

COMPILATION PART I (2001)

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INTRODUCTION

The Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting mandated the Secretariat to prepare a compilation document based on the data and information provided by Parties for the year 2001 and to make it available to Parties and non-Parties (Decision VI/27). The Secretariat sent the revised questionnaire on ‘transmission of information’ to Parties to report data and information for the year 2001. The Secretariat was able to send the questionnaire with its first part pre-filled to those Parties which had reported for the year 2000. As at 5 November 2003, the cut-off-date to compile the information provided by Parties, 104¹ Parties had updated/completed the questionnaire. Thirty-eight² Parties did not report for the year 2001.

The data and information provided by Parties for the year 2001 is compiled by the Secretariat and is presented in two parts, namely:

- Compilation Part I: Status of Information; National reporting under the Basel Convention (2001)
- Compilation Part II: Annual Reporting; National reporting under the Basel Convention (2001)

For reasons of economy, the compilation Part I is made available only on the Secretariat’s web site (www.basel.int). Compilation Part II is made available as a publication as well as on the Secretariat’s web site.

Compilation Part I includes information such as control procedures for the transboundary movement of waste; effects on human health and the environment; disposal and recovery facilities and sources of technical and financial assistance. It also provides references for sources of information such as designated competent authority and focal point; national definition of waste; national definition of hazardous waste; restrictions on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and

¹ Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia (The), Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico (Not included in the Compilations Part I and Country Fact Sheets due to insufficient information), Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland (also reported on export/import for Liechtenstein), Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Zambia.

² Albania, Belize, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chile, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea, Honduras, India, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein (Switzerland reported on its export/import), Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen. States which became Parties after 31 December 2000 are not included.

other wastes; reduction and/or elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes; reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to transboundary movement; and bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements that have been already made available in the country fact sheets published by the Secretariat in March 2004.

Compilation Part II includes data on generation, export and import of hazardous wastes and other wastes; disposals which did not proceed as intended; and accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 2001.

While every effort has been made by the Secretariat to ensure that the information provided by Parties is compiled and printed error free, the volume, complexity and evolutionary nature of the information provided is such that there may be inaccuracies. The Secretariat continues to strive to improve the presentation and dissemination of information and would 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 of Parties on this matter.

Dr. Sachiko Kuwabara-Yamamoto
Executive Secretary
Secretariat of the Basel Convention
April 2004

1 Competent Authority and Focal Point

Please refer to Country Fact Sheets (CFS) published in March 2004.

2 Wastes controlled for the purpose of transboundary movement

Please refer to Country Fact Sheets (CFS) published in March 2004.

3 Restrictions on transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes

Please refer to Country Fact Sheets (CFS) published in March 2004.

4 Control procedure of the transboundary movement of waste

4a Use of Basel Convention Notification/Movement document forms

UN Region Africa

Algeria

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Benin

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Botswana

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Burundi

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

Burundi has not yet used the notification and movement document forms of the Basel Convention. If a case arose, the national certificate form would be used. These are forms used by the Ministry of Environment (No cases of movements of hazardous wastes have been officially noted).

Democratic Republic of Congo

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Egypt

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Ethiopia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Some transit countries were late in expressing their consent, causing delays in the destruction abroad of obsolete stocks of pesticides accumulating in the country.

Gambia

2001 Gambia is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Madagascar

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Mauritius

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

None.

Morocco

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

Morocco has developed its own Notification and Movement documents, however they are not yet official.

Mozambique

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Niger

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Nigeria

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Difficulty in filling block 15 (waste identification code) since this is yet to be developed nationally. There is need for training of officers who complete these forms in Nigeria.

South Africa

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

None.

Tunisia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

The notification form of the European Community is used and accepted.

Uganda

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

Forms as set out in the First Schedule, forms I to X in the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations 1999 are also used in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Zambia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Delayed response from transit countries.

Other forms

None.

UN Region Asia and Pacific

Bahrain

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

The national notification and movement document forms are preferred for hazardous wastes movement via transboundary in some countries (e.g. Canada & U.K) rather than accepting Basel Convention forms.

Other forms

A Notification form is used between Bahrain and U.S. and Canada.

Bangladesh

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Cambodia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

China

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Cyprus

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

As of May 1, 2004 Cyprus is to be a member of the EU and the forms under the relevant EU regulations will be used.

Indonesia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

The Ministry of Environment sometimes has difficulty to fill waste code for toxic and hazardous waste.

Other forms

Besides notification form from Basel Convention, Indonesia also issues notification form for export of hazardous waste.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Japan

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Kuwait

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Kyrgyzstan

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Malaysia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Maldives

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Mongolia

2001 Mongolia is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Oman

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
After clearance and issue of the Notification Document and initial preparation and approval of the Movement Document, the final disposers are not returning the completed Movement Document. This applies to shipments made to Vietnam. Approvals stopped until this compliance followed and complied with.

Other forms

Oman Hazardous Waste License and Customs Letter of Clearance issued by the Competent Authority.

Qatar

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Republic of Korea

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Singapore

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Sri Lanka

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

Presently a pilot project is in progress for the control of transboundary movement of hazardous

Thailand

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
EC countries do not accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention and they use only their own languages instead of English, which leads to misunderstandings and difficulties for the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

Thailand also uses specific notification and permit application forms for import and export of hazardous wastes required by relevant national law.

Uzbekistan

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

UN Region Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2001 Andorra is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Australia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

OECD forms are also used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Austria

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

The EU Notification and Movement document forms are also used. For non-EC Countries the Basel Convention Notification and Movements document forms are accepted.

Belgium

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

Model notification and movement/accompanying documents referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 and adopted by Commission Decision 94/774/EEC are also used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Canada

2001 Canada is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

The Canadian Waste Notice / Transit Form and Canadian Waste Manifest forms pursuant to the Export and Import of Hazardous Wastes Regulations (EIHWR) are used for the control of movement of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material as authorized through Division 8, 185 of Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). Canada does not currently use the Basel Convention form for Canadian notifiers, although it is accepted from foreign notifiers. Other forms accepted by the Canadian Competent Authority in 2000 include: 1. Basel Convention Notification forms (from Basel signatory countries only); and 2. OECD Notification forms (from OECD member countries only).

Denmark

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

OECD Notification forms, including all the information set out in Council Regulation 259/93.

Finland

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

European Community notification forms (Commission Decision 94/774/EC) are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes. According to the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93, when waste is shipped within, into or out of the European Community the notification shall be made by using the official European Community notification forms. When waste is imported into the European Community the correct notification form is issued by the country of import. In case of transit through the European Community the notification form is issued by the last country of transit in the Community Area. The notification forms can be obtained from the competent authorities of the relevant country.

France

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

There might be some problems of coherence with the EC forms.

Other forms

EC forms and OECD forms are also used/accepted

Germany

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

The forms of the European Community and the OECD forms, which are slightly different from the forms of the Basel Convention, are used and accepted.

Greece

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

T.F.S. notification and movement forms, as mentioned in Regulation EEC 259/93.

Iceland

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Ireland

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

The forms used and/or accepted are the standard consignment notes referred to in article 42 of European Council Regulation 259/93/EC and adopted by European Commission Decision 94/774/EC.

Israel

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Italy

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

The document forms used and/or accepted are established by Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93, Art. 42. They are similar to the Basel Convention forms.

Luxembourg

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Malta

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

The notification and movement forms from the EU shipment regulations 293/93 of 1st January 1994 are also accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Netherlands

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

EC Document for Transfrontier Movement of Wastes

New Zealand

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

Letters of consent/non-consent from the Competent Authority

Norway

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

EU/OECD notification document.

Portugal

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

European Community notification and movement/tracking forms referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 and approved by Commission Decision 94/774/EC.

Spain

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

Model notification and movement/accompanying documents referred to in Council regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 and adopted by Commission decision 94/774/EEC of 24 November 1994 are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Sweden

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

EU Forms are used in most cases. Almost all transboundary transports are between EU member states.

Switzerland

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

EU-forms, OECD-forms. For imports the additional use of the Swiss movement document is mandatory.

Turkey

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

In accordance with Turkish Regulation, there are notification and movement document forms similar to the Basel Convention forms. For the export of some wastes, these forms are used. However, some countries use the EC form and, for that reason, it takes long time to receive written consent from import and transit countries. Another problem is that some countries send the forms in their language instead of English.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

EC Notification and Movement/Tracking Forms used are those approved in Commission Decision 94/774/EC concerning the standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93.

UN Region Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Armenia.

Belarus

2001 Belarus is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Bulgaria

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Croatia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Czech Republic

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

Notification and movement-tracking forms in accordance with the OECD Council Decision C(94)154/FINAL are used. In case of export for final disposal to EU Member countries, notification and movement tracking forms issued by the competent authority of the country of import are used.

Estonia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Georgia

2001 Georgia is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Hungary

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Latvia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Lithuania

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Poland

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Republic of Moldova

2001 Republic of Moldova is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Romania

2001 Romania is in a preparatory process to use and/or accept the Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention in the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Serbia and Montenegro

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

- By the Rules on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1999), based on the Federal Law on the Basis of the Environmental Protection (1998), the National label/code of waste has to be written in the Notification and Movement document forms of the Basel Convention. Designated Competent Authority for Waste Characterization (Laboratory for Waste Characterization, City Public Health Institute, Belgrade) is issuing (on the request) the document of national waste code determination in the separate, preliminary procedure. The Notification and Movement documents without National Waste code are not legally proper.
- The Notification and Movement documents have to be accompanied by the permit of the competent authority for transboundary movement. Without permit for transboundary movement the Notification and Movement document are considered as not legally proper.
- Due to the fact of no harmonized procedure for transboundary “goods” movement under the rules of the World Customs Organization, there are some problems on borders and/or with other authorities in charge of foreign trade.
- Capacities of BC Focal Point in term of number of personnel working on waste issues and organizational matters are limited.

Other forms

None.

Slovakia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

National forms harmonized with OECD forms.

Slovenia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Other forms

In Slovenia, according to the Decree on the Export, Import and Transit of Wastes, the Form A is used, which is a copy of the EU standard consignment for export. For transit and import, Slovenia accepts the Notification and Movement forms of the Basel Convention and EU standard consignment notes.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Ukraine

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

None.

UN Region Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Argentina

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Difficulty to control compliance of filling the Movement form.

Other forms

Argentina has a Register of Generators and Hazardous Wastes Movements. Companies that ask for hazardous waste export are checked for their environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes.

Bahamas

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Barbados

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Brazil

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Colombia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

There have been difficulties due to the language in which the notification forms are presented for some export cases. On some occasions, these forms are received in languages such as German, Dutch, French, making it difficult for the easy and rapid evaluation.

Costa Rica

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Other forms

Only Basel Convention forms are accepted in Costa Rica, but if any other forms like the forms used in U.E. comply with the Basel Convention requirements, they are accepted by Costa Rica.

Cuba

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Dominica

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Dominican Republic

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Ecuador

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Parties do not have uniformity on these Notification and Movement documents

El Salvador

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

The countries/companies carrying out the transboundary movement are not aware of the Basel Convention dispositions (forms that must be completed). Forms are not sent in a timely manner.

Guatemala

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

One case in particular was the fact that we received only one copy of the questionnaire, which held up the procedures, since in some cases it proved to be quite difficult to read the written information on it.

Panama

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Peru

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

There is a case with Chile: that country does not use the notification format provided by Basel Convention in case of the non hazardous solid wastes.

Other forms

Chile's "Transports Formulary", emitted by Health Authority, with consent of Chile Competent Authority.

Saint Lucia

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

While the forms have been accepted for use by the relevant authorities, there are currently no systems or legislative requirements for monitoring imports and exports of hazardous wastes using these forms.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Trinidad and Tobago

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are not used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Uruguay

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

Venezuela

2001 The Notification and Movement documents forms of the Basel Convention are used and/or accepted in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Problems No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

4b Languages accepted for Notification/Movement document forms

UN Region Africa

Algeria

2001 Arabic, French

Botswana

2001 English, Setswana

Burundi

2001 French

Democratic Republic of Congo

2001 French, English

Egypt

2001 Arabic, English

Ethiopia

2001 English

Gambia

2001 English

Madagascar

2001 French

Mauritius

2001 English

Morocco

2001 French

Mozambique

2001 Portuguese, English

Niger

2001 French

Nigeria

2001 English

South Africa

2001 English

Tunisia

2001 Arabic, French, English

Uganda

2001 English

Zambia

2001 English

UN Region Asia and Pacific

Bahrain

2001 English

Cambodia

2001 Khmer, English

China

2001 English, Chinese

Cyprus

2001 English, Greek

Indonesia

2001 English

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

2001 English, Persian

Japan

2001 Japanese, English

Kuwait

2001 Arabic, English

Kyrgyzstan

2001 Russian, Original contract language

Malaysia

2001 English, Malay

Maldives

2001 English

Micronesia (Federated States of)

2001 English

Oman

2001 Arabic, English

Qatar

2001 Arabic, English, Any other language required

Republic of Korea

2001 Korean, English

Singapore

2001 English

Sri Lanka

2001 English

Thailand

2001 English, Thai

Uzbekistan

2001 Russian

UN Region Western Europe and Others**Andorra**

2001 Catalan, Spanish, French

Australia

2001 English

Austria

2001 German, English, French

Belgium

2001 Dutch, French, English, German

Canada

2001 English, French

Denmark

2001 Danish, German, French, English, All the Nordic Languages

Finland

2001 Finnish, Swedish, English

France

2001 French, English

Germany

2001 German (import and transit), English (transit)

Greece

2001 Greek, English, French

Iceland

2001 English, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian

Ireland

2001 English

Israel

2001 English

Italy

2001 Italian, French, English

Luxembourg

2001 Luxembourgish, French, German, English

Malta

2001 English

Monaco

2001 French

Netherlands

2001 Dutch, German, English

New Zealand

2001 English

Norway

2001 Norwegian, English, Danish, Swedish

Portugal

2001 Portuguese, French, English, Spanish

Spain

2001 English, Spanish, French

Sweden

2001 Swedish, German, English

Switzerland

2001 German, French, Italian, English

Turkey

2001 English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2001 English

UN Region Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2001 Armenian, English, Russian

Belarus

2001 Russian

Bulgaria

2001 English

Croatia

2001 English

Czech Republic

2001 Czech, English, Slovak

Estonia

2001 English

Hungary

2001 English, Hungarian

Latvia

2001 English, German, Russian

Lithuania

2001 Lithuanian, Russian, English

Poland

2001 English, Polish

Republic of Moldova

2001 English, Romanian, Russian

Romania

2001 English, French

Serbia and Montenegro

2001 Serbian (official), English (accepted)

Slovakia

2001 Slovak

Slovenia

2001 English (preferably), German

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2001 English

Ukraine

2001 Ukrainian, Russian, English

UN Region Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

2001 English

Argentina

2001 English, Spanish

Bahamas

2001 English

Barbados

2001 English

Brazil

2001 Spanish, English

Colombia

2001 Spanish, English

Costa Rica

2001 English, Spanish

Cuba

2001 Spanish, English

Dominica

2001 English

Dominican Republic

2001 English, Spanish

Ecuador

2001 Spanish, English

El Salvador

2001 Spanish

Guatemala

2001 Spanish, English

Panama

2001 Spanish, English

Peru

2001 Spanish

Saint Lucia

2001 English

Trinidad and Tobago

2001 English

Uruguay

2001 Spanish

Venezuela

2001 Spanish

4c Additional information required in relation to Annex V (A and B)

UN Region Africa

Madagascar

2001 None.

Mauritius

2001 None.

Mozambique

2001 None.

Nigeria

2001 Information on insurance bonds and financial guarantees and proposed route of movement with justification.

South Africa

2001 None

Tunisia

2001 None.

Uganda

2001 Registration number and type of vehicles to transport waste (if by road); and quantity of waste per vehicle to be transported.

Zambia

2001 None.

UN Region Asia and Pacific

Cambodia

2001 None.

Cyprus

2001 In the case of transit, further information is needed whether there will be a need for change of ships in the port, whether the wastes will be unloaded and stored and the time between arrival and departure of the wastes in the port of transit.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

2001 Transit and exact route in details are required under Annex V (B).

Kuwait

2001 None.

Malaysia

2001 None.

Oman

2001 None.

Thailand

2001 None.

Uzbekistan

2001 None.

UN Region Western Europe and Others

Austria

2001 The National Waste Code, the European Waste Code and the IWI-Code have to be provided by the notification.

Belgium

2001 Information requirements in addition to those listed under Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention: those reflected in the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93.

Canada

2001 In addition to those requirements listed under Annex V, part A, the following are a list of additional requirements:- For those disposal and recovery operations D13, D14, R 12 or R13 (as listed in Annex IV), the final destination, and complete contact information, is required or if the importer is not the hazardous waste recycler in Canada. - Customs offices must be listed- The UN class must be listed- The Canadian ID number listed in Schedule III of the EIHWR must be indicated- The License of Permit No. from the Province or Country must be identified for both the exporter and receiver. In addition to those requirements listed under Annex V, part B, the following are a list of additional requirements:- Any shipment discrepancies or returns must be identified- Customs offices must be listed- The License of Permit No. from the Province or Country must be identified for both the exporter and receiver.

Denmark

2001 - Date of the notification received at the competent authority of destination;
- Date of consent to the movement provided by the competent authority of destination;
- Custom offices of entry into or departure out of EEC; and
- Date of shipment received by the consignee, quantity received, date of recovery/disposal and name and signature of the consignee.

Finland

2001 - Waste classification in accordance with the European Community legislation;
- Copy of the contract between notifier and consignee; the contract must fulfill the obligations of the Council Regulation 259/93;
- Information on the financial guarantee to be lodged in favor of the competent authorities;
- When waste is imported for final disposal from countries that are not Members of the European Union an official request is required from the country of export, stating that it does not have or can not reasonably acquire the necessary technical capacity to dispose of the waste in an environmentally sound manner; and
- When waste is imported or exported to disposal operations D13, D 14, D15, R12 or R13 the information provided on the waste disposer shall include also information on the actual disposal facility performing the final disposal operations D1-12 or recovery operations R1-R11.

Germany

2001 Notification shall mandatorily cover any intermediary stage of the shipment from the place of dispatch to its final destination (Art. 3, Para 2 and Art. 6, Para 2, EC Waste Movement Regulation).

Greece

2001 Financial guarantee covering third parties.

Italy

2001 None.

Malta

2001 None.

Portugal

2001 Those reflected in the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 and in European Community notification and movement/tracking forms.

Spain

2001 Those reflected in the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 and in the model document of decision 94/774/EEC.

Sweden

2001 Financial guarantee according to EU Regulation 259/93, Article 27.

Switzerland

2001 Additional information maybe required.

Turkey

2001 None.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2001 Notification form

Additional information requirements include: registration numbers of exporter (notifier), consignee, disposal facility and carriers where applicable, the waste identification code (EWC or IWIC), the OECD classification (where applicable), technology employed by recovery/disposal facility, total number of shipments, single or general notification, Customs Office of entry/exit into/out of the EU, number of annexes attached, and whether site is pre-authorised or not.

Movement tracking form

Additional information requirements include: code number of recovery/disposal operation and technology employed, waste identification code, and the OECD classification (where applicable). In addition details of the financial guarantee are required although these are not required for the Environment Agency to make its decision whether to authorise the shipments under the notification.

UN Region Central and Eastern Europe**Armenia**

2001 None.

Belarus

2001 It is required to attach copies of the contract and registration papers of applicant.

Bulgaria

2001 To obtain a waste import permit, the applicant shall submit the following documents to the application: 1. a contract with the end-user and/or disposer; 2. a written confirmation by the mayor of the Municipality stating: a) the applicant's name. The type and quantities of waste, the import completion period, the name of the processing facility; b) that the waste import conforms to the municipal waste management programme; c) that the imported waste will be accepted on the territory of the Municipality; 3. certificates, specifications etc. certifying the physico-chemical composition of the waste; 4. a permit of the persons performing the recycling of the waste; Attached to the documents shall be: 1. decision on environmental impact assessment of the of the facility or plant where the waste shall be processed in the cases that it is required; 2. a statement of the Regional Inspectorate of Environment and Water (RIEW) on which territory the processing facility is located; 3. a written confirmation by the competent authority of the state of export in accordance with the Notification form, including also a confirmation that no technical possibilities, capacity or suitable plants and facilities exist to

dispose the waste in an efficient and environmentally sound manner;4. a declaration by the end-user and/or disposer of his obligation to process wastes of Bulgarian origin during the current calendar year in quantities that are not less than the imported waste quantities; die import of quantities for which current permits exist shall not lead to non-fulfillment of the above requirement; 5. a plan for the measures that the applicant will take where the waste import can not be carried out in accordance with the agreements6. the bank guarantee or insurance covering damages in transit or the expenses for disposal thereof. The permits for transit transportation of waste are issued in observation of the following conditions:1. a declaration by the competent authorities of the state through which the wastes shall be transported prior to the Bulgarian border, conforming the obligations for return passage and acceptance of die cargo in case the same is not admitted into the Republic of Bulgaria or in any of the subsequent states;2. bank guarantees or insurance covering the resulting from transportation damages in transit including where the transboundary transportation is considered illegal. To obtain a waste export permit, the applicant shall also submit the following documents: 1. certificates, specifications etc. attesting to the physico-chemical composition of the waste; 2. an opinion by the Ministry of Industry or by another competent authority that no technical possibilities, capacity or suitable plants and facilities for disposal and environmentally sound treatment of waste exist within the Republic of Bulgaria, so that the wastes must be exported from the country, 3. contracts for transportation environmentally sound recovery, reuse or disposal of waste, concluded by the applicant or for the applicant or on behalf of the applicant for all stages of waste movement in accordance with the laws of the respective states into or through which the movement of the waste is to be conducted; 4. certified copies of the necessary registrations or licenses to the effect that all persons involved in the transboundary movement are qualified for such activities in conformity with laws of the location from which, to which or through which these activities will be performed. 5. a declaration by the applicant that, in case the waste is not accepted by the state of import or some of the states through which territories the transit will be performed, it shall be brought back to the state of export by him and at his expense in the same condition and quantity as has been described, within 90 days as of the moment the state of import has notified the state of export; 6. a plan for the measures which the applicant will take in case the transboundary movement can not be carried out in conformity with the agreements; 7. a bank guarantee for covering the damages in transit or the expenses for the disposal thereof.

Croatia

2001 None.

Czech Republic

2001 Additional information is required, in particular: waste classification in accordance with relevant EU and OECD legislation, contract between notifier and consignee, financial guarantee, information on insurance against damage to third parties, etc.

Hungary

2001 None.

Poland

2001 None.

Romania

2001 None.

Serbia and Montenegro

2001 The Notification and Movement document forms in the Rules on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1999) are in Serbian language. The forms are identical to the Basel Convention forms, with only one addition that is under the “other waste code”, where YU National Waste Code has to be written; and The Notification and Movement documents have to be accompanied by the permit of the competent authority for transboundary waste movement.

