waste streams: according to the definition included in Article 3 point 2 of the Act on Wastes, dated June 27th, 1997, hazardous wastes are wastes which, due to their origin, chemical or biological composition, or other characteristics and circumstances constitute a threat to human life or health or to the environment. The Ordinance of the Minister of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry on Classification of Wastes dated December 24th, 1997 (Dz. U. No 162, item 1135), includes a list of hazardous wastes (Attachment 2 to the Ordinance). This list is not identical with the waste flux presented in Annex I to the Basel Convention, however, all waste fluxes included in Annex I are subject to control.

Wastes having as constituents: the national law contains no regulations implementing the list contained in Annex 1, however, most of these wastes are subject to control on grounds that they are on the national list of hazardous wastes, mentioned above.

Portugal

Portugal in September 1997 published a legislation in waste management area (Decree – Law No. 239/97). In this Legislation the definitions of waste and hazardous waste are the same as in EU directives on wastes and hazardous wastes.

The national lists of wastes and hazardous wastes are those established respectively by the EC Commission Decision No. 94/3/EC and EC Council Decision No. 94/904/EC, and published as Portuguese Law in “Portaria” No. 818/97, 5 September.

However, we dealt with some difficulties because we were unable to classify, for example, Aluminium ashes and residues (which can be classified in Commission Decision No. 94/3/EC and in Commission Decision No. 94/904/EC hazardous waste in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention).

Romania

There are no categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of Basel Convention.

Russian Federation:

“Hazardous waste” is the waste containing harmful substances having hazardous properties (toxicity, explosivity, flammability, high-reaction ability) or containing the agents causing contagious diseases or that posing an immediate or potential threat to environment and human health either by themselves or on contact with other substances”.

The national definition of hazardous wastes is defined by the Federal Law “On Wastes of Production and Consumption” which was adopted by the President of the Russian Federation on 26 June 1998 No. 89-Ö3.

Saint Lucia

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annex I of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: expired fungicides, nematocides, herbicides, insecticides and used containers; and Distillery waste.

Senegal

National definition on Hazardous Waste does not exist at present. Effort is being made to adopt an Environmental Law “Projet de code de l’environnement”.

Seychelles

For hazardous waste classification, the Basel Convention list is used without modification. Internal regulations apply for wastes having certain phytosanitary risks.

Slovakia

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annex I of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: veterinary wastes; wastes from leather processing; waste sulphides of alkaline metals and alkaline soil metals; Red and brain sludge from aluminium production; waste aluminium sulphate and aluminium phosphate; Fly ash, waste ammonia solution; organic and inorganic peroxides; sewage sludge.

Waste having as constituents: mineral oil and oil products; and Vanadium.

Sri Lanka

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annex I of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: waste arising from formulation and/or manufacture of pesticides. (totally banned).

Waste having as constituents: radioactive waste. (totally banned).

Switzerland

In Switzerland the Basel Convention is directly applied since it entered into force in 1992. Switzerland defines “special wastes” in its national regulation (Ordinance on Movements of Special Wastes (OMSW) dating 12 November 1986). Special wastes are wastes which need a special treatment. Treatment includes collection, intermediate storing, transport, final disposal or recycling.

All wastes defined as special wastes are listed in an annex of the OMSW. The list of the special wastes is broader than the wastes pursuant article 1.1.a or the new Annex VIII of the Basel Convention. All special wastes are considered to be hazardous wastes pursuant to Article i.i.b of the Basel Convention In addition to the hazardous wastes pursuant to article 1.1.a of the Basel Convention, transboundary movements of all special wastes are also controlled according to the rules of the Basel Convention.

Wastes having as constituents and waste streams: Switzerland does not have additional definitions for “wastes having as constituents” or for “waste streams”. The definition of the special wastes covers this field.

Thailand

Waste streams: hazardous wastes to be controlled for the import and export were defined in list of hazardous substances Item: Chemical Wastes in the Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of Hazardous Substances B.E.2543 (2000) issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E. 2535 (1992) in accordance with the wastes listed in Annex VIII of the Basel Convention (List A).

According to the Notification of the Ministry of Industry No.6 B. E. 2540 (1997) issued pursuant to the provisions in the Factory Act B. E. 2535 (1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials, the categories of industrial hazardous wastes were defined and listed in 4 items as follows:

Item 1 Hazardous wastes: Ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic and leachable substances;

Item 2 Hazardous wastes from non-specific and specific sources;

Item 3 Hazardous wastes: discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues (Acute hazardous and toxic hazardous chemicals);

Item 4 Hazardous wastes: Chemical wastes.

According to the Notification of the Ministry of Industry No.1 B.E. 2541 (1998) issued pursuant to the provisions in the Factor Act B.E. 2535 (1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials, the categories of industrial wastes were defined and listed in 2 sections as follows:

Section 1 industrial Non-Hazardous Wastes;

Section 2 Wastes and unusable materials from specific industrial processes.

Waste having as constituents: according to the Notification of the Ministry of Industry No.6 B.E. 2540 (1997), the definition of wastes having as constituents is in the item 1(5) and item 3 of the “characteristics and properties of hazardous wastes, as defined under notification of Ministry of Industry No. 6 B.E. 2540 1997 which was issued under Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992).

The former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annex I of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: waste from researching, excavating, in researching and further recycling of raw material; waste from agriculture; waste from treatment of wood and paper production etc.; waste from leather and textile industry; waste from inorganic chemical processes; waste from organic chemical processes; waste from colour and varnish productions; waste from photochemical industry; waste from inorganic thermic processes; waste from mechanical treatments of plastics and metals; waste from organic material used as a liquid; waste oil; inorganic waste from productions, conservation of metal and hydrometallurgy of copper, lead and zinc.

The Gambia

Not elaborated on as yet. According to draft waste act: the definition will be broader than the Basel definition and will cover radio active wastes.

Turkey

Wastes deemed within the scope of waste according to Annex I and II and having one or several of the hazardous characteristics included and/or specified within Annex III of the Basel Convention, and, materials polluted by these wastes. Under Turkish Regulation, hazardous wastes lists performed according to: reasons why materials are intended for disposal; disposal operations; list of hazardous characteristics; constituents of potentially hazardous wastes.

The wastes that are in addition to Annex I & II are:

Waste streams: waste oils; drilling muds; gypsum and ashes from incineration plants.

Uganda

All wastes containing or contaminated by radio-nuclides, the concentration or properties of which result from human activity.

Persistent waste; wastes which contaminate the environment for long periods of time.

Carcinogenic wastes; wastes which may lead to development of cancer in human beings or animals

Waste having as constituents: radio-nuclides; carcinogenic substances.

United Kingdom

The definition of hazardous waste for domestic movement derives from Directive 91/689/EC on hazardous waste and Decision 94/904 EC, which sets out an EC list of hazardous waste. The UK transposed the above by way of the Special Waste Regulation 1996 and the Special Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998.

Article 1 (4) of the 1991 Directive allows EC member states to go beyond EC hazardous waste lists. The UK has taken up this option through setting out criteria by which waste, not on the hazardous waste list but possessing one or more of a limited number of hazardous waste properties, is also recorded as hazardous.

Uzbekistan

Because of the fact that there is no classification of hazardous wastes in Uzbekistan, hazardous wastes are such wastes which are listed in Annexes I and II to the Basel Convention.

Para. 2(c) :

“Decisions made by them not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area under their national jurisdiction.”

Albania

There is a binding Decision by the Council of Ministers on the subject. Article Nr. 5 of “Environmental Protection Law (7664/93) specifies that imports of hazardous wastes into Albania for storage, preservation or disposal are prohibited.

Algeria

No decisions have been made not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal.

Andorra

Import of hazardous wastes and other wastes is prohibited.

Antigua and Barbuda

Decisions have been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal, recovery and recycling purposes.

Argentina

Argentina has an import ban for those wastes defined as hazardous according to the National Law of Hazardous Wastes (Law 24.051 and Decree of Import of Waste 181/92). The entry of hazardous and radioactive waste into the national territory is forbidden by national constitution.

Australia

No applications to import waste were refused consent.

Austria

There is no formal decision of a ban.

An import licence is granted on a case by case basis if there is a fully authorised disposal or recycling facility and there is sufficient free capacity. The legal basis of waste import is the Federal Waste Management Act (Fed. Law Gaz. 1990/325 as amended) and the EU Shipment Regulation (259/93/EEC as amended).

The text of the Shipment Regulation is available on the internet:

<http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/index.html>

<http://www.bka.ris.intra.gv.at/plweb-cgi/auswahl>

The text of the Federal Waste Management Act can also be obtained from the internet:

<http://www.bka.ris.intra.gv.at/plweb-cgi/auswahl> ; keyword: AWG

Bahrain

For the time being there is no intention to consent totally or partially to import hazardous waste.

Belgium

Partial consent to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area under the national jurisdiction. There are articles 3, 4, 19, 20 of the Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 for final disposal; articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22 of Regulation 259/93 for recovery; and articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22 for Regulation 259/93.

Belgium fulfils the Provisions of the Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93, specially referring to Art. 19§1 and Art. 21§1 i.e. total ban for the import of hazardous wastes from non-Parties to the Basel Convention.

Benin

Decisions have been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for all purposes.

Bolivia

In accordance with Article 31 of Environment Law 1333, dated 27 April 1992, import, deposit and transit of toxic, hazardous, radioactive and other wastes into and through the Bolivian territory is prohibited, whether of internal or external origin, which according to their characteristics constitute a danger to human health and the environment.

The illicit traffic of hazardous wastes will be sanctioned in conformity with the penalties established by the Law.

Brazil

Partially consent to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Import for final disposal is prohibited since 1991.

Bulgaria

Decisions have been made not to consent partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal within the area under national jurisdiction of Bulgaria.

Burundi

Decision is made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes.

Canada

Imports from and export to non-parties are not permitted unless subject to an Article 11 agreement.

Chile

There are policies, regulations and instructions to avoid the import of hazardous wastes. Order No. 3H/3256/89 prohibits, on the basis of article No. 80 and article No. 90, the import of hazardous wastes within the area of the jurisdiction of the Segunda Región de Antofagasta, destined either to disposal operations or to recovery operations.

China

Decisions have been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose. Decisions have been made to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose.

In order to control the import of hazardous wastes, in 1991 China promulgated the Circular on the Strict Control of Transfer of Hazardous Waste into China. After several experiences with hazardous waste import, China promulgated in November of 1995 the Urgent Circular on Resolute and Strict Control of Transfer of Foreign Waste into China. Also, in March of 1996, the Government promulgated the Provisional Regulations on Waste Import and Environmental Protection. China is resolutely prosecuting those discovered to have imported hazardous waste.

Colombia

The 1990 national Constitution, in its article 81, prohibits the “importation of toxic and nuclear wastes to the country”.

Croatia

According to the Croatian Law on Waste, the import of any kind of hazardous waste is forbidden. A system of transboundary waste movement control has been established, including inspectors control.

Cuba

Total ban on the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal.

Cyprus

Decisions have been taken not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal.

Czech Republic

The import of wastes with the purpose of their final disposal in the Czech Republic is banned.

Denmark

There are no decisions taken regarding the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal.

El Salvador

The national Legislation has a provision that prohibits the import, transit, release and storage of hazardous waste from outside the country.

Estonia

Estonia does not consent to the import of Hazardous Wastes or other wastes for the purpose of final disposal. There is a decision to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal. The wastes in question have to be imported only as raw material and their disposal shall be done in an environmentally sound manner.

Finland

Decisions have been made not to consent partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal. Article 6 of the National Waste Management Plan concerning Transfrontier Movements of Waste (Government Decision 495/1998) restricts imports of hazardous and other wastes to disposal operations D1, D5, D10, D8, D9 and prohibits imports of hazardous wastes and other wastes totally to disposal operations D2, D3, D4, D6, D7 and D11.

Germany

Germany fulfills the Provisions of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC, especially referring to Art. 19, Para (1), Art. 21. Para (1), i.e. total ban for the import of hazardous wastes from non-Parties of the Basel Convention.

Greece

EU legislation has been adopted concerning the supervision and monitoring of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Greece has no appropriate facilities for disposal of hazardous wastes. Therefore only limited imports of hazardous wastes took place in 1998 mainly for recycling purposes.

Hungary

According to the 17. § of the Hungarian Waste Management Act as of 23/05/00 wastes can only be imported for recovery with the permission of the competent authorities.

Iceland

No decisions were made not to consent totally of partially to the import of hazardous wastes.

Indonesia

Decision is made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes. Exception: prohibition import waste lead and scrap (used batteries) after Sept 2002.

Iran

Decisions have been made not to consent to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for Final Disposal.

Ireland

Ireland has not made any decisions regarding the importation of waste.

Japan

No decisions have been made not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous and other wastes for disposal.

Kuwait

Kuwait prohibits the import of hazardous wastes for the purpose of recycling or disposal.

Kyrgyzstan

Decisions have been made not to consent partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Import of hazardous wastes and other wastes is banned for final disposal, and for recovery and for recycling it is being regulated.

Latvia

The function of the Law on Hazardous Waste is to provide for stricter control of dangerous waste. All actions/operations involving hazardous waste (generation, collection, transport, handling, treatment) require a permit. The import of hazardous waste is prohibited except if: (i) the purpose is recycling or processing; (ii) the exporting States are Estonia or Lithuania; and (iii) the import is allowed according to an international agreement (the Basel Convention).

Lebanon

Decisions have been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal, recovery and recycling.

Lithuania

Decision have been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal.

Malawi

Decisions have been taken not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal, recovery or recycling.

Malaysia

Under the Customs Act 1967, the following Orders were formulated:

- Customs (Prohibition of Export) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1993; and
- Customs (Prohibition of import) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1993.

These Orders, which came into force on 12 August 1993, are currently enforced by the Royal Customs and Excise Department in cooperation with the Department of Environment (DOE). Under the above control mechanisms, the import or export of hazardous wastes is prohibited unless prior written approval is obtained from the Director-General of Environmental Quality Malaysia, who is the designated Competent Authority and Focal Point for Malaysia. In exercising his duty, the Director-General will have to ensure that the import or export of wastes are managed by approved facilities and in an environmentally sound manner. These Orders were replaced by the following on 1 June 1998:

- Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 1998; and
- Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 1998.

Specific guidelines have been prepared to assist those involved in the import and export of hazardous wastes. These guidelines are:

- Guidelines for the Export of Scheduled Wastes, 1995 and
- Guidelines for the Import of Scheduled Wastes, 1995;
- Notification and Control Procedure Adopted by Malaysia and Singapore for Movement of Wastes Between the two Countries; and
- Additional Requirements for Applications to Export Scheduled Wastes, 1998.

In Malaysia, importation of waste is only allowed after a thorough examination is made of the possible impacts of the import on the environment and national economy. Imports are usually allowed if the wastes are needed as raw materials and internal sources are not available. On the other hand waste generators are allowed to export waste for recycling, treatment or final disposal provided prior written approval are obtained from the importing state. Since 18 December 1995, however, export of scheduled wastes other than for recovery purposes and special treatment are not allowed. The export restrictions applied to those categories of wastes that would be treated and disposed of at the integrated facility for treatment and disposal of scheduled waste managed by Syarikat Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd in Negeri Sembilan.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

The institutional capability is under review. Federated States of Micronesia intends to fully adhere to the convention provisions and sign the Basel Protocol.

Moldova

Decisions have been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal. The law of environmental protection prohibits the import of each kind of waste.

Monaco

Decisions have been made not to consent partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Import of household wastes for energy recycling is allowed.

Mongolia

The decision is a total prohibition on the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Morocco

The national legislation on management of wastes including regulation on importing of hazardous wastes has been made but not yet in force. However, the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not permitted with the exception of plastic and textile wastes destined for recovery/recycling operations.

Netherlands

The Dutch Regulation on the import, export and transit of hazardous waste was replaced on 6 May 1994 by the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. This Regulation applies to a wider range of wastes and it contains a new set of procedures, depending on the type of waste and its destination, and whether it is destined for disposal or recovery. Only shipments of waste for recovery listed on the 'green list' are excluded from the control procedures of this Regulation, unless a non-OECD country has deemed control procedures to be necessary.

In 1998 the internationaal Meldpunt Alfvalstoffen received 1468 notifications. This is 15 per cent more than in 1997. The notifications resulted in 1350 decisions of the Minister. Some of these decisions did not relate to substantive matters, but served merely to obtain requested data. Leaving aside these decisions, 881 decisions remain relating to a review of content (export: 474, import: 406, transit: 1).

With regard to exports, shipment with a limited amount was permitted in 5 out of the 474 decisions and shipment during a limited period of time was permitted in 1 decision. In 21 cases shipment was not permitted at all. Most objections related to shipment of waste for disposal to other Member States. When shipment was only permitted for a limited amount, it was because the notified amount differed from the amount which was agreed between notifier and consignee. When shipment was only permitted during a limited period of time, this was done because shipments after this period would not be in accordance with waste management plans.

With regard to imports, shipment during a limited period of time was permitted in 2 out of the 406 decisions, shipment with a limited amount was permitted in 1 case, while shipment was not permitted at all in 6 cases. The reason for the objections was that the import would not be in accordance with national waste management plans or with national laws relating to environmental protection. When shipment was only permitted during a limited period of time, this was done because no financial guarantee was provided for shipments after this period.

In one situation of transit the Minister refused authorization because the intended transit was not in accordance with a national law, based on Directive 97/735/EC. This considered the shipment of meat and bone meal from Ireland to Germany for incineration.

New Zealand

Not applicable.

Nigeria

Concerning recovery of imported hazardous wastes and other wastes, there is an exception for certain wastes. Concerning recycling, only wastes listed under the “green” list namely solid plastic waste, mutilated rags from textile yarn, papers, non-ferrous metals are imported.

Norway

Norway has implemented EU Regulation 259/93 concerning transboundary shipments of waste.

Norway always requires consent for import and export of hazardous wastes.

Oman

All import of hazardous waste is banned by Oman for all purposes.

Panama

Import of hazardous wastes is banned.

Poland

Import of hazardous wastes to Poland is totally banned by the national law - article 43 point 1 of Act on Wastes dated 27 June 1997 (Dz. U. No 96, item 592 with subsequent amendments).

Portugal

Decisions are made not to consent partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal. Under the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 Portugal applies Articles 4, 7, 19 and 21 depending on the case. Portugal also applies Article 19 of Decree-Law 239/97.

Republic of Korea

There is no import prohibition.

Romania

In accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection no. 137/1995, the import of hazardous wastes is banned. The import of the waste is permitted only for the wastes which are used as raw materials in existing technical capacities.

Russian Federation

Decisions have been made to totally ban the imports of hazardous wastes and other wastes for Final Disposal and Recycling.

Saint Lucia

Decision has been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for any purpose.

Senegal

No decision has been made so far concerning the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal.

Seychelles

No import consent was issued in 1998.

Slovakia

Decision are taken not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal due to insufficient capacity of disposal facilities within Slovakia.

Sri Lanka

Decisions have been taken not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal, recovery and recycling.

Switzerland

There exists no import limitation, but imports are only possible if there is enough capacity available and all international and national regulation concerning the import are respected.

Thailand

The Royal Thai Government has policy to ban the import of hazardous waste for final disposal and strictly control the import of hazardous waste for recovery i.e. the decision on “Ban to the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery” (1993) and the Decision on “Strictly control to the import of used plastic scraps for recovery” (1994).

The Gambia

The Head of State signed the instruments of ratification of both the Bamako Convention and the Basel Ban Amendment on the 26th day of June 2000. These are now in the process of being transmitted to the respective depositories. The decision therefore is a total ban on import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose and this will be incorporated in the national waste legislation, which is currently being drafted.

Turkey

The importation of all kinds of wastes except some waste and metal scraps in list B is prohibited according to the National Regulation. Some metal scraps may be imported only for recovery and recycling processes.

Turkmenistan

There were no decisions made not to consent totally or partly to import hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Uganda

Decisions have been made not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal, recovery or recycling.

“No person shall import into Uganda any hazardous waste falling under any category determined under section 54 of the national environment statute” (section 56 of the national environment statute, 1995).

United Kingdom

The UK (and EC) implemented the provisions of the Decision III/I Ban amendment in 1997. The UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste explains the essential elements of the UK Government's policies for different types of waste shipments. The Plan came into effect on 1 June 1996.

Imports of waste for disposal

Imports of waste for some disposal operations are banned without exception.

These are:

- release into water bodies (oceans, sea beds, rivers etc);
- incineration at sea;
- permanent storage; and
- temporary storage

For some other disposal operations, exceptions are allowed where the exporting country does not have and cannot be expected to acquire suitable facilities, and where such facilities are not available closer to that country. These disposal operations are:

- landfill;
- biological, chemical or physio-chemical treatment; and
- incineration

Imports for these types of disposal would usually only be allowed from developing countries. But in the case of high temperature incineration, the UK also accept imports of hazardous waste for high temperature incineration from Ireland and Portugal.

In addition, certain other prohibitions apply by virtue of other Regulations made under Health and Safety legislation:

- The importation of asbestos into the UK is prohibited by virtue of the Asbestos (Prohibitions) Regulations 1992, as amended, the Asbestos (Prohibitions) (Amendment) Regulations 1999, without a certificate of exemption.
- The importation into the UK other than from another Member State of the European Economic Area of the following substances and articles is prohibited under regulation 4(2) of The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 namely:
 - 2-naphthylamine, benzidine, 4-aminodiphenyl, 4-nitrophenyl their salts and any substance containing any of these compounds in a total concentration exceeding 0.1 percent by mass matches made with white phosphorus.

Uzbekistan

No decisions have been made yet not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Viet Nam

Article 29, of the Law prohibits any export and import activities of wastes. Under the aforesaid Articles, all wastes, including but not limited to wastes specified in Annex I, II and III of the Basel Convention are prohibited for export from Vietnam to any other country and import into Vietnam from any other country. However, in order to help several industries of Vietnam to temporarily overcome shortage of raw material, Vietnam permits with strict control by the Government the import of several types of secondary materials that include iron, steel, copper, aluminium, PVC, recycling plastic particles, paper, etc.

Para. 2(d) :

“Decisions made by them to ban or limit the export of hazardous wastes.”

Algeria

No decisions have been made to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for disposal.

Antigua and Barbuda

There is no limit or ban to export hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Argentina

In Argentina, there is no export ban, but the transboundary movements of wastes are reduced to a minimum consistent with their environmentally sound and efficient management. There is a control over any permitted transboundary movement under the terms of the Convention.

Austria

The legal basis of waste exports is the Federal Waste Management Act (Fed. Law Gaz. 1990/325 as amended) and the EU Shipment Regulation (259/93/EEC as amended).

In accordance with the Shipment Regulation exports for final disposal are allowed only within the European Economic Area (EEA). There is a total ban for waste exports for disposal outside the EEA.

Export ban of hazardous wastes to non OECD-Countries since January 1st 1998. (see EU shipment-regulation, Article 16 and Annex V)

Bahrain

Decision has been made to limit exports of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recycling purposes.

Belgium

Belgium fulfils the Provision of the Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93. The export of waste for final disposal to non-EU and EFTA countries is prohibited. With the amendment (EEC 120/97) all exports of waste for recovery listed in annex V are prohibited from EU-countries to non-OECD-countries.

Benin

There is no limit or ban on the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Bolivia

Bolivia does not prohibit the export of hazardous wastes.

Brazil

There is no restriction on the export of hazardous wastes for final disposal.

Bulgaria

Decisions have been made to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Burundi

According to the National Legislation, export of hazardous wastes or other wastes is strictly prohibited.

Canada

Export to non-Parties are not permitted unless subject to an Article 11 Agreement. All exports to countries having banned imports and officially notified Canada are prohibited be it for recycling or disposal. On February 4, 1997 the Canadian PCB Waste Export Regulations came into force. The Regulations permit the export of PCBs to the US only.

Chile

Decision has been made to limit export of hazardous wastes and other wastes to authorized disposal facilities or authorized recovery facilities.

China

Decisions have been made to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose.

Colombia

Not applicable.

Croatia

Permission of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Physical Planning is necessary for the export as well as the transit of hazardous waste across the Croatian territory. A system of transboundary waste movement control has been established, including inspectors control.

Czech Republic

The export of hazardous wastes with the purpose of recycling to non-OECD countries is banned.

Denmark

Regarding the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes, Denmark fulfills the provision of the Council Regulation EEC no 259/93 of February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. The export of waste for final disposal to non-EU and EFTA countries is prohibited. With amendment (EEC 120/97) on Regulation 259/93 all exports of waste for recovery/recycling listed in Annex V are prohibited from 1 January 1998 from EU-countries into non-OECD countries.

El Salvador

Decision has been taken to ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal, in accordance with the Central American Agreement and the National Law.

Estonia

There is a decision to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal. The wastes in question have to be imported only as raw material and their disposal shall be done in an environmentally sound manner.

Finland

A number of provisions have been set out in order to ban or restrict export of hazardous wastes and other wastes, as follows:

Final disposal: According to EEC Council Regulation 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, which came into force in Finland on January 1995, the export of wastes outside the European Community for final disposal is prohibited except to those EFTA countries which are also parties to the Basel Convention.

Recovery and recycling: The current legislation in force prohibits all exports of waste referred to in Annex V of the EC Regulation 259/93 from Finland for recovery to "non-OECD countries" (i.e. countries to which the OECD decision C(92)39 does not apply). From 10 November 1998 (Regulation 2048/98), Annex V contains wastes referred to in Annex VIII of

the Basel Convention as well as wastes included in Annex III (“amber list”) and Annex IV (“red list”) of the said Regulation, excluding certain clearly non-hazardous wastes, and wastes defined as hazardous according to the EC waste legislation. The export ban (with slight differences in scope) has been in force in Finland from 1 October 1995.

Germany

Germany fulfills the Provisions of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC, especially referring to Art. 14 to Art. 18. The export of waste for final disposal into non-EU and non-EFTA Countries is prohibited. With amendment of Regulation 259/93 all exports of waste for recovery/recycling listed in Annex V are prohibited from 1 January 1998 from EU-Countries into non-OECD-Countries.

Greece

EU legislation has been adopted concerning the supervision and monitoring of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

No decisions have been taken to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Hungary

In case of export of hazardous wastes OECD procedure is followed.

Iceland

No decisions were made to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes.

Indonesia

If destination country approves the notification of export, then BAPEDAL will approve export of hazardous waste.

Iran

Decisions have been made to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Ireland

Ireland has not made any decisions to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Japan

No decisions have been made to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Kuwait

All hazardous wastes that cannot be disposed off in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention are exported.

Kyrgyzstan

Decisions have been made to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Export of hazardous wastes and other wastes is banned for final disposal, and for recovery and for recycling it is being regulated.

Latvia

The Law on Hazardous Waste does not prohibit the export of waste.

Lebanon

Decisions have been taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal.

Lithuania

Decision have been made to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Luxembourg

Special authorizations required by the Waste Management Law (17 June 1994) for export of waste to non-EC countries and there is a prohibition on export of waste to non-OECD countries through waste carrier authorization.

Malawi

Decisions have been taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes destined for final disposal, recovery or recycling only to countries with the necessary technologies and know-how.

Malaysia

Under the Customs Act 1967, the following Orders were formulated:

- Customs (Prohibition of Export) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1993; and
- Customs (Prohibition of import) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1993.

These Orders, which came into force on 12 August 1993, are currently enforced by the Royal Customs and Excise Department in cooperation with the Department of Environment (DOE). Under the above control mechanisms, the import or export of hazardous wastes is prohibited unless prior written approval is obtained from the Director-General of Environmental Quality Malaysia, who is the designated Competent Authority and Focal Point for Malaysia. In exercising his duty, the Director-General will have to ensure that the import or export of wastes are managed by approved facilities and in an environmentally sound manner. These Orders were replaced by the following on 1 June 1998:

- Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 1998; and
- Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 1998.

Specific guidelines have been prepared to assist those involved in the import and export of hazardous wastes. These guidelines are:

- Guidelines for the Export of Scheduled Wastes, 1995 and
- Guidelines for the Import of Scheduled Wastes, 1995;
- Notification and Control Procedure Adopted by Malaysia and Singapore for Movement of Wastes Between the two Countries; and
- Additional Requirements for Applications to Export Scheduled Wastes, 1998.

In Malaysia, importation of waste is only allowed after a thorough examination is made of the possible impacts of the import on the environment and national economy. Imports are usually allowed if the wastes are needed as raw materials and internal sources are not available. On the other hand waste generators are allowed to export waste for recycling, treatment or final disposal provided prior written approval are obtained from the importing state. Since 18 December 1995, however, export of scheduled wastes other than for recovery purposes and special treatment are not allowed. The export restrictions applied to those categories of wastes that would be treated and disposed of at the integrated facility for treatment and disposal of scheduled waste managed by Syarikat Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd in Negeri Sembilan.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

The institutional capability is under review. Federated Stated of Micronesia intends to fully adhere to the convention provisions and sign the Basel Protocol.

Moldova

Decisions have been made to limit export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery and recycling.

Mongolia

There is a decision to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Morocco

The national legislation on management of wastes including regulation on exporting of hazardous wastes and other wastes has been made but not yet in force. The export of hazardous wastes is permitted and is in accordance with the Basel Convention.

Netherlands

With regard to exports, shipment with a limited amount was permitted in 5 out of the 474 decisions and shipment during a limited period of time was permitted in 1 decision. In 21 cases shipment was not permitted at all. Most objections related to shipment of waste for disposal to other Member States. When shipment was only permitted for a limited amount, it was because the notified amount differed from the amount which was agreed between notifier and consignee. When shipment was only permitted during a limited period of time, this was done because shipments after this period would not be in accordance with waste management plans.

With regard to imports, shipment during a limited period of time was permitted in 2 out of the 406 decisions, shipment with a limited amount was permitted in 1 case, while shipment was not permitted at all in 6 cases. The reason for the objections was that the import would not be in accordance with national waste management plans or with national laws relating to environmental protection. When shipment was only permitted during a limited period of time, this was done because no financial guarantee was provided for shipments after this period.

In one situation of transit the Minister refused authorization because the intended transit was not in accordance with a national law, based on Directive 97/735/EC. This considered the shipment of meat and bone meal from Ireland to Germany for incineration.

New Zealand

Not applicable.

Nigeria

No decisions have been taken to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Norway

Norway has implemented EU Regulation 259/93 concerning transboundary shipments of waste.

Norway always requires consent for import and export of hazardous wastes.

Norway has banned export of hazardous waste both for recycling and final disposal to non-OECD countries since 1994 according to the general regulations concerning transboundary movement of waste.

Oman

Export is banned unless a special permit is given.

Panama

There is no ban on the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Poland

Export of hazardous wastes is possible after obtaining a permit issued by the Competent Body (Chief Inspector for Environmental Protection). Export of wastes different from hazardous wastes is not limited.

Portugal

Decisions are taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Under the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 Portugal applies Articles 4, 7, 14, 16, 17, and 18.

Republic of Korea

In accordance with Decision II/12 of the second COP on the Basel Convention, the amendments to the enforcement ordinance of the “Act Relating to Transboundary Movement of Wastes and Their Disposal”, which came into effect on 1 July 1998, prohibits the export of hazardous waste to non-OECD countries.

Romania

In accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection no. 137/1995, export of hazardous wastes is permitted on the basis of the Basel Convention provisions.

Russian Federation

There is no data on the decision made to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Senegal

There is no limit or ban on export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Seychelles

No export was carried out in 1998.

Slovakia

Decisions have been taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for any purpose and there is a ban on export of hazardous wastes to non-Parties.

Sri Lanka

No official decision is taken to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery, recycling and for other purposes.

Switzerland

Exports of hazardous and special wastes for incineration are in principle prohibited (limited exceptions). It is Swiss policy since years not to export hazardous or special wastes in other countries than OECD-countries.

Thailand

Decisions have been made to limit export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal (of PCBs) and recovery (of sludge from electronics factory).

The Gambia

Bearing in mind that The Gambia does not have facilities to dispose of the hazardous wastes that it generates, the decision regarding the export of hazardous wastes is not to ban, but to limit its movement.

Turkey

Turkey supports Decision II/12 and III/1. Hence hazardous wastes are not exported to non-Annex VII countries.

Turkmenistan

No decisions were taken to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Uganda

Decisions have been taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Export of hazardous wastes for environmentally sound disposal is accepted.

United Kingdom

The UK (and EC) implemented the provisions of the Decision III/I Ban amendment in 1997. The UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste explains the essential elements of the UK Government's policies for different types of waste shipments. The Plan came into effect on 1 June 1996.

Exports of waste for disposal

All exports of waste for disposal are banned.

Exports of waste for recovery

All exports of waste for recovery this includes re-use, recycling, reclamation (including composting, and recovery of energy) must be managed in an environmentally sound way.

Exports to OECD countries for recovery

Exports of non-hazardous wastes to OECD countries are permitted.

Exports of hazardous wastes to OECD countries are allowed except where:

- an OECD country bans the import of certain wastes; or
- the UK competent authority has reason to believe that wastes will not be dealt with in an environmentally sound way.

Exports to non-OECD countries for recovery: hazardous waste

The Basel Convention Decision to ban exports of hazardous waste to non-OECD countries has been implemented within the EU, by an amendment to Council Regulation (EC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. This prohibited exports of hazardous waste set out in Annex VIII to the Basel Convention to non-Annex VII countries.

Exports to non-OECD countries: green list waste

Exports of green list waste (considered non-hazardous) to non-OECD countries are controlled by EC Council Regulation No 1420/1992 and EC Commission Regulation No 1547/19993. These Regulations establish a system under which exports of green list wastes from EC to non-OECD countries are controlled or banned, depending on responses to a European Commission inquiry.

Uzbekistan

No decisions have been made yet to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Viet Nam

Article 29, of the Law prohibits any export and import activities of wastes. Under the aforesaid Articles, all wastes, including but not limited to wastes specified in Annex I, II and III of the Basel Convention are prohibited for export from Vietnam to any other country and import into Vietnam from any other country.

Para. 2(e)

Any other information required pursuant paragraph 4 of article 13

Para. 4

“The parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall ensure that copies of each notification concerning any given transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and the response to it, are sent to the Secretariat when a Party considers that its environment may be affected by that transboundary movement has requested that this should be done.”

Albania

No such case.

Algeria

No such case.

Argentina

Yes, there has been a case. Copies of notification concerning transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes and the response to it are sent to the Secretariat.

Australia

No such case.

Austria

No such request in 1998.

Bahrain

A notification has been sent.

Belgium

No such case.

Bolivia

No such case.

Brazil

No such case.

Bulgaria

No such case.

Burundi

No such case.

Canada

Although no such request from a foreign government has ever been received, these documents are available upon request.

Chile

No such case.

China

No such case.

Colombia

No such case.

Croatia

No such case.

Cuba

No such case.

Cyprus

No such case.

Czech Republic

No such case.

Denmark

No such case.

El Salvador

No such case.

Estonia

No such case.

Finland

No such case.

Germany

No such case.

Greece

No such case.

Hungary

Annex 7 of Government Decree 102/1996. (VII.12.) contains the procedure and the information required.

Iceland

No such case.

Iran

No such case.

Ireland

No such case.

Japan

No such case.

Kuwait

Yes, there has been a case. Notification was sent to the Secretariat.

Kyrgyzstan

No such case.

Latvia

No such case.

Lebanon

Yes, there has been a case. Notification was sent to the Secretariat.

Lithuania

No such case.

Luxembourg

No such case.

Malaysia

In this case, our Department have received notification/application for the transit Approval/consent. The response are refer to the conditions under the Basel Convention that applicable to the transit for hazardous waste.

Micronesia

No such case.

Moldova

No such case.

Monaco

No such case.

Mongolia

No such case.

Morocco

None.

Netherlands

No such case.

New Zealand

Not applicable.

Nigeria

Yes, there has been a case and notification/response has been sent. With respect to Notification No. GB 022501 for lead dross. Means of enforcing financial guarantee in transboundary movement requires further work and deliberations.

Norway

No such case.

Oman

No such case.

Portugal

No such case.

Romania

No such case.

Russian Federation

No such case.

Saint Lucia

No such case.

Senegal

No such case.

Seychelles

Not applicable.

Slovakia

No such case.

Sri Lanka

No such case.

Switzerland

No such case.

Thailand

No such case.

The Gambia

No such case.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

No such case.

Turkey

According to Turkish National Hazardous Waste Management Legislation, the importation of all kinds of wastes was prohibited to Turkey. However, the importation of some non-hazardous metal scraps are controlled according to the Communiqué on “Substances Controlled for the Purpose of Protecting the Environment” which was published on 1 February 1996 and updated every year. Although the used tyres are not covered in paragraph 1(a) of the Convention, according to this Communiqué the used tyres and some wastes importation was forbidden to Turkey. Turkey has faced a lot of transit movements of used tyres through Turkey and these movements have been stopped at the customs office because of the importation banning. Also the completion of the procedure set out in the Convention takes very long time and Turkey faces with difficulties. So Turkey requires notification from the state of export and import. And Turkey Ministry of Environment also must approve this transit movement through the competent authority for the transit movements of used tyres from Turkey before importation.

Turkmenistan

Yes, there has been a case.

Uganda

Disposal of obsolete cotoran - incineration successfully completed at valorec ag’s hazardous wastes incinerator in Basel, Switzerland.

Uzbekistan

No such case.

Viet Nam

No such case.

Para. 3(a): Competent authorities and focal points that have been designated by them pursuant to Article 5.”

Please refer to the updated list of Competent Authorities and Focal Points established by the Contracting Parties of the Basel Convention.

Para. 3(b): “Information regarding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes in which they have been involved, including:

Para. 3(b) (i):

The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes exported, their category, characteristics, destination, transit country, if any, and disposal method as stated on the response to notification.”

Para. 3(b) (ii)

“The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes imported, their category, characteristics, origin, and transit country, if any, and disposal method as stated on the response to notification.”

Please refer to the following publication:

“Compilation Part II: Reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention; statistics on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes for the year 1998 (*Basel Convention Series/SBC* No: 00/05).”

Para. 3(b) (iii): “Disposals which did not proceed as intended”

Albania

None.

Algeria

None.

Argentina

None.

Australia

There has been a case of disposal which did not proceed as intended: Export of tin slag and residues to Belgium; country of origin: Australia; Method used: R4 (recovery/reclamation of metals and metal compounds). 83 tonnes of tin slag and residues was exported to Belgium. Some of this waste (29.8 tonnes) was outside specifications and could not be dealt with as intended under the Special Export Permit. Therefore, this waste had to be returned to Australia. An order was made under Section 38 of the Australian Hazardous Waste Act authorizing the company to re-import the hazardous waste and to transport and dispose of the waste in compliance with Australian State laws.

Austria

One case was reported in 1998. 26.5 tonnes of Mo-bearing wastes (contaminated with Y24) were re-exported from France to Austria in 1998 (the original export dated from 1997). Country of transit: Switzerland.

Bahrain

None.

Belgium

None.

Benin

None.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

None.

Bulgaria

None.

Canada

According to Environment Canada records, of the 282 810 tonnes exported in 1998; 556 tonnes were returned from the USA to the Canadian exporter. Similarly, of the 545 372 tonnes imported in 1998, 91 tonnes were returned to the exporter in the USA. These were all subsequently managed in an environmentally sound manner.

China

None.

Colombia

None.

Croatia

None.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

None.

Czech Republic

None.

Denmark

None.

El Salvador

None.

Estonia

None.

Finland

None.

Germany

<u>Disposals which did not proceed as intended</u>				
Country of Origin	Method used (intended use)	Amount of waste (in metric tonnes)	Type of waste	Additional Remarks: (method finally used)
Italy	incineration on land	8.32	solvent containing sludges	back to the producer
Italy	incineration on land	7	still bottoms	back to the producer
France	permanent storage in an underground landfill	3.04	Cr-VI-contaminated mud from galvanisation	back to the producer

Greece

None.

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

None.

Iran

None.

Japan

None.

Kuwait

None.

Kyrgyzstan

There has been a case of disposal which did not proceed as intended.

Country of Origin: Russia

Method used: Railway transportation

Amount of waste: 4000

Type of waste: Mercury slags

Additional Remarks: Pilot batch intended to be examined by technological tests to bring metallic mercury

Latvia

None.

Lebanon

None.

Lithuania

None.

Malawi

None.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

None.

Monaco

None.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco

Information not available.

Netherlands

Imported disposals

Type of waste (code)	Amount of waste (ton)	Country of Origin	Method
Y46	20	Germany	return
Y5	20	Germany	return
Y2	25	Norway	return
Y8	5	Belgium	return
Y31	20	Germany	return
Y9	4	Germany	return
Y46	0,2	Germany	return
Y31	20	Germany	return
Y2	21	Belgium	return
Y8	0,2	Germany	return

Y9	2	Germany	return
Y47	20	Belgium	return
Y5	15	Germany	return
Y9	5	Spain	return
Y9	3	Germany	return
Y36	0,5	Germany	return
Y9	1	Germany	return
Y11	2600	Belgium	return
Y9	18	Germany	return
Y31	20	Germany	return

Exported disposals

Type of waste (code)	Amount of waste (ton)	Country of Destination	Method	
Y46	600	Belgium	return	

Transit disposals

Type of waste (code)	Amount of waste (ton)	Country of origin	Country of Destination	Method
Y46	20	Germany	Belgium	return country of origin
Y31	22	Germany	Belgium	- " -
Y18	77	Germany	France	- " -
Y31	139	USA	Belgium	- " -
Y18	20	VAR	Belgium	- " -
Y18	200	Germany	Greece	- " -
Y46	19	Germany	Belgium	- " -
Y18	5000	Belgium	Morocco	- " -
Y11	10	Germany	Germany	- " -
Y18	25	Germany	Belgium	- " -
Y46	20	Belgium	Germany	- " -
Y11	24	Hungary	Belgium	- " -

New Zealand

None.

Nigeria

None.

Norway

None.

Oman

None.

Poland

No illegal storage of imported wastes was reported.

Portugal

None.

Russian Federation

None.

Saint Lucia

None.

Senegal

None.

Seychelles

Not applicable.

Slovakia

None.

Sri Lanka

None.

Switzerland

None.

Thailand

None.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

None.

The Gambia

None.

Turkey

None.

Turkmenistan

None.

Uganda

None.

United Kingdom

None.

Uzbekistan

Information not available.

Viet Nam

None.

Para. 3 (b) (iv) : “Efforts to achieve a reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to transboundary movement”

Environmental standards/criteria to be met by hazardous wastes generators

Algeria

Environment standards and criteria that govern hazardous wastes and other wastes are: Decree 84-378, on conditions for cleaning, removal and treatment of urban solid wastes; Decree 87-182 on the PCBS, equipments containing or are contaminated by PCBs. These Decrees are issued under the principal Environmental Legislation, Law 83-03 of 1983 on protection of the environment.

Antigua and Barbuda

None.

Argentina

There is a control for hazardous wastes generators: Generators have to present a plan to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes by means of: Change of technology; segregations of streams; recycling when it is possible in an environmentally sound management.

Australia

Environmental standards/criteria are set by the eight Australian States and Territories.

Austria

National strategy for final disposal

According to the rationale of the Federal Waste Management Act wastes quantities and their pollutant contents shall be kept as low as possible (waste prevention).

Wastes shall be recycled to the extent that this has ecological advantages is technically feasible and that the additional costs so incurred are not disproportional when compared to other methods of waste management and that there is a market or a market can be created for the recycled substances (waste recycling). Wastes that cannot be recycled shall be treated with biological, thermal and physico-chemical methods, depending on their condition. Solid residues shall be deposited in such a way that their reactivity is as low as possible according to the state of the art (precautionary principle).

Branch specific concepts

Sector specific plans outlining and quantifying avoidance and re-use potentials have been elaborated for a number of branches. These concepts are usually prepared in collaboration between the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs and the respective economic groups. The main objectives of such waste sector-specific management concepts are the creation of waste minimization strategies and the introduction of innovative recycling methods especially for hazardous wastes, which comply with the State of the Art, taking into account international developments. These specific waste management concepts are also the basis for financial supports according to the Environmental Funding Act.

Disposal

In order to prevent impairments of the environment the Federal Minister for the environment may by ordinance define detailed specifications of the state of the art of equipment and operations in waste treatment plants subject to licensing pursuant to the Waste Management Act and may issue the state of the art emission limits that these plants must comply with.

The Waste Management Act defines state of the art as the developments in science and modern procedures, facilities or operations whose performance has been well tested. To define the state of the art comparable procedures, facilities and operations must be examined.

Landfills

An ordinance on landfill sites was enacted in 1996 (Fed. Law Gaz. 164/1996). An amendment of the Water Act (Fed.Law Gaz.I.1997/59) provides for a step-by-step adaptation of existing landfills to the new standards.

Waste Incinerators

At present incinerators for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes have to comply with the provisions laid down in the Ordinance on the Clean Air Act on Steam Boilers (dioxin emission limit 0,1 nanogram TE/Nm³).

A new ordinance on waste incineration is under preparation.

Mechanical- biological treatment

Furthermore the state of the art will be set for mechanical- biological treatment facilities.

Special treatment facilities

By means of a decree the Federal Ministry for the Environment has already laid down the environmentally sound treatment of automobile wrecks (removal of hazardous substances before dismantling/shredding), photographic wastes (developing baths, fixing baths), refrigerators (containing CFC) and asbestos wastes.

Waste Management Plan

In order to realize the objectives and principles of the Waste Management Act (qualitative and quantitative waste prevention, waste recycling in a technically and economically suitable manner and waste disposal), the Federal Minister for the Environment must decree and publish a Federal Waste Management Plan. After preparation of the first Federal Waste Management Plan 1992 the first sequel was made available in form of the Federal Waste Management Plan 1995. At the same time a report on the measures of the Federal Waste Management Plan was submitted to the National Assembly for the first time.

The next edition of the Federal Waste Management Plan will be published in 1998.

Pursuant to the Waste Management Act the Federal Waste Management plan must at least comprise:

An inventory of the waste management situation; concrete standards derived from the Waste Management Act (objectives and principles of Waste Management) - *to reduce the volume and pollutant contents of waste, to recycle waste ecologically and economically, to dispose of waste that cannot be avoided or recycled*; measures planned by the Federal Government in order to achieve these objectives and regional distribution of the necessary plants for treatment of hazardous waste.

Polluter pays principle

Among others, an essential principle embodied in the Waste Management Act is the polluter pays principle, which has already been implemented, in a number of ordinances. Especially the responsibility of product manufacturers is to be extended to the subsequent recovery and disposal of their products. They have got a predominant role as they take key decisions concerning their products, which largely determine their waste management potential. Producers have first-hand knowledge of the composition of their products and are capable of judging the environmental effects that may result when their products become waste. Physical producer responsibility means that the producer must accept the total responsibility for a product. The product must be taken care of even after it has become waste. The waste must be collected, recycled, recovered or disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner. Financial producer responsibility means that the producer must, wholly or in part, defray the costs of dealing with the waste.

Ordinances on packaging waste

Since 1st October 1993 each manufacturer, importer and distributor has been obliged to take back free of charge the old packaging from the consumers and to reuse or to recover them (material specific targets for recycling must be met) unless he uses the services of a national wide collection and recovery system. The target for recycling was raised up to 50% in 1995. A new amendment to the ordinance was published in 1996 (Fed. Law Gas. 648/1996 and 649/1996).

Ordinance on batteries

This ordinance, effective since 1st September 1991, lays down a limitation of the amounts of mercury and cadmium as well as the take back obligation of the trade.

Ordinance on specific lamps

Since 1st January 1991 this ordinance has ensured the orderly return of fluorescent and similar lamps through the taking back obligation of the trade and a prohibitive deposit (AS 10,-- plus VAT).

Ordinance on refrigerators

Since 1st March 1993 each manufacturer, importer and distributor has been responsible for the take back of old appliances if at the same time a new one is sold. At each purchase a voucher for an orderly disposal (valid at least AS 100,--) has to be sold to the consumer otherwise a deposit (AS 1.000,-- plus VAT) has to be levied.

Electronic scrap

Pilot projects of collecting and recycling of electronic scrap as well as feasibility studies for a national wide collecting system are undergoing.

Networks of installations have been established for the collection and environmentally sound recycling or disposal of the following special waste streams; fluorescent bulbs and other mercury-bearing lamps; batteries; refrigerators; and packaging wastes.

Pilot Projects on specific waste streams

Successful pilot projects were carried out on national as well as regional level to reduce the generation of hazardous waste and promote cleaner technologies. Examples are a project to reduce the input of oily lubricates in machining and surface treatment of metals and plastics in the Federal Province of Styria, another was to reduce the input of halogenated solvents as well as organic solvents in the surface cleaning of metals. Both projects dropped the amount of specific hazardous waste generated by more than $\frac{3}{4}$

Bahrain

Adoption of the cleaner production principle for the new Industries.

Minimization of generation of hazardous waste through the modification of industrial processes for the existing industries.

No permission is given for the new industries during the environmental impact assessment process until they take the provision to reduce the anticipated hazardous wastes.

Belgium

Brussels Region

Article 4 of the Law for prevention and management of wastes of 07.01.91 allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of waste and its nocivity by encouraging development of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources; by encouraging development of products conceived in a way that their production, their use or elimination does provoke as less as possible raise in amount or in nocivity of wastes; and *developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.*

Decision of 06.04.95 fixes environmental standards for the sector of textile cleaning. These conditions were set up after a sector campaign organized by the Clean Technologies Department of the Brussels Institute for Management of Environment.

Flemish Region

It is an aim of the Flemish policy to protect public and environmental health against damaging influences of wastes and to prevent dissipation of raw materials and energy by (in the following order of priority): preventing and reducing waste production and preventing or reducing the damaging features of wastes; promotion of waste recycling; and organising the disposal of all the wastes which cannot be prevented or recycled (article 5 of the Waste Management Decree of 20.04.94).

Benin

None.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

The National Environment Council is discussing a national waste policy project that will be submitted to the National Congress.

The National Environment Council is discussing policies dealing with wastes arising from used tires and used batteries (cadmium, lead, lithium, zinc and mercury).

The National Environment Council is also discussing a regulation for the use of Portland Clinker Production units as an environmentally sound hazardous waste disposal facility.

Bulgaria

Regulation No. 5 of 8 October 1998, on the permits for import, export and transit transportation of waste was approved in 1998.

Burundi

Burundi began the environment education and we are making a sensitive towards competent authorities.

Canada

In Canada, both mandatory and voluntary plans and programs exist. They are set up by the federal and provincial governments and by the municipalities. In general, provincial and municipal plans tend to be mandatory, whereas federal plans are voluntary. Some examples follow:

- In 1995, the Toxic Substances Management Policy was released. This policy provides a two track approach to managing toxic substances the first track is the elimination of specified substances, and the second track encourages the "cradle to grave philosophy."

- Also in 1995, the Pollution Prevention - Federal Strategy for Action Plan was released. This initiative encourages both industry and individuals to reduce pollution and decrease waste production on a voluntary basis. Programs such as the Accelerated Reduction Elimination Toxics (ARET) have been successful in this endeavour; and

- The National Pollutant Release inventory (NPRI), contains data commencing in 1993 on the annual release and transfer in waste containing any of 176 specified substances.

Canada does not apply legally defined technical standards regarding manufacturing and recycling processes in order to enhance Waste Minimization. Nor has Canada enacted production bans in order to support Waste Minimization, whereas product restrictions are applied. Canada has implemented efforts in product take-back obligations ("stewardship") and deposit refund schemes.

Colombia

None.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

Provisions are included in the Draft Bill for the Protection of the Environment which is currently undergoing legal voting in the General Attorney's Office.

Czech Republic

According to the Waste Management Act No. 125/1997 Coll., installations for final disposal of waste as well as installations for the treatment and use of hazardous waste may be operated only with the approval of District Authority. Certain hazardous wastes (e.g. wastes containing cyanides, arsenic, mercury, PCBs, CFCs, etc.) may be managed only by persons authorized by the Ministry of the Environment.

Denmark

Denmark has a waste management planning which deals with the relation between the capacity for waste going to incineration with energy recovery and to deposit and with the waste generated. This has been used as a tool to prevent transport of especially other waste.

El Salvador

According to the National Environmental Law activities related with the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes must present and environmental assessment which includes an environmental management program containing the activities to be undertaken in order to reduce or eliminate the risk to human health and the environment.

Finland

The Waste Act (1072/93), which entered into force on 1 January 1994, introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation, the Council of State may issue general regulations on e.g. labelling of the product, deposit of the product or restriction of the manufacture, import, export, placing on the market, dealing, sale, delivery or use of the product. Such regulations have so far been issued for example on batteries and accumulators, ozone layer depleting substances and asbestos.

Germany

The generation of waste shall be avoided in accordance with Art. 4 and Art. 5, Para 1 of the Recycling Management and Waste Act in conformity with corresponding statutory ordinances pursuant to Art. 22 and 23. This does not affect the obligation of the operators of plants subject to licensing to avoid the generation of waste through the application of low-waste generating processes or re-use/recycling of residual materials pursuant to the provisions of Art. 5, Para 1, No. 3 of the Federal Immission Control Act.

Waste shall be re-used/recycled pursuant to Art. 5, Para 2 and in conformity with certain specific provisions to the extent this is prescribed by statutory ordinance, pursuant to Art. 23, Para 1, No. 3 and Art. 24, Para 1, No 1 of the Recycling Management and Waste Act.

Besides, statutory ordinances can prescribe that certain products may not be put into circulation at all or only in a certain form or for certain uses to ensure environmentally sound management (Art. 23, Para 1, Nos 1 to 3 of the Recycling Management and Waste Act).

All major recovery/recycling facilities have to be licensed in accordance with the Recycling Management and Waste Act or the Federal Immission Control Act respectively.

Hungary

Governmental Order No. 102/1996 (VII.12) – on hazardous wastes states that the generator of these wastes has to take all practicable steps to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes generated and he has to solve the final disposal or recycling of them.

Iceland

Regulation No. 48/1994 on pollution control prescribes an obligation to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes. Detailed requirements are made in operating licences for establishments subject to licencing by the regulation.

Indonesia

The industry has to treat wastes, so that discharges meet effluent and air emission standard and the residue is treated at the central hazardous waste management facility.

Iran

During 1998 no new standards or criteria were established to reduce or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes. But some technical guidelines such as the SBC technical guidelines have been translated and together with technical instructions have been submitted to the relevant enterprises.

Ireland

Under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) licensing of scheduled activities. These include all major manufacturing activities in the country. Each licence contains a specific condition relating to the establishment of Environmental Management System (EMS). Through the EMS the licensee must assess all operations and review all practicable options for the use of cleaner technology, cleaner production and the reduction and minimisation of waste at the facility.

Japan

None.

Malawi

Currently, Malawi is using temporary local standards adopted from the USEPA standards, WHO standards and other standards. We are now in the process of developing national standards.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

None.

Moldova

On 1 November 1998 the Republic of Moldova adopted the international standards ISO 14001, ISO 14004, ISO 14010, ISO 14011 and ISO 14012 of the ISO 14000 system.

Mongolia

Standard on Air and Water was developed and adopted.

The Government of Mongolia has adopted a regulation on Economic incentives for economic entities which reduced wastes or transferred clean technology.

National seminar on "Implementation of Basel Convention" was organized with the technical financial assistance from the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

Morocco

In accordance with the Basel Convention and the national legislation project the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce and eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.

Netherlands

In 1997, the second Multi-Year plan for hazardous waste was launched. This plan sets a minimum standard for the disposal of wastes: the plan covers 21 types of waste. Permits for new installations for processing waste are granted only when the minimum standard is met (par. 6). The policy for prevention is set out in par. 5.

New Zealand

The Resource Management Act 1991 provides for allowable emission levels to the environment to be set through consents for discharges to the environment. These standards vary according to the impact on the receiving environment.

The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO) 1996, which will subsume other legislation such as the Toxic Substances Act and the Dangerous Goods Act early in 2000, establishes life cycle controls on all substances over a hazard threshold. In particular, the disposal regulations will provide for environmental and health exposure limits to be set for individual hazardous substances.