Slovenia

2001 None.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2001 None.

Ukraine

2001 None.

UN Region Latin America and the Caribbean**Antigua and Barbuda**

2001 None.

Argentina

2001 Additional information about insurance is required.

Colombia

2001 In addition to the requirements listed in Annex V (A and B) of the Basel Convention, a Contingency Plan is required to the exporter, given the potential risks. This plan needs to address activities carried out by the exporter from the point where the wastes are loaded to the exit port, in order to be prepared for an emergency. In addition to this, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) is required to the importer of pesticides or substances subject to control by treaties, conventions or international protocols, to obtain the environmental permit.

Costa Rica

2001 None.

Ecuador

2001 Information regarding insurance.

Peru

2001 Peru does consider as necessary requirement from the country that has exported the wastes the compromise letter to not transfer and no pollution during the transport.

Saint Lucia

2001 None.

Uruguay

2001 Characterization by physico-chemical analysis.

Venezuela

2001 None.

4d Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other waste established

UN Region Africa

Algeria

2001 Algeria is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Benin

2001 Benin is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Botswana

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks Botswana has consistently organized workshops with custom official on the principles and philosophies of the Convention.

Burundi

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks Customs officers do not have the appropriate training to control the movements of hazardous wastes.

Democratic Republic of Congo

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks Contacts have been made with the Office of Customs and Excise (OFIDA) on the possible use of the Harmonized System. Also, there is an urgent need to train customs officers and those of the other services involved in border controls at the frontier posts, i.e., officers of the Office Congolais de Contrôle (OCC) and the police, so that they understand what the Basel Convention is. Come what may, we absolutely must have an awareness workshop on the Basel Convention and on the control system and the lists of wastes subject to the Convention – in a nutshell, on what they need to ensure effective controls at the frontier posts.

Egypt

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Ethiopia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Although there is no specific legislation on the export, import or transit of hazardous wastes, the Customs Authority will not allow such transaction or movement without the prior consent of the relevant governmental agencies. The Harmonized System on customs is applicable in connection to restricted goods, such as, ozone depleting substances. Therefore, same system can be made applicable in implementing the Basel Convention.

Gambia

2001 Gambia is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS Gambia is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Madagascar

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Mauritius

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Morocco

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS Morocco is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Mozambique

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Mozambique.

Niger

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS Niger is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Remarks Harmonization is in progress in the countries belonging to the Economic and Monetary Union of Western African Countries (UEMOA).

Nigeria

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks There is an alert system in the country involving all security agencies and the Environment Ministry, monitoring transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

South Africa

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks Like any other developing country, South Africa uses the Customs and Excise at the border control for monitoring transboundary movement of hazardous waste. These officials have no technical capacity and expertise to be able to control and detect illegal traffic of export/import/transit of hazardous waste.

Tunisia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks

Uganda

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS Uganda is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Zambia

2001 Zambia is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS Zambia is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

UN Region Asia and Pacific

Bahrain

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Bangladesh

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Cambodia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

China

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Cyprus

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Indonesia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Iran (Islamic Republic of).

Japan

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Kuwait

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Kyrgyzstan

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks World Customs Organization Codes are used.

Malaysia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Maldives

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Mongolia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Oman

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks The Competent Authority links directly with the Police Customs Authority and all border crossings.

Qatar

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Qatar.

Republic of Korea

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Singapore

2001 There is no information concerning the establishment of a border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes provided for Singapore.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Sri Lanka

2001 Sri Lanka is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS Sri Lanka is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Thailand

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Uzbekistan

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

UN Region Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2001 Andorra is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Andorra uses the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization since 1991 and it is currently preparing its accession to the Organization.

Australia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Austria

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Within the EU Area there is no border control anymore. There are controls within the country.

Belgium

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Canada

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Canada uses the HS codes for customs purposes but not specifically on the waste manifest.

Denmark

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks Simultaneous controls are arranged in co-operation with other EU countries.

Finland

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Border control on transboundary movements of wastes is performed by the Customs authorities. Due to the Common Market regulations in the European Community, regular border controls are performed only at the external borders of the European Community. Within the European Community shipments of waste are controlled with random checks by the customs authorities and the police. Environment authorities work in co-operation with the customs, take occasionally part in border checks and give necessary expert advice.

France

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Germany

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Greece

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks No border control for imports/exports involving countries of the EU. In these cases only the T.F.S documents are checked.

Iceland

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Ireland

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Israel

2001 Israel is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Italy

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Luxembourg

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Malta

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Monaco

2001 There is no information concerning the establishment of a border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes provided for Monaco.

HS There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Monaco.

Remarks Due to Custom Agreement with France, transboundary movements of wastes and their final disposal and recovery are controlled by French and European Union policies. The border control is under the French Custom Authority.

Netherlands

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

New Zealand

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Norway

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Norway.

Portugal

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Regular controls are performed only at the external borders of the European Community. Within this area, shipments of waste are controlled at random by the environmental authorities, custom and police.

Spain

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Sweden

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Switzerland

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks Usually not used, National and international (Basel Convention, OECD, EU) Classification of hazardous wastes is used for the purpose of implementing the relevant legislation for waste.

Turkey

2001 Turkey is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks The following is necessary for controlling the transboundary movements of waste at an appropriate level:- The training of the custom bodies performing border control and other related controls; and- Ensuring quick and direct flow of information between the concerned bodies.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks The use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is optional for exports and imports from and to the United Kingdom.

UN Region Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Belarus

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Not all types of waste have their corresponding codes in the Harmonized System, it makes custom control more difficult.

Bulgaria

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks The customs authorities and the border control authorities of the Committee of Standardization and Metrology control the conformity of shipment with the accompanying documents and the conformity with the requirements for import, export and transit transportation of waste, to the extent of their competencies under the effective legislation.

Croatia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Czech Republic

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Estonia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Estonia.

Georgia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Hungary

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks

1. On the consignment of hazardous waste reaching the border station, the customs agencies shall check the undamaged condition of the identification marks and the customs seal on the means of transportation, as well as the existence and contents of the required certificates. In the case of any irregularity in transportation or the suspicion thereof, the environmental protection authority competent for the location of the border crossing shall be notified. The National Headquarters of the Customs and Finance Guard ("VPOP") shall provide for the temporary guarding of the consignment until the environmental protection authority takes the necessary measures.2. Depending upon the nature of the irregularity, the environmental protection authority may prescribe the termination of the irregularity, may open the consignment in the interest of an on-site inspection or laboratory analysis, or may require the customs agencies to hold the consignment up in justified cases, and shall, without delay, inform KFF and shall initiate the returning of the consignment to the exporter.3. On the importation of hazardous waste, a consignment deemed to be adequate at the border station may be opened on the premises of the party effecting recuperation only in the presence of the customs authority and the regionally competent environmental protection authority.4. The hazardous waste referred to in subsection (3) may be cleared through customs after the environmental protection authority identified the hazardous waste with the contents of the licence. In the case of any irregularity, the consignment shall be sealed and KFF shall be notified, which shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Article 29 of Governmental Decree No. 102/1996 (VII.12.).

Latvia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Lithuania

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Poland

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Republic of Moldova

2001 Republic of Moldova is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS Republic of Moldova is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Romania

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS Romania is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Remarks The border control of the import of wastes is carried out in accordance with provisions of the Governmental Decision no. 340/92 (amended as Governmental Decision no. 437/92) on import regime of any kind of dangerous waste and residues.

Serbia and Montenegro

2001 Serbia and Montenegro is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Border inspection for transboundary waste movement control is formulated in Federal Law on the Basis of Environmental Protection (1998), but still not physically established.

Slovakia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Whenever possible, the code number of the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System established by the Brussels Convention of 14 June 1983 under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonised System) is listed.

Slovenia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Ukraine

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

UN Region Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Argentina

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks Argentina has an additional Electronic System for customs control SIM (Sistema Informatico Maria). New entries for waste streams in Annex VIII and IX to the Basel Convention are being prepared.

Bahamas

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Barbados

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS Barbados is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Brazil

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Colombia

2001 Colombia is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks The National Direction of Taxes and Customs is the competent authority to carry out activities of customs control of all the merchandise that enters or leaves the country. This entity is ruled by the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization and it relies on Customs Agents in the points of entry and exit of merchandises to and from the country. Work is currently being undertaken for the harmonization of Colombia's national system/code for external commerce with the Basel Convention hazardous wastes in order to facilitate the tasks of Colombian port authorities involved in the control of transboundary movements of these materials.

Costa Rica

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Cuba

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Dominica

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks National coast guard, which is a part of the Dominica Police Force conducts border patrols and in the process be able to intercept illegal activities including transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Dominican Republic

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Ecuador

2001 Ecuador is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

El Salvador

2001 El Salvador is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS El Salvador is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

Guatemala

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Panama

2001 Panama is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Peru

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Remarks Restricted coordination to the control and verification of the transboundary movements between the involved authorities and CUSTOMS.

Saint Lucia

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Remarks The current system is not being utilized to directly monitor the movement of hazardous wastes, in particular exports.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Trinidad and Tobago

2001 The border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is not established.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

Uruguay

2001 Uruguay is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

Venezuela

2001 Venezuela is in a preparatory process to establish the border control for the purpose of export/import/transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

HS The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

5 Reduction and/or elimination of the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes

Please refer to Country Fact Sheets (CFS) published in March 2004.

6 Reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement

Please refer to Country Fact Sheets (CFS) published in March 2004.

7 Effect on human health and the environment

UN Region Africa

Benin

2001 Information is not available.

Burundi

2001 Almost 50 industries in the capital, Bujumbura, have installed some waste pre-treatment system.
A textile factory complex in Bujumbura is the leading environmental polluter (because of poor treatment facilities).
Eight petrol stations discharge oil and other wastes into rivers.

Democratic Republic of Congo

2001 None.

Ethiopia

2001 A project, which is tailored for the environmentally sound disposal abroad (in Finland) of some 1500 tonnes of obsolete stock of pesticides that have been accumulating all over the country since the last three or four decades, have been in full swing since January 2000 under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. Attempt is being made to raise more fund to see to the total removal and disposal abroad of the remaining obsolete stock of pesticides estimated at 3000 tonnes. This will also include participation in the African Stock Programme.

Gambia

2001 Information is not available.

Madagascar

2001 Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique
CNRE: Centre National de Recherche sur l'Environnement
Antananarivo-Madagascar
Ministère de la Santé
CHU/HJRA: Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire/Joseph Ravoahangy Andrianavalona
Antananarivo-Madagascar

Mauritius

2001 Information is not available.

Morocco

2001 Statistics are not yet carried out.

Mozambique

2001 The amount of hazardous wastes generated is low. Therefore, the effect of hazardous wastes on human health and environment is difficult to assess. However, the wastes may have some effect on health and environment due to poor management of waste such as landfills that are operated not in fully environmentally sound manner.

Niger

2001 Polluted soil caused by obsolete pesticides (POPS); source: DPV/Niger, Inventory of POPS, Stockholm Convention. The staff of the electricity company responsible for the refilling of transformers was contaminated with PCB.

Nigeria

2001 Detailed statistics yet to be compiled.

South Africa

2001 None.

Tunisia

2001 None.

Uganda

2001 A study was recently done to evaluate the effects of a major landfill site (near Kampala) on the surface waters and soil quality.
A study undertaken by Carl Bro on behalf of the Regional Training Centre in Pretoria – A needs analysis for Uganda with regard to Hazardous waste management. Study report can be got from the center in Pretoria.

Zambia

2001 Effect of lead/cadmium on residents of Kabwe town from mining operations of lead/zinc mine (University of Zambia) 1995, Professor Cernak, Chemistry Department/UNZA, Box 32379, Lusaka;
Lusaka Groundwater Monitoring Project (ECZ/CIDA) 1999; and
Libala Dumpsite closed based on findings of above study.

UN Region Asia and Pacific**Bangladesh**

2001 Information is not available.

Cambodia

2001 Information is not available.

Cyprus

2001 Information is not available.

Indonesia

2001 Chronic toxicity study of hazardous waste and chemical substance by Center of Environmental Study. Simulation program of the “mobility and exposure” of organic chemical substance on the environment.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

2001 No report has been received yet.

Japan

2001 Information is not available.

Kuwait

2001 Information is not available.

Kyrgyzstan

2001 Information can be obtained from the scientific institution “Quarantine medicine” under Ministry of Health Care, phone: (996-312) 54-4578, fax: (996-312) 22-3276.

Maldives

2001 None.

Micronesia (Federated States of)

2001 Blood-Lead Study in Yap State and Kosrae State (January/February 2000).

Mongolia

2001 Information is not available.

Oman

2001 Information is not available.

Sri Lanka

2001 At present data is being collected.

Thailand

2001 In 2000, it was reported that many cases of illegal lead smelters, using spent batteries as raw materials, were found in several countryside areas, such as Prachuabkhirikhun, Rachaburi and Kanchanaburi etc. in Thailand. These case have threatened human health and the environment in the surrounding area because the backyard smelter processes were operated without the pollution control and management in the environmental sound manner. In their processes, the acid containing lead, arsenic, zinc, antimony and ferrous was directly discharged into soil and water resource. Lead was smelted in the huge pans, which emitted the lead dust and acid fume and generated enormous amount of slag containing lead in which such slag were unstable and contaminated the environment as well as are eventually harmful to the human health.

Uzbekistan

2001 National Plan of Environmental Sanitary of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed and adopted in December 1999.

UN Region Western Europe and Others**Andorra**

2001 Studies on the effects of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment have begun recently. In 1998, a general analysis on the “State of the Environment in Andorra” was published, and chapter V of this Study was dedicated to the problem of waste generation and treatment in Andorra. The chapter provides statistics on the types and amounts of wastes, and also on the existing solutions and the future plans for waste treatment and disposal. Although much remains to be done, and data to be collected, this study has provided the basis for an analysis in the future. English summary of this study is available on demand from the Department of Environment.

Australia

2001 Information may be obtained from the following websites:
<http://www.ea.gov.au>/
<http://www.environment.act.gov.au/ie4>/
<http://www.search.nsw.gov.au/environment.asp>
<http://www.nt.gov.au/ntg/environment.shtml>
<http://www.env.qld.gov.au/environment/environment/legislation/epa.html>
<http://www.sa.gov.au/environment/protection>
<http://www.service.tas.gov.au/Nav/Topic.asp?Topic=Environment%2C+land+and+water>
http://www.vic.gov.au/subindex.cfm?link_ID=14
<http://www.environ.wa.gov.au/>

Austria

2001 No specific information is available. General information can be obtained from the Federal Environment Agency via the Internet:
<http://www.ubavie.gv.at/umweltregister/toc.htm> A meta-database (environment data catalouge) is available under:
<http://193.170.161.213:8080/wwwudk/html/en/start.html>

Belgium

2001 The detection of genotoxic substances in the environment via the comet-test, used on plants, covering years 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998;
Research of the effects of the nearby waste incinerator on the health and the health-risks in Wilrijk, covering years 1997 and 1998, data only available with formal permission;
Measurements of the emission values of dioxines of several waste incinerators, covering years 1996, 1997 and 1998, data only available with formal permission;
Development of a measurement-network around several known sources of dioxins, covering years 1996, 1997 and 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, covering years 1997 and 1998, data only available with formal permission;
Research of the possible environmental effects of several waste belts, covering years 1996, 1997 and 1998, data only available with formal permission;
Dossiers about specific pathologies related to the direct or indirect exposure to wastes and toxic substances, i.e. saturnism, lung diseases, micronutrient deficiencies, fertility problems etc. Data available on <http://www.ibgebim.be>;
Dossiers about heavy metal intoxication, endocrine disturbance, featal disease, chemical effects on the respiratory apparatus. The statistics results concerning these topics are only available with formal permission; and
A report on problems concerning the PCB topic was published, i.e. "PCB's, a model for thinking and action" (les Cahiers de L'IBGE 18, 195 pp, 2001).

Canada

2001 Information on the relationship to hazardous wastes on human health and the environment can be found within recent Canadian statistics and studies including:
Canadian news release of 2001
statistics http://www.ec.gc.ca/press/2002/020709_n_e.htm
Hazardous Waste Management in Canada- http://www.ec.gc.ca/press/2002/020709-2_b_e.htm
Priority Substances List Assessment Reports containing waste information:-
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ese/eng/psap/final/main.cfm>
National Pollutant Release Inventory; provides substance information containing on-site releases and transfers for disposal and recovery.- http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_si_e.cfm
Remedial Options Guidebook, Integrated Coastal Zone Management http://www.ns.ec.gc.ca/community/acap/pdf/remedialguidebook_e.pdf

Denmark

2001 The Danish policy is based on prevention of exposure and the use of limit values. Among other things, the policy is based on risk assessments on chemicals and material stream analysis. The mass flow analysis on numerous substances can be found on the Danish EPA homepage (www.mst/homepage.dk) but unfortunately most

of them are in Danish but all of them will have an English summary.

Finland

2001 The requirements for the monitoring of e.g. the emissions and effects of industrial facilities (including waste disposal and recovery facilities) are specified case-by-case in the environmental permits granted for such facilities. With regard to landfills, for example, the monitoring shall include at least monitoring of quantity and quality of landfill water and surface water, quality and level of groundwater, and accumulation and migration of landfill gas. The monitoring reports are provided to the supervisory authorities. There are no specific national statistics etc. available on the effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment. However, in the Finnish environmental administration, there are some 40 national environmental monitoring programmes in operation concerning, for example, emissions and discharges to the environment, state of the environment (air, water courses, groundwater, soil), generation and management of wastes and hazardous wastes, use of chemicals, natural resources, and biodiversity. The health of the Finnish population is also regularly monitored by the health authorities (see e.g. www.ktl.fi).

France

2001 Information can be obtained from (33-1) 4219-1555 (Ms. Le Mouellic).

Germany

2001 There is a great variety of environmental monitoring in Germany which covers all environmental media (air, soil, sea, inland waters) and many different types of monitoring (e.g. Environmental Specimen Bank, integrated environmental monitoring, population studies). There is also a huge amount of waste analyzes data which have been collected in a waste analyzes data base. Data about all environmental issues are published in "Data on the environment" which is available in German (ISBN 3-503-05973-3) and English (ISBN 3-503-06668-3). The latest edition has the sub-title "The State of the Environment in Germany 2000), published by Erich Schmidt Verlag, Berlin.

Special reports about waste since the year 2000:

- Measurement of germ concentration levels in the air in the environment of manure storage sites (2001)
- Characterization and utilization of wastes from intensive animal production (2000)
- Principles and measures for precautionary limitation of pollutant discharge into agriculturally used soil (2001)

Greece

2001 Information is not available.

Ireland

2001 Report of the Investigation into the Presence and Influence of Lead in the Silvermines Area of County Tipperary. Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, 2000. Available from www.irlgov.ie;
Inventory and tracking of dangerous substances used in Ireland and development of measures to reduce their emissions/losses to the environment. To be published by EPA in 2001, available from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie);
Endocrine disrupting substances in the Irish aquatic environment (2000-MS-2-M1) – Research project commenced in 2000. Final report, when available, from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie);
Methodology for assessment of hazardous waste disposal sites (2000-MS-12-M1) – Research project commenced in 2000. Final report, when available, from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie); and
Inventory on dioxin and furan emissions (2000-DS-2M1) – Desk study commenced in 2000. Final report, when available, from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie).

Malta

2001 Information is not available.

Netherlands

2001 Information can be found on: www.rivm.nl, www.minvrom.nl, www.aoo.nl

New Zealand

2001 The Ministry for the Environment currently is developing a national indicators programme to monitor the health of the New Zealand Environment. Indicators for hazardous waste have been confirmed and initial collection of information using these indicators is underway.

Norway

2001 Information is not available.

Portugal

2001 Study on “Comparative risk analysis about potential effects on public health and environment from industrial waste management in Portugal” developed by Ecosáude – Educação, Investigação e Consultoria em Trabalho, Saúde e Ambiente, SA. Report on “Effects on Human Health from co-incineration of hazardous waste in cement kilns”, developed by Comissão Científica Independente – December 2000.

Spain

2001 Information is not available.

Sweden

2001 Information is not available.

Switzerland

2001 None.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2001 The EUROHAZCON study of congenital malformations in populations living near landfill sites in Europe – the study considered residents living within 7km of hazardous waste landfill sites. The report of the study, published in 1998, indicated that more research was needed on the relationship between congenital anomaly and landfill sites;

Small Area Health Statistics Unit (SAHSU) epidemiological study on health effects in human populations living close to landfill sites in the UK – this looks at the rates of birth defects, low birthweight, stillbirths and of certain cancers in populations living within 2km of landfill sites in operation between 1982 and 1997. The report was published in 2001 and can be found at <http://www.doh.gov.uk/envchemh.htm>;

Statement by the Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals and Food, Consumer Products and the Environment (COC) entitled ‘Cancer incidence near municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain’. This is a review of a SAHSU epidemiology study investigating cancer incidence or mortality amongst individuals living in proximity to municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain. More information on this and other relevant studies can be obtained from <http://www.doh.gov.uk/envchemh.htm>; www.doh.gov.uk/coc.htm and www.doh.gov.uk/comeap/index.htm;

An investigation undertaken around the Nant-y-Gwyddon landfill site in Wales by Fielder and co workers was published in 2000. The study compared congenital abnormalities in a potentially 'exposed' population living close to the site compared with those living further away, both in the years preceding and following the opening of the site. The authors concluded that the area surrounding the landfill site had an increased rate of reported congenital malformations, which predated the opening of the landfill and also that further studies of the reproductive risk in such communities are needed to examine the safety of waste disposal sites;

A study published in 2000 by Knox considered childhood cancer deaths in relation to residence close to municipal solid waste incinerators in the UK. However as the study relates to possible exposures between 1937 and 1980 it is therefore mainly of historical interest. Incinerators now meet stringent emission standards and most of the incinerators considered in the study have now closed;

IPPC: A Practical Guide for Health Authorities dated August 2001 produced by the Chemical Hazard Management and Research Centre (CHMRC), University of Birmingham. This is a practical guide for Health Authorities and it identifies the principles that should underpin Health Authority input and suggests key components of a public health assessment for IPPC applications; and

EUROHAZCON study of chromosomal congenital anomalies in populations living near hazardous waste landfill sites in Europe – the study considers residents living within 0-3km and 3-7km of hazardous waste landfill sites. The report of the study, was published on 25 January 2002 in Lancet and can be found at <http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol359/iss9303/contents>.

UN Region Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2001 In accordance with data of Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia, at present there are 45 municipal and 429 rural landfills in Armenia, which generally, do not correspond to hygienic requirements (all the urban landfills and 368 rural ones). Landfills are situated at a distance of 2-18 km from the towns; they have been constructed without special planning permission or environmental impact assessment. There is no available data on monitoring, statistics, studies on the effects of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes, as well other wastes on human health and the environment. In the Republic of Armenia there are no special facilities for wastes recovery and disposal.