A review of National Standards and definitions for hazardous wastes is currently underway.

Nigeria

- All industries shall inform the ministry of all toxic hazardous and radioactive substances which they keep in their premises and/or which they discharge during their production process;
- The generators of waste shall provide bold warning signs to the transporter(s) as may be prescribed by the ministry during transportation; and
- Waste generators or operators shall develop a contingency plan to lesson the potential impact on public health and the environment in the event of an emergency, including fire, sudden or non-sudden release of dangerous waste or its constituents or hazardous substances to air, soil.

Norway

To ensure the principle of self-sufficiency and to reduce the amount of hazardous waste to be subject to transboundary movement (BC art 4,2(b) the semi-governmental company NOAH got a licence in 1997 to build a pre-treatment facility for organic hazardous waste which shall be incinerated in a cement factory in Norway. The pre treatment facility has been in operation from 1999. Hazardous. Waste has been incinerated since 1987 in cement factory. NOAH's treatment facility for inorganic hazardous waste has been under continuous upgrading and got a new licence in 1997.

Oman

Implementation of Ministerial Decision No. 18/93 "Regulations for the Management of Hazardous Waste". This requires all generators, handlers, transporters, and disposers of hazardous wastes to be licensed under conditions set by the Ministry.

Panama

Advisory studies related to the hazardous wastes management.

Poland

A ban on export of hazardous wastes; Control of import of non-hazardous wastes; Control of export and transit of hazardous wastes; System of permits for generating hazardous wastes.

Romania

The measures taken regarding the improvement of the legal framework and regulation procedure.

Russian Federation**I Federal Laws**

"On Waste of Production and Consumption" (of 26.06.98 No. 89- 3)

"On Ecological Expertise" (of 15.04.98 No. 174-03 – new edition)

II Regulation of Goskomekologiya

"On approving of Order of issuing and cancelling permits for transboundary (transit) movements of hazardous waste." Order of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 31.12.98 No. 788.

"On nomination National Focal Point for assisting of implementation of Basel Convention on control of transboundary (transit) movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal". Order of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 07.09.98 No. 513.

"On the Experiment in Sverdlovsk and Perm Oblast's on working of the mechanism of forming Federal Waste Classifier". Order of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 20.03.98 No. 160.

"Order of taking charges and use of charges for issuing permits for transboundary movements of hazardous waste". Order of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 04.03.98 N 127. Registered in Ministry of Justice of Russia 08.04.98 no. 1505.

Saint Lucia

National environmental standards/criteria are not available. International standards are being used as a guide Pending development of national standards.

Senegal

Environmental standards are being formulated.

Seychelles

1998 saw the introduction of environmental authorisation, as a complement to normal planning procedures. It cuts across the whole spectrum of Environmental Impact Statements to measures from EIAs, implicit in the process is waste minimisation & hazardous waste management.

Slovakia

Preparation of a new waste act and related regulations. Updating of Waste Management Programmes by Ministry of Environment, regional environmental authorities and by all waste producers.

Sri Lanka

Export/Import regulations are being drafted to control transboundary movements
National regulation for internal management (collecting, transportation, storage, recovery and recycling) of hazardous wastes have been developed and gazetted under the National Environmental Act.

Switzerland

The Federal Law relating to the Protection of the Environment sets the basic principle of the waste hierarchy: "Generation of waste shall be avoided wherever possible, wastes shall be recovered wherever possible and wastes shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible way and insofar as possible and reasonable, in Switzerland". The environmental standards to be met for the treatment of special and other wastes are laid down in different laws and ordinances (especially in the Swiss Technical Ordinance on Waste and the Swiss Ordinance on Movements of Special Wastes). In order to implement the waste hierarchy the federal council may take different measures as e.g.

Thailand

The following methods have been used as support tools to reduce and/or eliminate generation of wastes: ISO 14000.
Research on clean technologies and waste minimization e.g. research on energy recovery from used lubricated oil; and
Technical guidelines on the environmental sound management of hazardous wastes generated from communities e.g. laboratory waste, commercial waste, infectious waste, vessel and port waste.

The Gambia

Environmental discharges permitting regulations adopted in October 1999.

Turkey

During 1998 no new environmental standards or criteria were established to be met by the waste generators to reduce and/or eliminate its generation.

Turkmenistan

CIS standards are used as a criteria to be met by the hazardous waste generators.

Uganda

Drafted the following standards/regulations:
The National Environment (standards for discharge of effluent into water or on land) regulations;
Air emission standards; and The national environment (waste management) regulations.

United kingdom

In 1998 the UK's Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) regulatory regime, applicable to the most potentially polluting industrial processes, requested the use of BATNEEC (best available techniques not entailing excessive cost) to prevent the release of polluting substances or, where this was not possible, to minimize emissions and render them harmless.

Preparations continued towards the implementation of the EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) regime, which must be brought into force in Member States before 14 October 1999, for new processes. The IPPC regime will extend the present IPC regime to include a wider class of processes to be controlled and during 1998 industry was preparing for this change.

Uzbekistan

Standards for the reduction of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are not yet worked out.

Economic measures/initiatives offered by government

Algeria

Among the economic measures that Government offered to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes:

The finance of control of industrial pollution in the North-East of Algeria. This project concerns two important industrial plants: Asmidal and Ensider plant. This project is financed by World Bank loan.

Contribution of the Government through the National Environment Fund (FNE), to finance new investment projects that introduce cleaner technologies.

Antigua and Barbuda

None.

Argentina

Environmental tax/fee for controlling generators, transporters and hazardous wastes treatment plants. This tax/fee is decreased in accordance with reduction of the generation.

Australia

The eight Australian States and Territories have economic measures / initiatives in place to reduce and/or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

The Sustainable Industries Branch of Environment Australia works with industry to reduce pollution through national cleaner production projects designed to encourage cleaner production in business and industry. It has developed and maintains EnviroNET Australia, a network of databases on the Internet providing information on Australia's environment management technologies and expertise. This includes the Australian Waste Database (AWD) which has been developed in response to the need to provide a monitoring mechanism for Commonwealth and State waste minimisation policies. The AWD provides an overview of the waste management scenario in various regions of Australia.

Austria

Environmental Funding Act

As in many cases the implementation of process and production changes is connected with considerable expenditures the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs provides financial support for enterprises to realise switches of the applied techniques and to facilitate the introduction of the best available technology to prevent and treat waste. Depending on the expected environmental improvements up to 80 % of the investments can be refunded.

A special fee is put on (final) disposal of hazardous wastes as well as other wastes. The money collected is paid in to a National Fund to subsidize contaminated site clean up. The collected money started with ATS 142 millions in 1990 and reached ATS 447 millions in 1997. The subsidies started in 1990 with ATS 128 million a year and reached ATS 380 million in 1997. 26 contaminated sites are under clean up procedure, 13 are already finished.

Bahrain

For the time being the government offered soft loan and custom free to the industries to reduce and eliminate generation of hazardous waste and other wastes.

Belgium

Flemish Region

Subsidies of ecologically sound technologies : PRESTI-projects (PREvention and STImulation). These are projects, started in 1994 by the Flemish government to support professional associations who wanted to inform their members about environmentally sound management systems; and Implementation of tax legislation on waste: In Flanders, environmental taxes are put on final disposal of waste materials, i.e. on incineration and landfilling, with exemptions on recycling. It constitutes a good instrument for discouraging production of waste materials at source and accordingly promote prevention.

Benin

None.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

None.

Canada

Taxes and duties are levied on waste-intensive products and waste treatment and land filling. Some examples include provincial and local tipping fees, advance disposal surcharge for pesticide containers and taxes on new tires sold. Financial aid programs and economic incentives are applied extensively for both municipal solid waste and hazardous waste minimization. Financial aid is given to research and development, pilot plant design and construction, development of clean technologies, consulting services, eco-balances and eco auditing. Financial aid is granted by federal institutions, provincial administrations and by private funds. Some examples include: action 21 which is a federal government funding programme for public environmental awareness initiatives and local environmental projects; technology Partnerships Canada - Environmental Technologies which is a federal investment support programme for business in the form of an interest-free loan. Support is given to the development of new technologies, processes and products; a provincial waste reduction fund which provides a 50% cost share for waste reduction initiatives; and a provincial financial assistance programme to the recycling industry. Subsidy of up to 50% of the capital costs, loan guarantees.

Colombia

None

Cuba

None.

Czech Republic

The producer of waste shall pay a fee for land filling of waste which consists of two components: basic component, which is income of municipality and risk component which is

income of the State Environmental Fund. The operator of the landfill shall create a financial reserve for reclamation, aftercare and its clearing following the termination of landfill operation.

In 1998, the Programme of Cleaner Production became the new programme of the State Environmental Fund. The programme is intended for financing of investment needing measures in industrial and service companies, i.e. modification and changes in production technologies aimed at better use of raw materials and at reducing negative environmental impact.

Estonia

“Pollution Charge Act” from 15 December 1993.

Decree No. 254 on the 23 December 1997 of the Government: “Regulation on the Pollution Damage Compensation Rates for year 1998”.

Finland

The Waste Tax Act (495/1995) came into force on 1 September 1996. According to the Act, a State tax of 90 Finnish marks (about 17 US\$) per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills operated by a municipality or a body appointed by the municipality or a landfill which is operated primarily for the purpose of receiving waste by another party. Some waste types are exempt from waste tax. Extension of the waste tax to all landfills is being examined.

Some subsidies are awarded by the government to the projects aiming at environmental protection. Among waste management projects, in general, the priority is given to those projects, which aim at the prevention of waste generation and the reduction of hazardousness of wastes.

Hungary

The Central Environmental Fund can help the investments which lead to the reducing, eliminating, recycling or to the final disposal of hazardous wastes. The Central Environmental Fund gives preference to recycling technical methods.

Indonesia

In the act of the Republic Indonesia No 23/1997, regarding Environmental Management and Environmental Pollution included both criminal and economical sanctions such as, in article 43 mentioned “any person who in violation of applicable legislation intentionally releases or disposes of substances, energy and / or other components which are toxic or hazardous onto or into land, into the atmosphere or the surface of water, import, export, trades in, transport, stores such material, operates a dangerous installation, whereas knowing or with good reason to suppose that the action concerned can give rise to environmental pollution and / or damage or endanger public health or the life another person is criminally liable to a maximum of six years imprisonment and a maximum fine of Rp. 300.000.000 (three hundred millions rupiahs).

Japan

“Specific Household Appliance Recycling Act” has been promulgated in June of 1998 and comes into effect in April of 2001.

Latvia

In accordance with the law on “Natural Resources Tax”, tax is imposed on the disposal of hazardous waste. Tax varies from 3 to 80 US\$ per cubic meter of disposed waste. Tax is levied also on import of mineral oils accumulators and packaging collected tax is used for funding environmental protection projects including waste management and clean technologies.

Luxembourg

Organization of the “Superdrecksäsch fir Betriber” by the Ministry of Environment and the “Chambre des Métiers” to assist small and medium sized companies in waste management with a goal to prevent, reduce, and recycle waste.

Malaysia

MAWAR or Malaysian Agenda for Waste Reduction, launched and initiated by the Department of Environment in April 1996. Waste Minimization is a method of multimedia pollution control and management that focuses on reducing the generation and discharge of pollutants (gaseous, aqueous and solid) at their source to avoid subsequent handling, treatment and disposal. Properly designed and implemented, waste minimization programs in Malaysia will benefit the nation in terms of reduced for waste treatment and disposal, improved industrial productivities and the work environment.

Malawi

Measures have mainly been exemption of customs duty for equipment intended for reducing the amount of wastes (cleaner production) and reduction and or removal of taxes and other levies on products and sales by companies engaged in cleaner production. These are required by some legislation as a way of promoting cleaner production.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Through the SPREP POPs Project, the following has been undertaken: identification and quantification of the volume of unwanted persistent organic pollutants and associated environmental contamination and training in basic chemical handling and disposal procedures; and repackaging of unwanted chemicals as necessary, and provision of appropriate temporary storage facilities awaiting disposal options.

Moldova

Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development elaborated the State Program of Waste Utilization.

Mongolia

Project on “Study of the Solid Waste Management in UlaanBaatar and Master Plan for the Capital City was implemented in 1997.

Morocco

A fund for industrial depollution has been set to encourage the companies to reduce the quantities and harmfulness of industrial pollution including hazardous wastes. Incentives measures include offer of 40% grant to the industries in order to change their process and to reduce their pollution.

Netherlands

Tax-reduction for companies investing in environmentally friendly technology, specified in an official Tax-regulation. Hundreds of machines, systems, or specific additional installations are mentioned; decree on landfill prohibition for specific hazardous and other wastes; and decision to increase tax for landfill of household waste and combustible non-hazardous waste.

New Zealand

New Zealand places considerable importance on the removal of distortions and subsidies, including tariff and non tariff barriers and technical barriers to trade that encourages the wasteful use of resource and the unnecessary generation of waste and hazardous waste. All regulation is examined to ensure that it minimizes such distortions.

Nigeria

Reward for good business practice through annual Environmental Awards.

Oman

Nil – only punitive measures

Panama

None.

Poland

Fees for storing wastes at landfill sites; Fines for illegal or inappropriate compliance with waste law; and Possibility of receiving financial support for investment project aimed at minimizing waste generation or at environmentally sound utilization of wastes from environmental funds (National, Voivodship and Municipal Funds for Environmental Protection).

Portugal

In Portugal, there are specific funds, namely PEDIP, (“Programa Operacional De Industria”) which are applied to the development of technologies to minimize the generation of industrial hazardous wastes and other wastes. Other funds like COHESION funds, which are applied in Portugal by Decree Law Nr 89/94, 10 March, finances, among others, projects for systems of municipal wastes;

POA (Programa Operacional de Ambiente) that includes in its aims the reduction of environmental negative impacts caused by industrial activity;

POR (“Programas Operacionais Regionais”), are counted among Portuguese funds which are applied to finance new systems for “sorting”, recycling/recovery and treatment of municipal wastes and for the environmental recovery of some of the existing units. There are also several specific programs for financial support to undertakings.

Romania

None.

Saint Lucia

Tax incentives continue to be provided to local companies to import equipment for handling used oily waste.

Senegal

In the existing “Code de l’environnement”, there is a provision to reduce tax on importation of equipments and materials that contribute to de-pollution of the environment.

Slovakia

A fee for landfilling of wastes. An economical support of installation of new technologies by the State Environmental Fund of the Slovak Republic.

Sri Lanka

Some fiscal incentives are given to industries under certain conditions to use advanced technology in order to minimize / control pollution and other waste.

PCAF (Pollution Control Abatement Fund) which provides soft loans and technical assistance for pollution control measures and is targeted preliminary at existing industries.

Companies seeking loan assistance on preferential terms from most of the Banks are required to meet environmental conditions and to obtain environmental pollution licenses if they are considered to be significant sources of pollution.

Thailand

Tax differentiate, e.g. the different excise tax rate for recyclable batteries production which is rebated 5% of the excise tax, unleaded gasoline (ULG);

Tax exemption, e.g. equipment for the control, treatment or eliminate pollutants;

Deposit-refund system, e.g. bring-back program, this system will be used as a tool for subsidizing the consumer to return the remains of products containing hazardous substances such as dry cell batteries for final disposal or recovery;

The environmental fund is established for the environmental sound management activities in accordance with item 2 "Environmental Fund" of the Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environment Quality Act B.E. 2535 (1992); and

The Thai green label scheme project is established for developing the criteria on the clean or waste minimized products (e.g. no mercury added dry cell batteries, recyclable plastic products, etc.)

The Gambia

Proposals have been made to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to use economic instruments to encourage or discourage environmentally friendly or polluting activities. Action is yet to be taken however

Turkey

No new economic measures/initiatives have been established by the government to reduce and/or eliminate generation of wastes during 1998.

Uganda

Incentives and/or import duty/sales tax exemptions for "appropriate technology" as outlined in the investment code.

United Kingdom

The landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996 as a tax with an explicit environmental objective. The 1998 Budget introduced changes to the landfill tax including an increase from £7 to £10 per tonne for active waste from 1 April 1999. This rate is set to increase by £1 per tonne per year for the next five years, reaching £15 per tonne of active waste by 2004. The rate of tax for inactive waste remains frozen at £2 per tonne.

Uzbekistan

A resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (based on the proposals of the Goskomprirody of the Republic of Uzbekistan) introduced into practice payments for emissions exceeding permit limits, discharges of pollutants into the environment, and dumping of wastes, reviewed and approved new tariffs for the calculation of fines imposed for the damage inflicted on vegetation, and payments collected for reproduction of exhausted water resources.

Efforts made by industries/wastes generators through process control and recycling/recovery

Algeria

Among the measures taken by industries to reduce or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes: recovery and recycling of water process; renewal of depollution systems; and renewal of production process.

Argentina

Industries are making efforts to replace the electrical devices with PCB and to eliminate them.

Australia

Information on efforts made by industries/waste generators through process control and recycling/recovery to reduce and /or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not at present available to the Federal Government.

Austria

As mentioned above each company with more than 100 employees has to provide a Waste Management Concept. The goal is to reduce the amount of wastes generated and to promote

recycling/reuse as well as environmentally sound disposal of all kinds of waste. In order to facilitate the reduction of industrial wastes the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Youth and Family drafted several branch specific guidelines (e.g. for Wastes from Agriculture, Wood, Wastes from Medical Care, Varnish- and Lacquer, Halogenated Solvents, Wastes from Tanning, Wastes from Foundries, Wastes from the Food-Industry, Wastes from Chemical Laundries, CHC-Wastes from Surface Treatment of Metals, Wastes from Textile Manufacturing).

Belgium

Flanders: participation in the PRESTI-project.

Benin

None.

Brazil

Several industries are adopting and/or changing production patterns toward ISO 14000 standards. In 1998, 30 industries were certified according to ISO 14001 standards. Several other industries have adopted other environment management mechanisms. Around 3% of total investments are allocated to environment management programs.

Bulgaria

No available database.

Burundi

Measures of burn; pickings; collecting; control and treatment wastes.

Canada

Economic and consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives in place include: total Quality Management programs such as the ISO standards. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts, a net reduction in wastes is achieved; the Canadian Chemical Producers Association program of "Responsible Care" has resulted in a "cradle to grave" or product stewardship approach in the chemical industry; the Ontario Printing and Imaging Association has introduced "The Empty Trash Can" program in an effort to promote reduced wastes and associated costs; and eco-labeling, Environmental Choice Programme. This voluntary programme has developed environmental criteria against which products and services are assessed. Companies whose product or service passes testing and verification to ensure that they are environmentally sound, are licensed to use the EcoLogo.

Chile

The utilization of fuel oil waste as an alternative combustible in cement kiln.

Cuba

Some wastes (cyanide wastes) were treated in proper plants to eliminate these wastes (Plastic industry, mechanical industry).

Czech Republic

Czech Cleaner Production Centre, integrated in the network of regional cleaner production centres within the UNIDO/UNEP Programme, is engaged in technical assistance and training which accompanies the implementation of cleaner production in industrial companies. It is also engaged in process of certifying based on ISO 14000 and/or EMAS. In 1998, the Czech Cleaner Production Centre implemented in 53 companies preventive environmental protection techniques. In the framework of demonstration projects, the volume of hazardous waste was reduced by 572 tonnes per year. The Centre built up capacities in the field of environmental

management (129 specialists were successfully trained in long-term courses both in the Czech Republic and abroad). International activities of the Centre are aimed at cleaner production capacities buildings in Croatia and in Uzbekistan.

Finland

Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes.

Germany

The generation of waste shall be avoided in accordance with Art. 4 and Art. 5, Para 1 of the Recycling Management and Waste Act in conformity with corresponding statutory ordinances pursuant to Art. 22 and 23 (e.g. Battery Ordinance, Waste Oil Ordinance, CFC – Ordinance, Waste Management Plans issued by the Federal States, Technical Instruction on the Management of Hazardous Waste) as well as pursuant to the provisions of Art. 5, Para1, No. 3 of the Federal Immision Control Act.

Hungary

No available data found.

Indonesia

With the partnership program in the hazardous waste management (Kendali Program), 141 industries comply with Indonesian Regulation. 15% of these industries treat their own waste by the existing technology and 73% of industries send their wastes to the treatment facility (WMI company).

Iran

All the waste generators are encouraged indirectly to reduce voluntarily their wastes; within the current pollution inspection, in case of unusual and mass generation of hazardous waste, generator have to present a plan to reduce the amount or hazardous characteristics of their waste by improving or changing the process and treating their wastes.

Japan

No such information is available.

Lithuania

No data available.

Malawi

Most industries have adopted cleaner production technologies and have adopted ISO 1400 standards.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

None.

Moldova

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.

Mongolia

The transitional period from socialist to a free market economy has caused many changes in the industrial sectors. Many industries and some agricultural operations have ceased operating. They have been divided into smaller operating units and have undergone privatization or are experiencing economic difficulties due to the switch in the Government. In order to get the assistance from international organizations and developed countries, Mongolia developed and submitted several project proposals on the above issues.

Morocco

A fund for industrial depollution has been set to encourage the companies to reduce the quantities and harmfulness of industrial pollution including hazardous wastes. Incentives measures include offer of 40% grant to the industries in order to change their process and to reduce their pollution.

Netherlands

Cleaner production program: Industries are encouraged to reduce the amount of waste produced. Goal is the reduction of 10% relative to the amount of waste. Most measures that are taken are optimization of processes (better use of raw materials and internal recycling). Specific measures at polluting industries. E.g. a change over in the process of Zinc-production reduces the amount of waste considerably. Voluntary agreements with industry (e.g. packaging) to reduce the amount of waste.

New Zealand

New Zealand places considerable importance on the removal of distortions and subsidies, including tariff and non tariff barriers and technical barriers to trade that encourages the wasteful use of resource and the unnecessary generation of waste and hazardous waste. All regulation is examined to ensure that it minimizes such distortions.

Nigeria

Compliance to regular auditing by regulating agencies and initiation of self-monitoring programme; Procurement of new equipment and retrofitting of old ones to enhance recycling/recovery operations; Institution of feedback system for products to encourage recycling/recovery operation; and Raising public and employee's awareness through workshops and Health Safety and environment week.

Oman

Pharmaceutical factory producing penicillin, amoxycillin and other antibiotics installed additional solvent recovery fractionating columns, solvent recycling storage tanks to reduce the generation of over 800m³/d aqueous phase waste organic chemicals; Aqueous phase liquids treatment plant under development to render aqueous waste as non-hazardous; Cyanide based gold extraction process - all cyanide tailings are press dried and the liquors are completely recycled back into the system; Dried tailings deposited in sealed landfill.

Panama

Some industries realize activities of recycling of wastes like used oils and lead accumulators.

Poland

Control of compliance with conditions included in permits for generating hazardous wastes or in agreements concerning management of other wastes. Implementation of Cleaner production and ISO 14000 Programme.

Portugal

The Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Industry and the industrial associations signed "voluntary agreements". With these agreements, industries will have to present waste management plants that contain measures to minimize waste production, methods for the recovery of wastes and the implementation of the most efficient technologies.

Romania

None

Russian Federation

No data.

Saint Lucia

Incineration of waste mineral oil by the local power generating company; waste mineral oil is used in a diesel/oil or heavy fuel oil/mineral oil mix for energy; improved collection and transport of used oil from port areas and from individual garages. in the process of developing formal battery recycling facilities; and utility companies shipping batteries off island to Trinidad and Tobago.

Senegal

Chemical industries have the process of valorization: 1. Phosphogypsum (used in the production of plasters, fertilizing the soils, stabilizing roads). 2. Schalm (are reintroduced in the process of phosphoric acid production).

Slovakia

Co-incineration of waste oils in a cement kiln.

Sri Lanka

Promotion of waste minimization through Environmental Audit; popularization of Cleaner Production methods under specific areas are being carried out by the Industry Chambers; and the following significant regulatory measures are in force: environmental Protection License scheme; environmental Impact Assessment scheme; and siting of Industry in an industrial state or Park to ensure treatment and disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Thailand

In cooperation and support from authorized agencies, 5 categories of 50 factories, have been in the process of developing clean technologies and waste minimization methods. These industries are plastics industry, food industry, electroplating industry, pulp and paper industry and tannery industry.

The Gambia

The National Environmental Agency intends to embark on a few demonstration projects to promote best practices.

Turkey

Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies eg. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Uganda

Revert to use of cleaner technologies; undertaking of waste audits and general environmental audits; and adoption of environmental management systems ISO 14001.

United Kingdom**Environment Technology Best Practice Programme**

This programme which was launched in 1994, aims to promote cost-effective waste minimization strategies and cleaner technology within industry.

Voluntary Producer Responsibility initiatives include: Nickel-cadmium batteries (the REBAT scheme), Electrical and electronic equipment (ICER, EMERG, ECTEL), and End of life vehicles (ACORD).

Uzbekistan

During 1998 the enterprises did not undertake any efforts to reduce or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other measures

Argentina

Establishment of a Sub-regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer in Buenos Aires.

Australia

Australian Federal, State and Territory Governments have a range of initiatives in place to encourage and promote cleaner production. These include: providing clean technologies information to the public, industry and all levels of government; implementing product redesign projects; organizing cleaner production workshops; developing a cleaner production database; implementing a cleaner production demonstration program; and providing grants for training in cleaner production methods.

Austria

New draft branch specific waste management concepts were prepared in 1997 Several studies on sound disposal and recycling are ongoing (waste stream specific: e.g. asbestos wastes, electronic scrap; disposal operation specific: e.g. landfill, etc.).

Belgium

Flanders

The environmental management plan MINA1997-2000 which indicates the environmental policy of Flanders, describes some actions to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes:

- action 32 : Development and implementation of a reduction program for the use of pesticide. The aim is to obtain in 2005 a level of use of pesticides which is half of the level in 1990;
- action 33 : Developing and starting an active management for the prevention and disposal of asbestos containing substances;
- action 34 : Provision of information for certain target groups to optimize soil remediations;
- action 35 : Development of an "active-soil" system for a better management of contaminated soils (prevention of diffusion of contaminated soils);
- action 40 : Development of a producer-responsibility in the waste phase. The idea behind this action is the fact that the producer is still responsible for its product when the product is waste and has to be recycled or disposed;
- action 41 : Continuing the started PRESTI-programs with PREST 2 and PRESTI 3;
- action 42 : Test pilots to develop a chain management system which combines the responsibility of producers (action 40) and the prevention techniques as developed in action 41;
- action 43 : Development and promotion of a system of the covering of costs for household wastes. The aim is to make a combination of the principle which says that "the polluter pays" and the environmental return of the system;
- action 44 : Development of a management plan for a better separated collection of waste arriving from small and average enterprises;
- action 45 : Prescription of the conditions to re-use waste as a secondary material;
- action 46 : Development of a program for a better trading of wastes;
- action 47 : Development of a management plan for collecting and processing organic waste for the years 1998-2001; and
- action 48 : Development of a management plan for collecting and processing municipal waste for the years 1998-2001.

Wallonia

Development of production technology to minimize the production of hazardous waste; and Development of technology to neutralize hazardous waste.

Benin

National Institute of Health analyses whether a product contains or is hazardous.

Brazil

Around 80% of Brazilian industries have already adopted other environment management procedures in order to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and others wastes, and they are demonstrating the intention to increase technology investment to control loss and refuse material.

Canada

Under the revised CEPA 1999 (Canadian Environment Act, Bill C-32), authority is also given to the Minister to require exporters to have plans for reducing or phasing out the quantity of 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 Bill 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 (Section 188 of CEPA).

In Canada, Waste Minimization is fostered by information services offering support to private households and industrial waste producers: provincial recycling council, information services on recycling; provincial recycling organization which provides information on recycling and also supports the management of a deposit-refund system for beverage containers and a programme on recovery and recycling of used tires; and an association of municipal recycling co-coordinators offers information to private households.

Czech Republic

In 1998, the National Programme for Eco-management and Audit Scheme, compatible with the relevant EU council Regulation, was approved by the Government. The ISO Standards have been introduced. Czech Institute for Certification in the field of environmental management has been established. At present, 40 Czech companies are certified according to ISO 14000 and/or EMAS.