Belarus

2001 Reliable statistical data is not available. Synonymous conformity of the impact of certain pollutants that are contained in waste have been determined only in few cases. Among 193 operating landfill sites for municipal waste the monitoring of environment is carried out only at 62 sites. Among 78 storage facilities for industrial waste – at 42. In general the monitoring covers the state of soils and ground water. For facilities (generating , treating , disposing waste) that are under design nowadays there is an assessment of their impact on environment. For operating facilities the ecological passports are developed which contain information that allows to make conclusion on impact of the facility on environment.

Bulgaria

2001 Such kind of information can be obtained from Executive Environmental Agency, “Waste” Sector:136, “Tsar Boris III” blvd., Sofia 1618; e-mail: ncesd@nfp-bg.eionet.eu.int; tel.: (3592) 940-6488, (3592) 955-9396; fax: (3592) 955-9015

Croatia

2001 Information can be obtained from the Ministry of Health, Ksaver 200/a, 10000 Zagreb.

Czech Republic

2001 There are no special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment. Contact information: National Institute of Public Health, Srobarova 48, CZ-10042 Prague 10

Estonia

2001 National Waste Management Plan, Yearly statistic, Health Care Waste Management Strategy.

Hungary

2001 On the basis of the material balance and other documents, the owner of the waste shall submit a report, to the environmental protection authority. The annual reports are collected and registered by HAWIS (Hazardous Waste Generation and Disposal Information System) in database which is operated by the Ministry of Environment. All information on waste classification can be found at National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature Conservation.

Republic of Moldova

2001 Information is not available.

Romania

2001 Information is not available.

Serbia and Montenegro

2001 The enormous destruction of chemical and power generators and their bombing, was reflected on the quality of the environment. The long-term consequences for the environment in Yugoslavia cannot be fully understood and evaluated at this moment, but it can be said even now that owing to the appearance of slowly decaying hazardous substances such as organochlorine compounds (PCBs, PCDD/PCDFs, EDC and others) and heavy metals (lead and mercury), that there has been a considerable rise in the danger to the plant and animal world and human health in this area. Continuous monitoring, testing and determination of long-term consequences of bombing on the environment and human health in the most endangered parts of Yugoslavia and the region is set up as the priority measure (Federal Government Recommendation, April 2000). Some information on immediate consequences are in publication "The Environment and Health Consequences of NATO Aggression on Yugoslavia (1999)", Proc. 17th Conference on the occasion of the 99 Days of Institute, Institute of Public Health and Serbian Chemical Society, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Slovakia

2001 Information can be found in:
-Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; and
- Report on Status of Environment of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic.

Slovenia

2001 Information is not available.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2001 Information can be obtained from UNEP Switzerland : Post Conflict Assessment of the Environment.

Ukraine

2001 This information can be found in the National Report on the State of Environment in Ukraine (for years 1999, 2000).

UN Region Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

2001 Information is not available.

Argentina

2001 There are no statistics on waste generation. However, there is a register of generators, operators and transporters subject to National Jurisdiction (this information can be found on Web Page: www.medioambiente.gov.ar). In general most of the Argentine Provinces have no statistics or register, so there are no data for the whole country. However, there is a National Profile on human health elaborated by Ministry of Health and Social Action for OPS. Project (INTOX - OMS/OIT/PNUMA). Country additional data can be found in the Red Argentina de Toxicología (REDARTOX) (Argentine Toxicology Network).

Barbados

2001 None.

Brazil

2001 In depth studies concerning the contamination of soil, water, air and human exposure to hexachlorocyclohexane (lindane – HCH) due to environmentally unsound disposal of HCH wastes: Department of Science and Technology in Health (DECIT) inside the Health Policy Secretariat (SPS) of the Health Ministry (MS). Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco G, 7º andar, Sala 706 –70058-900 – Brasília, DF, Brazil - Phones: (55-61) 315-2852, (55-61) 315-2273, (55-61) 224-4692; Fax: (55-61) 225-1167; e-mail: ciencia@saude.gov.br

Colombia

2001 “Study over hazardous wastes in Colombia: a first step for action”, elaborated by the National Planning Department and the Engineering Department of the National University of Colombia on July 1998. This study has a first overview of the issue of hazardous wastes in Colombia, the nature and volume of hazardous wastes generated in the country, etc. The full version of the document can be found in the web page of the Ministry of Environment of Colombia: www.minambiente.gov.co “Methodology to classify the Risk Associated to the Exposure to Cancerous agents and other Chemical Toxic Substances”, elaborated by Elizabeth Anderson in 1984. This study present a methodology based on the indicators of danger defined as the general indicator of potential harm that a hazardous substance poses to humans and to the environment. This document can be found at the library of the Ministry of Health of Colombia. “Project for the Safe Management of Residues by Health Institutions”, presented by the Ministry of Health in 1997. This document refers mostly to solid wastes and identifies as the main problem for their sound management the fact that they are essentially heterogeneous, and present characteristics of high humidity and important absorption capacity. The increased use of non re-usable materials adds to the problem. The document establishes a clear connection between the risks generated by such wastes and the type of hospitals involved, taking into account their medical specificity, the occupancy rate and the coverage of their service. It refers also to the biosafety rules applied to the percentage of accidents and professional diseases due to incorrect management or procedures, and insufficient working staff. This document proposes a waste management plan that includes administrative, financial, planning and legal functions, based on the development of the generation, classification and security, collection, transportation and treatment, final disposition and advantage. As for the quantity and quality of wastes, the study refers to the results obtained at the “Pablo Tobón Uribe” Hospital. This document can be found at the Library of the Ministry of Health of Colombia. Article “Treatment and Disposal of Solid Industrial Wastes”, elaborated by Martha Espitia on March 1992. This document presents the problem of wastes as for their generation, characterization, collection, storage, pre-treatment and treatment. Though it presents some indicators over the generation and characterization of hazardous wastes, these are not specific enough. This document can be found at the Documentation Center of the Colombian Security Council. Article “Management of Hazardous Wastes in Cement Furnaces”, written by Sandra Escobar and Diego

Ramírez in 1997, and published by the Colombian Security Council. It presents the benefits of hazardous wastes treatment in the cement industry for other furnace industries. It presents a study from the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) with an annual calculation over the wastes generation in three different countries. It does not include the methodology used to obtain such results. "Health and Work Environment, a Research of Cancerous Risk Factors in Industry", made by the Corporation "Penca de Sábila" and the Social Security Institute in 1996. The research was carried out in the metropolitan area of the city of Medellin, in the city of Barranquilla and the municipality of La Soledad. It focused in the enterprises classified in risk III, IV and V, according to the Decree 1295 of 1994. A survey was achieved for 120 enterprises, followed by 40 technical visits, and the result was the determination of the exposure levels to chemical substances or wastes considered cancerous according to the International Research Agency. The document can be found at the Center of Documentation of the CENSAT. Seminar "Management and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes", organized in Bogota by the Ministry of Health of Colombia and the Panamerican Health Organization (PAHO) in 1996. The presentations, where, inter alia, on: disposal of solid hazardous wastes, repercussions of such wastes on health, hospital wastes management, transportation of hazardous wastes, legal requirements over polluting reduction, processing and treatment, state emergency plans. The report of this seminar can be found at the Documentation Center of the National University of Colombia. Study over Hazardous Wastes in Latin America and the Caribbean, Colombia. It includes the evaluation of the generation and management of hazardous wastes in Bogota, made by the National Planning Department in 1993. This study presents the hazardous wastes management in Bogota, involving production aspects, and treatment, administration and control systems. It also presents a management and disposal evaluation of biomedical and health-care waste. Guide for the Management of biomedical and health-care Solid Wastes of the "Pablo Tobón Uribe" Hospital in 1998. This guidebook includes a management plan for hospitable residues, with the purpose to reduce its risks to health and the environment. It can be found at the Library of the Ministry of Health of Colombia. "Impact of Industrial Wastes: Worker's Health and the Environment". This was a research carried out by the CENSAT and the Social Security Institute in 1996. Ninety-six industries from Yumbo and Cauca were involved, and the main industrial wastes, the generating spots and the possible control mechanisms could be determined by a survey. This document can be found at the Documentation Center of the CENSAT. As for final disposal: An environmental permit is required in Colombia for the "Construction and operation of the management systems, treatment and final disposal of solid, industrial, domestic and hazardous wastes, of territorial entities under the jurisdiction of the Regional Autonomous Corporation that are not subject to control by virtue of treaties, convention and international protocols..." (Decree 1753 of 1994, art. 8, par. 16). This means that any person, entity or municipality that wishes to construct or operate a solid wastes (common or dangerous) disposal system, has to elaborate an environmental impact assessment. This EIA is required to follow criteria set forth in the Basel Convention for providing information particularly on the possible effects on water, air, soil, flora and fauna, and human beings. The main landfills in Colombia are: 1) Doña Juana Landfill in Bogota, subject to the jurisdiction of the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca- CAR; 2) The Curva de Rodas Landfill in Medellin, subject to the jurisdiction of the regional environmental entity in Antioquia. These two regional environmental entities have direct access to the information related to studies, statistics, monitoring, etc, of the landfill. The Ministry of Environment can provide more specific information about these studies through its Regional Environmental Authorities, upon request.

Costa Rica

2001 At present there are two research centres on governmental universities, such as CICA (Centro de Investigacion en Contamination Ambiental) at the Universidad de Costa Rica and IRET (Instituto Regional para el Estudio de Sustancias Toxicas) at the Universidad Nacional (UNA), which can provide information on this topic. The Ministry of Health is in the process of preparing a database related to all the wastes produced by the industrial and agro-industrial sectors that will reveal the actual situation of Costa Rica.

Cuba

2001 None.

Dominica

2001 None.

Dominican Republic

2001 The lead acid batteries project revealed some interesting results in respect of the percentage of lead present in the blood of communities exposed to lead contamination. There are also some areas where lead is found in the blood of the surrounding population.

Ecuador

2001 Research about the effects of the generation, transportation and disposal of clinical wastes on human health and the environment by Fundacion Natura, Av. República 481 y Almagro, Quito – Ecuador, (593 2) 503391, e-mail: natura@fnatura.org.ec.

Guatemala

2001 In 1998, a social conflict arose between the people of a community living near a factory making accumulators and the factory, which was accused of being responsible for neighbourhood health problems. A lengthy health investigation ensued, entailing measurements of the levels of lead in children's and adults' blood and water and soil measurements. Those analyses showed high levels of lead, and the factory was closed down and told it could not continue to operate in such circumstances. The owners made a substantial investment in order to rehabilitate the plant in respect of production equipment, pollution control and industrial safety, and the factory is operating again, and presents quarterly reports as requested by the Ministry of Environment of Guatemala.

Peru

2001 There are identified effects such as illness resulting from exposure to hazardous wastes during the generation, transport and disposal of wastes:

Lima - Callao

Lead particulate matter

Population affected: Children aged between 6 months and 10 years. This population of children was identified with values above the permissible limit [illegible]. Some 1,000 families affected.

Storage of ore concentrates

Cases of acute poisoning, generally accidents as a result of exposure to chemical wastes, have been identified as consequences. Example spillage of mercury, pesticide residues, etc.:

Mining

Highlands Department: Cajamarca Locality: Choropampa

Mercury

251 persons suffered acute poisoning by metallic mercury and were treated.

Industry

Lima – Villa El Salvador

HNO₃ (53%)

None.

Parameters used above for requests:

Activities

Region

Waste (type)

Identified health and Environmental impacts

Saint Lucia

2001 Information on this may be obtained from the Caribbean Environmental Health

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

2001 Information is not available.

Trinidad and Tobago

2001 Lead contamination at Demerara Community in East Trinidad. Soil samples tested and remediated, human blood samples tested in 1991-1999. E.M.A. report 2000; Asbestos remediation in Schools and Public buildings 1999-2002. Ministry of Health Report; Illegally dumped spent catalyst was recovered and shipped for regeneration. E.M.A. Incident Report; and 24 tons of DDT housed in Chaguaramas awaiting final disposal. F.A.O inventory of obsolete chemicals made in 1999.

Uruguay

2001 None.

Venezuela

2001 Information is not available.

Table 1: Bilateral, Multilateral or Regional Agreements or Arrangements

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
<i>UN Region: Africa</i>			
Benin			
2001	No agreements		
Botswana			
2001	No agreements		
Burundi			
2001	No agreements		
Democratic Republic of Congo			
2001	No agreements		
Egypt			
2001	No agreements		
Gambia			
2001	Regional		Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
Madagascar			
2001	No agreements		
Mauritius			
2001	Regional	1992 -	Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Morocco			
2001	No agreements		
Mozambique			
2001	Regional		Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
Niger			
2001	Regional		Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
2001	Multilateral ACP, EC	01.03.2000 - 01.03.2019	Partnership Agreement between the Members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States of the One Part, and the European Community and its Member States, of the Other Part.
South Africa			
2001	No agreements		
Tunisia			
2001	Regional	27.07.1992 -	Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
Uganda			
2001	Regional		Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa
2001	Regional		East African Community Treaty
Zambia			
2001	No agreements		

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered,disposal operations, etc.)</i>
<i>UN Region: Asia and Pacific</i>			
Bahrain			
2001	Regional Regional Organization for the protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME)	07.2001 -	Ratification of the Protocol on the Control of Marine Transboundary Movement and Disposal of Hazardous Waste and other Wastes
Bangladesh			
2001	No agreements		
Cambodia			
2001	No agreements		
China			
2001	No agreements		
Cyprus			
2001	No agreements		
Indonesia			
2001	No agreements		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)			
2001	No agreements		
Japan			
2001	Multilateral OECD Member Countries	12.1993 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Kuwait			
2001	No agreements		

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Kyrgyzstan				
2001	Multilateral	RU, KZ, BY, TJ, KG		Agreement on Customs Union 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.
2001	Bilateral	KG (Kadamdjai antimony processing factory) and BE ("Union Minere" company)		Wastes of antimony and lead process of production
Malaysia				
2001	Bilateral	United States of America	10.03.1995 -*	Concerning transshipment of hazardous wastes for recovery
<i>Remarks</i>	* Until US becomes a Party to the Basel Convention			
Maldives				
2001	No agreements			
Micronesia (Federated States of)				
2001	Regional	Forum Island Countries	21.10.2001 -	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 (Waigani Convention).
Mongolia				
2001	No agreements			
Oman				
2001	Regional	Oman, Kuwait and all Gulf Sates of the Arabian Gulf Region Seas	03.1998 -	The Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution. All categories of hazardous wastes in accordance with the Annexes of the Basel Convention, with special focus on marine impacts are covered.
Qatar				
2001	Regional	Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates	17.03.1998 -	Protocol on the Control of Marine Transboundary Movements and Disposal of Hazardous Waste and Other Wastes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Republic of Korea			
2001	Multilateral OECD Member Countries	12.1996 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Singapore			
2001	No agreements		
Sri Lanka			
2001	No agreements		
Thailand			
2001	No agreements		
Uzbekistan			
2001	Multilateral The members of the Commonwealth of Independent States	12.04.1996 -	Agreement to regulate transboundary shipments of dangerous wastes and their disposal
<i>UN Region: Western Europe and Others</i>			
Andorra			
2001	Bilateral Spain	27.01.2000 - 27.01.2004	
Australia			
2001	Multilateral OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
2001	Regional Forum Island Countries	25.10.2001 -	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 (Waigani Convention)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
2001	Bilateral	Australia and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)	02.01.2001 - 20.05.2002	Import hazardous wastes from East Timor for disposal in Australia
Austria				
2001	No agreements			
Belgium				
2001	No agreements			
Canada				
2001	Bilateral	Canada-United States of America	08.11.1986 -	Renewed every five years. This Agreement renewed itself in 2001. This was also amended in 1992 to include Annex II wastes. This agreement sets out the specific administrative conditions for the export, import, and transit of hazardous waste between the two countries.
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	21.05.2002 -	OECD Council Decision C(2001)107/ concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (active). It supersedes Decision C(92)39/Final to more effectively harmonize with the Basel Convention
Denmark				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Finland				
2001	Bilateral	Kenya	07.03.1997 -	The arrangement concerns import of halogenated organic compounds (belonging to Y-categories Y4, Y10, Y39, Y41, Y43) from Kenya to Finland for final disposal. Due to the fact that Kenya became a Party to the Basel Convention in year 2000 the arrangement is not necessary any more.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>		<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
France				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
2001	Bilateral	Cameroon	04.2000 to 04.2001	
Germany				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
2001	Bilateral	Kazakhstan	1994 - 01.09.2003	Import to Germany; (all wastes for recovery)
2001	Bilateral	Zimbabwe	1995 -	Import to Germany; (all wastes for recovery)
2001	Bilateral	Kosovo (arrangement with the commander of the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR))	2000 -	Import to Germany (wastes generated by KFOR/NATO troops)
Greece				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Iceland				
2001	No agreements			
Ireland				
2001	No agreements			
Israel				
2001	No agreements			

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>		<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Italy				
2001	Bilateral	San Marino	26.10.2001 -	All imports of waste for recovery into Italy are allowed
2001	Bilateral	San Marino	26.10.2001 -	All imports of wastes for disposal into Italy are allowed except those containing or contaminated with PCB, PCT, PBB,... at a concentration level of 50 mg/Kg or more.
Luxembourg				
2001	No agreements			
Malta				
2001	Regional	Parties to the Barcelona Convention	not yet in force	Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal
Monaco				
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> Information is not available.			
Netherlands				
2001	Bilateral	Netherlands Antilles	31.01.2001 -	All types of hazardous waste for recovery and disposal in an incineration plant; disposal by way of landfill is not allowed
2001	Multilateral	All EU overseas provinces (including Aruba, Netherlands Antilles)	27.11.2001 - 27.11.2011	LGO-decision 2001/822/EG
New Zealand				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
2001	Regional	Forum Island Countries	21.10.2001 -	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 (Waigani Convention)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>		<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Norway				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Portugal				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Spain				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	30.03.1992 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
2001	Bilateral	Andorra	27.01.2000 - 10.07.2004	Relating to imports from Andorra to Spain of wastes, generated in Andorra, with the aim of their environmentally sound management. Wastes covered: Chapters GA, GC, GE, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN GO in Annex II of EC Regulation (EEC) 259/93; Wastes categories AA170, AA180 and chapters AB, AC, AD in Annex III of EC Regulation (EEC) 259/93; Medicines; Construction and Demolition Wastes; Fridges; Animals killed by sanitary reasons or died by natural causes. Disposal operations: Valorization; Final disposal (but not allowed for C & D wastes imported under the agreement).
Sweden				
2001	Multilateral	OECD Member Countries	21.05.2002 -	OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Switzerland			
2001	Multilateral OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Turkey			
2001	No agreements		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland			
2001	Bilateral Guernsey	27.08.1998 - 31.08.2001	This agreement concerns imports of various hazardous wastes destined for high temperature incineration and specialised landfill
2001	Bilateral Jersey	29.04.1997 - 31.12.2002	This agreement concerns imports of various hazardous wastes destined for high temperature incineration and specialised landfill
2001	Bilateral Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia	13.01.2000 - 31.12.2002	This agreement concerns imports of various hazardous wastes destined for high temperature incineration and specialised landfill
<i>UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe</i>			
Armenia			
2001	Multilateral Commonwealth of Independent States	12.04.1996 - 2001	Agreement on control of hazardous and other wastes transboundary movement
Belarus			
2001	Multilateral BY, KZ, RU, KG	22.01.1998 -	Agreement on Unified Terms of Transit through the Territories of States-Members of the Custom Union
2001	Multilateral Commonwealth of Independent States	1996 -	Agreement on the Monitoring of Transboundary Shipments of Hazardous and Other Wastes
Bulgaria			
2001	No agreements		
Croatia			
2001	No agreements		

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Czech Republic			
2001	Multilateral OECD Member Countries		OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Estonia			
2001	No agreements		
Georgia			
2001	No agreements		
Hungary			
2001	No agreements		
Latvia			
2001	No agreements		
Lithuania			
2001	No agreements		
Poland			
2001	No agreements		
Republic of Moldova			
2001	Multilateral Commonwealth of Independent States	16.05.1997 -	Agreement on the Monitoring of Transboundary Shipments of Hazardous and Other Wastes
Romania			
2001	No agreements		
Serbia and Montenegro			
2001	No agreements		

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Slovakia			
2001	No agreements		
Slovenia			
2001	No agreements		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			
2001	Multilateral Serbia (Kosovo), Macedonia and France	04.2001 - 04.2002	Final disposal, recovery R1
2001	Bilateral Macedonia and France	04.2001 - 04.2002	Final disposal, recovery R1
2001	Bilateral Germany and Macedonia	03.2001 - 03.2002	Final disposal, recovery operation
Ukraine			
2001	Bilateral Ukraine and Russian Federation	28.05.1997 -	Intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the field of treatment of the mercury containing wastes. Mercury waste treatment at the mercury industrial complex in the city Gorlovka.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

2001

Remarks 2001 Information is not available.

Argentina

2001 No agreements

Bahamas

2001 No agreements

Barbados

2001 No agreements

Brazil

2001 No agreements

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered, disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Colombia				
2001	No agreements			
Costa Rica				
2001	Bilateral	United States of America		
Cuba				
2001	No agreements			
Dominica				
2001	No agreements			
Dominican Republic				
2001	No agreements			
Ecuador				
2001	No agreements			
El Salvador				
2001	Regional	Central American countries	12.1992 -	Regional Agreement on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes
Guatemala				
2001	Regional	CR, SV, GT, HN, NI, PA	11.12.1992 - 11.12.2002	Regional Agreement on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
2001	Multilateral	MX, GT, BZ, HN, SV, NI, CR, PA, CO, VE, EC, TT, LC, DM, BS, BR		Proposal on the San Salvador Declaration for the Sound Environmental Management of Used Lead Acid Batteries: to harmonize technical and legal criteria, the exchange of technical information and experience in capacity building and environmental education on the topic. The Proposal was drawn up in November 2002, but it has not been signed and remains merely a proposal.
Panama				
2001	Regional	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama	21.04.1995 -	Regional Agreement on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes. Ban on importation from non-Party countries.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Agreement States and territories covered</i>	<i>Validity period</i>	<i>Remarks (wastes covered,disposal operations, etc.)</i>
Peru			
2001	No agreements		
Saint Lucia			
2001	No agreements		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines			
2001	No agreements		
Trinidad and Tobago			
2001	No agreements		
Uruguay			
2001	No agreements		
Venezuela			
2001	No agreements		

Table 2: Disposal Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
UN Region: Africa					
Botswana					
2001	Local clinical waste incinerators	total incineration		Various (up to 200 kg/h)	No
2001	Landfill (local)	dedicated landfill cell for restricted disposal		Undetermined	No
<i>Remarks 2001</i> Landfill developing guidelines exist and are fully operational.					
Burundi					
2001	VERRUNDI	glass, sand and packaging wastes	D1	900 t/y	
2001	DECOBU	paint packaging wastes	D1	120 t/y	
2001	BBI	defective batteries material	D10	30-40000 batteries/day	
2001	FADI	insecticides		2000 t/d	
2001	ALCOVIT	corn wastes	D1	12 t/y	
2001	LOVINCO	cotton fibres (blanket production)	D2		
2001	RAFINA	fluff, cotton	D2	2000 t/y	
2001	CARTOBU	packaging wastes	D1	10 t/m	
2001	ABATTOIR	manure, animal carcasses, organs and horns	D5	600 t/y	
2001	CHANIC	production of acetilene (lime)	D2	270 kg/d	
<i>Source 2001</i>	Further information could be obtained from: gkw\ber\burundi\1842\chop-2-doc (Study carried out by GWK and SETEMU – Service des Techniciens Municipaux).				