Finland

The National Waste Plan until year 2005 was issued in 1998. The plan sets targets for waste policy and presents measures necessary to achieve these targets, both for various business sectors and for different types of waste. One of the developing targets dealt with in the plans is the minimization of the generation of wastes. The waste plans for 13 regions were issued in 1996.

Germany

Environmentally labelling.

Hungary

No available data found.

Indonesia

Beside Kendali Program the Government of Indonesia has been developing monitoring program for recommendation. Some of the recommendations have been stipulated by Indonesia Government as the following activities - incinerator (operation recommendation); tank cleaning (operation and technology recommendation); used lubricant collection (collection recommendation); hazardous waste storage (temporary storage recommendation); re-use / recovery (re-use recommendation); transportation (transportation recommendation); and landfill (landfill facility recommendation).

Iran

Some measures which have been accomplished are: separating the infectious and sharp clinical wastes from ordinary wastes; recycling and re-using discarded plastics and papers; re-refining of used oil; and metals recovery from wastes.

Japan

None.

Luxembourg

Obligation to industries to elaborate an internal waste management plan with indication of goals for prevention and recycling of waste.

Malawi

Training on handling of hazardous wastes and other substances although these are locally produced or generated substances.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

None.

Moldova

Different kind of measures to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous waste and other wastes are included in the State Program of Wastes Utilization, which nowadays is examined by Government.

Morocco

A fund for industrial depollution has been set to encourage the companies to reduce the quantities and harmfulness of industrial pollution including hazardous wastes. Incentives measures include offer of 40% grant to the industries in order to change their process and to reduce their pollution.

Netherlands

Governmental support: subsidies on quick scans focused on possibilities to reduce waste, advises to industry.

Regulatory instruments: permitting procedures also take waste prevention into account. General rules for small and intermediate sized companies.

Oman

Industrial Effluent Discharge Monitoring Programme; and Industrial Premises Inspection Programme.

Panama

Advisory studies related to the hazardous wastes management that include a diagnostic and a project to regulate the sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Poland

Promoting waste-free and low-waste technologies, environmental education.

Portugal

Through the licensing process in which the Ministry of Environment has specific intervention, it is possible to impose, for new industrial units, the use of the best available technologies and a management suited to the wastes produced, resorting, whenever possible, to the re-use and recycling of the wastes. On the other hand, article 5 of Decree-Law Nr 239/97 establishes the accomplishment of a national waste management plan supported by sectorial plans for clinical wastes, urban (municipal) wastes, agricultural wastes and industrial wastes. The national plan for urban wastes was published in 1997. The other plans will be completed in 1999 and will contain specific targets for prevention, reduction, re-use, recycling and disposal and also the measures to achieve those targets.

Romania

None.

Senegal

It is proposed to design a master plan for hazardous waste management which lays emphasis on the institutional and legal aspects containing the following elements: definition of the objectives of the legislation in terms of hazardous wastes; definition of the responsibilities of waste producers and other waste operators; classification of waste and waste sources; mode of licensing operation and installation of hazardous waste management structures; design of standards governing water, air and soil discharge and haulage of hazardous waste; ban on some operations; monitoring of waste generation, haulage and destruction; cleaning up polluted sites; fines for violation of rules and regulations; research incentives - development and arrangement of hazardous waste management Centers; creating awareness concerning the management. Targets are private sectors, NGOs, industries and public; involvement of private sectors, NGOs, public in the preparation of action plan in the management of hazardous wastes.

Slovakia

Modernization of industry.

Sri Lanka

Conducted awareness programs for the relevant organizations in Sri Lanka; data collection to evaluate the existing capacity in the country to control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes is an ongoing activity; and Planning of introducing a load based licensing scheme to encourage the industrialists to reduce the waste load.

Thailand

The following methods have been used as support tools to reduce and/or eliminate generation of wastes: ISO 14000; Research on clean technologies and waste minimization e.g. research on energy recovery from used lubricating oil; and Technical guidelines on the environmental sound management of hazardous wastes generated from communities e.g. laboratory waste, commercial waste, infectious waste, vessel and port waste.

The Gambia

The Waste Act will introduce waste licences.

Turkey

The project of "Integrated Environmental Project" which includes clinical and hazardous waste incineration and power production plant, industrial waste and domestic waste sanitary landfill, waste water treatment plant constructions were completed in 1997. Studies have been carried on for giving licence to this plant. Studies have been carried on giving licence to recycling/recovery facilities; for disposal of some waste in cement factories, it has been studied to give licence to such places. the study of constitution of hazardous waste inventory has been began. sector meetings has been held in cooperation with industrialists and our Ministry in order to minimise waste generation and improve the management of wastes; the study of forming the regional plans of waste management are being planned; the importation and usage of the products which contains hazardous constituents are being controlled.

Uganda

Carrying out awareness training; Increased information dissemination from the regulatory authority & the regulated communities; harmonization of other sectoral policies & laws related to hazardous wastes; and introduction of license system of waste management.

United Kingdom

A common position on the EC Landfill Directive was reached in March 1998, with the Directive going to the European Parliament for its second reading at the beginning of November 1998. The Directive would ban from landfill certain hazardous wastes, along with liquid waste, tyres, and infectious clinical wastes. It would also require the pre-treatment of waste before disposal to landfill. The Directive would ban the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and place strict controls on landfill sites, particularly those for hazardous waste. One probable effect of this would be to increase the cost of disposal of hazardous waste in the future, providing an incentive to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated.

A statutory producer responsibility regime for packaging and packaging waste introduced.

A Waste Strategy for England and Wales was published in 1995, a review of this strategy commenced in 1998. Principles underpinning the strategy include BPEO, proximity and the waste hierarchy.

Waste information and education campaigns.

Uzbekistan

None.

Para. 3(b) (iv) : Measures taken in 1998 for the reduction of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes

Authorized Recovery/Recycling/Re-use, etc. options within national jurisdiction as of 1998

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Algeria					
There are no facilities for the management of hazardous wastes.					
Antigua and Barbuda					
None.					
Australia					
<p>Under Section 18A of the Australian Hazardous Waste Act, the Minister must not grant a Basel export permit if the applicant proposes that the hazardous waste will be disposed of by a method that is within the scope of Section A of Annex IV to the Basel Convention, unless the Minister is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances. In deciding whether there are exceptional circumstances the Minister must have regard to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether there will be significant risk of injury or damage to human beings or the environment if the permit is not granted; whether the waste is needed for research into improving the management of hazardous waste; and whether the waste is needed for testing for the purposes of improving the management of hazardous waste. <p>The Minister also has discretion to decide not to grant a permit under the Act if there is reason to believe that the hazardous waste could be disposed of safely, efficiently and in an environmentally sound manner at a facility in Australia.</p> <p>Local disposal options for hazardous wastes: Australian governments have developed strategies and plans for the management of hazardous wastes. There is an emphasis on promoting Australian based technologies which can treat the full range of hazardous wastes.</p>					
Belgium					
<p>A broad range of facilities exist in Belgium for waste treatment / recovery, graphical industry, animal waste treatment, chemical industry, metallurgy, scrap treatment, oil refinery, waste oil treatment, sludge treatment, soil treatment, recycling of zinc and nickel salts, treatment of used oils etc.</p> <p>Information available from the Competent Authorities.</p>					

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. "R" code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Benin None.					
Canada In Canada, responsibility for licensing hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities rests with the individual provinces and territories. Provincial or territorial approval is also required before a hazardous waste can be imported into Canada. Lists of companies having notified of their intention to import or export hazardous waste are published on a regular basis in the Resilog newsletter can be obtained through the Canadian competent authority or on the internet through the Environment Canada Green Lane home page at the following address: http://www.ec.gc.ca/resilog/resinews.htm		Capacity exists in Canada for the following operations : R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15		58% of total imports of hazardous wastes into Canada in 1998 were destined for recycling.	
Chile Hidronor, Av. Vizcaya N° 260, Santiago Bravo Energy Chile S.A.		Recovery Recovery	R9 R9		n.a. n.a.
Cuba No data available					

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Cyprus					
No such facility exists					
Czech Republic					
56 recycling and regeneration installations		total capacity 8 527 000 tonnes/year		No imports in 1998	n.a.
19 composting plants		total capacity 246 000 tonnes/year		No imports in 1998	n.a.
56 biological decontamination plants		total capacity 379 000 tonnes/year		No imports in 1998	n.a.
Estonia					
AS Modulwest P/K 28, EE 2000 Narva	24.03. 2000	Pyrolysis	R1		
AS Masp Mustamäe tee 51, EE 0006 Tallinn	7.02. 2002	Recovery of metals (mercury tubes)	R4		
AS Kesto Paljassaare p 9a, EE 0003 Tallinn	18.08. 2002	Accumulation of accumulators and pre-treatment intended for metal recovery	R13		
AS EcoPro Rävala 8, EE 0001 Tallinn	31.05. 2003	Operator in Tallinn hazardous waste transfer station	R13		
Germany					
In Germany 153 facilities for the recycling or recovery of hazardous wastes are in operation. We have listed only selected major facilities to present a concise overview of these facilities. However, additional information is available on request from the focal point.					
E.S.T. Entsorgungsanlage GmbH Zweite Allee D-02929 Steinbach			R4		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
SVZ Schwarze Pumpe An der Heide D-03139 Schwarze Pumpe	2024		R3		
Contamex Industrieanlagen GmbH Altenburger Str. 29 D-04617 Kriebitzsch	not limited	recovery of soil	R5		
Chemische Werke Kluthe GmbH Nebitzscheuerstr. 3 D-04769 Mügeln			R2		
WRC GmbH (World Resources Company) Lüptitzer Str. 24c D-04808 Wurzen			R4		
Nickelhütte Aue GmbH Rudolf-Breitscheid-Str. D-08271 Aue			R4		
Baufeld Mineralölraffinerie gmbH Chemnitzer Str. 3 D-09221 Klaffenbach			R9		
BUS Zinkrecycling Freiberg GmbH Frauensteiner Str. 81 D-09599 Freiberg			R4		
LAREC GmbH Industriegebiet Nord D-09618 Erbsdorf					
Feinhütte Halsbrücke Krummen Rennersdorfstr. 2 D-09633 Halsbrücke			R4		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued) Saxonia GmbH Erzstr. 5 D-09633 Halsbrücke			R4		
WEREC GmbH Berlin Grunower Weg 5 D-15345 Strausberg-Hohenstein	not limited	recovery of fluorescent tubes	R5		
Norddeutsche Affinerie AG Hovestr. 50 D-20539 Hamburg	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Hamburger Ölverwertungsgesellschaft mbH Kattwykstr. 20 D-21107 Hamburg			R9		
Mineralölraffinerie Horst Fuhse Halskestr. 40 D-22113 Hamburg			R9		
Nordische Quecksilberrückgewinnung GmbH Bei der Gasanstalt 9 D-23560 Lübeck	not limited	recovery of mercury and fluorescent tubes	R4, R5		
OTN Oberflächentechnik Neumünster GmbH Stoverweg 26 - 28 D-24536 Neumünster	not limited	recovery of zinc	R4		
Bresch Entsorgung GmbH Leinestr. 18 D-24539 Neumünster	not limited	recovery of refrigerators and freezers	R3, R4		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
LV Nord GmbH Krokamp 29 D-24539 Neumünster	not limited	recovery of fluorescent tubes	R5		
Ties Neelsen & Klöckner GmbH & Co. KG Kiefernweg 21 D-24558 Henstedt-Ulzburg	not limited	recovery of antifreeze fluids	R3		
Flensburger Leuchtstofflampenverwertung Klemens & Co Am Güterbahnhof D-24941 Jarplund-Weding	not limited	recovery of fluorescent tubes and mercury containing materials	R4, R5		
Alsen AG Sandweg 10 D-25566 Lägerdorf	not limited	cement furnace	R1, R5		
NTL-Verfahrenstechnik und Recycling GmbH Borger Weg D-25853 Ahrenshöft	not limited	recovery of brake fluids	R 3		
Hannoversche Salzschlackeentsorgungs- gesellschaft mbH (HANSE) Am Brinker Hafen 6 D-30179 Hannover	not limited	recovery of salt slag	R5		
Mineralölraffinerie Dollbergen GmbH Bahnhofstr. 82 D-31311 Uetze-Dollbergen			R9		
Kali und Salz GmbH Postfach 1163 D-36267 Philippsthal	not limited	stope filling	R5		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Grillo Zinkoxid GmbH Halberstädter Str. 15 D-38644 Goslar	not limited	recovery of zinc and zinc compounds	R4		
Harz Metall GmbH Sekundärzink und -bleihütte D-38642 Goslar			R4		
Harzer Zink GmbH Landstr. 93 D-38644 Bad Harzburg		recovery of zinc	R4 R5		
REKAL-Anlage Kali und Salz GmbH, Werk Sigmundshall Postfach 1352 D-13511 Wunstorf			R4 R5		
Gral GmbH Hansastr. 10 D-41460 Neuss	not limited	recovery of aluminium	R4		
Metall- und Recyclinggesellschaft Schumacher GmbH & Co KG Venloer-/Bergheimerstr. D-41569 Rommerskirchen	not limited	recovery of aluminium	R4		
ERFA GmbH Ginsterweg 21 D-42781 Haan	not limited	recovery of silver and ammonium	R4, R5		
UR-Chemie GmbH Dammstr. 25 D-44145 Dortmund		recovery of salt slag	R4		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Hüttenwerke Kayser AG Kupferstr. 23 D-44532 Lünen	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Salzschlacke- Entsorgungsgesellschaft mbH Brunnenstr. 138 D-44536 Lünen	not limited	recovery of salt slag	R4 R5		
Rütgers VFT AG Kekuléstr. 30 D-44579 Castrop-Rauxel		use of tarry residues	R3		
LVG - Leuchtstofflampen-Verwertungs- GmbH Alte Landstr. 4 D-45329 Essen	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Accurec Recycling GmbH Wiehagen 12 - 14 D-45472 Mülheim an der Ruhr	not limited	recovery of metals	R4		
RUHR-ZINK GmbH Wittener Str. 1 D-45711 Datteln		recovery of zinc containing metals	R4		
Condea Chemie Paul-Baumann-Str. 1 D-45764 Marl		recovery of heat transmission oils	R2		
Umweltschutz Ruhr GmbH Heringstr. 102 D-45968 Gladbeck			R10		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Hydro Chemicals Deutschland GmbH Buschhausener Str. 153 D-46049 Oberhausen	not limited	recovery of metals	R4		
MEWA-Textilservice Bottrop GmbH & Co. Am Kruppwald 14 - 16 D-46238 Bottrop		cleaning of cleaning rags	R7		
FOSECO GmbH Gelsenkirchener Str. 10 D-46325 Boriken			R4		
Borchers GmbH Hansestr. 44 D-46325 Boriken		use of treated wood waste	R3		
Fa. Groß-Bölting Telingskamp 13 D-46395 Bocholt		use of contents of oil/water separators	R3, R7, R11		
Filmrecycling W. Kampshoff Krommerter Weg 56 D-46414 Rhede		recovery of silver from photographic waste	R4		
DK Recycling und Roheisen GmbH Westhauser Str. 182 D-47053 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Baufeld Mineralölraffinerie GmbH & Co. KG, Krabbenkamp 11 D-47138 Duisburg	not limited	oil recovery	R9		
Sachtleben Chemie GmbH Dr.-Rudolf-Sachtleben-Str. 4 D-47198 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of acids	R4, R5		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. "R" code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Grillo-Werke AG Weselerstr. 1 D-47169 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals and acids	R1, R5		
M.I.M. Hüttenwerke Duisburg GmbH Richard-Seiffert-Str. 20 D-47249 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of zinc and lead	R4		
B.U.S. Metall GmbH Richard-Seiffert-Str. 20 D-47249 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of zinc	R4		
Buchen Umweltservice GmbH Daimlerstr. 26 D-47574 Goch	not limited	solvent recovery	R2		
KS-Recycling GmbH & Co KG Raiffeisenstr. 38 D-47665 Sonstedt		solvent and oil recovery	R2, R9		
Metallwerke Bender GmbH Fegeteschstr. 9249 D-47749 Krefeld	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Messer-Griesheim GmbH Bataverstr. 47 D-47809 Krefeld	not limited	recovery of gases, acids, metals	R3, R4, R5, R6		
Bayer AG, Werk Uerdingen Rheinuferstr. 7-9 D-47829 Krefeld	not limited	recovery of ferrous metals and acids	R4, R6		
Wienberger Ziegeleiindustrie Rödder 59 D-48249 Dülmen		use of fibre and paper sludge	R3		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. "R" code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)			R4		
Enviprotect Schadstoffverwertung GmbH Röntgenstr. 12 D-48599 Gronau					
Ekokemie GmbH Zeppelinstr. 23 D-49479 Ibbenbüren			R7		
Sidra Wasserchemie gmbH Zeppelinstr. 27 D-49479 Ibbenbüren		use of iron chloride waste	R6		
Fa. ESMA GmbH Kirchstr. 5 D-50354 Hürth-Knapsack	not limited	solvent recovery	R2		
Degussa Werk, Marquart Postfach 30 04 52 D-53184 Bonn	not limited		R5		
Bayer AG,ZSB WD-UWS Bayerwerk 2 D-51368 Leverkusen	not limited		R6		
Gottscholl Alucom Alum.-Produktions GmbH, Hagener Str. 275 D-58256 Ennepetal		recovery of aluminium	R4		
Siegfried Jacob GmbH & Co.. KG Jacobstr. 41-45 D-58256 Ennepetal-Voerde	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Grennline Brennstoffproduktion GmbH & Co. Maybachstr. 1 D-59229 Ahlen			R12		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Adolf Hüning KG Hauptstr. 1 D-59397 Olfen		use of fibre and paper sludge	R3		
W.C. Heraeus GmbH Heraeusstr. 12-14 D-63450 Hanau	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals and precious metals	R4		
Degussa AG Rodenbacher Chaussee 4 D-63457 Hanau	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals and precious metals	R4		
LVG Lösemittelverwertungs GmbH Justus-von-Liebig-Str. 3 D-64584 Biebesheim		solvent recovery	R2		
Reactana GmbH Justus-von-Liebig-Str. 3 D-64584 Biebesheim			R8		
Merck KgaA Frankfurter Str. 250 D-64293 Darmstadt			R2, R3, R5, R6, R13		
Solyay GmbH Fluor und Derivate D-65926 Frankfurt			R5		
Lurgi Aktivkohle GmbH Lurgi-Allee 5 D-60439 Frankfurt		recovery of active carbon	R7		
Dest Lösemittelrecycling GmbH Werner-von-Siemens-Str. 6 D-68649 Groß-Rohrheim		solvent recovery	R2		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Th. Goldschmidt AG Mühlheimer Str.16-22 D-68219 Mannheim	not limited		R4		
Bernd Braun Regenerierbetrieb Neckartal 23 D-78628 Rottweil	not limited	solvent recovery	R2		
Hetzel Metalle GmbH Rotterdammer Str. 135 D-90451 Nürnberg	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
SUC Entsorgung GmbH Gothaer Str. 39/40 D-99885 Ohrdruf	not limited	recycling/reclamation of substances which are not used as solvents; Neutralisation; inorganic treatment	R5		
Iceland					
Sementsverksmiðjan hf. v/Mánabraut IS-300 Akranes		Cement factory	R1		
Íslakk hf. Smiðjuvegur 11e, IS-200 Kópavogur		Distillation	R2		
Sorpa Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík			R13		
Fura ehf Markhelli 1, IS-220 Hafnarfjörður			R13		
Hringrás efh Klettagörðum 9, IS-104 Reykjavík			R13		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Indonesia					
PT Indra Eramuti Industri JL. Bodro No. 7 Surabaya (Samping Gelora Pancasila)	Sept 2002	Recycling used lead batteries	Recycling	19 279.360	64.794
PT Non Ferindo Utama JL. Raya manis II/1 Manis Industrial Estate Desa Kadu, Curug - Tangerang	Sept 2002	Recycling used lead batteries	Recycling	2 969.967	10.491
PT. Muhtomas JL. Otto Iskandarinata No. 149-c Jakarta 13330	Sept 2002	Recycling used lead batteries	Recycling	8 135.217	27.112
Iran					
There are many kinds of authorized recovery, recycling and re-use plants for hazardous wastes and other wastes of the country within national jurisdiction of Iran.					
Ireland					
Atlas Oil, Portlaoise		Use of heat for the manufacture of fuel from waste	R8	0	Waste Oils 17,346 tonnes Oil Filters 1,327 litres
Dempsey Drums, Dublin		Reconditioning and recycling of steel and plastic drums	R3, R4, R13	0	No data
Irish Lamp Recycling, Athy		Separation of components of fluorescent lamps	R3, R4	0	Fluorescent Lamps 554 tonnes
Pipe and Drains Services, Dublin		Separation of components of oily sludge's and ink cartridges	R3, R4, R6, R8, R13	0	Oily Sludge's 19,063 tonnes
Returnbatt Ltd., Kildare		Separation of components of lead acid batteries. Storage of other batteries	R3, R13	0	Lead Acid Batteries 14,213 tonnes other batteries 2,932 tonnes

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Ireland (continued)					
Shannon Environmental Services		Storage and processing of industrial and commercial chemical and other waste	R2, R3, R4, R8, R13	0	Varied Waste Stream
Soltec Ireland Ltd.		Recovery of Solvents	R1, R13	0	Solvents 119,730 tonnes
Minchem Chemicals Ltd.		Transfer Station	R13	0	Varied Waste Stream
Safety Kleen Ireland Ltd.		Transfer Station	R13		Varied Waste Stream
Safety Warehousing		Transfer Station	R13	0	Varied Waste Stream
Sorundun Ltd. (Irish Env Services)		Transfer Station	R13	0	Varied Waste Stream
Silver Lining Ltd.		Transfer Station and Processing of Photographic chemical waste	R3, R13	0	Photographic Chemical Waste 1,609 tonnes
Japan					
None.					
Kuwait					
Oil fats			R9	n.a.	
Latvia					
Authorization for activities with hazardous waste (including operations of recovery and disposal) is valid for 1 year.					
Lampu Demerkurizācijas Centrs Ltd	01.01.99	Destruction of mercury-containing light bulbs, separation of mercury.	R4		2000
Lithuania					
No data available					

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Luxembourg Intermoselle Sàrl Z.I. Langengrund L-3701 Rumelange		Cement kiln	R5	24.788	4.284
Malawi None.					
Malaysia CCM Chemical Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor		Spent Aqueous Acid Solutions	R6		6 000
Chemindus Sdn. Bhd., Pelabuhan Klang, Selangor		Copper Chloride Solutions	R8		6 000
Centralised Waste Treatment Plant Sdn. Bhd., Seremban, Negeri Sembilan		Solvent	R2		12 000
CLP Industries Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor		Spent Aqueous Solutions	R6		6 600
Chemical waste Management Sdn. Bhd., Shah Alam Selangor		Spent Aqueous Alkaline Solutions Spent Aqueous Acid Solutions	R6		2 669
Isedecor Petroleum Technology Sdn. Bhd., Kota Tinggi, Johor		Oil Sludge from Tanker & Slop Oil	R9		24 000
Intercedar Industry (M) Sdn. Bhd., Batang Kali, Selangor		Lead Acid Batteries	R6		16 800
JTS Engineering Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor		Aluminium Dross	R4		17 520
Kimia Zue Huat Sdn. Bhd., Prai, Penang		Solvents	R2		120

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Malaysia (continued)					
Metachem Reclam Industries, Sungai Petani, Kedah		Solder Dross	R4		600
Modeltech Sdn. Bhd., Melaka		Solder Dross	R4		1 200
Negeri Metal Traders Sdn. Bhd., Yong Peng, Johor		Zinc Ash	R4		1 560
Metal Reclamation Ind. Sdn. Bhd., Batu Caves , Selangor		Lead Acid Batteries	R6		24 000
NFR Industries Sdn. Bhd., Kuantan Pahang		Copper Chloride Solutions	R8		1 080
Perusahaan Adcham Sdn. Bhd., Prai, Penang		Aluminium Oxide Sludge	R4		240
PNE PCB Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor		Spent Ferric Chloride	R6		2 400
Positive Chemical Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor		Spent Aqueous acid Solutions & Solvent	R6, R2		8 760
Pride Chem Industries Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor		Spent Aqueous acid Solutions	R6		12 000
Resources Conservation Sdn. Bhd., Ahah alam, Selangor		Solvents	R2		1 192
Redring Solder (M) Sdn. Bhd., Batu Caves, Selangor		Solder Dross	R4		120
Shen Mou Solder (m) Sdn. Bhd., Prai, Penang		Solder Dross	R4		1 200
SMC Technology Sdn. Bhd., Johor Bahru, Johor		Solder Dross & Spent Catalyst	R4, R8		3 240
Techno Indah Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor.		Slop Oil	R9		96 000
Tai Kwang Yokohama Battery Ind. Sdn. Bhd., Ipoh Perak		Lead Acid Batteries	R6		36 000

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Malaysia (continued)					
Tensid Chem Sdn. Bhd., Pelabuhan Klang, Selangor		Solvent & Wastes Oil	R2, R9		7 356
Tex Cycle Sdn. Bhd., Puchong, Selangor		Rag Contaminated With Ink & Solvent	R2		+438
Universal Cyclone Sdn. Bhd., Sungai Buloh, selangor		Photographic Waste	R9		1 290
New Zealand					
Due to the relatively small amounts of hazardous wastes generated in New Zealand few environmentally sound and efficient disposal facilities can be located domestically. There are, however, a number of environmentally sound and efficient recovery and recycling plants that can deal with a limited range of hazardous waste materials.					
GNB Battery Technologies Ltd, Petone, Wellington		Lead acid battery recycling			
WPC Ltd, Pukekohe, Auckland.		Waste oil recycling and recovery			
Castrol Oils NZ Ltd, Wellington		Waste oil recycling & recovery			
Onyx NZ Ltd Auckland		Waste oil recovery			
Milburn NZ Ltd, Westport		Waste oil recovery			
Others deal with a range of waste materials such as plastics, paper etc					
Nigeria					
Chellco industries limited A1-E2 Kudenda Industrial Estate P.o. Box 1847, Kaduna - Nigeria	26/04/98	Textile yarn recycling iron blankets.	Recycling	Mutilated Rags 1500mt	1500mt

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Nigeria (continued)					
Super Engineering Co. Ltd Plot 68, Ikorodu Industrial Estate, P.O. Box 464, Ikorodu, lagos.	12/11/98	Plastic Recycling Recycling as mechanical feedstock Process: Used plastic scrap collection by type of resin, separation of foreign matte selection - grinding-mixing extruder - recycled product or pellets.	Recycling	PP, PET ABS, LDPE (3000mt)	
United Plastic Ind. Nig. Ltd. Plot.96 trans Amadi Ind, Layout, Port-Harcourt.	30/07/98		Recycling	PE & PVC (2400mt)	
Taewoo Floor Covering Co. Ltd Plot 2a, Lateef Jakande Road, Agidingbi, Ikeja, Lagos.	March 1998		Recycling	PVC (2000mt)	
Bally Plastic & Footwear Ind. Nig. Ltd Tundun-Murtala Darkata Ind. Estate, Kano.			Recycling	PP, PET, ABS, LDPE	
Tact Ind. Ltd., 60/62, Town Planning Way, Ilupeju, Lagos	15/12/98		Recycling	Mutilated LDPE & HDPE films. (2000mt)	
Amsata Super Sandal Mfg. Co, Ltd. Isolo, Lagos,	28/7/98		Recycling	PVC	
Homus Industries Limited Plot 15 & 16 Block XIII, Industrial Estate, Otta	29/7/98		Recycling	PE	
Standard Plastic Plot 29 (C+D) Dantata Road Bompai Ind. Estate, Kano.	21/4/99		Recycling	PET & ABS (3000mt)	

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Nigeria (continued)					
West African Rubber Limited Ikorodu ind. Est. Lagos.	22/4/99		Recycling	PET & ABS (3000mt)	
Zenith Plastic Ind. Ltd.			Recycling	PVC (4000mt)	
T.a.c. Tiger Plastic Ltd. 60/62, Town Planning Way Ilupeju, Lagos.	15/12/98		Recycling	LDPE & HDPE (1500mt)	
xStar Paper Hills Limited 114/116, Aba-Owerri Road, Umungasi, Aba Abia State.	02/02/99	Waste paper		Waste paper off- cuts	
Epesok Paper Mills Limited Plot Y, Mobolaji Johnson Avenue, Alausa, Ikeja.	21/04/99			Waste paper	
Alkem Nigeria Limited Amuwo-Odofin Ind. Estate Lagos.	07/08/98			Polyester Chips	
Norway					
Approximately 15 facilities are licensed to treat specific types of hazardous waste and approximately 20 facilities are licensed to incinerate waste oil of specified quality.					
Oman					
Nil					
Panama					
Refinería Panamá S.A. Province of Colon	April 1962	petrol refinery	R9		11638 ton/year

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Panama (continued)					
Eco Klean S.A Province of Colon, Buena Vista	Sept. 1998	recovery of used oils	R9		1171 ton/year
Derivados de Petroleo S.A. Panama City, Juan Diaz	1979	Asphalt Emulsion Industry	R1		19.5 ton/year
Procesos y Análisis Metalúrgicos S.A Panama City, Juan Díaz		Processing and analysis of metals	R4		Aprox. 3000 ton/year
Poland					
Data not available					
Portugal					
Auto-Vila-Reciclagem de Resíduos Industriais, Lda, Urbanização da Polo Tecnologico de Lisboa, Lote 1, sala 202,1600 Lisboa		Recovery of used oils	R9		
Carmona - Sociedade de Limpezas e Tratamento de Combustíveis, Lda Monte dos Bijagós, Jardía Brejos de Azeitão, 2925 Azeitão		Recovery of used oils	R9		
Quimitécnica-Serviços, Comércio e Indústria de Produtos Químicos S.A Rua 26 Parque industrial Da Quimigal 2830 Barreiro			R13		
Lobbe Derconsa - Serviços e Técnicas Meioambientais, S.A. Rua Gil Vicente, Lote 59, Quinta das Laranjeiras 2840 Seixal			R13		

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Portugal (continued)					
Ecosocer - Recuperação de Solventes e Resíduos Quinta da Formiga, Apartado 16, El Pombal 3101-901 Pombal			R2		
Romania					
None.					
Russian Federation					
No data available					
Saint Lucia					
There are no formal recovery, recycling or reuse operations on the island.					
Senegal					
None at present. A project is being developed to establish a “Centre de traitement des déchets dangereux.”					
Slovakia					
Detox s.r.o., Banská Bystrica		regeneration of organic solvents	R2		
Mach.Trade s.r.o., Sereď		treatment of lead acid batteries	R4		
Epsol s.r.o., Bratislava		regeneration of organic solvents	R2		
Konzeko s.r.o., Levoča		regeneration of waste oils	R9		
Sri Lanka					
At present there are no specific companies authorized in the country. Prefeasibility study is completed and two suitable sites for the disposal of hazardous wastes were identified. At present the industrialists treat the wastes individually under the environmental protection licensing scheme.					