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Democratic Republic of Congo					
2001	No facilities available				
Egypt					
2001	There is a secure landfill under construction for industrial hazardous wastes in Alexandria	cure landfill after physico-chemical treatment	D1		
2001	Sterilization utility for clinical wastes with a landfill site has been established and operated in Cairo	secure landfill after sterilization	D1		
2001	Small secure landfill for special waste resulting from a chemical plant in Alexandria (mercury contaminated soil) has been established and fully occupied	secure landfill of mercury contaminated waste	D1		
2001	Preparation phase for some cells in the sanitary landfills in Cairo that are to be utilized for hazardous waste disposal		D		
2001	Health Care Waste Management (HCWM)	incineration	D10		
Gambia					
2001	No facilities available				
Madagascar					
2001	No facilities available				
<i>Remarks</i>	2001 Since ratifying the Basel Convention, Madagascar has not prepared any national inventories of hazardous wastes except the collection of 97 tons of obsolete pesticides on national soil in 1998 and sent for destruction in Basel in 1999.				
Mauritius					
2001	Mare Chicose landfill	sanitary landfill for municipal solid wastes, special cell for solid hazardous waste, in discreet quantities	D5	7 500	No
2001	Hospitals and clinics	incineration on land for medical waste	D10	Not available	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	No treatment and disposal facility is yet in place locally for liquid hazardous wastes. Generators of such wastes are requested to safely store their liquid hazardous wastes pending a safe disposal facility is in operation. The construction of a national warehouse for hazardous wastes and a hazardous waste complex comprising of pre-treatment and incineration facilities are expected to be operational by 2004 and 2007 respectively.				

Morocco

2001

Remarks 2001 Morocco does not have any installation for waste disposal. Establishment of an industrial waste treatment center is in preparation. Some wastes are incinerated at the furnace of cement factories.

Mozambique

2001

Remarks 2001 Licensing system for persons managing waste and disposal facilities: this is partly addressed in the regulation on environmental impact assessment.

Open dump sites are managed by municipalities. A special waste site for an aluminium plant exists which is a temporary arrangement. A hazardous waste facility was established to serve not only Maputo area but the whole country.

Niger

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from:
Ministry of Justice, Attorney-General
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Government website: www.niger_gouv.net

Nigeria

2001	International Tools and Supply Nigeria Limited, 55 Tombia St. G.R.A, Phase II, Port Harcourt	incineration of oily wastes and municipal wastes	D10	5806	No
2001	National Institute for Medical Research, Yaba, Lagos	incineration of hospital wastes	D10	Not available	No
2001	National Orthopaedic Hospital, Igbobi, Lagos	incineration of hospital wastes	D10	Not available	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	National Orthopaedic Hospital, Dala, Kano	incineration of hospital wastes	D10	Not available	No
2001	National Orthopaedic Hospital, Enugu	incineration of hospital wastes	D10	Not available	No
<i>Source</i> 2001	Further information could be obtained from the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria.				

South Africa

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from:
Dr. Leon Bredenhann, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Private Bag X – 313, Pretoria, 0001, Tel: (27-12) 336-8422

Tunisia

2001	A controlled landfill for household wastes for the city of Tunis*	Specially engineered landfill with appropriate treatment facilities, authorization valid until 2012	D5		No
2001	Four controlled landfills for household wastes in the Medjerdah River basin*	Specially engineered landfill with appropriate treatment facilities especially for composting	D5		No
2001	Five private facilities for the treatment of oil-containing and heavy metals-containing drilling mud and wastes (from the petroleum exploration and production)	**	D9-D5	162000	No

Source 2001 Further information could be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Hydraulic Resources.

Remarks 2001 * Capacity of the two facilities together: 670,000 mt.
** Oil-waste separation. Physico/chemical treatment - neutralization – solidification – stabilization with cement prior to landfilling

In 1996, 68 dump sites were identified as needing to be closed at the cost of some 55 million US\$. A plan to close and rehabilitate these dump sites was drawn up.-The execution studies for the establishment of 29 controlled landfills in the targeted townships have been completed;- Nine controlled landfills for household wastes in the cities of Bizerte (capacity: 82000 metric tonnes), Sousse (capacity: 170000 metric tonnes), Nabeul (109000 metric tonnes), Monastir (capacity: 138000 metric tonnes), Kairouan (capacity: 47000 metric tonnes), Sfax (capacity: 134000 metric tonnes), Gabès (capacity: 84000 metric tonnes), Djerba (capacity: 45000 metric tonnes) and Medenine (capacity: 35000 metric tonnes) will be ready in 2002;- A centre of hazardous wastes treatment (with a capacity of 70000 metric tonnes) will be ready by 2006.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
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Uganda

2001	Kampala city council, Landfill Site Kiteezi, Mpigi district	landfill for non hazardous Municipality Waste	D1		No
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Remarks 2001 This is the only landfill site for Kampala city and is poorly managed. An improvement and expansion has been planned in accordance with the law. An environmental impact assessment has been done and the EIA Report submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for review.

Zambia

2001	Indeni Petroleum Oil Refinery, Po Box 71869, Ndola	crude oil refinery	D2		No
2001	Bata Tannery, PO Box 170, Kafue	leather tanning	D1		No
2001	Ndola City Council, PO Box 70797, Ndola	municipal dump site	D1		No
2001	Kitwe City Council, Po Box 20070, Kitwe	municipal dump site	D1		No
2001	TAP Building Products, Chilanga	cement asbestos products			No
2001	Kembe Tannery	leather tanning	D1		No

Remarks 2001 These disposal sites have commenced operation without environmental impact assessment being conducted.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Bahrain

2001	General Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment & Wildlife Environmental Affairs, Hafira Industrial Landfill Site	landfill site designed for Hazardous and semi-hazardous wastes generated in the country	D5	746 000 m3	No
2001	Bahrain Waste Treatment Company, P.O. Box 20117 Manama – Bahrain Health Care Waste Incinerator	treating the generated healthcare wastes (i.e. clinical, pharmaceutical, infectious anatomical and chemical wastes)	D10	500 kg/hr.	No
2001	Ministry of Municipalities and Agriculture, Askar Municipal Landfill Site	landfill site used for municipal/domestic wastes	D1	-	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Bangladesh					
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> There are small incinerators in operation in large pharmaceutical units. Detailed information of their process is not available.				
Cambodia					
2001	No facilities available				
China					
2001	Shenzhen hazardous waste landfill site			200000	No
2001	Shenyang hazardous waste landfill site			200000	No
2001	Dailian hazardous waste landfill site			20000	No
2001	Shenyang PCB incinerator plant			20 tons/day	No
<i>Source 2001</i>	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China: Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority of HKSAR, China.				
Cyprus					
2001	Central Wastewater Treatment Plant at Vathia Gonia	A central treatment plant treats liquid hazardous wastes produced by a number of small industrial units.	D5	14000	No
<i>Source 2001</i>	Further information could be obtained from the Focal point.				
Indonesia					
2001	PT. PPLI (Hazardous Waste Treatment Center), Jl. Raya Narogong, Desa Nambo, P.O. Box 18, Cileungsi – Bogor, tel: (62-21) 867-4042, fax: (62-21) 867-4043	Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste: specially engineered landfills; stabilization/solidification and incineration	D5		No
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> Existing waste disposal facilities operate according to the different conditions of the areas within the national jurisdiction of Iran.				

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
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Japan

2001

Remarks 2001 At the end of the fiscal year 2001 (from April to March), the number of final disposal facilities authorized by governors is 2,717. Individual list is not available.

Kuwait

2001	Shuaiba Industrial Waste Section, National Cleaning Company	Special landfill	D5	125000	No
2001	Ministry of Health	Incineration on land	D10	500 kg/h	No
2001	Kuwait Municipality	5 municipal landfills	D1	14649736m2	No

Kyrgyzstan

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from National Statistics Committee.

Remarks 2001 At present, there are 52 disposal facilities throughout Kyrgyzstan: 12 facilities are for temporary disposal, 7 facilities are for landfill and 33 are organized depots.

Malaysia

2001	Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd, Port Dickson, N. Sembilan	Secure landfill	D5	1500000	
2001	Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd, Port Dickson, N. Sembilan	Physical chemical treatment	D9	5000	
2001	Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd, Port Dickson, N. Sembilan	Incineration	D10	30000	
2001	Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd, Port Dickson, N. Sembilan	Storage	D15	80000	
2001	Kualiti Alam Sdn Bhd, Port Dickson, N. Sembilan	Stabilization/solidification facility		600	
2001	Trienekens Waste Management, Sdn. Bhd, Sarawak	Storage	D15	10000	

Source 2001

Maldives

2001 No facilities available

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Micronesia (Federated States of)					
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> Micronesia has 4 public landfills for solid waste generated locally. Special wastes (auto batteries, used oil, infectious/ medical wastes, laboratory chemicals, PCB transformers, pesticides etc.) are a concern and are separated as much as possible from the general solid waste stream.				
Mongolia					
2001	No facilities available				
Qatar					
2001	Incineration at Halul Island	Incineration of domestic waste	D11	30 mt/hour	No
2001	Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre Messaiced				
2001	Boom Waste Treatment Services	Incineration of clinical waste		10 mt/day	No
<i>Remarks 2001</i>					
Republic of Korea					
2001	Sudokwon Landfill, 58 Baekseokdong, Seo Gu, Incheon City, operated by Sudokwon Landfill Management Corporation (SLMC) under MoE	sanitary landfill	D5	67000000	
2001	Kunsan Specified Waste Treatment Facility, 1585 Sorvongdong, Kunsan City, operated by Environmental Management Corporation (EMC) under MoE	specified waste landfill, incineration plant	D5,D10	7340060 mt/day	
<i>Source 2001</i> Further information could be obtained from the Focal point.					
<i>Remarks 2001</i> 410 landfills and 15,443 incinerators for household and non-hazardous industrial wastes were in operation by local governments or private companies in 1999. Private companies operated 60 incinerators and 7 landfills for specified wastes, which are considered as hazardous waste pursuant to the Waste Management Act and EMC operated 4 landfills and 1 incinerator.					
Singapore					
2001	Pulau Semakau Landfill	secured sanitary landfill	D1	63 million cu m	No
2001	Sembcorp Environmental Management Pte Ltd	incineration plant for biohazardous wastes.	D10	3 mt/day	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Sembsita Pte Ltd	incineration plant for biohazardous wastes	D10	6 mt/day	No
2001	SUT Seraya Pte Ltd	waste treatment facility for chemical wastes, physical-chemical treatment, sludge treatment, incineration, etc	D9,D10	70 mt/day	No
2001	ECO Special Waste Management (SWM) Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	D9,D10	50 mt/day	No
2001	Purechem Onyx Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	D9,D10	20 mt/day	No
2001	Technochem Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	D9,D10	18 mt/day	No
2001	Chem-Solv Technologies Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	D9,D10	12 mt/day	No
2001	Cramoil Trading Co.	Waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	D9,D10	15 mt/day	No
2001	Singapore Cleanseas Pte Ltd	Waste treatment and recovery facilities for oily sludge and oily waste	D10	300 mt/day	No

Source 2001 A complete list could be obtained from: <http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/tiwcollectors.pdf>

Remarks 2001 Toxic waste treatment companies are privately operated and licensed by PCD.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Sri Lanka					
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> At present there are no authorized organizations for disposal of hazardous waste. But negotiations are being conducted. However, the Cabinet approval has been granted to seek private sector partnerships in management of hazardous waste in Sri Lanka. Industrialists treat their own waste under the Environmental Protection License.				
Thailand					
2001	GENCO, Map Ta Put, Rayong Province, serving industries in the Eastern region *	stabilization/neutralization unit	D9	500 t/d	No
2001	GENCO, Map Ta Put, Rayong Province, serving industries in the Eastern region *	physical - chemical treatment and biological treatment unit	D9	125 m3/d	No
2001	GENCO, Map Ta Put, Rayong Province, serving industries in the Eastern region *	secured landfill	D5	600 t/d	No
2001	Industrial Waste Treatment Plant, Samae Dum, Bangkok, serving Central region *	physical and chemical wastewater pre-treatment plant for dyeing and electroplating	D9	380,000 t/d	No
2001	Industrial Waste Treatment Plant, Samae Dum, Bangkok serving Central region *	stabilization/neutralization unit	D9	30,000 t/d	No
2001	Secured landfill, Ratchaburi Province, serving Central region *	secured landfill	D5		No
2001	On-Nuch Infectious Waste Incinerator (20 tones/day), serving the hospitals and clinics in Bangkok Metropolitan Region **	Incineration	D10	20 t/d	No
2001	Hat Yai Infectious Waste Incinerator (5 tones/day), serving the hospitals and clinics in Songkhla Province and its vicinity **	Incineration	D10	5 t/d	No
2001	Samut Sakorn Infectious Waste Incinerator (5 tones/day), serving the hospitals and clinics in Samut Sakorn Province and its vicinity **	Incineration	D10	5 t/d	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Nonthaburi Infectious Waste Incinerator (5 tones/day), serving the hospitals and clinics in Nonthaburi Province and its vicinity **	Incineration	D10	5 t/d	No
<i>Source</i>	2001 Further information could be obtained from: Department of Industrial Works http://www.diw.go.th e-mail: basel@narai.diw.go.th				
<i>Remarks</i>	2001 * Central hazardous waste disposal facilities ** Central Infectious Waste Incineraton				

Uzbekistan

2001	Dumping of solid municipal wastes in the special rubbish-heaps of the cities and settlements	*	D1	4635350 m3	No
2001	Dumping of hazardous industrial wastes in the bowels of the earth	*	D1	955.6	No
2001	Dumping in the specially equipped repositories with the isolated surface	Closed or semi-closed pools for keeping liquid industrial wastes	D5	27692486	No

Remarks 2001 * Directed at isolation of wastes and preventing contaminating substances getting into the environment and further using of these

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2001	Landfills of Juberri, Maià, Encodina and Tunels de la Massana	Landfill	D1	Data not available	No
2001	Incineration Plant of the Comella	Incineration Plant	D10	46000	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Australia					
2001	<i>Source</i> 2001 A complete list could be obtained from the following web sites: http://www.ea.gov.au/ http://www.environment.act.gov.au/ie4/ http://www.search.nsw.gov.au/environment.asp http://www.nt.gov.au/ntg/environment.shtml http://www.env.qld.gov.au/environment/environment/legislation/epa.html http://www.sa.gov.au/environment/protection/ http://www.service.tas.gov.au/Nav/Topic.asp?Topic=Environment%2C+land+and+water http://www.vic.gov.au/subindex.cfm?link_ID=14 http://www.viron.wa.gov.au/				
France					
2001	<i>Source</i> 2001 Information could be obtained from: ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie); 2 square Lafayette, BP 406, 49004, Angers Cedex.				
Greece					
2001	No facilities available				
Iceland					
2001	Sementsverksmiðjan hf. v/MánabrautIS-300 Akranes	Cement factory	D10		No
2001	Efnamóttakan hf, Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík		D14, D15		No
Ireland					
2001	Dempsey Drums Ltd, Lower Oriel Street, Dublin 1	Reconditioning and recycling of steel and plastic drums and containers	D15	10000	
2001	Pipe and Drain Services, Sheriff Street, Dublin 1	Separation of components of oily sludges and ink cartridges	D4, D9, D13, D14, D15		
2001	Returnbatt Ltd, Kildare Enterprise Centre, Melitta Road, Kildare	Separation of components of lead acid batteries, storage of other batteries	D15	7000	

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Shannon Environmental Services, Smithstown Industrial Estate, Shannon, Co. Clare	Storage and processing of industrial and commercial chemical and other waste	D8, D9, D13, D14, D15	34000	
2001	Southern Health Board, Cork University Hospital, Cork	Disposal of healthcare risk waste	D9		
2001	Sterile Technologies Ireland Ltd, 430 Beech Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12	Disposal of healthcare risk waste	D9, D14, D15	7500	
2001	EcoSafe Systems Ltd, Unit 1 Allied Industrial Estate, Kylemore Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10	Disposal of healthcare risk waste	D9		
2001	Irish Environmental Services, 520 Beech Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12	Storage of hazardous waste/transfer station	D9, D15	3440	
2001	MinChem Chemicals, Tolka Quay Road, Dublin 1	Storage of hazardous waste/transfer station	D14, D15		
2001	Safety Kleen Ireland, Unit 5, Airton Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24	Storage of hazardous waste/transfer station	D15		
2001	Safeway Warehousing, Corrin, Fermoy, Co. Cork	Storage and processing of hazardous waste/transfer station	D9, D13, D14, D15	33150	
<i>Source</i>	2001 Waste Licences issued by the Environmental Protection Agency are available on www.epa.ie				
Israel					
2001	Environmental Services Company Ltd., Ramat Hovav P.O.B. 5743, Beer-Sheva 84156, Israel; Tel.: 972-8-6503700; Web site: www.enviro-services.co.il ; E-mail: esc@zahav.net.il	Treatment of hazardous wastes by Best Available Technology	D1, D4, D5, D9, D14, D15		No
2001	Ecosol, Ramat Hovav	Incinerator for hazardous wastes	D10, D13, D14, D15	13,133 ton/year	No
2001	Lapidot, Helez	Deep Well Injection (used caustic soda from oil refineries)	D3	9,280 tons/year	No
2001	Tambour Ecology, Acre	Physico/chemical treatment	D9	500 tons/year	No
2001	Arrow Ewcology, Haifa		D9	695 tons/year	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Italy					
2001	<i>Source 2001</i> Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority of dispatch/destination.				
Luxembourg					
2001	Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg	Chemical-Physical Treatment plant	D9		Yes
Malta					
2001	Maghtab Landfill (Malta)	Land raise site	D1		No
2001	Qortin Landfill (Gozo)	Land raise site	D1		No
2001	St. Luke's Hospital (G'Mangia, Malta)	Incinerator	D10	n.a.	No
2001	Boffa Hospital (Floriana, Malta)	Incinerator	D10	n.a.	No
2001	Gozo General Hospital (Victoria, Gozo)	Incinerator	D10	n.a.	No
2001	Public Abattoir (Marsa, Malta)	Incinerator	D10	n.a.	No
2001	Abattoir (Xewkija, Gozo)	Incinerator	D10	n.a.	No
2001	Malta Drydocks (Corradino, Malta)	Incinerator	D10	n.a.	No
2001	Airport (Gudja, Malta)	Combustion	D10	n.a.	No
2001	Sant' Antnin Composting Plant (Marsascala, Malta)	Composting Plant (household wastes)	D8,D9,D13,D1	n.a.	No
Monaco					
2001	No facilities available				
Netherlands					
2001	AVR Chemie, PO Box 1120, 3180 AC Rozenburg	Hazardous waste incinerator (rotary kiln)	D 10		Yes
2001	Akzo Nobel Chemicals, Welplaatweg 12, 3197 KS Rotterdam Botlek	PCB incineration	D10		Yes
2001	Orion B.V., PO Box 553, 9200 AN Drachten	PCB-containing waste (transformers)	D10		Yes
2001	ATM Moerdijk B.V., Vlasweg 12, 4782 PW Moerdijk		D8		Yes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Verstraeten & Verbrugge Milieubeheer B.V., PO Box 445, 4530 AK Terneuzen	biological and phys-chem treatment	D8, D9		Yes
2001	Argentia, Middenweg 7, 4782 PM Moerdijk	photografic waste processing	D9		Yes
2001	landfill sites and house hold waste incinerators		D1, D10		No

Source 2001 For a complete list and further information, the Competent Authority could be contacted.

New Zealand

2001	Waste Resources Ltd, Auckland	Gas fired incineration of pharmaceutical, medical, solvent, plastic wastes etc.	D10	10000	Yes
2001	United Environmental Ltd, Auckland	Limited land based treatment facilities	D9	N/A	
2001	Waste Management NZ Ltd	Landfilling of limited types of materials (eg asbestos)	D5	N/A	

Switzerland

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority.

Turkey

2001	IZAYDAS A.S.	Specially engineered landfill	D5	800.000	No
2001	IZAYDAS Klinik ve Tehlikeli Atik Yakma ve Enerji Üretim Tesisi	Incineration	D10	35.000	No

Remarks 2001 These facilities have been licensed by the Ministry of Environment for final disposal.

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2001	Urban and rural landfills	Disposal operation	D1		No
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<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	The “Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Use Fees” was adopted in December 1998, by which state management and order of environmental protection are regulated, as well as natural resources use fees, payments and responsibility for violation are provided. In April 2000 the “Law on Environmental Protection Fee Rates” was adopted, by which the fee rates are determined for wastes disposal to the landfills depending on class of wastes hazard.				

Belarus

2001	Complex on processing and landfilling of toxic and industrial waste of Gomel Region	Landfilling	D1	30 960	No
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Bulgaria

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from the Focal point.

Remarks 2001 A project for Establishment of the National Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre is under preparation. The import of all types of waste in Bulgaria intended to be stored, landfilled, or disposed of is prohibited.

Croatia

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from the Focal Point. The authorized facilities treat hazardous wastes generated in the territory of

Czech Republic

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from:
 Statistical Environmental Yearbook of the Czech Republic, edited by the Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Environment and Czech Environmental Institute (published annually).
 T.G.Masaryk Water Research Institute, Centre for Waste Management, Podbabská 10, CZ-16000 Prague 6.