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Switzerland					
In Switzerland every disposal or recovery/recycling facility of hazardous wastes or special wastes needs a license according to the environmental law and all relevant ordinances. The Cantons are responsible for the licensing of the facilities. The license is only issued if the environmentally sound treatment of the wastes is guaranteed. It is valid for a maximum of five years. Approximately 650 facilities/plants (recycling and final disposal) are licensed in Switzerland. All licenses are registered in the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.					
Thailand					
GENCO, Rayaong		fuel blending unit (solvent and waste oil)	R1, R2		
Sita Thai Group, Saraburi		fuel blending unit (waste oil)	R1		
Siam Cement, Saraburi		operating the cement kiln by using used lubricated oil as fuel (energy recovery)	R1, R2		
Lead Melting Industry		recycling of lead (The import of the used lead acid batteries into Thailand is banned for both final disposal and recovery according to the National Environmental Broad Decision since 1993.)	R4		
Turkey					
There has been no licensed facility yet.					
Uganda					
None authorized.					

Facility / operation or process (name, address, organization/company etc.)	Authori- -zation valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery Recycling / Re-use etc. “R” code	Waste recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
United Kingdom					
There are far too many facilities in the UK that are authorised to recover/recycle/re-use wastes to list here. For information about specific facilities please contact the organisations below:					
The Environment Services Association (ESA) 154 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 9TR					
Institute of Waste Management 9 Saxon Court St Peters Gardens Northampton NN1 1SX					

Para. 3(c)

“Information on the measures adopted by Parties in implementation of the Convention.”

Albania

Albania is trying to implement the Basel Convention through improvement of national legislation. The revised model national legislation on the management of hazardous wastes as well as on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal prepared by Secretariat of Basel Convention are being taken into consideration.

Algeria

None.

Antigua and Barbuda

Create awareness of the Basel Convention; initiate inventory of Hazardous Wastes; initiate the development of National legislation.

Argentina

National Legislation (law 23922/91); control of hazardous wastes movements; official license for the hazardous waste generator; official license for the exporter.

Australia

The national definition of hazardous waste under the Australian Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 was amended in 1996. Under the Act “hazardous waste” is defined as: (a) waste prescribed by the regulations, where the waste has any of the characteristics mentioned in Annex III to the Basel Convention; or (b) wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex 1 to the Basel Convention, unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III to that Convention; or (c) household waste; or (d) residues arising from the incineration of household waste.

“House hold waste’ means waste collected from households, but does not include waste specified in the regulations.

Austria

The EU Shipment Regulation (93/259/EEC) was amended in order to implement the Amendment III/1 of the Convention.

Bahrain

Control export hazardous waste from Bahrain to Canada and other countries by implementation of the Basel Convention through Article 6 Transboundary Movement between Parties.

Belgium

Belgium has as a member of the European Union implemented the Basel Convention by Council Regulation (EEC) N° 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

Benin

National legislation on environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes was drafted and presented to the Parliament in 1996. Efforts are being made to harmonize the above legislation with “Loi-Cadre sur l’environnement” adopted in 1999.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

CONAMA Resolution n. 235/98, from January 7, 1998, changing the structure and contents of Annex 10 of CONAMA Resolution n. 23 from December 96, that is still in force.

Bulgaria

None.

Burundi

Burundi is beginning to create awareness on the Basel convention.

Canada

The EIHWR, in effect since November 26, 1992, continues to allow Canada to implement the measures in the Convention.

Environment Canada amended the EIHWR in 1994 to allow notice of the intent to import to be filled out by electronic data interchange (EDI). The electronic information is certified by affixing an electronic signature known only to Environment Canada and the importer. As of early 2000, it will be possible to submit notifications and manifests to the Transboundary Movement Division via the internet.

Chile

Training; implementation of notification system; and coordination with others institutions.

China

Formulating Interim Regulation of the Administration of Environmental Protection on the Import of Waste Materials; the National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes; and identification Standard for Hazardous Wastes.

Colombia

The following measures have been adopted for the implementation of the Basel Convention : a draft national list of hazardous wastes. This is at present under consultation with regional authorities in order to abide with Article 3, sub-paragraph 1 of the Basel Convention; a draft law of procedures of authorization of export, import and transit of hazardous goods as well as inter-institutional coordination; and a draft project of hazardous waste management at regional level to be contracted in order to determine the legislation policy at national level. This is being financed with a World Bank loan.

Croatia

Hazardous waste management conditions have been prescribed by Ordinance on hazardous waste management (Off. gazzete No: 32/98)

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

The notification procedure is applied according the relevant provisions of the Convention.

Czech Republic

Waste Management Act No 125/1997 Coll., in force of 1 January 1998, implementing the Basel Convention.

Denmark

Denmark has implemented the Regulation of the Basel Convention in its national legislation which entered into force 7 May 1994; and the European Community has adopted Annex VIII and Annex IX in Council Regulation 259/93, Annex V.

El Salvador

Inclusion of provision in the Environmental Law and formulation of a By Law that regulates the management of hazardous substances, residues and wastes.

Estonia

Decree No 365 on the 30th of December 1992 of the Government: "Export, Import, Transit Movement and Disposal of Hazardous and Other Waste"; Decree No 162 on the 19th of August 1997 of the Government: "Adjustment of Governmental; and Decree No 365 on the 30th of December 1992".

Finland

With regard to the control of transfrontier movements of wastes, the Basel Convention has been completely implemented in Finland. The entry into force of the Waste Act (1072/93) and the Waste Decree (1390/93) on 1 January 1994 has made it possible to more effectively implement some of the general principles of the Basel Convention, e.g. reduction of the generation of hazardous wastes and the self-sufficiency principle.

From the beginning of 1995, the shipments of wastes have been regulated by the Council Regulation on the supervision and control of the shipments of wastes within, into and out of the European Community (No. 259/93).

The Decision III/1 has been implemented from 1 October 1995 on the basis of the Ministry of the Environment Decision 1127/95 and the EEC Council Regulation 120/97. The Ministry of the Environment Decision 1127/95 has been replaced on 1 August 1998 by the National Waste Management Plan concerning the Transfrontier Movements of Waste (Government Decision 495/98). Besides the implementation of the Ban amendment, it sets preconditions and restrictions to transfrontier movements of waste in order to ensure their environmentally sound management, as well as limits exports of wastes for final disposal in order to implement the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency in waste management.

Germany

The Basel Convention is implemented with the EC Waste Shipment Regulation (entry into force: 9 February 1993). In addition, Germany has implemented the Basel Convention in its national legislation with the Waste Movement Act (entry into force: 14 October 1994) which also contains specific details and provisions on the implementation of the EC Waste Shipment Regulation.

Hungary

Governmental Decree on implementation of Basel Convention put into force in 1996 (No. 101/1996 VII. 12.).

Iceland

Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC (and EEA), has been in force since its implementation by regulation No. 377/1994.

Indonesia

The implementation of notification system for export/import hazardous waste.

Iran

Collecting statistics and information about national wastes; proposing the waste management regulations for ratification; and waste reduction at waste generating sources.

Ireland

Ireland transposed Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 (on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community), by the Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 149 of 1998).

Japan

“Law for the control of export, import & others specified hazardous wastes & other wastes” came into force on December of 1993. This national law has the same contents with those of the Convention.

Japan has controlled transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from / to Japan by strict implementation of the law.

Kuwait

None.

Kyrgyzstan

Provision and Instruction was developed and adopted by Government in the implementation of the Basel Convention.

Latvia

None.

Lebanon

Law 68/88, Decision 71/1/97.

Lithuania

None.

Malawi

Several policies and legislations have been amended or developed for implementation of the Basel Convention. These include the Environmental Management Act, the toxic substances and chemicals policy and regulations, etc. Malawi has also established a national committee for implementation of the convention and other related agreements.

Malaysia

Guidelines for the export /import of Scheduled wastes, 1995; notification and Control Procedure adopted by Malaysia and Singapore for movement of wastes between the two countries; and additional requirement for Applications to Export Scheduled Wastes, 1998.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Minimize generation of certain wastes; prevent pollution arising from the management of certain wastes; designation of Focal point and Competent Authority; transmission of Information; and regional Agreement.

Moldova

The Regulation on import, export and transportation of hazardous substances through the territory of the Republic of Moldova was issued recently, which provided inclusively the management of industrial waste.

Monaco

None.

Mongolia

The first Law “Hazardous Waste Management Law” was adopted by the Government in 25 May 1999.

Morocco

The national legislation was elaborated and discussed with department concerned and industrials. Its adoption is in progress. All the exportation and importation of wastes were executed in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention, such as notification and contract. The Basel Convention was published in official registry.

Netherlands

The convention has been implemented in Dutch law through the European Regulation on Waste Shipment (259/93). Amendment of the Convention (ban) implemented through Regulation 2408/98 of the European Commission.

Nigeria

There is a current review of the National legislation on Harmful waste (Special Criminal Provisions ETC) Decree 1988 to harmonise it to the Basel Convention and its procedures; and Institution of the notification system.

Norway

The former regulation of 23rd May 1990 was replaced by the regulation of 30th December 1994 on the transboundary movement of wastes where an export ban to non-OECD countries was implemented. The Dec. 1994 regulation was amended in 1997 in order to ratify the ban amendment in the Basel convention.

Oman

None.

Panama

The Ministry of Health has designated additional technical personal to attend the implementation of the Convention; Panama has sent notes to the Customs Office related to the implementation of the convention; and a seminar was conducted for the technical persons about the Basel Convention and its implementation.

Poland

Introduction of the obligation to obtain a permit for export of hazardous wastes, issued by the Competent Body (Chief Environmental Protection Inspector), (Article 44 of the Act on Wastes dated 27 June 1997). Such a permit can be issued if:

1) waste management methods to be applied abroad are safe for the environment; and 2) competent authorities of the country receiving hazardous wastes and of the countries through which the wastes are to be transported agree to receive the wastes and to have the wastes transported through their territory, respectively.

Similar rules apply in the case of transit of hazardous wastes through Poland.

Portugal

Concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes, Portugal applies Council Regulation (EEC) Nr.259/93 which transposes the provisions of Basel Convention into community law by establishing a system of supervision and control to apply to the shipments of wastes within into and out of the EC. Decree Law Nr. 296/95 of 17 November is the national complementary legislation of Council Regulation (EEC) Nr.259/93, which implements the financial guarantee system. Decree Law Nr.239/97 is the National Waste Management Legislation that establishes the responsibility of the generator of the waste. It also establishes the rules for waste management, namely the collection, transport, storage, treatment, recycling and disposal, which are published in "Portaria Nr 961/98 of 10 November". It aims prevention, reduction, re-use, recycling and disposal adequate to the different kinds of wastes.

Republic of Korea

The List of Wastes to be controlled in accordance with the “Act Relating to the Transboundary Movement of Wastes and Their Disposal” was amended on 15 July 1998 to incorporate Basel’s new list A, B and OECD Lists.

Romania

Measures adopted concerning the improvement of the legal framework of environmental protection.

Russian Federation

None.

Saint Lucia

None.

Senegal

National Action Plan for hazardous wastes management in Senegal is in place.

Seychelles

None.

Slovakia

New recycling/recovery facilities put in the operation.

Sri Lanka

A National Coordinating Committee comprising of the relevant authorities in the country coordinates the implementation of the Basel Convention at national Level; arrangements are being made to carry out EIAs for the selected two sites to establish a hazardous waste disposal site; national Hazardous Waste Management Plan is being prepared; regulations are being made to incorporate the decision II/12 and III/1 and also the list A in the regulations; and arrangements are being made to prepare action plans for disposal of clinical wastes & disposal of waste oil in the Puttalam Cement Kiln.

Switzerland

In Switzerland, the Basel Convention is directly applied since it entered into force in 1992.

Thailand

Administrative measure: The Royal Thai Government has a policy to ban the import of hazardous waste for final disposal and strictly control the import of hazardous waste for recovery i.e. the decision on “Ban to the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery” (1993) and the Decision on “Strict control on the import of used plastic scarps for recovery” (1994).

Legal measure: To define the definition and list of hazardous wastes to be controlled i.e. the Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of Hazardous Substances B.E.2538 (1995) issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992) and the Notification of Ministry of Industry No.6 B.E.2540 (1997) on the wastes and discarded materials issued under the Factory Act B.E.2535 (1992).

The permission procedures to produce, import, export and possess the hazardous substances including hazardous wastes i.e. the Ministerial Regulations B.E.2537 (1994) issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992).

The Gambia

None.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

None.

Turkey

The importation of some metal scraps are being controlled according to the Communiqué on “Substances Controlled for the Purpose of Protecting the Environment” which was published on 1 February 1996. It is updated every year. The regulation on Hazardous Waste Management came into force in 1995. The regulation on Control of Medical Waste came into force in 1993.

Turkmenistan

Not to import hazardous wastes.

Uganda

Development and gazettment of waste management regulations.

United Kingdom

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 (as amended) on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 1994 (Statutory Instrument 1994 No. 1137). UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste.

Uzbekistan

Drafting the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About the wastes” and work on the theses about the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal in the Republic of Uzbekistan have begun.

Viet Nam

Development of Legal Framework: Enact Regulations on Hazardous Waste Management, approved by the Prime Minister on 16 July 1999; and revision of Inter-ministerial Circular No 2880 on Importation of Secondary Materials.

Para. 3(d): “Information on available qualified statistics which have been compiled on the effects on human health and the environment of the generation , transportation and disposal of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes

Health <i>(human, animal, vegetation)</i>	Environment	Level <i>(Regional, National, City)</i>	Year covered	Remarks
Algeria No available qualified statistics on the effects on human health and the environment.				
Antigua and Barbuda No such information available at this moment.				
Argentina No statistics have been compiled on this matter yet.				
Australia Although there may be specific projects which detail the effects of particular components of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment, these statistics are not centrally collated.				
Austria No data can be provided in this form. The federal Environment Agency can provide information via internet (http://www.ubavie.gv.at/ ; reference: report state on environment)				
Bahrain	Soil	city	1990 - 1998	Soil contaminated by oil sludge contain heavy metal and heavy hydrocarbon from Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard (ASRY)
	Soil	city	1990 - 1998	Soil contaminated by spent pot lining waste containing cyanide and fluoride generated from Aluminium Bahrain (ALBA)

Health <i>(human, animal, vegetation)</i>	Environment	Level <i>(Regional, National, City)</i>	Year covered	Remarks
Belgium (Statistics for Flanders)	The detection of genotoxic substances in the environment via the comet-test, used on plants	Regional	1995 - 1998	Data available
Research of the effects of the nearby waste incinerator on the health and the health-risks in Wilrijk.		Local	1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission
	Measurements of the emission values of dioxines of several waste incinerators	Regional	1996 1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission
	Development of a measurement-network around several known sources of dioxines	Regional	1996 1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission
	Development of a data bank for the observance of analysis-data of level-detection systems around waste-belts and the integrated evaluation of possible pollution of the groundwaters	Regional	1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission
	Research of the possible environmental effects of several waste belts	Regional	1996 1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission
Benin				
No specific studies are carried out at present.				
Bolivia				
No statistics available.				
Brazil				
Source: Association of Workers Contaminated by Organochlorides Associação dos Contaminados Profissionalment por Organoclorados - ACPO				

Health <i>(human, animal, vegetation)</i>	Environment	Level <i>(Regional, National, City)</i>	Year covered	Remarks
Burundi No information available.				
Canada Studies have been prepared on the effects on human health .	Studies on the effects on the environment of a number of substances which could be constituents of hazardous wastes.	Federal Government	In February 1989, the first Priority Substances List (PSL) which contained 44 substances, was published in the Canada Gazette. In November 1995, a report was presented to the Ministers, by the Expert Advisory Panel this report identified 25 recommended substances for the second Priority Substances List (PSL2).	In December 1994, the Ministers of the Environment and Health established an Expert Advisory Panel to recommend a new set of priority substances for assessment under Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). The Ministers accepted the 25 substances recommendations and this was the creation of the second Priority Substance List. (PSL2). Furthermore, under the new CEPA, 1999 all 23 000 substances in use in Canada will be examined to determine if they are toxic, with the aim to eliminate the most dangerous toxic substances. Updates on the status of the investigations are available at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/cceb1 /eng/psl2-3.htm

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Year covered	Remarks
Canada (continued)	Waste Management Industry Survey: Business and Government Sectors, 1996.	Federal Government	Every 2 years. The most recent complete survey includes 1996 data. The 1998 survey is under way. http://www.statcan.ca "Products and Services"/ "Downloadable Publications"	Statistics Canada surveys industries involved in the waste management industry. Hazardous waste is included. Survey includes questions on quantities of hazardous waste treated or disposed of.
Chile Human	Air, soil and indoor Pollution	City	1984 - 1998	High levels of arsenic in blood had been observe in Children
China No data				
Colombia Statistical data showing the relation to diseases associated to hazardous wastes has not yet been compiled. The Ministry of Health carried out epidemiology studies associated to pesticides , for example, water for consumption but polluted by domestic and industrial waste.				
Croatia Information not available.				
Cyprus There are no such statistical data available.				
El Salvador There are no statistics available.				

Health <i>(human, animal, vegetation)</i>	Environment	Level <i>(Regional, National, City)</i>	Year covered	Remarks
Estonia	Statistical report on "Generation, Transportation and Disposal of Wastes".	National	1991 -	
Finland No such statistics available.				
Germany Qualified statistics on the effect on human health are not available.				
Indonesia Workers of mining	Pongkor - Bogor	city	1997	used mercury for washing ore (gold mining) on the site
Iran No report has been received.				
Ireland No data available				
Japan No such information is available.				
Malawi None.	None.	N/A		Pharmaceutical and chemical wastes including clinical wastes are dumped every year but the impacts on both health and the environment are not normally assessed and therefore the statistic is not available.

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Year covered	Remarks
Moldova Complete qualified statistics concerning the influence of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and environment is not available at the moment.				
Monaco No information				
Mongolia Information not available.				
Morocco No statistics.				
Netherlands Information not available.				
Nigeria Research ongoing on lead acid batteries scrap.	Research ongoing on lead acid batteries scrap.	city	1999 - 2000	To build up a database for its effect on human health and the environment in view of the involvement of a large portion of the populace including women in transportation and disposal operation.
Norway None				
Oman Nil				
Panama No information available.				

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Year covered	Remarks
Poland No statistical data are available.				
Romania None.				
Russian Federation Data are not available.				
Saint Lucia Data not available.				
Senegal Information not available.				
Seychelles No statistics available.				
Slovakia Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic		national	annually	Published by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
Report on State of Environment of the Slovak Republic		national	annual	Published by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic
Sri Lanka No systematic data available				
Switzerland No remark				

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Year covered	Remarks
<p>Tanzania</p> <p>Due to financial constraints, there are no such studies/research.</p>				
<p>Thailand</p> <p>Information not available.</p>				
<p>Turkey</p> <p>There is no qualified statistics available in Turkey on these issues.</p>				
<p>Turkmenistan</p> <p>Information not available.</p>				
<p>Uganda</p> <p>Not compiled.</p>				
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>Study of congenital malformations in populations living near landfill sites.</p>	<p>Within 7K of hazardous waste landfill sites</p>	<p>International Study (including 10 sites in the UK)</p>	<p>Segment study Published in August 1998</p>	<p>This report indicated that more research was needed in this area.</p>
<p>Uzbekistan</p> <p>No statistics.</p>				

Para. 3(e):

“Information concerning bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements and arrangements entered into pursuant Article 11 of the Convention”

Albania

None.

Algeria

None.

Andorra

Bilateral cooperation agreement with France: from 5 November 1996 to 5 November 1999; and Bilateral cooperation agreement with Spain: from 27 January 2000 to 27 January 2004.

Antigua and Barbuda

None.

Argentina

None.

Australia

Australia is bound by the OECD Council Decision concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations. Australia has ratified the Convention to Ban the Importation into Form Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region (Waigani Convention) but the Convention has not yet entered into force.

Austria

None.

Bahrain

A regional agreement, with the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) is effective since June 1998.

Belgium

None.

Benin

Benin ratified the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous wastes within Africa.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

None.

Bulgaria

None.

Burundi

None.

Canada

Canada-US bilateral agreement on the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, effective since November 8, 1986. It is renewed every five years and was amended in 1992 to include Annex II wastes.

OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final Multilateral Agreement effective from 30 March 1992 concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (active).

Chile

None.

China

None.

Colombia

None.

Croatia

None.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

None.

Czech Republic

OECD Council Decision C(92)39/FINAL of 30.3.1992; Decision of the Council concerning the control of transfrontier movement of waste destined for recovery operations.

Denmark

OECD Council Decision C(92)39 Final; Decision of the Council concerning the control of transfrontier movements of waste destined for recovery operations.

El Salvador

A regional agreement (Central American Regional Agreement on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes) is in force, ratified by seven countries in December 1992.

Estonia

None.

Finland

A bilateral arrangement was concluded between Finland and the Republic of Kenya. It entered into force on 7 March 1997. The arrangement concerns import of halogenated organic compounds (belonging to Y-categories Y4, Y10, Y39, Y41, Y43) from Kenya to Finland for final disposal.

Germany

Bilateral agreement with Lithuania, effective from May 1994, regarding imports of waste to Germany; Bilateral agreement with Belarus, effective from May 1994, regarding imports of waste to Germany; Bilateral agreement with Zimbabwe, effective from May 1995, regarding

imports of waste to Germany; Bilateral agreement with Kazakhstan, effective from April 1994, regarding imports of waste to Germany; and Multilateral agreement with OECD, effective from March 1992, for imports and exports of hazardous wastes for recycling.

Greece

None.

Hungary

None.

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

None.

Iran

A regional agreement concerning Persian Gulf Region and Oman sea is in force, effective from 1993, covering any kind of sea pollution.

Ireland

None.

Japan

Decision of the OECD Council concerning the Control of Transfrontier Movement of Wastes destined for Recovery Operation, C(92)39/final which is effective since December 1993.

Kuwait

None.

Kyrgyzstan

There is a multilateral agreement with the parties of the Custom Union (Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) concerning the Protocol on unified use procedure of technical, medical, pharmaceutical. Sanitary, phytosanitary and ecological standards, rules and requirements regarding goods imported to the Parties of the Custom Union.

Latvia

None.

Lebanon

None.

Lithuania

A bilateral agreement with Estonia is effective since 22 March 1996.

Luxembourg

None.

Malawi

None.

Malaysia

Malaysia and USA signed on 10 March 1995, a bilateral agreement to allow the export of waste to the USA for recovery.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Waigani Convention - Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within the South Pacific Region.

Moldova

On 12 April 1996, the Republic of Moldova signed a Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) agreement on the control of the transboundary transport of hazardous wastes that came into effect from 16 May 1997.

Monaco

None.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco

None.

Netherlands

A bilateral agreement with the Antilles (Netherlands) is effective since 1 January 1999.

New Zealand

OECD Council decision C(92)39 Final; Decision of the Council concerning the control of Transfrontier Movements of Hazardous Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations effective since 30 March 1992; and The Waigani Convention agreement for Pacific Forum countries which is not yet in force.

Nigeria

Multilateral agreement being processed with the European Union for the importation of certain waste under the "green" list, namely solid plastic, textile yarn (mutilated rags only), papers, non-ferrous metal.

Norway

None, except the OECD Decision of 30 March 1992 C(92)39 FINAL.

Oman

The Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution has been signed in March 1998 for the Gulf region seas.

Panama

A regional Central American agreement which regulates the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes (The Law No. 13 of 1995) is effective since 25 April 1995.

Poland

None.

Portugal

None.

Republic of Korea

None.

Romania

None.

Russian Federation

Russian Federation has multilateral agreements with CIS Republics of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. (Signed on 12 April 1996) which came into force from the date of forwarding the 3d execution notification of Parties internal procedures to the Depositary, valid for 5 years. Two countries of CIS, Azerbaidjan and Ukraine, declined Agreement.

Russian Federation has a bilateral agreement with Ukraine on recycling of Mercury contained wastes.

Saint Lucia

None.

Senegal

Senegal ratified the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous wastes within Africa.

Seychelles

None.

Slovakia

None.

Sri Lanka

None.

Switzerland

OECD-Decision C(92)39/FINAL concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (including related acts).

Tanzania

Tanzania ratified the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous wastes within Africa.

Thailand

None.

The Gambia

None.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

None.

Turkey

The "Izmir Protocol on Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea Area by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal" concerning the Mediterranean sea area was signed on 01.10.1996.

Turkmenistan

None.

Uganda

None.

United Kingdom

Bilateral agreement with Isle of Man, effective from 17/07/96; bilateral agreement with Jersey, effective from 29/04/97; bilateral agreement with Guernsey, effective from 27/08/98; and bilateral with Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Cyprus, effective from 13/01/00.

Uzbekistan

The members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) have signed an agreement to regulate transboundary shipments of dangerous wastes and their disposal. Under this agreement, the parties will take measures to regulate the import of wastes into their territory and the transit of hazardous and other wastes through their territory.

Vietnam

None.

Para. 3(f):

“Information on Accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and the measures undertaken to deal with them.”

Algeria

There was no transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Australia

There have been no accidents related to Australian exports of hazardous wastes in the 1998 calendar year.

Austria

No cases reported in 1998.

Bahrain

None.

Belgium

There were no such cases.

Benin

None.

Bolivia

There are no official reports on accidents occurred during the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Brazil

No data available.

Colombia

Information not available.

Croatia

No accident occurred during transboundary movement of hazardous waste in the year 1998.

Cyprus

Information not available.

El Salvador.

None documented.

Estonia

There have not been any accidents during the transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous waste during 1998.

Finland

According to the information available there were no such accidents in 1998.

Germany

7 drums containing 1.86 tonne of still bottoms containing halogenated solvents, tore at transfer at a railway station. The leaked out waste was removed by a fire-brigade and the drums were put into bigger drums.

20 tonnes of paint and varnish sludges leaked out from a vehicle. The leaked out waste was removed by a fire-brigade. the waste was put in safe keeping and then sent back to the producer.

Hungary

None reported.

Indonesia

No accident.

Iran

There has been no accident.

Ireland

None.

Japan

None.

Malaysia

No such incidents were reported in 1998.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

None.

Moldova

No accidents.

Monaco

No accident.

Mongolia

No accident occurred during the transboundary movement and disposal in 1998.

Morocco

According to the information available, no accidents occurred.

Netherlands

No accidents have taken place.

New Zealand

No accidents were reported.

Nigeria

No accident was recorded for the year 1998.

Norway

None.

Oman

Nil.

Panama

There were no cases.

Poland

No such cases were reported.

Romania

No accidents occurred.

Russian Federation

No data.

Saint Lucia

During 1998, there were no reported accidents resulting from the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Senegal

None.

Seychelles

No accidents were reported.

Slovakia

None.

Sri Lanka

No data available.

Switzerland

No accidents occurred.

Tanzania

None.

Thailand

None.

Turkey

There were no reported cases of such accidents during the year 1998.

Turkmenistan

None.

Uganda

None.

United Kingdom

None reported in 1998.

Uzbekistan

No such accidents during 1998.

Para 3g: Authorized Disposal options within National Jurisdiction as of 1998. (also ref. Art. 16, para. 1f).

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Algeria					
There are no facilities for the management of hazardous wastes.					
Antigua and Barbuda					
None.					
Argentina		Incineration, cement kiln incinerators, static kiln incinerators. No disposal option to incinerate PCB	D10		only for local generation of wastes
		No disposal option to incinerate organochlorine pesticides in great quantity			
		Other disposal options: landfarming (exceptions PCB and organochlorine pesticides)	D2		only for local generation of wastes
		Biological treatments (exception PCB and organochlorine pesticides)	D8		only for local generation of wastes
		Physico-chemical treatments (An authorization is under analysis to separate PCB from the transform device so as to export only PCB liquid to destroy)	D9		only for local generation of wastes

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Australia					
Disposal options are authorized by the eight Australian State and Territory Governments.					
Austria					
A directory of all licensed collector and disposer of hazardous wastes is held by the Environment Agency. There is also an electronic register of the disposal facilities available in Austria. These data can be obtained from the Environment Agency on request: Address: UBA Wien, A-1090 Spittelauer Lände 5, Austria Tel:+ 43 1 31 304 5550 or 5560; Fax: + 43 1 31 304 5400; or direct via the internet: http://www.ubavie.gv.at/					
Belgium					
Information available from the Competent Authorities.					
Benin					
There are some disposal facilities but they are not operated in an environmentally sound manner.					
Brazil					
None.					
Bulgaria					
No available database.					
Burundi					
None.					
Canada		Capacity exists in Canada for the following operations : D1, D5, D8, D9, D10, D13, D14, D16		42% of total imports of hazardous wastes imported into Canada in 1998	

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
<p>Canada (continued)</p> <p>hazardous waste can be imported into Canada. List of companies having notified of their intention to import or export hazardous waste are published on a regular basis in the "Resilog newsletter". A copy of this newsletter can be obtained through the Canadian competent authority or on the Canadian competent authority or on the Environment Canada Green Lane home page at the following address: http://www.ec.gc.ca/resilog/resinews.htm</p>				were destined for final disposal.	
<p>China</p> <p>Shenzhen hazardous waste landfill site</p>	Until 2010				100 000
<p>Cuba</p> <p>No data available.</p>					
<p>Cyprus</p> <p>A central treatment plant treats small quantities of hazardous wastes produced by a small number of industrial units.</p>					
<p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Municipal waste incinerator, Prague</p>		capacity 330 000 tonnes/year	D10	No imports in 1998.	n.a.
<p>Municipal waste incinerator, Brno</p>		capacity 240 000 tonnes/year	D10	No imports in 1998.	n.a.

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Czech Republic (continued)		capacity 90 000 tonnes/year	D10	No imports in 1998.	n.a.
Municipal waste incinerator, Liberec					
79 hazardous waste incinerator plants		total capacity 130 000 tonnes/year	D10	No imports in 1998.	n.a.
64 landfill sites for hazardous wastes		projected total capacity 24 000 000 cubic metres	D5	No imports in 1998.	n.a.
305 landfill sites for non-hazardous waste		projected total capacity 154 000 000 cubic metres	D1	No imports in 1998.	n.a.
Estonia					
AS Modulwest	24.03. 2000	Incineration on land	D10		
Finland					
New information for the year 1998 has not yet been compiled. Please see information on the Annual Report for 1997.					
Germany					
In Germany 581 facilities for the disposal of hazardous wastes are in operation. We have listed only selected major facilities to present a concise overview of these facilities. However, additional information is available on request from the focal point.					
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Schwarzheide BASF Schwarzheide GmbH Schipkauer Str. 1 D-01987 Schwarzheide		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Feuerfestwerk Wetro GmbH Siedlung 13 -22 D-02699 Wetro		hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
E.S.T. Entsorgungsanlage GmbH Zweite Allee D-02929 Steinbach		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
SVZ Schwarze Pumpe An der Heide D-03139 Schwarze Pumpe	2024	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Böhlen Broerius Abfallwirtschaft Sachsen GmbH Werkstr. 1 D-04564 Böhlen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
LOBBE GmbH & Co Mölbizer Landstr. D-04579 Espenheim		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Bodenreinigungsanlage AB Umwelttechnik D-06869 Coswig					
Sonderabfalldeponie Seligenstädt-Aga Geraer Stadtwirtschaft GmbH Am Fuhrpark 1 D-07548 Gera	2008	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Asbestmonodeponie Caaschwitz ASD - Asbestdeponie GmbH Thüringen Gebindstr. 2 D-07586 Caaschwitz	not limited	landfill for asbestos	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Muldenhütten, Muldenhütten Recycling und Umwelttechnik GmbH Flurstück 401/17 D-09627 Hilbersdorf/Muldenhütten		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Therm. Behandlung kontaminierter Böden Boran Bodenreinigungs GmbH & Co. Westfalenstr. 1 D-13353-Berlin		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfalldeponie Röthehof Märkische Entsorgungsanlagen Betriebsgesellschaft mbH (MEAB) Tschudistr. 1, D-14476 Neu Fahrland		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfallverbrennung Schöneiche Märkische Entsorgungsanlagen Betriebsgesellschaft mbH (MEAB) Am Galluner Kanal D-15806 Schöneiche		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Industriepark Spreewerk Lübben GmbH Postfach 189 D-15907 Lübben		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfallverbrennung Schwedt PCK AG Schwedt Passower Chaussee 11 D-16303 Schwedt		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Thermische Behandlung explosionsgef. Stoffe, Buck Inpar GmbH Waldrand 2 D-16278 Pinnow		hazardous waste incineration	D10		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Stade DOW Deutschland Inc. Postfach 1120, D-21677 Stade		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage AVG Hamburg Borsigstr. 2 D-22113 Hamburg		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Rondeshagen GBS mbH Zum Gutshof D-23847 Groß Weeden	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfalldeponie Ihlenberg Ihlenberger Abfallentsorgungs-GmbH (IAG) Ihlenberg 1 D-23923 Selmsdorf		hazardous waste landfill	D1, D5		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlagen GmbH (SAVA) Ostertweute D-25541 Brunsbüttel	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Gasphasenoxidationsanlage Bayer AG Werk Brunsbüttel Fährstr. 45 D-25541 Brunsbüttel		hazardous waste incineration	D10		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Deponie Grauer Wall Bremerhavener Entsorgungsgesellschaft mbH Zur Hexenbrücke 16 D-27580 Bremerhaven		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage Zipfel GmbH & Co KG Adam-Smith-Str. 3-5 D-28307 Bremen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage Rolf Märtens GmbH & Co KG Strotthofkai 18 D-28309 Bremen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage C.F. Plump Gewässerschutz GmbH Louis-Krages-Str. 10 D-28237 Bremen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Niedersächsische Sonderabfalldeponie Hoheneggelsen GmbH Ziegeleiweg 1 D-31185 Söhlde		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Mineralölraffinerie Dollbergen GmbH Bahnhofstr. 82 D-31311 Uetze-Dollbergen		chemical-physical treatment	D9, D15		
Werksdeponie der Volkswagen AG Werk Kassel Postfach 1451 D-34219 Baunatal		hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Marburg Emil von Behring-Str. 76 D-35041 Marburg		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
UTD Herfa-Neurode Kali und Salz AG Postfach 1161 D-36262 Heringen	not limited	underground hazardous waste landfill	D12		
Salzgitter Pyrolyse GmbH Eisenhüttenstr. 99 D-38239 Salzgitter		hazardous waste incineration	D9		
Untertagedeponie Zielitz Kali und Salz GmbH, Werk Zielitz D-39326 Zielitz		underground hazardous waste landfill	D12		
Zetraldeponie Hubbelrath ZDH-GmbH; c/o Trienekens GmbH Erkrather Landstr. 1 D-40474 Düsseldorf	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage Fäka Entsorgung und Logistik GmbH Max-Planck-Ring 20 D-40764 Langenfeld	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Entsorgungs- und Verwertungszentrum (EVZ) Gruba GmbH Jakobshöhe 15 D-41066 Mönchengladbach	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Deponie Grevenbroich-Neuenhausen Trienekens AG Am Sandwerk D-41517 Grevenbroich-Neuenhausen	depends on remaining landfill space	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage in Dormagen Konrad-Schlauen-Str. 34 D-41538 Dormagen	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Viersen II Abfallbetrieb des Kreises Viersen Hindenburgstr. 160 D-41749 Viersen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage AGR mbH Mettmanner Str. 89 D-42115 Wuppertal	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
ERFA GmbH Ginsterweg 21 D-42781 Haan	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage Kleinholz Recycling GmbH Rolandstr. 9 D-45128 Essen	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Leuchtstofflampen-Verwertungs-GmbH (LVG) Alte Landstr. 4 D-45329 Essen	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Accurec Recycling GmbH Wiehagen 12 - 14, 45472 Mülheim an der Ruhr	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage INDAWATEC GmbH Kreisstr. 24 D-45525 Hattingen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
RZR Herten AGR mbH Im Emscherbruch 11 D-45699 Herten		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Hüls Infracor GmbH Paul-Baumann-Str. 1 D-45764 Marl		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
ZDE Emscherbruch AGR mbH Wiedehopfstr. 30 D-45892 Gelsenkirchen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage UTR GmbH & Co. KG Stollenstr. 12 - 16 D-45966 Gladbeck		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Hydro Chemicals Deutschland GmbH Buschhausener Str. 153 D-46049 Oberhausen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
CPB-Anlage in Duisburg Meiderich H. Becker GmbH Brakerstr. 74 D-46238 Bottrop		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Zentraldeponie Hünxe AGR mbH Waldastr. D-46514 Schermbek		hazardous waste landfill	D1, D5		
DK Recycling und Roheisen GmbH Westhauser Str. 182 D-47053 Duisburg	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Baufeld Mineralö Raffinerie GmbH & Co. KG Krabbenkamp 11 D-47138 Duisburg	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage BAD GmbH Hülsermannshof 19 - 21 D-47179 Duisburg	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Deponie Eyller Berg Eyller Berg Abfallbeseitigungs GmbH Am Eyller-Berg D-47475 Kamp-Lintfort	depends on remaining landfill- space	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage KS-Recycling GmbH & Co KG Raiffeisenstr. 38 D-47665 Sonstedt		chemical-physical treatment	D9		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage BASF Coatings AG Glasuritstr. 1, D-48165 Münster		hazardous waste incineration	D10, R1		
Zentraldeponie Altenberge Kreis Steinfurt Westenfeld 10 D-48341 Altenberge		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage Buchen Umweltservice GmbH Kanalstr. 71 D-48432 Rheine		chemical-physical treatment	D9, D13, D14, D15		
Deponie Ochtrup, GMU Gesellschaft für Materialrückgewinnung und Umweltschutz mbH , Weiner 302 D-48607 Ochtrup		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage Edelhoff Entsorgung Nord GmbH & Co. Bölkowstr. 8-10 D-49565 Bramsche	not limited	chemical-physical treatment, hazardous waste incineration	D9, D10, D13, D14, D15		
Zentraldeponie Haus Forst Trienekens GmbH Manheim D-50170 Kerpen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfalldeponie Knapsack Hoechst AG Werk Knapsack D-50354 Hürth		hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Rückstandverbrennungsanlage Wesseling DEA Mineralöl AG Ludwigshafenstr. D-50389 Wesseling	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Thermische Rückstandsverwertung GmbH & Co. KG Rodenkirchnerstr. D-50389 Wesseling	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Schlammverbrennungsanlage Deutsche EXXON Chemical GmbH Neusser Landstr. 16 D-50735 Köln		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Wiemersgrund Deponiegesellschaft Wiemersgrund GmbH & Co KG Gremberger Str. D-51105 Köln	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Mikrobiologische Behandlungsanlage Engel Umwelttechnik GmbH & Co. KG Ferdinand-Porsche-Str. 17 D-51149 Köln		biological treatment	D8		
Rückstands- und Abfallverbrennungsanlage Bürrig Bayer AG Bayerwerk D-51373 Leverkusen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Sonderabfalldeponie Bürrig Bayer AG Bayerwerk D-51373 Leverkusen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Abfallverbrennungsanlage Schlebusch Dynamit Nobel AG Kalkstraße 218 D-51377 Leverkusen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Zentraldeponie Leppe Bergischer Abfallwirtschaftsverband Remshagen D-51789 Lindlar		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Zentraldeponie Alsdorf-Warden AWA K 10 Rue de Wattlelos D-52249 Eschweiler		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Deponie Horm Kreis Düren Pfarrer-Pleus-Str. 46 D-52393 Hürtgenwald	2006	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Deponie für Produktionsabfälle Hüls Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG Sieglar D-53840 Troisdorf	2026	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage Lindenschmidt KG Umwelttechnik Krombacherstr. 42-46 D-57223 Kreuztal		chemical-physical treatment	D9		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
CPB-Anlage Lobbe GmbH & Co. Friedrich-Kaiser-Str. 13 D-58638 Iserlohn		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Zentraldeponie Hamm-Bockum-Hövel Stadt Hamm, Am Lausbach 4 D-59075 Hamm	2008	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Zentraldeponie Ennigerloh Kreis Warendorf Am Westring D-59320 Ennigerloh		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Bergkamen, Schering AG Ernst-Schering-Str. 14 D-59192 Bergkamen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Inertstoffdeponie Kamen-Heeren-Werve GWA Kreis Unna GmbH Mühlhauser Str. D-59174 Unna	2010	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Zentraldeponie Werl Entsorgungswirtschaft Soest GmbH Scheidinger Str. 41 D-59457 Werl		chemical-physical treatment, hazardous waste landfill	D9 D1		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Offenbach Clariant GmbH Mainstr. 169 D-63075 Offenbach		hazardous waste incineration	D10		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Biebesheim Hessische Industriemüll GmbH (HIM) Otto-Hahn-Str. 1, D-64584 Biebesheim am Rhein		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Frankfurt Infra Serv & Co. Höchst KG Blockfeld E 300 D-65926 Frankfurt/Main		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Griesheim Clariant GmbH Stroofstr. 27 D-65933 Frankfurt/Main		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Ludwigshafen BASF AG Carl-Bosch-Str. 38 D-67063 Ludwigshafen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Gerolsheim GSB mbH Postfach 54 D-67258 Heßheim		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
FKM Buster Altöl- und Reststoffentsorgung GmbH Holländer Str. 18 D-68219 Mannheim		chemical-physical treatment	D9		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
Sonderabfalldeponie Billigheim Sonderabfallentsorgung Baden-Württ. GmbH (SBW) D-704842 Fellbach-Schmidlen	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfallentsorgung Baden Württemberg (SBW) Welfenstr. 15 D-70738 Fellbach		chemical-physical treatment	D9, D14		
Konditionieranlage Bad Friedrichshall Südwestdeutsche Salzwerte AG Salzgrund 67 D-74076 Heilbronn	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Untertagedeponie Heilbronn Südwestdeutsche Salzwerte AG Salzgrund 67 D-74076 Heilbronn	not limited	underground hazardous waste landfill	D12		
Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Sondermüll Bayern mbH (GSB) Winzerstr. 97 d D-80797 München		chemical-physical treatment, hazardous waste incineration, hazardous waste landfill	D5, D8, D9, D10, D15		
SEF Sonderabfall-Entsorgung Franken GmbH (SEF) Siemensstr. 3 - 5 D-91124 Schwabach		chemical-physical treatment, hazardous waste landfill, hazardous waste incineration	D10, D15, D9, D5		
Sonderabfalldeponie Rehestädt 2 Thüringer Sonderabfalldeponie GmbH (TSD) Auf der Waidmühle 10 D-99102 Erfurt-Waltersleben	2002	hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Germany (continued)					
SUC Entsorgung GmbH Gothaer Str. 39/40 D-99885 Ohrdruf		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Hungary					
According to the data base there are 130 permits issued for different kinds of thermal treatment methods. The significant incinerators are listed below. Each of the issued permits must be renewed when the permit expires (according to the decision of the environmental inspectorate in charge) but not later than in every 3 year.					
Dorog Hulladékégető Kft. Address: H-2511 Dorog Pf.: 31.		Incinerator (rotary kiln)	D10		25 000
Filantrop Kht. Address: Kecskemét		Incineration for hospital wastes	D10		600
Hulladékégető Co. Ltd. H-9025 Győr- Bácsa		Incinerator	D10		6900
Cement Factory, Address: Beremend		Tire incineration in clinker kiln	R1		14 000
Cement Factory Address: H-3508 Hejőcsaba		Tire incineration in cement kiln	R1		6000
Kemikál Rt. Address: Barcs		Bituminous and plastic waste incineration	D10		90
Tiszai Égetőmű Kft. Address: Tiszaújváros		Incinerator	D10		6500
Nitrokémia Rt. Address: Balatonfűzfő		Incinerator	D10		10 000
Hulladékégető Address: Sajóbábony		Incinerator	D10		2500
PYRUS Co. Ltd. Disposal site, No. 1. Aszód-Galgamácsa Headquarters H-1181 Budapest, Zádor u. 4.		Permanent storage with embedment	D5, D12		10 000 (max: 300 000)
ÉHG Rt. Address: Sajókaza Határvölgy		Permanent deposit	D1		max: 100 000 cu.m
Power Plant Address: H-3272 Visonta		Incineration of liquid waste	R1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Hungary (continued)					73 405
Others: producer factories		Utilization (N/A processes)	R1-9		
Indonesia					70
Hazardous Waste Center Treatment JL.Raya Narogong Desa Nambo Po box. 18 Cileungse, Bogor 16820		Specially Engineed Landfill	D5		
Wiraswasta Gemilang Indonesia, Desa Ganameka km 23, Cibitng, Bekasi		Specially for mineral oil unfit for treatment	D9		
Iran					
Appropriate disposal facilities for country wastes have been operated according to the different conditions of the areas within the national jurisdiction of Iran.					
Ireland					
Dempsey Drums, Dublin		Reconditioning and recycling of steel and plastic drums	D15	0	No data
Pipe and Drains Services, Dublin		Separation of components of oily sludge's and ink cartridges	D4, D9, D13, D14, D15	0	Oily Sludge's 19 063 tonnes
Returnbatt Ltd., Kildare		Separation of components of lead acid batteries. Storage of other batteries	D15	0	Lead Acid Batteries 14 213 tonnes other batteries 2 932 tonnes
Shannon Environmental Services		Storage and processing of industrial and commercial chemical and other waste	D8, D9, D13, D14, D15	0	Varied Waste Stream
Southern Health Board		Disposal of healthcare risk waste	D9	0	Healthcare Risk waste 3 659 tonnes
Eco Safe Systems Ltd.		Disposal of Healthcare Risk Waste	D9	0	Healthcare Risk Waste 3,659 tonnes

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Ireland (continued)					
Minchem Chemicals Ltd.		Transfer Station	D14, D15	0	Varied Waste Stream
Safeway Warehousing		Transfer Station	D9, D13, D14, D15	0	Varied Waste Stream
Sorundun Ltd. (Irish Env Services)		Transfer Station and Disposal of Healthcare Risk Waste	D9, D15	0	Varied Waste Stream Healthcare Risk waste 3 659 tonnes
Sterile Technologies Ltd.		Transfer Station and Disposal of Healthcare Risk Waste	D9, D14, D15	0	Healthcare Risk Waste 3,659 tonnes
Japan					
None.					
Kuwait					
Ministry of Health		Incinerators	D10		
Latvia					
Authorizations for activities with hazardous waste (including operations of recovery and disposal) is valid for 1 year.					
“Gardene”, Auru pagasts, Dobeles rajons, Latvia, operated by joint stock company “BAO”, Grecinieku str.9, Riga, Latvia	01.01.99	Temporary storage of obsolete pesticides	D15		
Lithuania					
No data available					
Luxembourg					
No facility available					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Malawi					
The dumping sites (non engineered landfills) are operated by city/local authority within each city/town. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are all mixed up in the landfills as there is no other modes of disposal, e.g. incineration.					
City of Blantyre		Non-engineered landfill	D1	None	Not quantified
City of Lilongwe		Non-engineered landfill	D1	None	Not quantified
Malaysia					
Esso (M) Berhad, Port Dickson, N. Sembilan		Land Treatment	D2		90
Kualiti Alam Sdn. Bhd., Port Dickson, N. Sembilan		Secure landfill Stabilization Plant Physical & Chemist Treatment	D1		460.6
Ethylene Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Kerteh, Kemaman, Terengganu		Incineration	D10		150
EON, Shah Alam, Selangor		Incinerator Offsite Treatment	D10, D2		1087.2 774
FaberMedi- Serve Sdn. Bhd., Taiping, Perak		Incinerator – Clinical waste	D10		1260
FaberMedi- Serve Sdn. Bhd., Sipitang, Sabah		Incinerator – Clinical waste	D10		2.304
FaberMedi- Serve Sdn. Bhd.		Incinerator – Clinical waste	D10		4088
FaberMedi- Serve Sdn. Bhd.		Incinerator – Clinical waste	D10		175.2
Hitachi Chemical (J) Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor		Incinerator – Spent aromatic Organic Solvent	D10		4080
Kompleks Kuarantin, KLIA, Sepang Selangor		Incinerator	D10		876
Labuan Crude oil Terminal Sabah, Labuan, Sabah		Land Treatment – waste oil	D2		960

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Malaysia (continued)					
Lutong Refining Company Sdn. Bhd., Miri, sarawak		Land Treatment	D2		550
Petrojadi Sdn. Bhd., Menggatal, Sabah		Incinerator – waste oil	D10		0.912
PORAM, Kajang, Selangor		Incinerator – Spent Aromatic Organic Solvent	D10		5.76
Petronas Carigali Miri Sarawak		Land Treatment	D2		460.6
Petronas Penapisan (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd., Sg. Udang, Melaka		Land Treatment	D2		550
Radicare Sdn. Bhd., sabak Bernam, Selangor		Incinerator	D10		70.08
SCIPA Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Johor Bahru, Johor		Incinerator	D10		417.56
Shell Refining Co. (FOM) Bhd., Port Dickson, Negeri Sembilan		Land Treatment	D2		398
SNC Industrial Laminates Sdn. Bhd., pasir Gudang Johor		Liquid Thermal Oxidizer			242.36
Tioxide (M) Sdn. Bhd., Kemaman Terengganu		Secured Landfill	D1		39 000
TCL Industries (M) Sdn. Bhd., Kemaman, Terengganu		Incinerator	D10		184.874
Tongkah Medivest Sdn. Bhd., Melaka		Incinerator	D10		938
Techno Indah Sdn. Bhd., pasir Gudang, Johor		Incinerator – Waste Oil	D10		8960
Taiko Bleaching Earth Sdn. Bhd., Daerah Bandar baru, Kedah		Secured landfill	D1		12 000
Micronesia (Federated States of)					
None.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Moldova					
JSC "Raut" Balti	No limit	Landfill reinforced for galvanic waste	D5		2300
JSC "Alfa" Chisinau	No limit	For galvanic wastes	D5		1000
Vulcanesti		Pesticides	D1		3960
Small storage of the pesticides		Pesticides banned and obsolete	D1		2600
Morocco					
Nil					
Nigeria					
International Tool and Supply Nigeria limited, 55 Tombia Str G.R.A. Phase II, Port-Harcourt	01.11. 2000	Waste Management Engineering Services and incineration.		N/A	N/A
Norway					
To ensure the principle of selfsufficiency and to reduce the amount of hazardous waste to be subject to transboundary movements (BC art 4, 2(b)) the semi-governmental company NOAH got a licence in 1997 to build a pre-treatment facility for organic hazardous waste which shall be incinerated in a cement factory in Norway. The pre-treatment facility was in operation by the end of 1999. (Hazardous waste has been incinerated since 1987 in cement factory.) NOAH's treatment facility for final disposal of inorganic hazardous waste has been under continuous upgrading and got a new licence in 1997.					
Oman					
Oman Mining Company	1999	gold mining refining (with cyanide)	D5	nil	138 233
Petroleum Development Oman	1999	crude oil extraction	D5, D15	nil	60 860
Occidental Oil Company	1999	crude oil extraction	D2, D5, D15	nil	3019
Panama					
Sanitary landfill of Cerro Patacon Panama, Direccion Metropolitana de Aseo	Not specified	Sanitary landfill only for non hazardous wastes	D1	No	394 157.51

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Poland					
Data not available					
Portugal					
Ectri-estagao colectiva de tratamento de residuos industriais Artiag - vale de gou apartado 485, 3750 Agueda			D9		
Quimitecnica-Servizos, Comercio e Industria de Produtos Quimicos, SA. Rua 26 - Parque Industrial da Quimigal, 2830 Barreiro			D9, D15		
Lobbe Derconsa - Servicos e Technica Mezoambientais SA, rua Gilvicente, Lote 59, Quinta Das Laranjeiras, 2840 Seixal			D15		
Romania					
None.					
Russian Federation					
Data not available.					
Saint Lucia					
In 1998 there were only municipal waste disposal facilities on the island.			D1		60 000
Senegal					
"municipal discharge" is in place which receives all types of wastes such as urban waste industrial and biomedical wastes. It is managed but not in an environmentally sound manner. There is a facility for recycling of used oil. This facility receives used oil also from neighboring countries.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Seychelles					
Ministry of health, Mont Fleury, Mahe, Seychelles	N/A	Incinerator on land for medical waste	D10	No need	Y1 150kg/week
Slovakia					
Landfill for HW, Budmerice	2002		D5	No	
Landfill for HW, Zohor			D1	No	
Landfill for HW, Strážke	2016		D5	No	
Incinerator, Šal			D10	No	
Sri Lanka					
Not available. At present, arrangements are being made to establish a hazardous waste disposal facility.					
Switzerland					
In Switzerland every disposal or recovery/recycling facility of hazardous wastes or special wastes needs a license according to the environmental law and all relevant ordinances. The Cantons are responsible for the licensing of the facilities. The license is only issued if the environmentally sound treatment of the wastes is guaranteed. It is valid for a maximum of five years. Approximately 650 facilities/plants (recycling and final disposal) are licensed in Switzerland. All licenses are registered in the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape.					
Tanzania					
None.					
Thailand					
Central hazardous waste disposal facilities: GENCO, Ma Ta Put, Rayong Province serving industries in the Eastern region		stabilization/neutralization unit physical and chemical wastewater pre-treatment unit secured landfill	D9 D9 D5		100 000

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Thailand (continued)		physical and chemical wastewater pre-treatment plant for electroplating	D9		
Industrial Waste Treatment Plant, Samae Dum, Bangkok serving Central region					
Secured landfill, Ratchaburi Province serving central region		stabilization/neutralization unit secured landfill	D9 D5		107,622
Central Infectious Waste Incinerators:					
On-Nuch infectious Waste incinerator 20 tones/day, serving the hospitals and clinics in Bangkok metropolitan region		Incineration	D10		2,920
Hat Yai infectious Waste incinerator (5 tones/day) serving the hospitals and clinics in Songkhla Province and its vicinity		Incineration	D10		600
Samut Sakom infectious waste incinerator (5 tones/day) serving the hospitals and clinics in Samut Sakorn province and its vicinity		Incineration	D10		750
Nonthaburi infectious waste incinerator (5 tones/day) serving the hospitals and clinics in Nonthaburi province and its vicinity		Incineration	D10		370
Turkey					
There are no authorized disposal facilities yet.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Author- ization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally (within your country)
Uganda Any	open	Storage pending export for disposal in environmentally sound manner	D15		Not determined
United Kingdom There are too many facilities in the UK that are authorised to recover/recycle/re-use waste to list here. For information about specific facilities please contact the organisations below: The Environment Services Association (ESA) 154 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 9TR Institute of Waste Management 9 Saxon Court St Peters Garden Northampton NN1 1SX					
Uzbekistan None.					
Viet Nam Landfilling: Vietnam has 61 Provinces, each of which has a landfill for disposal of wastes, including hazardous waste and partially medical wastes. Incineration: Mostly hospital and medical wastes are incinerated, except some landfilled.					