Estonia

2001	AS Modulvest Puskini 20-1, Narva 20307	Secure landfilling	D1	30000	No
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Georgia

2001 No facilities available

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Hungary					
2001	Dorog Hulladékégeto Kft. Address: H-2511 Dorog Pf.: 31.	Hazardous waste incinerator in rotary kiln	D10	25 000	No
2001	Hulladékégeto Co. Ltd. H-9025 Gyor-Bácsa	Hazardous waste incinerator (rotary kiln)	D10	6 900	No
2001	Cement Factory, Address: H-7827 Beremend	Tire incineration in clinker kiln	D10	14 000	No
2001	Cement Factory, Address: H-3508 Hejocsaba	Tire incineration in clinker kiln	D10	6 000	No
2001	Henkel Magyarország Kft., Address: H7570 Barcs,	Bituminous waste and oily rags and plastic waste incineration in Pirotherm CV-1 kiln	D10	90	No
2001	Tiszai Égetomu Kft., Address: H-6066 Tiszaújváros	Incineration of industrial hazardous waste	D10	6 500	No
2001	Nitrokémia Rt. Address: H-8175 Balatonfuzfo	Incinerator for liquid and solid hazardous wastes	D10	10 000	No
2001	Hulladékégeto Address: H-3792 Sajóbáony	Incinerator for some of hazardous wastes	D10	2 500	No
2001	Other 50 smaller incinerator for hazardous wastes (1)		D10	360 000	No
2001	PYRUS Co. Ltd. Disposal site No. 1. Aszód-Galgamácsa Headquarters: H-1181 Budapest, Zádor u. 4.	Permanent storage with embedment	D5	10 000max: 300 000	No
2001	ÉHG Rt. Address: H-3270 Sajókaza Határvölgy	Permanent deposit into monodeponie	D5	8 000max: 100 000	No
<i>Source</i>	2001 Further information could be obtained from: Ministry for Environment (H-1011 Budapest, Fő u. 44-50. Phone: 36-1-457-3300 Fax: 36-1-478-3550); Regional Environmental Inspectorates (12 regions competent according to located this facility); EIM Institute for Environmental Protection (H-1068 Budapest, Sófia u. 9. Phone: 36-1-209-1000 Fax: 36-1-209-1001); and Association of Environmental Services and Producers (H-1133 Budapest, Hegedűs Gyula u. 68. Phone/Fax: 36-1-350-7271)				
<i>Remarks</i>	2001 1) 17 for Hospital wastes, 15 for Spent oil and solvents, 2 for animal carcass incineration, 16 for mixed hazardous waste incineration				

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Latvia					
2001	Gardene, Auru pagasts, Dobeles rajons, Latvia. Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004	Temporary storage of obsolete pesticides	D15	1500	No
Lithuania					
2001	<i>Source 2001</i> Information could be obtained from: Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania http://www.am.lt				
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Waste Management Regulations set the order of registration of waste managers. Every enterprise engaged in waste collection, transportation, recovery and disposal activities and every enterprise commissioned by other enterprise in waste recovery and disposal, including waste import and export companies shall be registered with the Waste Managers Register. The Ministry of Environment shall administer the Waste Managers Register. The data on the waste management enterprises contained in the Waste Managers Register shall be furnished to local municipal institutions and county administrations not less than once a year. The data contained in the Waste Managers Register shall be furnished to legal or natural persons upon submitting an application stating the required information.				
Poland					
2001	<i>Source 2001</i> Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority.				
Republic of Moldova					
2001	Ltd Raut, district Balti	Landfill for galvanic wastes storage	D5	2300	
2001	Ltd Alfa, Chisinau	Storage for galvanic wastes	D5	1000	
2001	Vulcanesti	Landfill pesticides	D5	3966	
2001	Small storage (about 400) in different villages of Moldova	Pesticides	D15	1700	
<i>Source 2001</i>	Further information could be obtained from: Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry				

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Romania					
2001	Pro Air Clean Address: str. Sulina nr.6B, Timisoara, tel. +40/256/306018, fax +40/256/290918, e-mail: proairclean@xnet.ro	Incineration of wastes	D10	0.09	No
Serbia and Montenegro					
2001	No facilities available				
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	There are no approved and licensed facilities. Currently available legal options are temporary storage and exporting of hazardous wastes in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention.				
Slovakia					
2001	16 landfill sites for hazardous wastes		D5	250 710	No
2001	117 landfill sites for non-hazardous wastes		D1	1 844 267	No
2001	19 landfill sites for inert wastes		D	349 114	No
2001	2 incineration plants for municipal waste		D10	179 092	No
2001	25 incineration plants for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes		D10	85 404	No
2001	3 co-incineration plants		D10	10 500	No
2001	37 hospital waste incineration plants		D10	1 967	No
<i>Source 2001</i>	Further information could be obtained from: Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic until 2005 – incineration plants Internal working document of the SEA – landfill sites				

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Slovenia					
2001					
<i>Source</i> 2001	Information could be obtained from: - all disposal facilities: http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/odstranjevalci.doc - incineration and co-incineration plants: http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/sezig.doc The data on this web site are updated monthly.				
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	The facilities treat also wastes which are not considered to be hazardous according to national legislation. They do not treat imported hazardous waste.				
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					
2001	Süd Mull Transport GmbH, Gerols Heimers Str. Hessheim - Pfalz				
<i>Source</i> 2001	Further information could be obtained from: Universal Sodexho multi service, Saint Quentin – en – Yvelines, Cedex -France.				
Ukraine					
2001	Specially engineered landfill of Kupiansk casting works, Kharkiv oblast (region)	Disposal of the moulding waste, cast iron and steel casting slurry	D5	5799000	No
2001	Ash dump of Zmiyiv heat power station, Kharkiv oblast (region)	Disposal of the coal ash	D5	23900000	No
2001	Joint-stock company “Kharkiv tractor works”	Deposit onto land of the worked out moulding sand, steel casting slag’s, abrasive slag from hydraulic system of slurry	D1	3462000	No
2001	Company “Ukrgermet”, Kharkiv	Secondary conversion of aluminums slag	D1	300000	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Municipal wastes polygon used also for industrial wastes disposal: Town Dergachi (near Kharkiv city)	Area of the polygon: 9.5 hectares:	D5	900000	
2001	Municipal wastes polygon used also for industrial wastes disposal: Town Izyum	Area of the polygon: 8.2 hectares:	D5	38800	
2001	Municipal wastes polygon used also for industrial wastes disposal: Town Lozovaya	Area of the polygon: 6.5 hectares	D5	61900	
2001	Municipal wastes polygon used also for industrial wastes disposal: Town Chuguiv	Area of the polygon: 5.0 hectares	D5	39100	

Source 2001 There are 2,760 of such facilities in Ukraine for industrial wastes and near 700 municipal dumps, part of which are used for industrial wastes disposal, but the Focal Point has no information on the subject yet. These data may be obtained after the completion of the inventory. This inventory began in 2000 in accordance with the governmental decision.

Remarks 2001 The figures indicate the total mass of stored waste.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

2001	COOKS Sanitary Landfill-National Solid Waste Management Authority	Engineered Sanitary Landfill, this Landfill is lined, hazardous wastes will be Stored on site			No
2001	West Indies Oil Company	Engineered land farming operation for used Oil (Y9)			Yes

Source 2001 Further information could be obtained from the Ministry of Health, Central Board of Health, National Solid Waste Authority (NSWMA), West Indies Company (WIOC).

Argentina

2001	Borg Austral SA, Secondary Net 014-04 Rute 9, to Capilla del Señor. Buenos Aires.	Treatment of inorganic wastes by stabilization – solidification, oxidation and reduction. 1)	D9	400 tonnes/month	No
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<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Borg Austral SA, Secondary Net 014-04 Rute 9, to Capilla del Señor. Buenos Aires.	Final Disposal in hazardous waste landfill. 2)	D1	2300 tonnes/month	No
2001	Borg Austral SA, Av. de los Constituyentes 4425, Ricardo Rojas, Tigre. Buenos Aires.	Treatment of inorganic wastes by stabilization – solidification, oxidation and reduction. 1)	D9	400 tonnes/month	No
2001	Borg Austral SA, Av. de los Constituyentes 4425, Ricardo Rojas, Tigre. Buenos Aires.	Incineration Treatment. 3)	D10	1000 tonnes /month	No
2001	IDM SA, Ruta 7 s/n (2200)-San Lorenzo-Santa Fé	Incineration Treatment. 4)	D10	800tonnes/mont	No
2001	IDM SA, Ruta 7 s/n (2200)-San Lorenzo-Santa Fé	Vitrification treatment. 5)	D9,D10	90tonnes/month	No
2001	HERA-AILINCO SA, Camino de la Costa Brava Km6 – (2800) Zárate – Buenos Aires.	Treatment of inorganic wastes by stabilization – solidification, oxidation and reduction. 1)	D9	2500 tonnes/month	No
2001	HERA-AILINCO SA, Camino de la Costa Brava Km6 – (2800) Zárate – Buenos Aires.	Final Disposal in hazardous waste landfill. 2)	D1	5000 tonnes/month	No
2001	HERA-AILINCO SA, Camino de la Costa Brava Km6 – (2800) Zárate – Buenos Aires.	Treatment of inorganic wastes by stabilization – solidification, oxidation and reduction. 1)	D9	2500 tonnes/month	No
2001	HERA-AILINCO SA, Camino de la Costa Brava Km6 – (2800) Zárate – Buenos Aires.	Incineration Treatment. 6)	D10	875 tonnes /month	No

Source 2001 There are several facilities in the country. A complete list could be obtained from: www.medioambiente.gov.ar (Dirección Nacional de Ordenamiento Ambiental - Unidad Registro).

Remarks 2001 1) Categories: Y2, Y6, Y8, Y9, Y11 to Y13, Y16, Y17, Y19 to Y32, Y34 to Y36.
2) Categories: Y2, Y4, Y6, Y8, Y9, Y11 to Y13, Y16 to Y18, Y20 to Y32, Y34 to Y36.
3) Categories: Y2 to Y6, Y8, Y9, Y11, Y12, Y16, Y18, Y37 to Y42, Y45.
4) Categories: Y2 to Y9, Y11 to Y13, Y16 to Y18, Y37 to Y42.
5) Categories: Y2 to Y9, Y11 to Y13, Y16 to Y18, Y21 to Y23, Y26, Y27, Y31, Y33 to Y35, Y37 to Y39.
6) Categories: Y2 to Y5, Y6, Y8, Y9, Y11, Y12, Y16, Y18, Y37 to Y42, Y45.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Bahamas					
2001	No facilities available				
Barbados					
2001	No facilities available				
Brazil					
2001					
<i>Source</i>	2001	A detailed list of these facilities can be obtained from: Directorate of Environmental Control of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), SAIN Av. L4 Norte, Ed. Sede do IBAMA, Bloco C, 1º Andar, CEP 70800-200, Brasília/ DF, Tel: (55-61) 316-1282, Fax: (55-61) 225-0564, e-mail: zilda.veloso@ibama.gov.br, web site: www.ibama.gov.br			
<i>Remarks</i>	2001	There are several licensed landfills, for urban and common wastes, hazardous and industrial wastes. There are licensed incineration			
Colombia					
2001	Executive Unit for Public Utilities Cra. 30 No. 24-90 piso 13 - Tel. (571) 2445414Bogota	Security Cell for Hospitable Wastes of Doña Juana Landfill, Bogota	D1	15 mt/day	No
2001	Cement Plant – Cementos Boyaca	Disposal of plastic contaminated with pesticides in clinkler ovens	D10		No
2001	Ambiente Limpio Transversal 93 No. 66-41, Bogota Tel: (571) 4343728	Incineration	D10		
2001	Elinte S.A. Calle 8 No. 33-11, BogotaTel: (571) 2374126	Incineration	D10		
2001	Sespe S.A. Municipio de Yumbo – Valle del Cauca	Incineration	D10		
2001	Empresa de Aseo EMAS de Manizales	Incineration	D10		
2001	Servicios Ambientales Especiales S.A.E.Km. 5 via Juan Mina - Barranquilla	Incineration	D10		
<i>Remarks</i>	2001	The Executive Unit of Public Utilities will carry out a public offer in 2002, for the design and construction of a hazardous wastes cell in Bogota.			
2001	Municipal governments	landfills	D1	564000	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity(mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Costa Rica					
<i>Source</i> 2001	Further information could be obtained from the Information Management Process, Human Environment Protection Bureau.				
Cuba					
2001	Factory of Lead-Acid Batteries, Manzanillo City, Province of Granma	Specially Engineered Landfill to dispose the waste lead-acid batteries from the Factory	D5	55444	No
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	The facility has the environmental consent.				
Dominica					
2001	No facilities available				
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	All solid waste including hazardous waste is disposed of at landfill without gas and leachate treatment facilities. No separation of waste exists.				
Dominican Republic					
2001					
<i>Remarks</i> 2001					
Ecuador					
2001	Landfill operated by Guayaquil Municipality, Relleno Sanitario Las Iguanas Guayaquil	Deposit into land	D1	20000	No
2001	Landfill operated by Cuenca Municipality-EMASEO-Cuenca, Relleno Sanitario de Pichacay-Cuenca	Deposit into land	D1	15000	No
El Salvador					
2001	San Salvador Metropolitan Area Landfill, in the "municipio" of Nejapa	Compartments for the disposal of domestic solid waste, pre-treatment autoclave for infectious biological wastes	D5	547500	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Guatemala					
2001	Alcances Médicos, S.A.9a. Calle 11-39, zona 5, Paraíso del Frutal Villa Nueva, Guatemala	*	D5	1440	No
2001	ECOTERMO de Centroamérica, S.A.Zona industrial del Sur Km. 30Autopista al Pacifico	**	D5	1800	No
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	* Collection, transport and treatment by means of sterilization by autoclave, grinding (inorganic materials) and incineration (organic and pathology products)(hospital and industrial wastes), working just one shift per day. ** Collection, transport and treatment by means of a double chamber incinerator, with a two-second retention time, can treat hospital wastes and some industrial wastes), working just one shift per day.				
Panama					
2001	Cerro Patacon sanitary landfill	Sanitary landfill for non-hazardous wastes	D	1,825,000	No
<i>Source 2001</i>	Further information can be obtained from: Direccion Municipal de Aseo Urbano y Domiciliario.				
Peru					
2001	Portillo Grande/Lurin/Relima	Sanitary landfill - area method	D1	1200 t/day	No
2001	Zapallal/Puente Piedra/ Relima	Sanitary landfill - area method	D1	500 t/day	No
2001	Huaycoloro/Huarochiri/Petramas (municipalities)	Sanitary landfill - area method	D1	1200 t/day	No
2001	Abengoa S.A. (industries, extreme security)	Sanitary landfill – area method	D1	500 t/day	No
<i>Source 2001</i>	Further information can be obtained from: DESAB (DIGESA).				
Saint Lucia					
2001	St. Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority	Temporary Storage of hazardous waste brought to the landfill site.	D15,D1,D10	N/A	No
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
2001	No facilities available				

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Trinidad and Tobago					
2001	No official hazardous waste facility, but hazardous waste received at all of the country's three landfills sites	Landfill	D1	N/A at this time	No
<i>Source</i>	2001	Further information could be obtained from: Solid Waste Management Company Waste Disposal Limited			
Uruguay					
2001					
<i>Remarks</i>	2001	There are dumps for urban solid wastes where industrial wastes are also discharged. Recently two plants for hospital wastes entered into operation, one with an incineration unit and the other with an autoclave.			
Venezuela					
2001	No facilities available				

Table 3: Recovery Facilities Operated within the National Jurisdiction

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a) Treats imports</i>
UN Region: Africa			
Benin			
2001	No facilities available		
Botswana			
2001	No facilities available		
Burundi			
2001	SAVONOR	cotton fluff	10 T/M
2001	RAFINA	fluff, cotton	2000 T/Y
2001	ABATTOIR	manure	400 T/Y
2001	CHANIC	lime	250 KG/D
<i>Source 2001</i>	Further information could be obtained from: gkw\ber\burundi\1842\chop-2-doc (Study carried out by GKW and SETEMU – Service des Techniciens Municipaux).		
Democratic Republic of Congo			
2001			
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Information is not available.		
Egypt			
2001	Re-refining of used oils		R9
2001	Recycling of lead from lead-acid batteries	smelting	R4
2001	Incineration of organic solvent in cement kiln	use as alternative fuel	R1
Gambia			
2001	No facilities available		

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Madagascar				
2001	No facilities available			
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	No information available yet. The national inventory for hazardous wastes is not yet in place regarding the application of the Basel Convention.			
Mauritius				
2001	No facilities available			
Morocco				
2001				
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	There are national enterprises specialized in waste recovery, particularly textiles, plastic, glass, wood and cardboard.			
Mozambique				
2001	No facilities available			
Niger				
2001	No facilities available			
Nigeria				
2001	Super engineering Co. LTD,	solid waste plastic recycling into household products and shoes, pellets		Yes
2001	Lee Group of Companies 3 Ladipo Oluwole St. Lagos Nigeria	solid waste plastic recycling into household products and shoes, pellets	Over 5000 mt	Yes
2001	Star paper mills LTD, 114/116, Aba Umumgasi, Aba, Abia	waste paper recycling		Yes
2001	Chellco Industries LTD AI-2 Kudenda Ind. Est P.O. Box 1847 Kaduna	textile yarn recycling into blankets		Yes
2001	Taewod Floor covering Co. LTD, Plot 2 Alateep Jakade Rd. Ikeja, Lagos	solid waste plastic recycling into floor carpets		Yes

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>	
South Africa					
2001					
<i>Source 2001</i>	Information could be obtained from: Dr. Leon Bredenhann, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Private Bag X – 313, Pretoria, 0001, Tel: (27-12) 336-8422				
Tunisia					
2001	The Tunisian Company of Lubrication Oils (SOTULUB)	Preflash/gas oil stripping/vacuum distillation/ fractionation	R9	16000	No
2001	One public facility for the treatment of used oil filters	*	R1-R4-R9	500	No
2001	One Composting facility for organic household wastes	Aerobic digestion	R10	1000	No
2001	Sixteen private companies recycling plastic wastes	Physical process (extrusion)	R3	25000	No
2001	One company recycling used lead-acid batteries	Reclamation of lead and plastics	R4	14600	No
2001	Four companies recycling waste papers and paperboard	Recovery of fibres using	R5	40000	No
2001	Two companies recycling photographic liquids and radiological films	Reclamation of metals	R4	1200	No
2001	Five companies recycling aluminium wastes	Transformation to aluminium ingots	R4	2000	No
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	* Recovery of the metal fraction – regeneration of the oil fraction – use as a fuel (in a cement plant) of the synthetic fraction				
Uganda					
2001	No facilities available				
Zambia					
2001	Kafco Ltd. Ndola	reprocessing of used oils into fuels	R1,R9	500 t/y	No
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Still over 10,000 tonnes are not collected. Need for increased capacity of recycling via a sound collection / take back system.				
<i>UN Region: Asia and Pacific</i>					
Bahrain					
2001	Bahrain Recycling Plant, Askar - P.O. Box: 26390	aluminium dross recycling	R4	9000	No
2001	AluServ Middle East W.L.L., Manama - P.O. Box: 519	aluminium dross recycling	R4	20000	No
2001	Bahrain Scrapmould, Manama - P.O. Box: 1208	recovery of aluminium and metals	R4	2000	No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 Crown Industries & Crown Metals, Manama - P.O. Box:	recovery of aluminium and metals	R4	1200	No
2001 Falcon Factory	recycling of waste paper	-	1500	No
2001 Bramco, fax : (973) 23-0614	recovery/recycling of metals scrap	R4	-	No
Bangladesh				
2001 No facilities available				
Cambodia				
2001 No facilities available				
China				
2001 Shanghai waste recovery and treatment center				
2001 Beijing waste recovery and treatment center				
2001 Shenzhan waste recovery and treatment center				
2001 Shenyang waste recovery and treatment center				
2001 Fujian waste recovery and treatment center				
<i>Source 2001</i> Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China: Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority of HKSAR, China.				
Cyprus				
2001 No facilities available				
<i>Source 2001</i>				
Indonesia				
2001 PT. WGI (Wiraswasta Gemilang Indonesia Ltd.), Ds. Gandamekar 24 Cibitung Bakagitel: (62-21) 883-1241	Used oil re-refining	R9		No
2001 PT. Teknotama Lingkungan Internusa, Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang	Solvent recovery	R2		No
2001 PT. Agip Lubrindo, Jakarta, tel: (62-21) 570-0072	Used oil re-refining	R9		No
2001 PT. Dae Gil, Cileungsi Bogor, tel: 823-0620	Solvent recovery	R2		No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 PT. Multimadya Niaga Pratama, Jakarta Timur,tel: (62-21) 524-0250/51	Solvent recovery			No
2001 UD. Dwi Karya, Kp. Kandang desa Jabake Rt.01/01, Kec Lesok, Kab. Tangerang tel: (62-21) 471-4049	Tin recovery	R4		No
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> There are some authorized recovery plants for hazardous wastes, such as used oil re-refining plants and plastic recycling.			
Japan				
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> At the end of the fiscal year 2001 (from April to March), the number of treatment facilities authorized by governors is 17,381. Individual list is not available.			
Kuwait				
2001 Used Oil, Kuwait Lube Oil Company			20000	No
Kyrgyzstan				
2001 No facilities available				
Malaysia				
2001 Metal Reclamation (Industries) Sdn Bhd, Batu Caves,	1)	R4	1500 mt/mont	No
2001 Hiap Huat Chemicals Sdn Bhd, Bentong, Pahang	2)	R9	1200 drums/month	No
2001 Centralised Waste Treatment Plant S.B, N. Sembilan	off-site recovery of waste solvents	R2	1000 drums/month	No
2001 Universal Cyclone Sdn Bhd, Sungai Buluh, Selangor	off-site recovery of photographic	R5	30,000 L/month	No
2001 Southern Cement Industries Sdn.Bhd, Pasir Gudang, Johor	off-site recovery of calcium sulphate sludge	R5	7,500 mt	No
2001 Intercedar Industry (M) Sdn Bhd, Batang Kali Selangor	off-site recovery of lead acid batteries	R4	1400 mt/month	No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 CCM Chemicals Sdn Bhd, Pasir Gudang, Johor	off-site recovery of spent aqueous acid solution	R6	500 mt/month	No
2001 Positive Chemical Sdn Bhd, Pasir Gudang, Johor	3)	R2R6	300 mt/month	No
2001 Techno Indah Sdn Bhd, Pasir Gudang, Johor	off-site recovery of oil sludge from tanker, slop oil	R9	8,000 mt/month	No
2001 Tex Cycle Sdn Bhd, Puchong, Selangor	4)	R5	62.4 mt/month	No
2001 Negeri Sembilan Cement Industries Sdn.Bhd, Bahau, N. Sembilan	off-site Recovery of panel sludge	R5	300 mt	No
2001 Tasek Corporation Berhad, Ipoh, Perak	off-site recovery of soap sludge	R5	370 mt	No
2001 Malayan Cement Berhad, Rawang, Selangor	off-site recovery of aluminium hydroxide sludge/powder	R5	500 mt	No

Source 2001 There are 37 licensed recovery facilities and a complete list could be obtained the Competent Authority (www.jas.sains.my).

Remarks 2001

- 1) Off-site recovery of lead hydroxide, lead dross, slag oxide dust, lead acid batteries, solder dross
- 2) Off-site recovery of waste oil, waste solvents, paint waste from washing of reaction tank or container of paint manufacturing plant, lacquer or varnish waste from washing, of reaction tank or container of lacquer or varnish manufacturing plant
- 3) Off-site recovery of spent ferric chloride, spent copper chloride, spent acid, ammonia chloride solution, waste solvents
- 4) Off-site recovery of cloth contaminated with ink/paint/organic solvents, containers contaminated with ink/paint/organic solvents

Maldives

2001 No facilities available

Micronesia (Federated States of)

2001 No facilities available

Mongolia

2001 No facilities available

Oman

2001 No facilities available

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
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Qatar

2001 No facilities available

Republic of Korea

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from: Korea Resource Recovery and Re-utilization Corporation (KORECO), 24-5, Yoidodong, Youngdeungpo-Gu, Seoul, 150-010 or at www.koreco.co.kr.