Para. 3(h)

“Information on measures undertaken for development of technologies for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous waste and other wastes.”

Algeria

None.

Antigua and Barbuda

None.

Argentina

Research projects undertaken by industry/research organism/university; REMAR /REMAMAR projects.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Australia

Australian Federal, State and Territory Governments have a range of initiatives in place to encourage and promote cleaner production. These include:

Providing clean technologies information to the public, industry and all levels of government; implementing product redesign projects; organizing cleaner production workshops; developing a cleaner production database; implementing a cleaner production demonstration program; and providing grants for training in cleaner production methods.

Austria

Waste reduction is one goal of the Federal Waste Management Act. The implementation of this goal is done by different measures: a mandatory waste management concept for each company with more than 100 employees (Article 9 of the Waste Management Act); ordinances (e.g. Ordinance on Packaging Wastes; Fed. Law Gaz. 648/1996 and 649/1996); voluntary agreements with the industry; and guidelines for the environmentally sound waste management including waste reduction.

Austria is involved in several programs for the development of clean technologies. The main competence for these projects is not with the Ministry for the Environment.

Bahrain

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Belgium

Flanders: In 1994, Flemish government started a PRESTI-program (PREvention and STImulation) to support professional associations who wanted to inform their members about environmentally sound management systems. The first step was the realization of studies per professional sector, the second step was dissemination of obtained knowledge to the members. By the end of 1995, 33 projects were approved, from which 32 actually took place. The following sectors have been studied: road construction contractors; potato-peel companies; builders; bakers, icemakers and chocolate makers; brewers; motor body makers; recycling companies of man-made fibres; metallic equipment-dealing companies; vegetable processing companies; traditional metal processing companies; companies in graphical sector; industrial metal processing companies; furniture companies; natural stone processing companies; metal surface treatment companies; paper and cardboard processing companies; board material companies; rubber industry; painters; cabinet makers; slaughters; stowing and package handling companies; dentists; paints making companies; textile companies; meat processing companies; manufacturers of packaging system, endurance systems and construction parts; hospitals; metal melting and pouring companies.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling and reduction of hazardous waste.

Benin

None.

Bolivia

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Brazil

National Clean Technology Center - CNTI, under National Confederation of Industry and supported by UNIDO, located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul (south of Brazil). The center will be requested to collaborate with the Sub-Regional Training & Technology Transfer Center.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production.

Burundi

Project on used water treatment at Bujumbura.

Ongoing projects on reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Canada

Technology Partnerships Canada is a financial program that provides R&D projects in environmental technologies area, including pollution prevention and eco-efficiency. This program also provides considerable opportunities to Canadian companies for the development and commercialization of new and innovative environmental technologies in such areas as pollution prevention, hazardous waste minimization, pollution control and contaminated site remediation.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Chile

Hazardous waste management regulation; and cleaner production policy.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production.

China

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling and reduction of hazardous waste.

Colombia

Projects for reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste are: a national clear production policy 1996; a National Waste policy 1997; a pilot project plant of Hazardous Wastes, with private sector initiative, and Canadian technology; a project on hazardous wastes disposal in incinerator kilns, through pilot testing with measurements of pollution control of atmospheric emissions; a pilot project on PCB inventory and reglementation, with advisory services of Canada; a pilot project on regulation of hospital wastes; a project on regulation of incineration; a management project on mobile phones batteries; a management project on used oil; a management pilot project on hazardous wastes financed by a World Bank loan.

Croatia

None.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

A decision was taken to encourage the private sector to establish a treatment plant for the recovery of used oils generated in Cyprus.

Czech Republic

Activities of the Czech Cleaner Production Centre. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste

El Salvador

Establishment of Subregional Centre for Central América and México for Training and Technology; transfer on Hazardous Waste and Other Waste Management; promotion and facilitation of an ecolabel program for the micro and small enterprises.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Estonia

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Finland

Various projects are being carried out by different institutions and private enterprises in this field. However, it is impossible for the Ministry of the Environment to give an exhaustive and balanced list of such projects.

Germany

Various Projects are financed by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Greece

A national plan for hazardous waste management is being prepared. Based on this, major efforts will be made to develop reduction technologies.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, and reduction of hazardous waste.

Hungary

Environmental Product Charge Law has been in force since September 1995. A fee has to be paid on car-petrols, car-batteries, tires, packaging materials and refrigerants and cooling equipments. The proceeds can be used to improve reuse, recycling of the wastes of these products.

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

Construction of hazardous waste center treatment in Surabaya, East Java Semboja, East Kalimantan and Lhokseumawe - Aceh; development of transportation system to collect hazardous waste from "small scale activity" developing station transfer system for hazardous waste collection.

Ongoing projects on reduction of hazardous waste.

Iran

Segregation of wastes from health care centers, recycling some sort of wastes, re-refining of used oil, acid tar treatment.

Ongoing projects on recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Ireland

On going projects are: Integrated Pollution Control Licensing; Waste Licensing (since 1997); Packaging Regulations (1997); Cleaner Production Pilot Demonstration Programme (June 1997); European Eco Labeling Scheme; Environmental Audit and Waste Minimization Grants; Environmental Management System Grant Scheme; Environmental Awareness Programme; and Cleaner Production Pilot Demonstration Programme.

Japan

None.

Kuwait

Plan to build incinerator for chemical waste; construction new reception station for solid waste.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production and recycling of hazardous waste.

Lebanon

Ongoing projects: cleaner production in olive production.

Malaysia

Efforts by industries and generators through process control and waste recovery.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) project awaiting phase 2. This project intends to dispose of stockpiles of unwanted chemicals, outside the country for proper treatment.

Ongoing projects on reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Monaco

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco

Pilot projects on recovery of chromium; incentive measures for industrial sectors to reduce pollution; and legislation on management of waste was elaborated and waiting for its adoption.

Netherlands

Technology programme "T-2000" aims at stimulating technologies for treatment and disposal of waste with a view to a further decrease of negative effects for the environment of waste disposal. Most technologies achieve concentration of hazardous waste destined for disposal.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling and reduction of hazardous waste.

New Zealand

None.

Nigeria

Proposed National survey for medical waste and other hazardous waste generation, transportation and disposal. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling and elimination of hazardous waste. Encouragement is given to facilities to have good business practices and by collecting and disseminating success stories and issuing bench mark prize.

Oman

Ongoing remedial action master plans in respect of hazardous waste treatment & recycling of hazardous organic solvents from pharmaceutical manufacturing & also in the crude oil industry wastes. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Reed bed technology experiments for treatment of oilfield production waters to remove heavy metals and hydrocarbons. This experimental programme will run for 3 years at pilot scale.

Panama

Cleaner production by conversion of technologies Projects: Elimination of CFCs in the manufacturing of extruded polystyrene foam sheet. Elimination for CFCs 11 in the manufacturing of flexible and rigid polyurethane foams.

Poland

According to the Act on Wastes (Article 4), generation of wastes should be eliminated or minimized by those who generate waste and recipients of wastes, regardless of the degree to which the wastes threaten human life or health or the environment and regardless of the amount of wastes or the place where they are generated. Activities which lead to or may lead to generating wastes should be planned, designed and implemented so that they: 1) prevent generation of wastes; 2) ensure environmentally safe utilization of wastes, if it is impossible to prevent generation of waste; and 3) ensure environmentally sound management of wastes, if it is impossible to prevent generation of waste or to utilize them.

Those who generate hazardous wastes are obliged to obtain a permit for generating hazardous wastes. An application for a permit for generating hazardous wastes must be accompanied by i.e. a waste management programme, including ways of preventing or minimizing waste generation as well as methods of storage, utilization or processing of wastes. Envisaged hazardous waste management methods must be presented separately in programme.

Portugal

The “Instituto nacional de engenharia e tecnologia industrial (INETI)”, a state organism, is working on the plan of national prevention of industrial wastes, which aims to define clean technologies that several industry sectors can implement, in order to prevent / reduce the industrial waste quantity and/or hazardous characteristics.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Saint Lucia

Initiative by Local distillery to reuse oil as a source of fuel from power plant and cruise ships has been expanded to include waste oil generated from garages; initiative by Local Clay manufacturer to reuse used oil from gas stations and cruise ships; and measures for improved collection and transport of waste oil from ships at the Castries Harbour.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production and recycling.

Senegal

Efforts are made in plastics industries to reduce / recycle the generated hazardous wastes.

Seychelles

None.

Slovakia

Modernization of industry.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Sri Lanka

There are Cleaner Production initiatives under taken and continued by several institutions / programs such as UNDP funded CEA/UNIDO management project, CLEANET Program, Pollution Control Abatement Fund (World Bank & Sri Lanka Government), E-friends, TIPS & USAEP. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste. Cleaner Production demonstrations in three industrial sectors were covered during the UNIDO funded project (Textile, Electroplating & Tannery industry). The program is underway.

Switzerland

There are different ongoing projects for the prevention, minimization and the forced recycling of hazardous or special wastes. The projects are mainly lead by the private industry through their associations and in co-operation and with the support of the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forest and Landscape (Waste Management Division). Galvanic sludges and wastes from the abrasion of surfaces are two main waste streams investigated.

Tanzania

Strategies and mechanisms for cleaner production investments in Tanzania.
Ongoing projects on cleaner production.

Thailand

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste. Administration and environmental economic measures to support the reduction and/or elimination of production of wastes in an environmental sound manner i.e. the designation of the working group between the authorized officer and manufacturer to consider the feasible disposal of used lubricate oil waste and sludge, tax differential for lubricated oil to support the consumption of unleaded oil, tax exemption for the recyclable lead-acid battery production, etc.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Ongoing projects on cleaner production.

The Gambia

None.

Turkey

The GTZ Project with Turkish-German Technical Cooperation named as “Technical Cooperation and Training Program related to Hazardous Waste Management” started on 20 January 1997 and funded by GTZ-“Emergency Fund”. In the frame of this project the hazardous waste inventory study was almost completed and the second part of the project will start in 2000 including cleaner production technologies, waste recycling and recovery, etc.
Ongoing projects on reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste. The Government encourages the processes which minimize waste generation.

Turkmenistan

Ongoing projects on recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Uganda

Environment management capacity building project. Marjory by way of awareness building and capacity building.
Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

United Kingdom

The Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme (ETBPP) is a joint DETR/DTI initiative which promotes the use of better environmental practices that reduce costs for UK industry and commerce. It does this by collecting, analyzing and publicizing information on the most cost effective measures available. It aims to stimulate savings by industry worth at least £90 million per annum by 2002, and to stimulate further savings thereafter such that by 2015 the annual savings by industry are worth £320 million.

It has already stimulated savings worth £70 million per annum, with corresponding reductions in waste and environmental impact.

One of the permanent themes of the ETBPP is the minimization of waste at source. It promotes the message of waste minimization to UK business via workshops and seminars and produces carefully targeted case studies and guides to persuade decision makers in industry of the benefits of reducing waste at source. Publications include: guides giving practical information and guidance that can save industry money and improve the environment; case studies, each giving a real example of how individual companies are making cost savings by improving their environmental performance against that of other companies carrying out similar operations; and guides on the environmental performance of particular industry sectors, technologies, or operations. Using these, a company can benchmark its environmental performance against that of other companies carrying out similar operations.

It also operates an Environment and Energy Help line, providing free advice and information to businesses on a wide range of environmental issues, including packaging (0800 585794).

A key area under the Programme has been the encouragement and support of regional waste minimization projects. There are at least 70 initiatives ongoing throughout the UK involving around 700 companies and the number continues to increase. Some of these projects have been monitored by the ETBPP and the lessons learned by companies can be great and intermediaries can also help their local businesses by forming a club. The ETBPP is assisting partnerships of business support organizations by providing training, guidance and leaflets on waste minimization.

Uzbekistan

Ongoing projects on cleaner production.

Viet Nam

GEF/UNIDO funded project on establishment of Vietnam National Center for Cleaner Production.

Ongoing projects on cleaner production.

Para 3i:

“Such other matters as the Conference of the Parties shall deem relevant.”

Algeria

None.

Australia

None.

Austria

None.

Bahrain

None.

Belgium

None.

Burundi

Support developing countries in preparing inventory of wastes and provide minimum material aids and training.

Colombia

An aspect of special importance is the promotion of institutional strengthening through international cooperation to enforce the obligations of the Convention.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

In the Environment Service's budget there is provision for emergency responses in case of accident that might cause pollution; a central treatment plant has been constructed for the treatment of liquid hazardous wastes produced by a number of small industrial units; a project for the rehabilitation of abandoned large asbestos mine is under way; and a project funded by the LIFE Program of the E.U. is under way and concerns inter alia the management of dangerous wastes produced by same industrial units.

Denmark

None.

Estonia

None.

Germany

None.

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

Fly ash and bottom ash; and tailing waste.

Japan

None.

Kuwait

None.

Monaco

None.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco

Conference of the Parties shall give more importance and provide the technical and financial assistance in order to strengthen the capability of developing countries to implement the provisions of the Basel Convention; and Conference of the Parties shall discuss the possibility of usage of different languages in the meeting of working groups.

Netherlands

None.

Oman

National Hazardous Waste Database in ongoing operation and updating. National Hazardous Waste Management Project in formulation during 1998.

Panama

In October 1998, the company Environmental Protection & Recovery Inc. submit a project to install a degradation plant of liquid wastes, petroleum by-products and no radioactive similars. This project was refused 2 times before, because it violated our national legislation and the method of treatment only had been proved in laboratories.

Saint Lucia

To implement cleaner production programmes with private sector; and there are improvements in the management of used oil.

Senegal

Need for technical assistance to prepare a more comprehensive inventory; financial support required to implement the pilot project identified in the "National plan for the management in Senegal".

Sri Lanka

A pre-feasibility study on hazardous waste management and disposal completed under the World Bank Funding. Hazardous waste disposal facility/ies will be established based on the above study. Hazardous Waste Management Plan is being prepared.

An inventory of hazardous waste generation and the current disposal practices in Sri Lanka will be available after the completion of World Bank Study mentioned above.

Thailand

The central waste recovery facilities are planned to be established in the future.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

None.

The Gambia

The Gambia was officially recognized as a contracting party to the Basel Convention in February 1998. The Gambia was assisted by the Secretariat to prepare a preliminary inventory of hazardous wastes in July 1999. The report is still in draft. A national waste legislation is currently being drafted. Implementation capacity weak.

Turkey

In the frame of GTZ project, Turkey started to form a waste inventory study through out Turkey. According to the results of this study, Turkey will make regional waste management plans. In this purpose disposal sites will be established parallel to the regional plans and waste minimization programs will be started at regional and national scale.

Uganda

None.

United Kingdom

None.

Viet Nam

None.

Article 16, para. 1(g) and 1(i): AVAILABLE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
SOURCES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING							
Algeria							
No technical assistance nor training sources available.							
Antigua and Barbuda							
Ministry of Health, central board of Health	X	X		X	X		X
Ministry of Agriculture, Pesticide board		X	X		X		
Ministry of Legal Affairs	X				X		X
Ministry of Agriculture, Dunbars laboratory			X		X	X	
Lewis Simon and Partners		X	X	X			
Natural Office of Disaster	X					X	
Ministry of Tourism and Environment	X				X	X	X
Antigua and Barbuda Defence force	X				X	X	X
Fisheries Department					X	X	X
APUA				X		X	
Caribbean Water Treatment		X	X	X		X	
Australia							
N/A							
Bahrain							
None.							
Belgium							
Information available from the Competent Authorities.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Benin							
None.							
Brazil							
Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental CETESB, av. Prof Frederico Herman Jr. 345, Altos de Pinheiros, São Paulo/SP CEP 05489-900;	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente FEEMA, rua Fonseca Telesm 121, 15° andar, São Cristovão, Rio de Janeiro/RJ-CEP 20.940-200	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Fundação Estadual de Proteção Ambiental-FEPAM, av. A.J. Renner, 10 Navegantes, Porto Alegre/RS CEP 90.245-000;		X			X	X	
Fundação Estadual de Meio Ambiente FATMA, rua Felipe Schmidt, 485 Centro Glorianópolis/SC CEP 88.010-970		X			X	X	
Instituto Ambiental do Paraná, rua Desembargador Motta, 3.384, Curitiba/PR-CEP 80.430-200		X			X	X	
Burundi							
None.							
Canada							
Chief, Transboundary Movement Division, Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate, Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 9531390, Fax: (819) 9973068	X						X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued)							
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204, 6 Antares Drive Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				
<i>Directory of Contaminated Sites Services</i> Chief, Contaminated Sites Division Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor, Hull, Quebec K1A OH3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP 716, rue StFerdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A OH3			X		X	X	
Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		
<i>"Directory of Hazardous Waste Services" available from:</i> Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued) "Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99" available from: Canadian Almanac & Directory Publishing Company Ltd. ISBN 1895021197 or on CDROM format ISBN 1895021200		X	X				
China Asia-Pacific Regional Center for Hazardous Waste Management Training Center and Technology Transfer		X					
Cyprus Not applicable							
Denmark Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X		X	X	X
Municipalities, Help is granted on ad hoc basis				X	X	X	X
Finland Several universities, technical highschoools, research institutes and private companies. It is not possible to give an exhaustive and objective list of them in requested form. For information contact the Focal point.							
Germany Technische Universität Cottbus KarlMarxStrasse 17 D-03044 Cottbus			X				
Industrie und Handelskammer Cottbus Goethestrasse 1 D-03046 Cottbus		X					

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Industrie und Handelskammer Ostthüringen Gaswerkstrasse 23 D-07546 Gera		X	X				
Industrie und Handelskammer Potsdam Postfach 600855 D-14408 Potsdam		X					
Industrie und Handelskammer Frankfurt (Oder) Postfach 343 D-15203 Frankfurt (Oder)		X					
DEKRA Akademie GmbH Schonenfährerstrasse 7 D-18057 Rostock	X		X				
TOKOMPartner Rostock GmbH GerhardHauptmannStr. 21 D-18055 Rostock	X		X				
RWTÜV Akademie Mecklenburg GmbH Rövertannen 12 D-18273 Güstrow	X	X					
Industrie und Handelskammer LüneburgWolfsburg Am Sand 1, D-21335 Lüneburg		X					
Industrie und Handelskammer für den ElbeWeserRaum, Am Schäferstieg 2 D-21680 Stade		X					
Vereinigung der Industrie und Handelskammern in SchleswigHolstein D-24100 Kiel							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Oldenburgische Industrie und Handelskammer Moslestr. 6, D-26122 Oldenburg		X					
Industrie und Handelskammer für Ostfriesland und Papenburg Ringstr. 4 D-26721 Emden		X					
Fachhochschule NordOst Niedersachsen HerbertMeyerStr. 7, D-29556 Suderburg			X				
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfällen mbH (NGS) Alexanderstr. 4-5 D-30159 Hannover	X	X	X	X	X		
TÜV Hannover/SachsenAnhalt e.V. Zentrale Hannover D-30159 Hannover			X		X		
Industrie und Handelskammer HannoverHildesheim, Schiffgraben 49 D-30175 Hannover		X					
Universität Hannover Welfengarten 1 D-30167 Hannover			X				
Unternehmerverbände Niedersachsen e.V. Schiffgraben 36 D-30175 Hannover		X					
Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Ökologie An der Scharlake 39 D-31135 Hildesheim			X	X			

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Industrie und Handelskammer Braunschweig Brabandstr. 11, D-38100 Braunschweig		X					
Technische Universität Braunschweig Pockelstr. 14 D-38106 Braunschweig			X				
Clausthaler Umwelttechnik Institut GmbH Leibnitzstraße 23 D-38678 ClausthalZellerfeld			X				
Technische Universität Clausthal AdolfRoemerStr. 2 A D-38678 ClausthalZellerfeld			X				
Gesellschaft für betriebliche Beratung und Betreuung mbH Erkratherstr. 141 D-40233 Düsseldorf	X						
prenvi GmbH Hagedornstr. 22 D-40721 Hilden	X						
RWTÜV Fahrzeug GmbH Akademie für Verkehrstechnik Hansastr. 37 41 D-44866 Bochum	X		X				
Haus der Technik e.V. Hollestr. 1 D-45127 Essen	X	X					
WMD Waste Management Deutschland Holding GmbH Im Teelbruch 134 b D-45219 Essen	X		X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Bildungstentrum für die Entsorgung und Wasserwirtschaft GmbH Dr.CarstenRohwedderStr. 70 D-47228 Duisburg	X	X					
Industrie und Handelskammer OsnabrückEmsland, Neuer Graben 38 D-49074 Osnabrück		X					
Industrie und Handelskammer Aachen Theaterstr. 6-10 D-52062 Aachen		X					
RWTH Aachen Templergraben 55 D-52056 Aachen		X	X				
Industrie und Handelskammer zu Köln Postfach D-50606 Köln		X					
Universität Kaiserslautern ErwinSchrödingerStr. D-67663 Kaiserslautern			X				
Industrie und Handelskammer Südlicher Oberrhein Schnewlinstr. 11 D-79098 Freiburg		X	X				
Bildungszentrum und Unternehmensb. für Abfall und Gefahrgut Dr. Thomczyk Darriwald 7 D-79108 Freiburg		X					

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Sondermüll in Bayern mbH (GSB) Winzererstrasse 97d D-80797 München		X					
Bayrisches Landesamt für Umweltschutz Rosenkavalierplatz 3 D-81925 München		X					
Sonderabfallentsorgung Franken GmbH (SEF) Siemensstrasse 35 D-91124 Schwabach		X					
Industrie und Handelskammer Südthüringen Hauptstr. 33 D-98529 SuhlMäbendorf		X	X				
Industrie und Handelskammer Erfurt Weimarische Str. 45 D-99099 Erfurt		X	X				
For complete list contact the Focal Point.							
Hungary							
KGI Institute for Environmental Protection H-1068 Budapest, Szofia str. 9. (Consulting Engineering and Workshops)	X	50	X	X	X		
Technical University of Budapest H-1111 Budapest, Mûegyetem Embankment,3. Environmental protection overcourses (Education and training)		20	X		X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Hungary (continued)							
University of Horticulture and Food Industry Environmental Overcourse Center H-1118 Budapest, Villányi road 2935. (Education and training)	X		X	X	X	X	
Chemical Industry University of Veszprém Environmental protection Faculty H-8200 Veszprém (Education and training)		40	20	20	20		
University of Miskolc H-3515 Miskolc, Egyetemváros (Education and training)	X	40	20	20	20		
Gödöllő University of Agricultural Sciences Environmental Protection Faculty H-2100 Gödöllő, Páter K. str. 1. (Education and training)	X	35	X				
Association of Environmental Enterprises 1133 Budapest, Hegedűs Gyula str. 68. Tel.: +36 06 1 3507271	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland							
Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland Ármúli 1a, IS128 Reykjavík	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sorpa Gufunes, IS132 Reykjavík		X					
Indonesia							
JICA's training		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Japan Office of Marine Environment & Waste Management, Water Quality Bureau, Environment Agency	X						
Latvia Centre of Environmental Science and Management Studies of University of Latvia, 19 Raina blvd, Riga Latvia		X	X				
Latvian Waste Managements Associations, 21 Aizkraukles str, Riga, Latvia		X					
Malawi None.							
Micronesia South Pacific Regional Environment Program		X	X	X	X		
Morocco Nil							
Netherlands As yet not available.							
Oman Nil							
Panama None.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Poland							
No data available.							
Russian Federation							
International Workshop on Legislative and Technical Aspects in Implementation of Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, May 0408, 1998 Moscow		X	X		X		
Saint Lucia							
There is no institution on the island which is capable of Providing this form of technical assistance.							
Senegal							
Dakar Regional Center		X		X	X		X
Département de Chimie analytique et de Toxicologie (OCA)							
Ecole Polytechnique							
Slovakia							
Regional Training Center, Bratislava	X	X	X		X	X	X
Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovak Environment Agency, Center for Waste Management, Bratislava	X	X	X		X	X	X
Sri Lanka (The following institutions can act as catalysts)							
Industrial Technological Institute (ITI), [Former Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research (CISIR)], No. 363, Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07		X	X		X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Sri Lanka (continued)							
University of Colombo, Colombo 03		X	X		X		
University of Moratuwa , Katubedda, Moratuwa		X	X		X		
University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka		X	X		X		
Switzerland (contact point) Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape / SAEFL, Waste Management Division, CH 3003 Bern /Switzerland Tel.: +41 31 / 322 93 27, +41 31 / 322 93 80 (secretariat) Fax: + 41 31 / 322 59 32							
Tanzania							
Chemical and process engineering department, university of Dar, PO Box 35131, Dar Es Salaam		X	X	X			
Department of environmental engineering, university college of lands and architectural studies, PO box 35176 Dar		X	X	X			
Turkey None.							
Turkmenistan							
Technical assistance in mentioned training courses.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda							
Maastricht school of management, University of Twente			X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
United Kingdom Waste Management, Industry, Training and Advisory Board (WAMITAB) PO Box 176, Northampton NN1 1SB (Every waste management facility must have personnel training to the appropriate level of competence with a certificate of technical competence.)		X	X	X	X	X	
Environment Services Association (ESA) 154 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TR (ESA has a wide range of training courses)		X	X	X	X	X	
Institute of Waste Management (IWM) 9 Saxon Court, St. Peters Gardens, Northampton NN1 1SX (IWM has a wide range of courses)		X	X	X	X	X	
Environment Agency, TFS National Service, Mirwell Carrington Lane, Sale Manchester, M33 5NL (The EA provides technical guidance on waste management)			X	X	X		
Uzbekistan State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 7 A. Kodiry Str. Tashkent, 700128. (Number of participants = 116 2 Scientific practical seminars)		X	X				