Remarks 2001 22 recovery facilities are operated by KORECO under MoE. Out of 1,647 recycling business, 1,102 produce recycled goods and the rest recycle materials through use as fuel, etc. local governments also operate pre-treatment facilities.

Singapore

2001 ECO Special Waste Management (SWM) Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	R2	50 mt/day	No
2001 Purechem Onyx Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	R2	20 mt/day	No
2001 Technochem Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	R2	18 mt/day	No
2001 Chem-Solv Technologies Pte Ltd	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	R2	12 mt/day	No
2001 Cramoil Trading Co.	waste treatment and recovery facilities for chemical wastes, sludge and spent solvents, etc.	R2	15 mt/day	No
2001 SUT Seraya Pte Ltd	waste treatment facility for chemical wastes, physical-chemical treatment, sludge treatment, incineration, etc.	R2	70 mt/day	No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
<i>Source 2001</i>	A number of privately operated toxic waste treatment companies are licensed by PCD for treatment, recovery, reuse, recycling and disposal of hazardous industrial wastes (D9, D10 and R2, R4, R6, R9 operations). A complete list may be obtained from the following website: http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/tiwcollectors.pdf			
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Toxic waste treatment companies are privately operated and licensed by PCD.			
Sri Lanka				
2001				
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	At present there is no central company authorized in the country for the recovery of Hazardous waste. Industrialists have been requested to have their own waste treatment recovery plants under conditions stipulated in the Environmental Protection License scheme. Industrial Estates and Parks have Central Waste Treatment facilities. Some of the industries have been requested to have temporary storages for hazardous waste that is generated, until such time appropriate facilities are made available.			
Thailand				
2001 GENCO, Rayong *	fuel blending unit (used solvent and waste oil)	R1 and R2	200 t/d	No
2001 Sita-Thai Waste Management Sevice Ltd., Saraburi *	fuel blending unit (used solvent and waste oil)	R1	15,000 t/yr	No
2001 Siam cement, Keang Khoi, Saraburi *	operating the cement kiln by using wastes as fuel (energy recovery)	R1 and R2		No
2001 Siam cement, Keang Khoi, Saraburi *	used lubricated oil, waste paints and glues, etc.	R1 and R2	2 t/hr	No
2001 Siam cement, Keang Khoi, Saraburi *	used tires	R1 and R2	1.2 t/hr	No
2001 Lead Melting Industries *	recycling of lead from used lead-acid batteries	R4	28,000 t/yr	No
2001 Techno-chem Ltd., Chacheongsoa **	1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethylene, 1,1,3-Trichlorotrifluoroethane, Methylenechloride, Isopropyl alcohol		1,500 t/yr	No
2001 Recycle Engineering Ltd., Chonburi **	solvent and chemicals		10,000 t/yr	No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
<i>Source 2001</i> Further information could be obtained from: Department of Industrial Works http://www.diw.go.th e-mail: basel@narai.diw.go.th				
<i>Remarks 2001</i> * Fuel Blending Unities ** Solvent Recovery Unities				
Uzbekistan				
2001 Rendering of hazardous industrial wastes at the works where they were produced	treatment of wastes which leads to the reduction or liquidation of their hazardous effects	R3,R5	7787.7	No
2001 Transmission of hazardous industrial wastes to other enterprises for utilization and treatment	using of these wastes as secondary raw material, fuel, fertilizer and others	R4	21676.1	No
UN Region: Western Europe and Others				
Andorra				
2001 Centre d'emmagatzematge de la Comella	Center to accumulate material before being exported to other countries for recycling	R3	Not available	No
Australia				
2001				
<i>Source 2001</i> A complete list could be obtained from the following web sites: http://www.ea.gov.au/ http://www.environment.act.gov.au/ie4/ http://www.search.nsw.gov.au/environment.asp http://www.nt.gov.au/ntg/environment.shtml http://www.env.qld.gov.au/environment/environment/legislation/epa.html http://www.sa.gov.au/environment/protection/ http://www.service.tas.gov.au/Nav/Topic.asp?Topic=Environment%2C+land+and+water http://www.vic.gov.au/subindex.cfm?link_ID=14 http://www.viron.wa.gov.au/				

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
France					
2001	<i>Source</i> 2001 Information could be obtained from: ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie); 2 square Lafayette, BP 406, 49004, Angers Cedex.				
Greece					
2001	<i>Source</i> 2001 Information could be obtained from: European Union, for implementation of Directive 91/689/EEC, for hazardous wastes, Article 8 paragraph 3 of the Decision 96/302/EU (Country report).				
Iceland					
2001	Sementsverksmiðjan hf. v/MánabrautIS-300 Akranes	Cement factory	R1		No
2001	Íslakk hf.Smiðjuvegur 11e, IS-200 Kópavogur	Distillation	R2		No
2001	Efnamóttakan hfGufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík		R13		No
2001	Fura ehf.Markhelli 1, IS-220 Hafnarfjörður		R13		No
2001	Hringrás ehf.Klettagörðum 9, IS-104 Reykjavík		R13		No
2001	Sagaplast ehfRéttarhvammi 3, IS-603 Akureyri		R13		No
Ireland					
2001	Atlas Oil Laboratories Ltd, Clonminam Industrial Estate, Portlaoise, Co. Laois	Use of heat for the manufacture of fuel from waste	R9		
2001	Dempsey Drums Ltd, Lower Oriel Street, Dublin 1	Reconditioning and recycling of steel and plastic drums and containers	R4, R5, R13	10000	
2001	Irish Lamp Recycling, Athy, Co. Kildare	Separation of components of fluorescent lamps	R4, R5		
2001	Pipe and Drain Services, Sheriff Street, Dublin 1	Separation of components of oily sludges and ink cartridges	R3, R4, R5, R7, R9, R13		
2001	Returnbatt Ltd, Kildare Enterprise Centre, Melitta Road, Kildare	Separation of components of lead acid batteries, storage of other batteries	R4, R13	7000	

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Shannon Environmental Services, Smithstown Industrial Estate, Shannon, Co. Clare	Storage and processing of industrial and commercial chemical and other waste	R3, R4, R5, R9, R13	34000	
2001	Soltec Ireland Ltd, Mullingar Industrial Estate, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath	Distillation of solvents	R2, R13		
2001	Irish Environmental Services, 520 Beech Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12	Storage of hazardous waste/transfer station	R13	3440	
2001	KMK Metals Recycling, Cappincur Industrial Estate, Daingean Road, Tullamore, Co. Offaly	Storage and processing of waste and hazardous waste	R4, R5, R7, R8, R11, R12, R13		
2001	MinChem Chemicals, Tolka Quay Road, Dublin 1	Storage of hazardous waste/transfer station	R13		
2001	National Recycling and Environmental Protection, JFK Industrial Estate, Naas Road, Dublin 12	Storage of hazardous waste/transfer station	R13		
2001	Safety Kleen Ireland, Unit 5, Airton Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24	Storage of hazardous waste/transfer station	R13		
2001	Safeway Warehousing, Corrin, Fermoy, Co. Cork	Storage and processing of hazardous waste/transfer station	R13	33150	
2001	Silver Lining Industries Ireland Ltd, Unit 61, Cookstown Industrial Estate, Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24	Storage and processing of hazardous waste/transfer station	R4, R13		
<i>Source</i>	2001 Waste Licences issued by the Environmental Protection Agency are available on www.epa.ie				

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Israel				
2001 Tabib, Petah Tikva	Column Regeneration		N.A.	No
2001 Nirosoft, Karmiel	Column Regeneration		N.A.	No
2001 Rotem Amphart, Rotem	Acids reuse (fertilizers production)		No	No
2001 Nesher, Ramla	Used solvents incineration (as a fuel substitute)	R1	N.A.	No
2001 Liran, Rishon Letzion	Solvent reclamation	R2	N.A.	No
2001 Petrochim, Ashdod	Solvent reclamation	R2	N.A.	No
2001 Teva Factories (Pharmaceutics)	Solvent reclamation	R2	N.A.	No
2001 M.T.A. Recycling Technologies, Jerusalem	Solvent reclamation	R2	N.A.	No
2001 Safety Kleen, Acre	Solvent reclamation	R2	N.A.	No
2001 Bromine Compounds, Ramat Hovav	Methyl chloride reclamation	R3	N.A.	No
2001 Tabib, Petah Tikva	Ammoniacal copper recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Hakurnas, Ashdod	Lead acid batteries recycling	R4	N.A.	Yes
2001 Vulcan, Tefen	Lead acid batteries recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Numinor, Maalot	Zinc recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Guy Recycling, Petah Tikva	Photographic solution recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Rimal, Holon	Photographic solution recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Environmental Services Company Ltd., Ramat Hovav	Ammoniacal copper recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Timna, Timna Valley	Copper reclamation	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Gold Center, Or Yehuda	Precious metals recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Holland Israel, Or Yehuda	Gold recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Erez, Or Yehuda	Photographic solution recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Supersold, Bet Oren	Tin and lead recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Chromalloy, Kiryat Gat	Reuse of Nickel powder	R4	N.A.	Yes

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 Metek, Ramat Hovav	Tungsten recycling	R4	N.A.	Yes
2001 Pasternak, Rishon Letzion	Gold/Precious metals recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Sher, Petah Tikva	Precious metals recycling	R4	N.A.	No
2001 Environmental Services Company Ltd., Ramat Hovav	Bisulfite production for chromate reduction	R5	N.A.	No
2001 Bromine Compounds, Ramat Hovav	Bromine reclamation	R5	N.A.	No
2001 Machteshim, Ramat Hovav	Sulfuric acid reclamation	R6	N.A.	No
2001 Lipodan, , Rishon Letzion	Used oil pretreatment (phase	R9	N.A.	No
Italy				
2001	<i>Source 2001</i> Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority of dispatch/destination.			
Luxembourg				
2001 InterMoselle Sàrl Langenrund L-3701 Rumelange	Clinker production	R5		Yes
2001 Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg	Reconditioning of waste, pretreatment further to R1 and R9 operations	R1, R9		Yes
Malta				
2001 Sant' Antnin Composting Plant (Marsascale, Malta)	Composting Plant (household wastes)	R2,R3,R4,R13	n.a.	No
2001 Waste Oil Ltd. (Valletta Harbour, Malta)	Used oil storage/reprocessing facility	R9	n.a.	No
Monaco				
2001 Societé Monégasque d' Assaisissement, 3 Avenue de	Incineration of household wastes to generate energy	R1	89900 mt/year	Yes
<i>Source 2001</i> For additional information the following source could be contacted: Service des Concessions et des Telecommunications, 23 avenue Prince Hereditaire Albert				
Netherlands				
2001 ATM Moerdijk B.V., Vlasweg 12, 4782 PW Moerdijk	soil cleaning facility	R4, R5		Yes

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 Knowaste B.V., PO Box 5320, 6802 EH Arnhem	paperwaste treatment	R3		Yes
2001 Ecotechniek, PO Box 40233, 3504 AA Utrecht	soil cleaning facility	R5, R13		Yes
2001 Jacomij Metalen Wijk bij Duurstede	metal scrap recycling	R13		Yes
2001 Metabel Deurne	metal scrap recycling	R13		Yes
2001 Edelchemie, Panheel	photographic waste treatment	R4		Yes
2001 Kemwater, Moezelweg 151, 3198 LS Europoort-Rotterdam	Fe-containing acid	R5		Yes
<i>Source 2001</i>	For a complete list and further information, the Competent Authority could be contacted. Jaaroverzicht 2001 In-, uit- en doorvoer van afvalstoffen; Publicatiereeks afvalstoffen 2002/57 (is in Dutch)			

New Zealand

2001 Exide NZ Ltd, Petone, Wellington	Lead acid battery recovery	R4		Yes
2001 Milburn Cement Ltd Westport	Used lubricating oil recovery	R1		No
2001 WPC Ltd Pukekohe	Used lubricating oil recovery	R1		Yes
2001 BP/Castrol, Wellington	Used lubricating oil recovery	R9		Yes

Switzerland

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority.

Turkey

2001 BEYOGLU BOYA	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration, Dye recovery	R2,R3		No
2001 Engin Petrol	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 Çinkanlar Kim.Mad.Tic. Ve San Ltd.Sti	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R2,R9		No
2001 Bsec Marmara-1 Çevre Gemisi	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a) Treats imports</i>
2001 Altekin Nakliyat	Used oil re-refining or other uses of previously used oil	R9	No
2001 MAYBI (Malkara Birlik Süt Ve Süt Mamülleri) A.S	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R2,R9	No
2001 SATE GIDA VE KIMYA SAN.TIC.LTD.STI	Solvent reclamation/regeneration, Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents	R2,R3	No
2001 GÜVENER KAUÇUK	Solvent reclamation/regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R2,R9	No
2001 EUROGOLD MADENCILIK	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9	No
2001 TETRPAK	Solvent reclamation/regeneration	R2	No
2001 GRUP BOYA KIMYA SAN.TIC.LTD.STI	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents	R2,R3	No
2001 GRUP BOYA KIMYA SAN.TIC.LTD.STI	Uses of residual materials obtain from any of the operations numbered R1-R10	R11	No
2001 SAHINBEY PETROL ÜRÜNLERİ SAN. VE TIC. LTD.STI	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration	R2	No
2001 ATABERK END. KİM. SAN. VE TIC LTD. STI.	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents	R2,R3	No
2001 IZEL KİMYA SAN. VE TIC. LTD. STI..	Solvent reclamation/regeneration, Recycling/reclamations of other inorganic materials	R2,R5	No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 AYDIN BOYA VE KIMYA SANAYI	Solvent reclamation/regeneration, Recycling/reclamations of other inorganic materials	R2,R5		No
2001 IPEKÇI KIMYA	Solvent reclamation/regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R2,R9		No
2001 PROMETA YEM VE ENDÜSTRİYEL YAG SAN.VE TIC.A.S.	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R2,R9		No
2001 ABAK TICARET VE SANAYI KOMANDIT SIRKETI	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R2,R9		No
2001 MENDEL METALURJI SAN. VE TIC. LTD. STI.	Reclamation/ regeneration of previously used metals	R4		No
2001 Sahinbey Petrol Ürünleri San. Ve Tic. Ltd.Sti	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 DIKTAS YAG SABUN SAN. VE TIC. A.S.	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 REMAR MAKINA YED. PAR. SAN.TIC.LTD.STI	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 TÜRKİYE DENİZCİLİK VAKFI	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 ATABERK END. KIM. SAN. VE TIC LTD. STI.	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 DENGE PETROL SAN. VE TIC. ITH.IHR. PAZ.LTD.STI.	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 KUDRET METAL IZABE SAN. ISL. VE TIC.	Used accumulators	R8		No
2001 GÜNEY SABUN	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 GÜNDÜZ GIDA	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 HGD YAG&GIDA SANAYI LTD.STI.	Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No
2001 SUDE SUNNI DERI SANAYI A.S.	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration	R2		No
2001 DIPER KIMYA END. SAN. VE TIC. A.S.	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration	R2		No
2001 G.D.S. Geri Dönüştürülebilir Atık Maddeler İnşaat Ürünleri Turizm Temizlik Taahhüt San. Ve Tic. Ltd. Sti	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R2, R9		No
2001 ARI RAFINE VE YAG SANAYI A.S.	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration	R2		No
2001 MAZHAR TANRIKULU ÇİNKO OKSİT GERİ KAZANIM TESİSİ	Solvent reclamation/ regeneration, Used oil re-refining or other reuses of previously used oil	R9		No

Remarks 2001 These facilities have been licensed by the Ministry of Environment and Forest for recovery.

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2001 No facilities available

Belarus

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from:
 Institution "BELNIC ECOLOGY", V. Khoruzhey Str.31a Minsk 220002
 tel: (375 17) 234 76 09/ 23478 09
 tel/fax (375 17) 23478 09
 e-mail: belnic@mail.belpak.by

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Bulgaria					
2001	Information could be obtained from the Focal point.				
Croatia					
2001	Information could be obtained from the Focal Point. The authorized facilities treat hazardous wastes generated in the territory of				
Czech Republic					
2001	Information could be obtained from: Statistical Environmental Yearbook of the Czech Republic, edited by the Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Environment and Czech Environmental Institute (published annually). T.G.Masaryk Water Research Institute, Centre for Waste Management, Podbabská 10, CZ-16000 Prague 6.				
Estonia					
2001	AS Kunda Nordic Tsement Jaama 2 Kunda 44106 Estonia	Cement kiln, in operation	R1	390560	
Georgia					
2001	No facilities available				
Hungary					
2001	No facilities available				
Latvia					
2001	Lampu demerkurizācijas centrs Ltd, Kapsedes 10, LV-3400, Liepāja	Destruction of mercury-containing light bulbs, separation of mercury	R4		Yes

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Lithuania				
2001				
<i>Source 2001</i>	Information could be obtained from: Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania http://www.am.lt			
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Waste Management Regulations set the order of registration of waste managers. Every enterprise engaged in waste collection, transportation, recovery and disposal activities and every enterprise commissioned by other enterprise in waste recovery and disposal, including waste import and export companies shall be registered with the Waste Managers Register. The Ministry of Environment shall administer the Waste Managers Register. The data on the waste management enterprises contained in the Waste Managers Register shall be furnished to local municipal institutions and county administrations not less than once a year. The data contained in the Waste Managers Register shall be furnished to legal or natural persons upon submitting an application stating the required information.			
Poland				
2001				
<i>Source 2001</i>	Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority.			
Republic of Moldova				
2001	Ltd. "Vanis – Prim", Chisinau City			
2001	Ltd. "Feonava", Chisinau City			
Romania				
2001	SC Metanef SA – Neferal SA, Calea Floreasca, 91 – 111, Sector 5, Bucharest	Recovery of lead batteries	R4	
Serbia and Montenegro				
2001				
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Information is not available.			
Slovakia				
2001	Detox s.r.o. Banska Bystrica	Regeneration of organic solvents	R2	No
2001	Mach Trade s.r.o. Sered	Treatment of lead-acid batteries (recovery of lead)	R4	No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 Epsol s.r.o. Bratislava	Regeneration of organic solvents	R2		No
2001 Konzeko s.r.o. Levoca	Regeneration of waste oils	R9		No
2001 Eba s.r.o. Bratislava	Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement	R10	Appr.200 000 mt/y	No
2001 Chemolak a.s. Smolenice	Regeneration of organic solvents	R2		No
2001 Skloplast a.s. Trnava	Regeneration of organic solvents	R2		No
2001 DNV-ENERGO a. s. Dubnica	Regeneration of organic solvents	R2		No

Source 2001 Further information could be obtained from:
Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic until 2005.
www.lifeenv.sk

Slovenia

2001

Source 2001 Information could be obtained from:
<http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/predelovalci.doc>
The data on this web site are monthly updated.

Remarks 2001 The facilities treat also the wastes which are not considered to be hazardous according to national legislation. Only one facility treats imported hazardous waste: Rudnik Mzica MPI.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2001 Süd Mull Transport GmbH, Gerols Heimers Str. Hessheim - Pfalz

2001 Edelhoff, environmental services, Am Kanal 9, Bramsche

Source 2001 Further information could be obtained from:
Universal Sodexho multi service Saint Quentin – en – Yvelines Cedex -France

Ukraine

2001 Private companies “Tzil” and “Vtortzvetmet”, Kharkiv city	Utilization of worked out acids and bases accumulators	R4; R6	No available	No
2001 Integrated mercury works “Nicitovskiy”, town Gorlivka, Donetsk oblast	Utilization of mercury containing luminescence lamps	R4: R5	No available	No

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001 Private company "Set-Kharkiv"	Utilization of chromium plating electrolytes	R6	No available	No
2001 Private company "Vtormet", Kharkiv city	Utilization of ferrous metals scrap	R4	No available	No
2001 Private company "Ukrgermet"	Utilization of non-ferrous metals scrap	R4	No available	No
2001 Private company "Kupiansk casting works"	Moulding sand regeneration with the secondary metals extraction	R4; R5	800 tonnes a years	No
2001 Private company "Eco" jointly with Zmiyiv heat power station, Kharkiv oblast	Conversion of ash slag into brick and tile	R5	50 tonnes a	No

Source 2001 There are a number of such facilities in Ukraine, but the Focal Point has no information on the subject yet.

Remarks 2001 These data may be obtained after the inventory completion. This inventory began in 2000 in accordance with the governmental

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

2001

Remarks 2001 Information is not available.

Argentina

2001 LUBRISIDER S. A.	Used mineral oil re-refining. Mineral oils from transformers.	R9	2/5 Tons/hour	No
2001 KIOSHI SA	Used mineral oil re-refining. Mineral oils from transformers.	R9	50/100 Tons/month	No
2001 IDM SA, Ruta 7 s/n (2200)-San Lorenzo-Santa Fé	Ni-Cadmium Batteries recycling/reclamation of metals Y26	R4	12Tons/month	No
2001 IDM SA, Ruta 7 s/n (2200)-San Lorenzo-Santa Fé	Solvent reclamation/regeneration Y6,Y42,Y41	R2	1000Tons/mont	No
2001 IDM SA, Ruta 7 s/n (2200)-San Lorenzo-Santa Fé	Recycling/reclamation of tonner cartridges Y12	R3,R11	0,5Tons/month	No

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
2001	Unionbat SA, Av. Pte. Perón (calle 64) 4670B1650LYQ, San Martín, Pcia. de Buenos Aires Argentina	Recycling/reclamation of metals Y31 from lead-acid batteries and other inorganic compounds	R4,R5,R11	350Tons/month	No
2001	JUAN MINETTI SA - Yocsina Cement Kiln Plant.Ruta 20 km 274 (5101)-CORDOBA	Use as a fuel Y3,Y4,Y8,Y9,Y11 to Y13, Y16 to Y18, Y39,Y42 (with restricted quantity of metals feeding)	R1 (D13)	3500Tonnes/month	No
2001	JUAN MINETTI SA - Capdeville Cement Kiln Plant.Ruta Provincial 52 km 17,5 (5539)-MENDOZA	Use as a fuel Y8,Y9,Y11	R1 (D13)	2200Tonnes/month	No

Source 2001 There are several facilities in the country. A complete list could be obtained from: www.medioambiente.gov.ar (Dirección Nacional de Ordenamiento Ambiental - Unidad Registro).

Bahamas

2001 No facilities available

Barbados

2001 No facilities available

Brazil

2001

Source 2001 A detailed list of these facilities can be obtained from: Directorate of Environmental Control of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), SAIN Av. L4 Norte, Ed. Sede do IBAMA, Bloco C, 1º Andar, CEP 70800-200, Brasília/ DF, Tel: (55-61) 316-1282, Fax: (55-61) 225-0564, e-mail: zilda.veloso@ibama.gov.br, web site: www.ibama.gov.br

Colombia

2001	MAC S.A.: Battery manufacturing plant for vehicles, including lead production recovered from waste batteries, Calle 10 No. 35-265, tel: (57-2) 664-4660, Cali	Lead melting (lead acids from used batteries) in rotary oven that reduces the oxide and obtains 98% pure lead.	R4	130000 bat/month	No
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Remarks 2001 There are a number of initiatives in the country for the recycling, regeneration and reuse of hazardous wastes, but the Ministry of Environment currently does not have the exact information (organizations, amounts recovered, etc).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Costa Rica					
2001	<i>Source 2001</i> Information could be obtained from the Information Management Process, Human Environment Protection Bureau.				
Cuba					
2001	No facilities available				
Dominica					
2001	No facilities available				
Dominican Republic					
2001	<i>Remarks 2001</i> The recycling of batteries exists, but at an informal level.				
Ecuador					
2001	ETAPA (Empresa Telecomunicaciones, agua potable, alcantarillado de la ciudad de Cuenca), Panamericana Norte Km 7 Ucubamba Cuenca	Recollection and storage of used oil	R1	20	No
2001	Cayambe Municipality	Recollection and storage of used oil	R1		
2001	District Metropolitan of Quito Municipality	Recollection and storage of used oil	R1		
El Salvador					
2001	Baterias de El Salvador (lead acid battery manufacturer)	Recycling of lead acid batteries	R4	900	No
2001	Baterias de El Salvador (lead acid battery manufacturer)	Use of used oil as fuel	R1	785	No
2001	Cemento Cessa (Cement industry).	Use of used oil as fuel	R1	515	No
2001	IMACASA (Hardware industry)	Use of used oil as fuel	R1	226	
<i>Source 2001</i> These statistics were obtained from records and data of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador.					

<i>Year Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
Guatemala				
2001 Cementos ProgresoKm. Carretera al Atlántico	High-temperature incineration furnaces, in which waste oil is used as an alternative fuel. *	R1		No
2001 Acumuladores IBERIAKm. 10.8 Carretera al Atlántico	Recovery and recycling of batteries (accumulators) and lead smelting.	R4		
<i>Remarks 2001</i> * Tyre burning has also been used, as an alternative fuel, with good results, but is not used currently. The same furnaces also serve the Chemical Trade Association (AGREQUIMA), as part of a safe programme for the disposal of agrochemical containers.				
Panama				
2001 Panama refinery	Refining of petroleum and its derivatives	R9		
2001 Eco-Klean S.A.	Processing of waste oil	R9		
2001 Derivados de Petroleo S.A.	Industry for asphalt emulsion	R1		
2001 Procesos y Analisis Metalogicos, S.A.	Processing and analysis of metals (PB)	R4		
Peru				
2001 Corporation Aceros Arequipa	Infrastructure: electric-arc furnace, ladle furnace	R4	509000.0*	Yes
2001 Tecnofil S.A:	Electric furnaces	R4	8.066	Yes
2001 Repsur	Logística de Southern Peru Copper Corporation	R4	1097000**	Yes
2001 Reactivos Mineros	Infrastructure: electric, reactores	R4	333.74	Yes
2001 Nieto Becerra	Logística de Southern Peru Copper Corporation	R4	1097000**	Yes
2001 Laday	Logística de Southern Peru Copper Corporation	R4	1097000**	Yes
2001 Papelera del Sur	Infraestructura: electricas, centrífugas, refinadoras, zarandas	R4	484.835	Yes

<i>Year</i>	<i>Facility / operation</i>	<i>Description of facility / operation</i>	<i>Recovery</i>	<i>Capacity (mt/a)</i>	<i>Treats imports</i>
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	*Corporation Aceros Arequipa produces 290000 mt in steel and 219000 mt in lamination. This factory consume Fe scrap. **Southern Peru Copper Corporation acquires scrap iron wastes of several suppliers to the production of concentrated of copper, the indicated value corresponds to the production capacity de Southern Peru Copper Corporation.				
Saint Lucia					
2001	St. Lucia Distillers Limited, Castries	Use of used oil as a supplementary fuel for boiler operation	R1	N/A	No
2001	St. Lucia Linen Company, Castries	Use of used oil as a supplementary fuel for boiler operation	R1	N/A	No
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Used Oil is also accepted on a periodic basis from visiting ships by the two companies listed above within the framework of the MARPOL 73/78 Convention. This used oil is also used a supplementary fuel.				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines					
2001	No facilities available				
Trinidad and Tobago					
2001	No facilities available				
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Scavenging done at landfills to recover some materials such as scrap metal e.g. lead and copper.				
Uruguay					
2001					
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Waste lubricating oils and some rice hulls are incinerated in cement kilns.				
Venezuela					
2001	Fundicion del Centro: Urb. Industrial Güere, calle 2, parcela 31, Turmero, Edo. Aragua	recovery and recycling of batteries	R4	24,000	Yes
2001	Funmetal: Carretera Nacional Mariara, San Joaquín, Callejón La Pedrera, Mariara, Edo. Carabobo	recovery and recycling of batteries	R4	35,000	Yes

Table 4: Sources of Technical Assistance

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
UN Region: Africa								
Algeria								
2001	GTZ	-	X	X	-	X	-	-
Benin								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana								
2001	Botswana Technology Centre	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
2001	University of Botswana	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Botswana Institute of Engineers	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Med-Rescue	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Botswana National Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Botswana Customs Excise	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
<i>Remarks 2001</i> National Disaster Preparedness Committee established and measures for its strengthening being established/ensured.								
Burundi								
2001	Département de l'Environnement, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement	X	X	-	-	X	-	X
2001	SETEMU (Service des Techniciens Municipaux)	-	-	X	X	X	-	X
2001	Université du Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Source 2001	Further information could be obtained from the Competent Authority.							
Egypt								
2001	Cairo University, Environmental Hazardous Mitigation Centre.	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Ain Shams University, Institute of Environment and Studies	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Customs	X	-	-	-	X	-	X
2001	Suez Canal Authority	X	X	-	-	X	X	X
2001	National Research Center	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Scientific Research Academy	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Six line ministries identified by the environment law	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gambia								
2001	National Environment Agency	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar								
2001	CNRE: Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
2001	Ministère de la Santé (CHU/HJRA)	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
2001	Ministère de l'Environnement	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Ministère de l'Industrie	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Mauritius								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco								
2001	Moroccan Centre of Clean Production (CMPP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	The CMPP plays a coordinating as well as catalytic role of a natural cleaner production market by means of the promotion and dissemination of the concept of sustainable ecological industrial development; improvement of the performance and competitiveness of the enterprise; and making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.							
Mozambique								
2001	Ministry of Environmental Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	National Centre for cleaner production	-	X	X	-	X	-	-
2001	FEMA (Forum Empresarial para o Meio Ambiente) Enterprise forum for environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger								
2001	Ministry of Environment	X	X	-	X	X	-	-
2001	Ministry of Education and Technology	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Customs Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Ministry of Interior	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Ministry of Defense	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Nigeria								
2001	Federal Ministry of Environment, Dept. of Pollution Control and Environmental, Health, 7th and 9th Floor, Federal Secretariat, Shehu Shagari Way, P.M.B 468, Garki,- Abuja,	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Africa								
2001	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	X	X	X	-	X	X	-
2001	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	-	X	-	X	X	X	-
2001	Potchefstroom University	-	X	X	-	-	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Other Universities that offer courses	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
2001	Institute of Waste Management	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Basel Convention Regional Centre	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Various Consultancy Firms	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	South Africa Revenue Services (Customs and Excise Division)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Department of Provincial and Local Government	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Tunisia								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda								
2001	NEMA (National Environment Management Authority), P.O. Box 22255 Kampala	X	X	-	X	X	-	-
2001	Uganda Revenue Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Uganda Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Makerere University of Kampala, P.O. Box 7062 Kampala	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	National Drug Authority, P.O. Box 9051 Kampala	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i> However, the institutions above cannot be expected to be absolute authorities as such.								
Zambia								
2001	Environmental Council of Zambia, Box 35131, Lusaka	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	University of Zambia, 32379, Lusaka	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Copperbelt University	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ZACCI), Box 30844, Lusaka	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Vice President's Office, Lusaka	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
UN Region: Asia and Pacific								
Bahrain								
2001	General Commission for the Protection of Marine Resources, Environment & Wildlife Environmental Affairs P.O.Box 32657 Isa Town	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bangladesh								
2001	Department of Environment, E-16, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cambodia								
2001	Ministry of Environment, #48, Samdech Preah Sihanenek, Tonle Bassac, Chamkar Morn, Phnom Penh	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China								
2001	Asia-Pacific Regional Center for Hazardous Waste Management Training and Technology Transfer (Beijing)	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Shenyang Institute of Environmental Science	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	The National Center for Hazardous Waste Management Training and Technology Transfer (Tsinghua University)	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
2001	Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Science	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
2001	Nanjing Institute of Environmental Science	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
Cyprus								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001	Information could be obtained from the Focal point.						

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Indonesia								
2001	Assistant Deputy of Manufacture, Infrastructure and Services Affair, 5th floor, Jl. Di Panjaitan Kav 24, Jakarta	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Directorate of Customs, Jl. A. Yani, Jakarta	X	-	-	-	X	-	X
2001	Department of Industry and Trade	X	-	-	-	X	-	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)								
2001	Sharif University/Tehran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Tehran University/Tehran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Tarbiat Modaress University/Tehran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Khageh Nassir University/Tehran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Shiraz University/Shiraz	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Amir Kabir University of sience and Technology/Tehran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan								
2001	Ministry of the Environment	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i> JICA holds seminar on comprehensive solid waste management periodically.								
Kuwait								
2001	EPA (Environment Public Authority)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kyrgyzstan								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Malaysia								
2001	Department of Environment	X	X	-	X	X	-	-
2001	Customs and Excise Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Hazmat, Fire and Rescue Services	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Maldives								
2001	Ministry of Home Affairs, Housing and Environment	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
Micronesia (Federated States of)								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman								
2001	Ministry of Regional Municipalities & Environment and Water Resources, Directorate General of Environmental Affairs	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Remarks 2001</i> For "Emergency Response" only partial assistance is given.								
Qatar								
2001	University of Qatar	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
2001	Qatar Petroleum	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Republic of Korea								
2001	National Institute of Environmental Research, Kvungseodong, Seo-Gu, Incheon City	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Korea Environment Institute, 613-2, Bulgwangdong, Eunpyung-Gu, Seoul	-	-	-	X	X	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for							
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- -ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic	
2001	Environmental Management Corporation, 4-15, Nonhyoundong, Kangnam-Gu, Seoul	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	
2001	Korea Resource, Recovery and Reutilization Corporation, 24-5, Yoidodong, Youngdeungpo-Gu, Seoul	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	
Singapore									
2001	Singapore Environment Institute (SEI) (Ministry of the Environment); http://app.nea.gov.sg/cms/htdocs/category_sub.asp?cid=118	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
2001	National University of Singapore (NUS); http://www.nus.edu.sg	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
2001	Nanyang Technological University (NTU); http://www.ntu.edu.sg	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
2001	Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF); http://www.scdf.gov.sg	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	
Sri Lanka									
2001	Ministry of Forestry and Environment	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	
2001	Central Environmental Authority	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2001	Industrial Technology Institute	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	
2001	Sri Lanka Customs	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	
2001	University of Colombo, University of Moratuwa, University of Peradeniya	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
2001	National Engineering Research and Development Institute	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
2001	Small and Medium Enterprise Developers as the implementing agency of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Sri Lanka for the Cleaner Production Center	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
Thailand									
2001	Department of Industrial Works (DIW)	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	
2001	Pollution Control Department (PCD)	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Environmental Research and Training Center (ERTC)	-	-	-	X	X	-	X
2001	Department of Environment Quality Promotion (DEQP)	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
2001	Environmental Research Institute of Chulalongkorn University	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan								
2001	State Committee for Nature Protection, 99, A. Timur St., Tashkent, 700084	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Tashkent Research Institute "VODGEO", 7, Drujba Narodov Ave., block "E", Tashkent, 700043	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Agency "Uzcommunalhizmat", 1, Nijazbek juli, Tashkent, 700035	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Ministry of Emergency, 6, Mustakillik, Tashkent, 700078	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
<i>UN Region: Western Europe and Others</i>								
Andorra								
2001	Department of Environment (Same address as the Focal Point)	X	X	-	X	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Australia								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001 A complete list could be obtained from the following web sites: http://www.ea.gov.au/ http://www.environment.act.gov.au/ie4/ http://www.search.nsw.gov.au/environment.asp http://www.nt.gov.au/ntg/environment.shtml http://www.env.qld.gov.au/environment/environment/legislation/epa.html http://www.sa.gov.au/environment/protection/ http://www.service.tas.gov.au/Nav/Topic.asp?Topic=Environment%2C+land+and+water http://www.vic.gov.au/subindex.cfm?link_ID=14 http://www.environ.wa.gov.au/							
Canada								
2001	Transboundary Movement Branch, Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate, Environment Canada, 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12th floor, Hull, Québec, K1A OH3, Tel: (1-819) 953-5263, Fax: (1-819) 997-3068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Canadian Environmental Industry Association, S 802-280 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G8, Tel: 1(613) 236-6222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, Chief, Contaminated Sites Division, Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate, Environment Canada, 351 St. Joseph., 12th floor, Hull, Québec, K1A OH3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada, 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5G4, Tel: 1(613) 236-0569/236-6193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators, 127 Wyndham St.N. Suite 100, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 4E9, Tel: 1(519) 823-1990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Chief, Emergency Sciences Division, Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate, Environmental Technology Centre, Environment Canada, 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, K1A 0H3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	“Directory of Hazardous Waste Services” available from: Southam Information and Technology Group, 1450 Don Mills Road, North York, Ontario, M3B 2X7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	“Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99” available from: Publisher: IHS/Micromedia, ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format, ISSN 1480-95-32, IHS SOLUTIONS LIMITED, 1 Antares Drive, Nepean, Ontario, K2E 8C4, (1-613) 225-2300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Denmark

2001	Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark. Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Municipalities. Help is granted on ad hoc basis	-	-	-	X	X	X	X

France

2001	ADEME (Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maitrise de l’Energie), 2 square Lafayette, BP 406, 49004 Angers Cedex	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	INERIS, Parc Technologique Alata, BP 2, 60550 Verneuil-en-Alatte	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	INSA-POLDEN, BP 2132 Villeurbanne Cedex	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	BRGM, BP 6009, 45060 Orleans Cedex 2	-	X	X	X	X	-	-

Remarks 2001 The most important companies treating waste have research laboratories and also provide assistance in these fields.

Germany

2001	Competent authorities pursuant to Art. 5 (list available from the Focal point), in particular the Focal Point	X	X	-	X	X	-	X
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Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Universities and Chambers of Trade and Commerce	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Technisches Hilfswerk (Federal Disaster Relief Organization)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Source	2001 Further information could be obtained from the Focal point.							
Greece								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland								
2001	Environment and Food Agency of Iceland, Suðurlandsbraut 24, IS-128, Reykjavík	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Reykjavík Fire Brigade, Skógarhlíð 14, IS-101, Reykjavík	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Ireland								
2001	Environmental Protection Agency, PO Box 3000, Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
2001	Local Authorities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Department of the Environment and Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Enterprise Ireland, Glasnevin	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Health and Safety Authority	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Israel								
2001	Hazardous Materials Training Center (MOE)	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
2001	Ministry of Labor (Safety & Hygiene Institution)	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Hebrew University, Jerusalem	-	X	X	-	X	-	-
2001	Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- -ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Technion (Israel Institute of Technology), Haifa	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Hazardous Materials Division (MOE)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Hydrological Service (Water Governorship)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Italy								
2001	Ministero dell'ambiente e della tutela del territorio – Servizio Ri.Bo. Via C.Colombo,44 – 00147 ROMA	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
2001	Agenzia Nazionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente e per i Servizi – Via V.Brancati, 4800100 ROMA	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Istituto Superiore di Sanità V.le Regina Elena, 29900100 ROMA	-	X	-	X	X	X	-
2001	Ente per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e l'Ambiente – Lungotevere Grande Ammiraglio Thaon di Revel, 7600196 ROMA	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	CNR – Istituto per lo Studio dei Materiali Nanostrutturati – ISMNVia Salaria Km.29,300016 MONTEROTONDO (RM)	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Dipartimento per la Protezione CivileVia Ulpiano, 1100100 ROMA	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Ministero dell'ambiente e della tutela del territorio – Servizio Ri.Bo. Via C.Colombo,44 – 00147 ROMA	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
2001	Agenzia Nazionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente e per i Servizi – Via V.Brancati, 4800100 ROMA	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
Luxembourg								
2001	Administration of the Environment, Division des Déchets, 16, rue RuppertL-2453, Luxembourg	X	-	-	-	X	-	X
2001	CRTE, 66, rue de Luxembourg, L-4002 ESCH/ALZETTE	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	SuperDrecksKëscht fiir Betriiber18, rue Stümper, L-2557 Luxembourg	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Malta								
2001	Malta Environment and Planning Authority, P.O. Box 200, Valletta CMR01	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
2001	Civil Protection Department, Operations Centre, Ta' Kandia. L/O Siggiewi	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Malta Maritime Authority, Maritime House, Lascaris Wharf, Valletta VLT 01	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Waste Management Strategy Implementation Department, Imgieret Road, Marsa LQA 06	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
2001	WasteServ Malta Ltd., Phoenix Building, Old Railway Track, Santa Venera	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
2001	The Cleaner Technology Centre, University Campus, Msida MSD	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Monaco								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001 Coopération Internationale pour l'Environnement et le Développement 16, bd de Suisse, MC – Monaco 98000							
Netherlands								
2001	National Institute of Public Health and the Environment, LEAPO Box 1, 3720 BA Bilthoven	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
2001	Waste Management Council PO Box 19015, 3501 DA Utrecht	-	X	-	X	X	-	-
2001	LMA, PO Box 241, 3440 AE Woerden	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
2001	Association of Dutch Waste Processors PO Box 135, 4840 AC Breda-Prinsenbeek	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	VVAV Vereniging van Afvalverwerkers, Postbus 19300, 3501 DH Utrecht	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Inspectorate of the Environment “Incident Room” phone +31 70 339 4341, fax +31 70 339 1301	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Association of Provinces (IPO) PO Box 97728, 2509 GC The Hague	-	X	-	X	X	-	-
Source	2001 Further information could be obtained from these websites: www.minvrom.nl, www.rivm.nl, www.aoo.nl, www.lma.nl, www.vvav.nl, www.vnao.nl, www.ipo.nl							

New Zealand

2001	Director, Centre for Sustainable Management, Dept of Civil and Resource Engineering, University of Auckland, Private Bag, 92019, Auckland.	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
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Portugal

2001	Instituto dos Resíduos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Inpecção Geral do Ambiente, Rua de “O Século”, 51, 1200-433 Lisbon	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Instituto Nacional Engenharia e Tecnologia Industrial, Estrada do Paço do Lumiar, 1699 Lisbon	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Associação Portuguesa Emp. Tecnologias Ambientais, Campo Grande, 294 – 3o dto, 1700 Lisbon	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Quinta da Torre, 2829-516 Caparica	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Quercus – Centro de Informação sobre Resíduos, Apartado 4333, 1508 Lisbon	-	X	X	-	X	-	-

Source 2001 This is not an exhaustive list. A complete list of institutions could be obtained from the Focal Point.

Spain

2001	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), Serrano 117, 28006-Madrid, www.csic.es	-	X	X	-	X	X	-
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Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas Medioambientales y Tecnológicas (CIEMAT), Avenida Complutense 22, 28040-Madrid, www.ciemat.es	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Centro de Estudios y Experimentación de Obras Públicas (CEDEX), Alfonso XII 3/5, 28014-Madrid, www.cedex.es	-	X	X	-	X	X	-
2001	Instituto de Salud Carlos III, Sinesio Delgado 6 (pabellón 3), 28029-Madrid, www.isciii.es	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
2001	Instituto Tecnológico Geominero de España (ITGE), Ríos Rosas 23, 28003-Madrid, www.itge.mma.es	-	-	-	X	X	X	-
2001	Instituto Nacional de Oceanografía de España (IEO), Avenida de Brasil 31, 28020-Madrid, www.ieo.es	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
2001	Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria (INIA) Carretera Coruña km 7.5, 28040-Madrid, www.inia.es	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
Sweden								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001 Information could be obtained from the Focal point or Competent Authority.							
Turkey								
2001	Ministry of Environment and Forest	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
2001	Ministry of Industrial and Trade	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Turkish Union of Stock Markets and Chambers of Commerce and Industry	-	X	X	-	X	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Middle East Technical University (Department of Environmental and Chemical Engineering)	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Bogaziçi University (Turkish National Committee on Solid Wastes)	-	X	X	-	X	X	-
2001	Institution of Turkish Scientific and Technical Research	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland								
2001	Waste Management, Industry and Training Advisory Board (WAMITAB), Peterbridge House, 3 The Lakes, Northampton NN4 7HE; Tel: + 44 (0)1604 231950; Fax: + 44 (0)1604 232457; e-mail: info.admin@wamitab.org.uk; www.wamitab.org.uk 1)	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Environmental Services Association (ESA), 154 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TR; Tel: + 44 (0)20 7824 8882; Fax: + 44 (0)20 7824 8753; E-mail: info@esauk.org; www.esauk.org 2)	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM), 9 Saxon Court, St. Peters Gardens, Northampton NN1 1SX; Tel: + 44 (0)1604 620426; Fax: + 44 (0)1604 621339; E-mail: technical@iwm.co.uk; www.iwm.co.uk 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Environment Agency, TFS National Service, Mirwell, Carrington Lane, Sale, Manchester, M33 5NL; Tel: + 44 (0)161 973 2237; Fax: +44 (0)161 976 4358; www.environment-agency.gov.uk 4)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Clearwater House, Heriott Watt Research Park, Avenue North Riccarton; Edinburgh, EH14 4AP; Tel: + 44 (0)131 449 7296; Fax: + 44 (0)131 449 7277; www.sepa.org.uk	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Waste Management Information Bureau (WMIB), F6 Culham, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3DB; Tel: + 44 (0)1235 463162; Fax: +44 (0)1235 463004; E-mail: wmib@eat.co.uk; www.wmib.org.uk/	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC), F6 Culham, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3ED; Tel: +44 (0) 1235 463060; Fax: +44 (0) 1235 463070; E-mail: ncec@aeat.co.uk www.the-ncec.com/index.html	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	1) Every waste management facility must have personnel training to the appropriate level of competence with a certificate of technical competence. 2) ESA has a wide range of training courses. 3) IWM has a wide range of courses. 4) The Environment Agency provides technical guidance on waste management.							

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2001	Ministry of Nature Protection	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Ministry of Trade and Economic Development	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Ministry of Health	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Ministry of Energy	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Ministry of Agriculture	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Department of Emergency Situations	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Custom State Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	X

Belarus

2001	Institution "BELNIC ECOLOGY", V. Khoruzhey Str.31a Minsk 220002 tel: (375 17) 234 76 09/ 23478 09tel/fax (375 17) 23478 09 e-mail: belnic@mail.belpak.by	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
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Bulgaria

2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Source</i> 2001	Information could be obtained from the Focal point.							