Article 16, para. 1(g) and 1(i): AVAILABLE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOW-HOW.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Algeria							
There is no available technical and scientific know-how.							
Antigua and Barbuda							
Ministry of Agriculture, Pesticide Board		X	X		X	X	X
Ministry of Agriculture, Dunbars laboratory		X	X	X	X	X	
Ministry of Health, Central Board of Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ministry of Tourism and Environment	X						
Natural Office of Disaster	X						
Caribbean Water Treatment		X	X	X		X	
Fisheries Department	X				X	X	X
Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force	X				X	X	X
Lewis / Simon and Partners		X	X	X	X		
Ministry fo legal Affairs	X				X		X
APUA				X		X	
Bahrain							
None.							
Belgium							
Information available from the Competent Authorities.							
Benin							
None.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Brazil							
Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas - IPT, av. Armando Salles, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo/SP, CEP 05.508-991		X					
Universidade de São Paulo USP, av. Armando Salles, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo/SP, CEP 05.508-991		X					
Universidade de Campinas - UNICAMP, Pátio de Reitoria Universitária, Barão Geraldo Campinas /SP, CEP 13.081-970		X					
Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio Janeiro - UFRJ, Cidade Universitária - Ilha do Fundão - Rio de Janeiro/RJ, CEP 21.944-970.		X					
Burundi							
None.							
Canada							
Chief, Transboundary Movement Division Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 953-1390 Fax: (819) 997-3068	X						X
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204 6 Antares Drive Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued)							
Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, which presents a profile of firms in Canada that provide services associated with the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites. Chief, Contaminated Sites Division Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A 0H3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP 716, rue St-Ferdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A 0H3			X		X	X	
Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued) <i>“Directory of Hazardous Waste Services” available from:</i> Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				
<i>“Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99” available from:</i> Publisher: IHS/Micromedia ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format ISSN 1480-95-32		X	X				
Cuba Environmental Inspection and Control Center	X	X	X				
Cyprus Not applicable							
Denmark Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X		X	X	X
Finland Several universities, technical high-schools, research institutes and private companies. It is not possible to give an exhaustive and Objective list of them in requested form. For information contact the Focal Point.							
Germany Thüringer Landesanstalt für Umwelt Prüssingstr. 25 D-07745 Gera			X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Landesumweltamt Brandenburg Berliner Str. 21-25 D-14473 Potsdam	X						
Sonderabfallgesellschaft Brandenburg Berlin mbH Behlerstr. 25 D-14469 Potsdam		X		X			
Landesamt für Umwelt und Natur Mecklenburg Vorpommern Goldberger Str. 12 D-18273 Güstrow	X		X	X	X		
Landesumweltamt Nordrhein-Westfalen Postfach 102363 D-45023 Essen		X	X	X			
Fachhochschule Münster Hüfferstr. 27 D-48149 Münster		X	X				
Handwerkskammer Münster Bismarckallee 1 D-48151 Münster	X	X	X				
Industrie- und Handelskammer zu Münster Sentmaringer Weg 61 D-48151 Münster		X					
Landesamt für Umweltschutz und Gewerbeaufsicht Rheinallee 97 - 101 D-55118 Mainz		X	X	X			X
Sonderabfall-Management-Gesellschaft (SAM) Wilhelm-Theodor-Römheld-Str. 34 D-55130 Mainz							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Darmstadt Wilhelminenstrasse 1 - 3 D-64278 Darmstadt	X	X	X		X	X	X
Regierungspräsidium Kassel Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Bad Hersfeld Postfach 1861 D-36228 Bad Hersfeld	X				X	X	X
Landesanstalt für Umweltschutz Baden-Württemberg Griesbachstr. 1 D-76185 Karlsruhe		X	X	X	X	X	
Bayrisches Landesamt für Umweltschutz Rosenkavalierplatz 3 D-81925 München		X		X	X		
Thüringer Sonderabfallgesellschaft mbH Auf der Waidmühle 10 D-99102 Erfurt-Waltersleben		X		X	X	X	
Hungary							
Solidification by special concrete embedding with packages for permanent storage: PYRUS Co. Ltd. H-2153 Galgamácsa			patent licence	2500 t/y			
Incineration of Liquid waste: Power Plant H-3272 Visonta			know-how				
Incineration in cement kiln. Cement Factory: H-7827 Beremend H-3508 Hejőcsaba			know-how	4000 t/y 6000 t/y			

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Hungary (continued) Waste light-tube processing: NATURA Environmental Protection Rt. H-1149 Budapest, Angol u. 10/20.			technology transfer	2000 t/y			
Iceland Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland Ármúli 1a, IS-128 Reykjavík	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reykjavik Fire Brigade Skógarhlíð 14, IS-101 Reykjavík						X	
Sorpa Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík		X					
Japan None.							
Latvia University of Latvia, 19 Raina blvd, Riga Latvia		X					
Technical University of Latvia, 1 Kalku str, Riga Latvia		X	X				
Lithuania No data available.							
Luxembourg Aktioun Superdreckschëscht fir Betriber 18, rue Stümper, L - 2557 Luxembourg		X	X		X		
Chambre des Métiers, 2, Circuit de la Foire Internat. L - 1347 Luxembourg		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Luxembourg (continued) Centre de Formation Profession. Continue 77, rue de Thill L - 9085 Ettelbrück		X	X				
Malawi None.							
Moldova Not available.							
Morocco Nil							
Netherlands As yet not available.							
Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement Department, Games Village, Off Bode Thomas, Surulere, Lagos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
University of Ibadan, Ibadan		X	X				
Oman Nil							
Panama None.							
Poland No data available.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Portugal INETI - Instituto Nacional de Engenharia e Tecnologia Industrial, Estrada do Poso do Lumiar, 1699 Lisboa codex.			X				
Russian Federation No data							
Saint Lucia Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, P.O. Box 1111 Castries, Saint Lucia, Tel: (758) 452-1412, 2501 Fax: (758) 453-2721, E mail: cehi@candw.lc This institution develops and executes programs to provide Technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in Environmental management.		X	X	X	X	X	
St. Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority, P.O. Box 709, Castries, Saint Lucia, Tel, (758) 453 –2208 E mail: sluswma@candw.lc This statutory body has the legislative responsibility for the Management of hazardous waste and provides advice to private sector industry on appropriate methods of hazardous waste treatment, storage, transport and disposal.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal Dakar Regional Center		X		X	X		X
Département de Chimie analytique et de Toxicologie (OCA)							
Ecole Polytechnique							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Slovakia							
Slovak Environment Agency, Center for Waste Management, Bratislava	X	X	X			X	
Slovak Technical University		X	X				
Industrial Private Sector		X	X	X	X		
Switzerland (contact point)							
Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape / SAEFL, Waste Management Division, CH 3003 Bern /Switzerland Tel.: + 41 31 / 322 93 27, + 41 31 / 322 93 80 (secretariat) Fax: + 41 31 / 322 59 32							
Tanzania							
Chemical and process engineering department, university of Dar, PO Box 35131, Dar ES Salaam		X	X	X			
Department of environmental engineering, university college of lands and architectural studies, PO box 35176 Dar		X	X	X			
Turkey							
None.							
Turkmenistan							
The Ministry of Nature Protection (Specialist available).	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda							
National Environment Management Authority, P.O. Box 22255, Kampala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Uganda (continued)							
Uganda Revenue Authority, P.O. Box 7012, Kampala	X				X	X	X
Mauerere University, P.O. Box 7062, Kampala		X	X				
National Drug Authority, P.O. Box 9051, Kampala.	X	X				X	X
United Kingdom							
Environment Agency, TFS National Service Mirwell, Carrington Lane, Sale, Manchester M33 5NL (The EA provides technical guidance on waste management)	X	X	X	X		X	X
Waste Management Information Bureau (WMIB) F6 Culham, Oxfordshire, OX14 3DB		X	X				
National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) F6 Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3BD						X	
Uzbekistan							
None.							

Article 16, para. 1(g) and 1(i): SOURCE OF TECHNICAL ADVICE AND EXPERTISE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Algeria							
There are no sources of technical advice and expertise.							
Antigua and Barbuda							
Ministry of Health, central board of Health (CBH)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ministry of Agriculture, Pesticide central board	X	X	X		X	X	
Ministry of Legal Affairs	X						X
Ministry of Agriculture, Dunbars	X	X	X	X		X	
Fisheries Department	X			X	X	X	X
Antigua and Barbuda Defense force	X				X	X	X
Caribbean Water Treatment		X	X	X		X	
Lewis Simon and Partners		X	X	X			
Antigua Public Utilities, Water Department	X			X			
Ministry of Environment and Tourism.	X				X	X	X
Bahrain							
Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Housing, Municipalities & Environment, P.O. Box 26909, Adliya, State of Bahrain	X	X	X	X	X		
Belgium							
Information available from the Competent Authorities.							
Benin							
None.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Brazil							
Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental - CETESB, av. Prof- Frederico Herman Jr. 345, Altos de Pinheiros, São Paulo/SP CEP 05489-900	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente - FEEMA, rua Fonseca Telesm 121, 15º andar, São Cristovão, Rio de Janeiro/RJ - CEP 20.940-200	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas - IPT, av. Armando Salles, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo/SP, CEP 05.508-991	X	X	X	X	X		
Universidade de São Paulo USP, av. Armando Salles, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo/SP, CEP 05.508-991		X	X	X	X		
Burundi							
None.							
Canada							
Chief, Transboundary Movement Division Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate Environment Canada, 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 953-1390; Fax: (819) 997-3068	X						X
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204 6 Antares Drive, Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued)							
Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, which presents a profile of firms in Canada that provide services associated with the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites. Chief, Contaminated Sites Division, Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor, Hull, Quebec K1A OH3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP 716, rue St-Ferdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A OH3			X		X	X	
Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		
<i>"Directory of Hazardous Waste Services" available from:</i> Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued) <i>“Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99” available from: Publisher: IHS/Micromedia ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format ISSN 1480-95-32</i>		X	X				
Denmark Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X		X	X	X
Municipalities, Help is granted on ad hoc basis				X	X	X	X
Finland Several universities, technical high-schools, research institutes and private companies. It is not possible to give an exhaustive and objective list of them in requested form. For information contact the Focal Point.							
Germany Regierungspräsidium Dresden Postfach 100653 D-01076 Dresden	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Halle Postfach 20 02 56 D-06003 Halle	X						X
Bergamt Halle Postfach 110216 D-06016 Halle/Saale	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Dessau Postfach 1205 D-06839 Dessau	X						X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Staatliches Umweltamt Gera Hermann-Drechsler-Str. 1 D-07548 Gera		X		X	X		
Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung - V D 3 - Brückenstr. 6 D-10173 Berlin	X						X
Umweltbundesamt Anlaufstelle Basler Übereinkommen Postfach 330022 D-14191 Berlin	X		X				X
Landesumweltamt Brandenburg (LUA) Postfach 60 10 61 D-14410 Potsdam	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Ueckermünde Kastanienallee 13 D-17373 Ueckermünde	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Neubrandenburg Helmut-Just-Str. 8 D-17036 Neubrandenburg	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Rostock Erich-Schlesinger-Str. 35 D-18059 Rostock	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Stralsund Badenstr. 18 D-18439 Stralsund	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Schwerin Pampower Str. 66/68 D-19061 Schwerin	X						X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Lübz Blücher-Str. 8 D-19386 Lübz	X						X
Umweltbehörde Hamburg, Amt für Umweltschutz Postfach 26 11 51 D-20501 Hamburg	X						X
Landesamt für Natur und Umwelt des Landes Schleswig-Holstein Hamburger Chaussee 25 D-24220 Flintbek	X		X	X			X
Gesellschaft für die Organisation der Entsorgung von Sonderabfällen mbH (GOES) Saalestr. 8 D-24539 Neumünster		X	X	X	X		
Der Senator für Bau und Umwelt Ansgaritorstr. D-28195 Bremen	X						X
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall (NGS) Alexanderstr. 4/5 D-30044 Hannover	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bezirksregierung Detmold Postfach D-32754 Detmold	X	X		X	X		X
Regierungspräsidium Kassel, Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Kassel Steinweg 6 D-34117 Kassel	X				X	X	X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Regierungspräsidium Gießen, Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Marburg Robert-Koch-Str. 15 - 17 D-35037 Marburg	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Gießen, Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Wetzlar Gewerbepark Spilburg, Schanzenfeldstr. 10 - 12 D-35578 Wetzlar							
Regierungspräsidium Kassel Bergamt Bad Hersfeld Konrad-Zuse-Str. 19 - 21 D-36251 Bad Hersfeld	X				X	X	X
Bergamt Staßfurt Postfach 1151 D-39401 Staßfurt	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Magdeburg Postfach 1960 D-39009 Magdeburg	X						X
Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf Postfach 300865 D-40408 Düsseldorf	X	X		X	X		X
Bezirksregierung Münster Domplatz 1 - 3 D-48128 Münster	X	X		X	X		X
Bezirksregierung Köln Postfach D-50606 Köln	X	X		X	X		X

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Sonderabfall-Management-Gesellschaft mbH (SAM) Wilhelm-Theodor-Römheld-Str. 34 D-55130 Mainz	X	X	X	X	X		X
Bezirksregierung Arnsberg Postfach D-59817 Arnsberg	X	X		X	X		X
Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Darmstadt Wilhelminenstrasse 1 - 3 D-64278 Darmstadt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landesamt für Umweltschutz Postfach 10 24 61 D-66024 Saarbrücken	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart Postfach 80 07 09 D-70507 Stuttgart	X	X			X		X
Regierungspräsidium Tübingen Postfach 2666 D-72016 Tübingen	X	X			X		X
Regierungspräsidium Karlsruhe Postfach 53 43 D-76247 Karlsruhe	X	X			X		X
Regierungspräsidium Freiburg Bertoldstr. 43 D-79083 Freiburg i.Br.	X	X			X		X
Regierung von Oberbayern D-80534 München	X						X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Regierung von Niederbayern Postfach D-84023 Landshut	X						X
Regierung von Schwaben Postfach D-86145 Augsburg	X						X
Regierung von Mittelfranken Postfach 606 D-91511 Ansbach	X						X
Regierung der Oberpfalz Postfach D-93039 Regensburg	X						X
Regierung von Oberfranken Postfach 11 01 65 D-95420 Bayreuth	X						X
Regierung von Unterfranken Postfach 6349 D-97013 Würzburg	X						X
Staatliches Umweltamt Suhl Neuer Friedberg 1, Block 18 D-98527 Suhl		X		X	X		
Thüringer Sonderabfallgesellschaft mbH Auf der Waidmühle 10 D-99102 Erfurt-Waltersleben		X		X		X	
Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt (TLVwA) Postfach 2249 D-99403 Weimar	X						X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Staatliches Umweltamt Erfurt Hallesche Str. 16 D-99085 Erfurt		X		X	X		
Staatliches Umweltamt Sondershausen Am Petersen-Schacht 3 D-99706 Sondershausen		X		X	X		
remarks: technical advise and expertise available on request; no courses offered.							
Hungary							
KGI - Institute for Environmental Protection H-1068 Budapest, Szofia str. 9. (Consulting Engineering and Workshops) tel.:+36-1-209-1000 fax.:+36-1-209-1001	X	X	X	X	X		
PYRUS Environmental Services Ltd. H-1181 Budapest, Zádor str. 4.			X	X	X		
A.S.A. Magyarország Ltd. H-1143 Budapest, Hungária Krt. 140-144.		X	X	X			
ERM Hungaria Ltd. H-1117 Budapest, Bogdánfy str. 1.	X	X	X	X	X		
Dorogi Hulladékégető Ltd. H-2511 Dorog, Bécsi út P.O. Box 31			X	X	X		
Association of Environmental Enterprises 1133 Budapest, Hegedűs Gyula str. 68. Tel.: +36 06 1 3507271	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Iceland							
Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland Ármúli 1a, IS128 Reykjavík	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sorpa Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík		X					
Japan							
None.							
Latvia							
Latvian Waste Managements Associations, 21 Aizkraukles str, Riga, Latvia		X	X	X			
Lithuania							
No data available.							
Luxembourg							
Administration d l'Environment	X	X		X	X	X	X
Aktioun Superdreckschëscht fir Betriber		X	X		X		
Malawi							
None.							
Micronesia							
South Pacific Regional Environment Program		X	X	X	X		
Moldova							
Not available.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Morocco Nil							
Netherlands As yet not available.							
New Zealand The sources below are some of the New Zealand agencies that have been involved in recent work in the region.							
IPENZ Centre for Sustainable Management, School of Engineering, Auckland University, Private Bag 92019, Auckland New Zealand.		X		X			
Tredi New Zealand Ltd, PO Box 62 599 Auckland, New Zealand	X	X					
Contract Environmental Ltd, 64a Tramway Rd, Beachaven, Auckland, New Zealand				X			
United Environmental Ltd, Po Box 58 032, Greenmount, Auckland, New Zealand.		X		X			
Nigeria							
Federal Ministry of Environment Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement Department, Games Village, Off Bode Thomas, Surulere, Lagos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
University of Ibadan, Ibadan		X	X				
Oman Nil							
Panama None.							

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Poland							
No data available.							
Portugal							
Instituto dos resíduos, Avenida Almirante Gago Coutinho, 30, 5º piso, 1000 Lisboa							
Direcção Regional do Ambiente Norte, Rua Formosa, 254, 4000 Porto							
Direcção Regional do Ambiente Centro, Rua Padre Estevão Cabral, 72 3000 Coimbra							
Direcção Regional do Ambiente de Lisboa e vale do Tejo, Rua Antero de Quental 44, 1000 Lisboa							
Direcção Regional do Ambiente Alentejo, Rua do Eborim, 18, 7000 Évora							
Direcção Regional do Ambiente Algarve, Rua Cândido Guerreiro 33, 8000 Faro							
Inspecção Geral do Ambiente, Rua da Murgueira – Zambujal, 2720 Amadora.							
Russian Federation							
State Committee of the Russian Federation on Environmental Protection (SCEP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Centre for International Projects (Subregional Training Centre) (CIP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance (CPPI)	X	X	X	X	X		
Territory Committees on Environmental Protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Saint Lucia Caribbean Environmental Health Institute P.O. Box 1111, Castries, Saint Lucia, Tel: (758) 452-1412, 2501, Fax: (758) 453-2721 E mail: cehi@candw.lc This institution develops and executes programs to provide Technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in Environmental management.		X	X	X	X	X	
St. Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority P.O. Box 709, Castries, Saint Lucia Tel, (758) 453 –2208, Fax. (758) E mail: sluswma@candw.lc This statutory body has the legislative responsibility for the Management of hazardous wastes and provides advice to private sector industry on appropriate methods of hazardous waste treatment, storage, transport and disposal.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal Dakar Regional Center		X		X	X		X
Département de Chimie analytique et de Toxicologie (OCA)							
Ecole Polytechnique							
Slovakia Slovak Environment Agency, Center for Waste Management, Bratislava	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Regional Training Center, Bratislava	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovak Inspectorate of Environment (SIZP)	X	X				X	X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Slovakia (continued) Experts established by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.		X	X	X			
Switzerland (Contact Point) Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape / SAEFL, Waste Management Division, CH 3003 Bern /Switzerland Tel.: + 41 31 / 322 93 27, + 41 31 / 322 93 80 (secretariat) Fax: + 41 31 / 322 59 32							
Tanzania Chemical and process engineering department, university of Dar Es Salaam, PO Box 35131, Dar Es Salaam		X	X				
Chemistry department university of DSM, PO.Box 35065, Dar Es Salaam		X	X				
Department of environmental engineering, university college of lands and architectural studies, PO box 35176 Dar Es Salaam		X	X				
Turkey None.							
Turkmenistan Ministry of Nature Protection proposes 2-3 people to be trained in the field of hazardous wastes. Not less than 1 training course per year.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Uganda							
National Environment Management Authority, P.O. Box 22255, Kampala	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uganda Revenue Authority, P.O. Box 7012, Kampala	X				X	X	X
Mauerere University, P.O. Box 7062, Kampala		X	X				
National Drug Authority, P.O. Box 9051, Kampala.	X	X				X	X
United Kingdom							
Environment Agency, TFS National Service Mirwell, Carrington Lane, Sale, Manchester M33 5NL (The EA provides technical guidance on waste management)		X	X	X		X	X
Waste Management Information Bureau (WMIB) F6 Culham, Oxfordshire, OX14 3DB		X	X				
National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) F6 Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3BD						X	

Article 16, para. 1(g) and 1(i): AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES: institutions to contact for financial assistance.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Algeria None.							
Antigua and Barbuda Not available at present.							
Bahrain None.							
Belgium Information available from the Competent Authorities.							
Benin None.							
Brazil Banco de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES, Setor Bancário sul, Quadra 1 - Bloco "J" Térreo Brasília/DF - CEP 70.070-100		X	X	X			
Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos - FINEP, Praia de Flamengo, 200 - 13º andar - Rio de Janeiro/RJ - CEP 22.210.030.		X	X	X			
Burundi None.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada Chief, Transboundary Movement Division Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 953-1390; Fax: (819) 997-3068	X						X
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204, 6 Antares Drive Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				
<i>Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, which presents a profile of firms in Canada that provide services associated with the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites.</i> Chief, Contaminated Sites Division Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada, 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP, 716, rue St-Ferdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada, 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A OH3			X		X	X	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued)							
Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		
<i>"Directory of Hazardous Waste Services"</i> available from: Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				
<i>"Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99"</i> available from: Publisher: IHS/Micromedia ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format ISSN 1480-95-32		X	X				
Cuba							
Not available.							
Finland							
Ministry of the Environment (as focal point of the Basel Convention).							
Germany							
Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Darmstadt Wilhelminenstrasse 1-3 D-64278 Darmstadt	X	X	X	X	X		
Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf Postfach 300865 D-40408 Düsseldorf			X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Hungary Expedient Environmental Fund from Governmental Budget (governing by the Ministry of Environment)		X	X	X	X		
Japan None.							
Latvia Environmental Protection Fund of Latvia		X	X	X			
Environmental Investment Fund of Latvia		X	X				
EU Phare program		X		X			
Lithuania No data available.							
Malawi None.							
Moldova Not available.							
Morocco Nil							
Netherlands As yet not available.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Nigeria							
Federal Ministry of Environment Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement Department, Games Village, Off Bode Thomas, Surulere, Lagos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
University of Ibadan, Ibadan		X	X				
Oman							
Nil							
Panama							
None.							
Poland							
National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management							
Voivodship and Municipal Funds for Environmental Protection							
Environmental Protection Bank							
Portugal							
Gabinete do Gestor do PEDIP, R. Rodrigues Sampaio, 13, 1150 Lisboa							
Gabinete do Gestor do Programa Ambiente, Rua do Século, 51, 2º, 1200 Lisboa							
IAPMEI – Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas e ao Investimento, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 73, 1297 Lisboa							
Direcção Geral do Ambiente, Rua da Murgueira – Zambujal, 2720 Amadora.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS (Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Russian Federation							
Federal Budget	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Federal Ecological Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional Budgets	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional Ecological Funds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Commercial Institutes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Enterprises	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Lucia							
Caribbean Environmental Health Institute P.O. Box 1111, Castries, Saint Lucia, Tel: (758) 452-1412, 2501, Fax: (758) 453-2721 E mail: cehi@candw.lc This institution develops and executes programs to provide Technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in Environmental management. Although it is not a funding agency, It can assist national governments in the identification of Funding for national activities and training.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal							
None.							
Slovakia							
State Environmental Fund		X	X	X		X	
PHARE projects		X	X	X		X	
Financial assistance on bilateral bases		X	X	X		X	
Tanzania							
None.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTIONS	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
(Number of participants per year and number of courses offered per year is indicated, when provided.)	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environmentally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identification of cases of illegal traffic
Turkey None.							
Uganda None.							
United Kingdom British Bankers' Association (BBA) Pinnars Hall, 105-108 Old Broad St., London EC2N 1EZ, 0171 216 8989				X			
Uzbekistan None.							

Article 16 Para. 1(j):**Sources of Experts available for assistance in case of emergency**

Algeria

There are no experts and no equipment (specific equipment) available for the purpose of rapid assistance in the event of an emergency situation.

Australia

Although there may be specific experts and equipment available for rapid assistance in emergency situations they are not centrally located.

Bahrain

None.

Benin

None.

Brazil

Petrobrás - Petróleo Brasileiro S/A, Av. República do Chile 65, Centro - CEP 20.035-900 - Rio de Janeiro/RJ (area of expertise: oil spill control)

Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente - FEEMA, rua Fonseca Teles 121, 15° andar, São Cristovão, CEP 20.940-200 - Rio de Janeiro/RJ

Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental - CETESB, av. Prof- Frederico Herman Jr. 345, Altos de Pinheiros, São Paulo/SP CEP 05.489-900

Fundação Estadual de Proteção Ambiental - FEPAM, av. A.J. Renner, 10 - Navegantes, Porto Alegre/RS - CEP 90.245-000

Canada

Three national services operated by various federal government departments in Canada may be able to provide telephone advice in cases of emergency. They are :

- CANUTEC, the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre

<http://www.canutec.gc.ca/english/main-e.htm>

- Emergency Preparedness Canada: <http://www.epc-pcc.gc.ca/epc/>

- National Environmental Emergencies Centre: (telephone 819 997 3742)

Chile

Eng. Julio Monreal Urrutia f: 56-2-6641244 e-mail: jmonreal@netline.cl

Eng. Gonzalo Aguilar Madaune f: 56-2-6641248 e-mail: gaguilar@netline.cl

Experts on inadequate disposal risk assessment issues.

Colombia

Colombia is associated with the Clean Caribbean Corporation for the Management of Oil Emergencies involving frontiers. With the issuance of government Decree 321 of 1999, the country organized itself to be ready to respond to any contingencies in the sector of oil and fuel as well as hazardous substances (term used by the UN), where the governmental institutions as well as private institutions are coordinated regarding prevention and attention of contingencies of a technological nature.

Cuba

No equipment available.

Cyprus

Not applicable.

Germany

Bundesanstalt Technisches Hilfswerk, Deutschherrenstraße 93 - 95, 53177 Bonn
Tel.: +49-228-940-1140, Fax: +49-228-940-1144

Greece

None.

Japan

None.

Latvia

State Fire and Rescue Service of Ministry of Interior is supplied with equipment to eliminate emergencies involving chemicals.

Malawi

Expertise may be available but equipment is not available. No assessment for available expertise has been made. However as mentioned even if expertise was available, rapid response would be hampered by lack of equipment.

Moldova

Not available.

Netherlands

Not available.

Nigeria

About 600 professional staff in the Environment Ministry comprising of Environmental Scientists including Chemists, Toxicologists, Microbiology Biochemists, Entomological Agronomists, Chemical Engineers, Civil Engineers, Social Scientists and Lawyers.

Equipment and location: University of Ibadan, University of Lagos, Ahmadu Bello University: GC, AAS HPLC IRX-RF, UV visible, Spectrophotometer facility for chemical pollutants and pesticide residue analysis, ecological toxicity testing.

Federal Ministry of Environment Reference Laboratory: AAS fitted with graphite furnace, segmented flow injector, mercury concentration HPL Gs fitted with fluorescent retractive index, electrochemical and diode array detectors, FTIR, spectrophotometers.

Regional Laboratories in Kano and Port Harcourt: GCs fitted with electron capture, flame ionization, photoionization, nitrogen phosphorous, detectors, SFC UV visible spectrophotometer for regulatory and policy formulation.

Oman

Nil.

Panama

Ministerio de Salud de Panamá (Ministry of Health);
Oficina de Seguridad del Cuerpo de Bomberos de Panamá;
Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (National System of Civil Protection);
Comisión del Canal de Panamá (Panama Canal Commission); and
Pollicia Nacional (National Police).

Poland

The chief Environmental Protection Inspectorate - Extraordinary Environmental Hazard Unit;
Voivodship Environmental Protection Inspectorates;
Voivodship Emergency Boards; and
State Fire-Service.

Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia continues to have limited capacity to provide rapid assistance to states in the event of an emergency situation involving hazardous waste. Efforts are ongoing to improve the capacity to handle oil spills in the terrestrial and marine environments.

Slovakia

Ministry of Environment of Slovak Republic;
Ministry of Interior Affairs of Slovak Republic; and
Ministry of Defense of Slovak Republic.

Tanzania

None.

Thailand

Currently, experts and equipment for the above-mentioned purpose are not available. The National Emergency Plan is on the preparation process. However, we need the technical support/assistance regarding this matter.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Experts are available however there is a need for sophisticate equipments.

Turkey

None.

Uganda

None available.

United Kingdom

Contact: The Environment Agency, tel: (44) 800 807 060

Uzbekistan

None.