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Croatia								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001 Information could be obtained from the Focal Point.							
Czech Republic								
2001	Czech Cleaner Production Centre, Boticska 4, CZ-12800, Prague 2	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	T.G.Masaryk Water Management Research Institute, Podbabska 10, CZ-16000, Prague	-	X	-	X	X	-	-
2001	National Institute of Public Health, Srobarova 48, CZ-10042, Prague 10	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Czech Environmental Institute, Kodanska 10, CZ-10010, Prague 10	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Estonia								
2001	Estonian Environmental Research Institute Centre, Marja 4d, 10617, Tallinn	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Georgia								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary								
2001	KGI - Institute for Environmental ProtectionH-1068 Budapest, Szofia str. 9.(Consulting Engineering and Workshops)	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Technical University of BudapestH-1111 Budapest, Mûegyetem Embankment,3.Environmental protection overcourses(Education and training)	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	University of Horticulture and Food Industry Environmental Overcourse Center H-1118 Budapest, Villányi road 29-35. (Education and training)	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
2001	University of Veszprém Environmental Protection Faculty H-8200 Veszprém (Education and training)	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	University of Miskolc H-3515 Miskolc, Egyetemváros (Education and training)	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Gödöllő University of Agricultural Sciences Environmental Protection Faculty H-2100 Gödöllő, Páter K. str. 1. (Education and training)	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Other organizations among others the Technical Scientists Associations organized short term conferences and workshops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001 Further information could be obtained from: EIM Institute for Environmental Protection (H-1068 Budapest, Sófia u. 9. Phone: 36-1-209-1000 Fax: 36-1-209-1001); and Association of Environmental Services and Producers (H-1133 Budapest, Hegedûs Gyula u. 68. Phone/Fax: 36-1-350-7271)							
Latvia								
2001	Center of Environmental Science and Management Studies of University of Latvia, 19, Raina blvd, Riga	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Latvian Waste Managements Associations, 21 Aizkraukles Str, Riga	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania								
2001	Association of Ecological Engineering (Dominykonu 4, Vilnius)	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Poland								
2001	Institute of Environmental Protection	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Main Mining Institute	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Waste Management Institute	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	State Geological Institute – hazardous waste landfills	-	-	-	X	X	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Source 2001	A complete list is available upon request from the Competent authority.							
Remarks 2001	Almost all technical universities have faculties/teams dealing with waste management.							
Romania								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remarks 2001	Information is not available.							
Serbia and Montenegro								
2001	Ministry for Protection of Natural Resources and Environment of Republic of Serbia Nemanjina 22-26, 11000 Belgrade	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	City Public Health Institute 29. novembra 54a, 11000 Belgrade	-	X	-	-	X	X	X
2001	Institute for nuclear and other mineral raw materials – ITNMS, Frans D’Eperre 86, 11000 Belgrade	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Slovakia								
2001	Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, Nam. L.Stura 1, Bratislava	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	SEA, Centre of Waste and Environmental Management Bratislava, Hanulova 5/D, Bratislava	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2001	Regional Training Centre Bratislava, Klobucnicka 7, Bratislava	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2001	Slovak Technical University, Bratislava	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Slovak Inspectorate of Environment, Karloveska 2, Bratislava	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Experts established by the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	National Cleaner Production Centre, Bratislava	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Industrial private sector	-	X	X	X	X	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Slovenia								
2001	Environmental Agency of RS, Vojkova 1b, SI-1000 Ljubljana	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
2001	Environmental Inspectorate of RS, Dunajska 47, SI-1000 Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
2001	Ministry for Internal Affairs, Uprava uniformirane policije, Stefanova 2, SI-1000 Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Ministry for Internal Affairs, Uprava policije, CNB - Interpol Ljubljana, Stefanova 2, SI-1000 Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Ministry for Defence, Uprava RS za zascito in resevanje, Kardeljeva ploscad 21, SI-1000 Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Ministry for Finance, Carinska uprava RS, Generalni carinski urad, Smartinska 55, SI-1000 Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Statisticki urad RS, Vozarski pot 12, SI-1000 Ljubljana	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
2001	Institutions for environmental impact assessment reports **	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
2001	Institutions for waste identification *	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

Source 2001 The list of Institutions for waste identification can be found on: <http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/pooblascenci.doc>

The list of Institutions for environmental impact assessment reports can be found on:
http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/presoja_vplivov_na_okolje/podatki/

The lists are under: "point 1": for general authorization, and "point 2": for specific authorization.

The data are monthly updated.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2001	Agency of Environment	-	X	-	X	-	X	X
2001	Faculty of chemistry	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
2001	State custom organization	X	-	-	-	-	-	X

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						Illegal traffic
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- -ment	Monitoring	Emergency	
Ukraine								
2001	National center on hazardous waste handling, 39, Degtyarivska St., Kyiv 113, Ukraine 03113	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Ukrainian scientific research institute of environmental problems, 6, Bakulin St., Kharkiv 166, Ukraine 61166	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Industrial waste management center6, Bakulin St., Kharkiv 166, Ukraine 61166	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Inter-departmental environmental center60, Lenin Avenue, Kharkiv-1, Ukraine 61001	-	X	-	X	X	X	-
2001	Scientific technical center "Ecosafety and resources saving", 39, Degtyarivska St., Kyiv 113, Ukraine 03113	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda								
2001	Ministry of Health and Social Improvement, Central of Health	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
2001	Ministry of Environment and TourismEnvironment Division	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	National Solid waste Management Authority, (NSWMA)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Ministry of Agriculture Lands and Fisheries, Plant Protection DivisionFood and Chemistry Technology Division (Dunbars Lab), Extention Division	-	X	X	-	X	X	-
2001	Customs Division/Ministry of Finance	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
2001	Antigua and Barbuda Port Authority/Ministry of Finance	X	-	-	-	X	X	X
2001	Caribbean Water Treatment	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Other Ministries	-	X	-	-	-	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Argentina								
2001	Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable y Política Ambiental, San Martín 459, Buenos Aires (1004), Argentina, 05411-4348-8425, e-mail:mcraviotto@medioambiente.gov.ar, www.medioambiente.gov.ar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Universidad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales (UBA), Ciudad Universitaria, Buenos Aires, 05411-4576-3361, e-mail:majo@qb.fcen.uba.ar	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	INTI-Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial, Av. Gral. Paz e/Albarellos y Avenida de los Constituyentes, 05411-4724-0587	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica, CNEA, Av. Del Libertador 8250, 05411-0704-1000	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
2001	INA - Instituto Nacional del Agua y el Ambiente, Autop. Ezeiza Cañuelas km1620, Ezeiza, 05411-44480-9219/448.9225	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
2001	CITEFA Instituto de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas de las FFAA, J. Zufriategui 4380-Villa Martelli, 05411-4709-0391	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
Source	2001 Further information could be obtained from: www.medioambiente.gov.ar							
Bahamas								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados								
2001	Barbados National Standards InstituteCulloden Rd, St. MichaelTel: (1-246) 426-3870	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
2001	GAS – Analytical Services LaboratoryCulloden Rd, St. MichaelTel: (1-246) 426-0681	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
2001	The University of West IndiesCave Hill Campus, Cave Hill, St. MichaelTel: (1-246) 417-4000	-	X	X	-	X	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Environmental Engineering Division Jemmotts Lane, St. Michael Tel: (1-246) 436-4820	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Customs and Excise Department Port Authority Building, University Row, St. Michael, Tel: (1-246) 430-2300	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Central Emergency Relief Organisation BNB Building, Corner James and Coleridge Street, Bridgetown, St. Michael Tel: (1-246) 427-8513	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Environmental Unit – Ministry of Physical Development and Environment Sir Frank Walcott Building, Culloden Rd. St. Michael, Tel: (1-246) 431-7692	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Fire Service, Probyn Street, Bridgetown St. Michael, Tel: (1-246) 426-3504	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Police Department, Bridgetown St. Michael, Tel: (1-246) 430-7105	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Brazil								
2001	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	-
2001	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	-
2001	Fundação Estadual de Proteção Ambiental (FEPAM), Av. A. J. Renner, 10, Navegantes, Porto Alegre/RS, CEP 90.245-000	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
2001	Fundação Estadual de Meio Ambiente (FATMA), Rua Felipe Schmidt, 485 Centro, Florianópolis/SC, CEP 88.010-9	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
2001	Instituto Ambiental do Paraná (IAP), Rua Desembargador Motta, 3.384, Curitiba/PR, CEP 80.430-200	X	X	-	-	X	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Fundação Estadual do Meio Ambiente do Estado de Minas Gerais (FEAM) - Av. Prudente de Morais, 1.671/Belo Horizonte/MG - CEP: 30.300 -000	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
2001	Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas – IPT - Av. Armando Salles, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo/SP – CEP 05.508-991	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Universidade de São Paulo – USP - (same address as above)	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Universidade de Campinas – UNICAMP - Pátio da Reitoria Universitária, Barão Geraldo Campinas/SP - CEP 13.081-970	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio Janeiro – UFRJ - Cidade Universitária – Ilha do Fundão – Rio de Janeiro/RJ - CEP 21.944-970	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Superintendência de Limpeza Urbana de Belo Horizonte - SLU/BH - Av. Eugênio Ricaldoni, 440 - Gameleira. Belo Horizonte/MG - CEP:30.535-660	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Serviço de Limpeza Urbana do Distrito Federal – SLU - SEPS Q.702/902 - Ed. LEX - 2º andar. - Brasília/DF - CEP: 70.390-025	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Centro das Indústrias das Cidades Industriais de MG/Centro de Assistência Industrial para o Meio Ambiente - CICI/CAIMA – Av. Babita Camargos, 766, Cidade Industrial.-Contagem/MG - CEP: 32.210-180	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná – PUC/PR - Rua Imaculada Conceição, 1155,/Prado Velho./Curitiba - PR/CEP: 60.215-901	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Departamento Municipal de Limpeza Urbana - (Município de Porto Alegre) – DMLU -	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Associação Brasileira de Entidades de Meio Ambiente – ABEMA - Rua General Osório, 83 – Centro – Vitória/ES – CEP: 29 028-900	-	-	X	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Colombia								
2001	Ministry of Environment of Colombia	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	National Centre of Cleaner Production and Environmental Technologies	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Colombian Security Council	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Regional Autonomous Corporations	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
2001	National University of Colombia- Research Program of solid wastes	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	National Police Department - Direction of Taxes and National Customs - DIAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Colombian Institute of Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica								
2001	Universidad Nacional (UNA), Heredia	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Universidad de Costa Rica (UCR), San Pedro	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba								
2001	Centro de Inspección y Control Ambiental	X	X	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Centro de Gestión Ambiental	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Consultoría CESIGMA	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Consultoría GEMA	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Dominica								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i> Contact institutions for Dominica reside in the region eg. CEHI and PAHO.								
Ecuador								
2001	Technical Secretariat of Dangerous Chemicals Products, Eloy Alfaro and Amazonas Av., Building MAG, Floor 8, Quito, (5932) 563492	X	X	-	X	-	-	X

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Clean Production Center, Cámara de la Pequeña Industria, Centro de Exposiciones Quito, Piso 2, Quito	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Centro de Información Toxicológica, Hospital Eugenio Espejo,	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	National Polytechnic University, Ladron de Guevara 253, Quito	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Escuela Politécnica del Litoral, Campus Politécnico, Guayaquil	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
El Salvador								
2001	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, Km. 5.5 Carretera a Santa Tecla, Calle y Colonia Las Mercedes, Edificio MARN (Instalaciones ISTA), San Salvador; tel.: (503) 224-6468; fax: (503) 224-6468	X	-	-	X	X	X	X
2001	Centro Subregional del Convenio de Basilea para Centroamérica y México (CRCB-CAM); Km. 5.5 Carretera a Santa Tecla, Calle y Colonia Las Mercedes, Edificio MARN (Instalaciones ISTA), San Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Centro Nacional de Produccion Mas Limpia, Asociacion Salvadorena de Industriales, Col. Roma, San Salvador	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Comite de Emergencia Nacional	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social	-	X	-	-	X	X	-
Guatemala								
2001	Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
2001	Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Fac. de Ciencias Químicas y Farmacia Ciudad Universitaria, zona 12	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
2001	Centro Guatemalteco de Producción mas Limpia, Ruta 6, 9-21, zona 4, Edif. Cámara de Industria	-	-	X	X	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- -ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria 7a. Av. 3-73, zona 9, edificio Torre SAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Red de Intercambio de Información Química	-	-	X	-	-	-	X
2001	Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, 10a. Calle 6-81, zona	X	X	-	X	X	X	-
Panama								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru								
2001	WHO - OPS	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	UNEP	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	GTZ	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	CEPIS	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Proyecto VIGIA - MINSA	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	REPEMAR	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i> - UNEP helps Peru in PCBs Project. - GTZ promotes and finances projects on handling of wastes at local and regional level. - VIGIA_MINSA Project promotes investigation on hospitable solid wastes. - CEPIS promotes investigation on solid wastes.								
Saint Lucia								
2001	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, P.O. Box 1111, Castries, tel. (1-758) 452-412/2501, fax (1-758) 453-2721, e-mail: cehi@candw.lc. *	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	St. Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority, P.O. Box 709, Castries, tel. (1-758) 453-2208, fax (1-758) 453-6856, e-mail: sluswma@candw.lc **	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	National Emergency Management Organisation. P.O. Box 1517, Castries, tel.: (1-758) 452-3802, fax: (1-758) 453-2152, e-mail: eoc@candw.lc	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	*This institution develops and executes programs to provide Technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in Environmental management. **This statutory body ha the legislative responsibility for the management of hazardous waste and provides advice to the industrial and manufacturing sectors on appropriate methods of hazardous waste treatment, storage, transport and disposal.							
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago								
2001	CARIRI	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	U.W.I	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	E.M.A.	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
2001	Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board	-	X	-	-	X	-	X
2001	SWMCOL	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
2001	I.M.A.	-	X	-	-	X	X	X
2001	Customs and Excise	X	-	-	-	X	-	X
Uruguay								
2001	Dinama	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
2001	Latu	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
2001	Faculty of Engineering	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	National Fire Brigade Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Venezuela								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: Sources of Financial Assistance

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
UN Region: Africa								
Algeria								
2001	World Bank	-	X	X	-	X	-	-
Benin								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana								
2001	Ministry of Finance	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burundi								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remarks 2001	Information is not available.							
Madagascar								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	There is no source of financial assistance in Niger, except for bilateral cooperation agencies or multinational agencies established in							
South Africa								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia								
2001	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (Office4 of the Vice-President)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
UN Region: Asia and Pacific								
Bangladesh								
2001	Department of Environment, E-16, Agargaon, Dhaka-1207	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cambodia								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Source 2001</i>	Information could be obtained from the Focal Point.							
Japan								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	Information is not available.							

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for					
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency Illegal traffic
Kuwait							
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Remarks 2001</i> Information is not available.						
Kyrgyzstan							
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives							
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia							
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman							
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka							
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand							
2001	Danish Cooperation for Environment and Development (DANCED), Denmark	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Germany	-	X	-	X	-	-
2001	United State of Trade and Development Agency (US TDA), USA	-	-	X	X	-	-
2001	US-Asia Environmental Partnership	-	-	X	X	-	-
2001	Kenan Institute Asia (KIASia)	-	-	X	X	-	-
2001	JETRO	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Japanese Overseas Development Cooperation (JODC)	-	X	X	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic

Source 2001 Department of Foreign Cooperation
Web site: <http://thaigo.go.th/dtec.htm>
E-mail: detec-gov@inet.co.th

Uzbekistan

2001 No assistance available - - - - -

Remarks 2001 At the present stage of transition to market economy the Republic of Uzbekistan cannot be contacted by other Parties of the Basel Convention for financial assistance.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2001 No assistance available - - - - -

Australia

2001 - - - - -

Source 2001 A complete list could be obtained from the following web sites:
<http://www.ea.gov.au/>
<http://www.environment.act.gov.au/ie4/>
<http://www.search.nsw.gov.au/environment.asp>
<http://www.nt.gov.au/ntg/environment.shtml>
<http://www.env.qld.gov.au/environment/environment/legislation/epa.html>
<http://www.sa.gov.au/environment/protection/>
<http://www.service.tas.gov.au/Nav/Topic.asp?Topic=Environment%2C+land+and+water>
http://www.vic.gov.au/subindex.cfm?link_ID=14
<http://www.enviro.n.wa.gov.au/>

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Canada								
2001	Chief, Transboundary Movement Branch, Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate, Environment Canada, 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12th floor, Hull, Québec, K1A OH3, Tel: (1-819) 953-1390, Fax: (1-819) 997-3068	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
2001	Canadian Environmental Industry Association, 802-280 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5G8, Tel: 1(613_236-6222	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Chief, Contaminated Sites Division, Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate, Environment Canada, 351 St. Joseph, 12th floor, Hull, Québec, K1A OH3 (1)	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada, 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5G4	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators, 127 Wyndham St.N. Suite 100, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 4E9, Tel: 1(519) 823-1990	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	STOP, 716, rue St.-Ferdinand, Montreal, Québec, H4C 2T2	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Chief, Emergency Sciences Division, Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate, Environmental Technology Centre, Environment Canada, 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, K1A OH3	-	-	X	-	X	X	-
2001	Wastewater Technology Centre, 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, L7R 4L7	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	“Directory of Hazardous Waste Services” available from: Southam Information and Technology Group, 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario, M3B 2X7	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	“Canadian Environmental Directory 1999/00” available from: Publisher: IHS/Micromedia, ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format, ISSN 1480-95-32	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
<i>Remarks 2001</i>	1) Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, which presents a profile of firms in Canada that provide services associated with the associated with the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites.							
Denmark								
2001	Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark. Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France								
2001	Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres, Direction Generale de la Cooperation Internationale et du Developpement, 244 Boulevard Saint-Germain, 75303 Paris 07SP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	ADEME, 27 Rue Louis Vicat, 75737 Paris Cedex 15	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Germany								
2001	KfWPalmengartenstraße 5-9D-60325 Frankfurt am Main	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
Greece								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Source 2001</i>	Information could be obtained from: Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana – Serie Generale N.31 del 8/2/2000							
Monaco								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Source 2001</i>	Coopération Internationale pour l’Environnement et le Développement 16, bd de Suisse, MC – Monaco 98000							
Portugal								
2001	Instituto dos Resíduos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	Gabinete do Gestor do PEDIP, Rua Rodrigues Sampaio, 13, 1169-028 Lisbon	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Gabinete do Gestor do POA, Rua de “O Século”, 51, 1200-433	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Instituto do Ambiente, Rua da Murgueira – Zambujal Apartado 7585 Alfragide, 2720-392 Amadora	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
2001	Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas e ao Investimento, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 73, 1099-063 Lisbon	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
<i>Source</i> 2001	This is not an exhaustive list. A complete list of institutions could be obtained from the Focal Point.							
Spain								
2001	Instituto de Crédito Oficial (ICO), Paseo del Prado 4, 28014-Madrid, www.ico.es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), Avenida de los Reyes Católicos 4, 28040-Madrid, www.aeci.es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	No concrete area of financing could be identified.							
Sweden								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Source</i> 2001	Information could be obtained from the Focal point or Competent Authority.							
Turkey								
2001	Ministry of Environment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Turkish Union of Stock Markets and Chambers of Commerce and Industry	-	X	X	-	X	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						Illegal traffic
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- -ment	Monitoring	Emergency	
UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe								
Armenia								
2001	Ministry of Nature Protection	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
2001	Ministry of Trade and Economic Development	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Ministry of Health	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
2001	Ministry of Energy	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Ministry of Agriculture	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Department of Emergency Situations	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	Custom State Committee	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Belarus								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001	Information could be obtained from the Focal point.						
Croatia								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001	Information could be obtained from the Focal Point. The hazardous waste inventories are in the process of preparation.						
Georgia								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Latvia								
2001	Environmental Protection Fund of Latvia	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
2001	Environmental Investment Fund of Latvia	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
2001	EU Phare Programme	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Source</i> 2001	Further information could be obtained from the website of Environmental Protection fund- http://www.lvaf.gov.lv/ and on the website of Environmental Investment Fund - http://www.lvif.gov.lv/							
Lithuania								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	Information is not available.							
Poland								
2001	Commercial banks:Bank for Environmental ProtectionBank for Social and Economic Initiatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management at 3a Konstruktorska Street in Warsaw (operating solely in the territory of Poland)	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Romania								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	Information is not available.							
Serbia and Montenegro								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks</i> 2001	Information is not available.							
Slovakia								
2001	State Environmental Fund, Bratislava	-	X	X	X	-	X	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	PHARE projects	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
2001	ISPA	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
2001	Financial assistance on bilateral basis	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source	2001 www.medioambiente.gov.ar							
Bahamas								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados								
2001		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remarks	2001 Information is not available.							
Brazil								
2001	Banco de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES) - Setor Bancário Sul, Quadra 1 – Bloco “J” Térreo Brasília/DF – CEP 70.070-100	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP) - Praia do Flamengo, 200 – 13o andar – Rio de Janeiro/RJ – CEP 22.210-030	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Colombia								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
Dominica								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador								
2001	Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo, BID	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	World Bank	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Banco Ecuatoriano de Desarrollo, BEDE, Atahualpa y 10 de Agosto Av.	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Corporation Andina de Fomento	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
El Salvador								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks</i>	2001 There are no established sources of Financial Assistance for specific fields of assistance as described above, financial aid is obtained through bilateral and multilateral cooperation agreements upon the formal presentation of assistance requests and the project profiles, both of which are presented as needs are identified or arise.							
Guatemala								
2001	Fondo Guatemalteco para el Medio Ambiente, 10 calle 6-81, zona 1, Edificio 7 y 10, ciudad de Guatemala	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
2001	Centro Guatemalteco de Producción mas Limpia, Ruta 6, 9-21, zona 4, Edif. Cámara de Industria	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Panama								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru								
2001	WHO-OPS	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
2001	UNEP	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

Year	Name and address of institutions	Sources of Technical Assistance for						
		Notifi- -cation	HW&&O W man.	Techno- logies	Assess- -ment	Monitoring	Emergency	Illegal traffic
2001	USAID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	BID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i>		- UNEP helps Peru in PCBs Project. - BID promoted program of fortification in handling of hospitable solid wastes.						
Saint Lucia								
2001	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute, P.O. Box 1111, Castries, tel. (1-758) 452-1412/2501, fax (1-758) 453-2721, e-mail: cehi@candw.lc. *	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2001	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Environment and Sustainable Development (OECS/ESDU), P.O. Box 1383, The Morne, Castries, tel.: (1-758) 453-6208, fax: (1-758) 452-2194, e-mail: oecsnr@candw.lc	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Remarks 2001</i>		*This institution develops and executes programs to provide Technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in Environmental management.						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela								
2001	No assistance available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-