

Introduction

The Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting mandated the Secretariat to prepare compilation documents based on the data and information provided by Parties for the year 2002 and to make it available to Parties and non-Parties (Decision VII/35). In August 2003, pursuant to article 13(3) of the Basel Convention, the Secretariat sent the revised questionnaire on 'transmission of information' to Parties to report data and information for the year 2002. As at September 2005, Ninety-eight¹ Parties transmitted to the Secretariat the updated/completed 2002 questionnaire.

Quality control

The quality control exercise that was carried out for the datasets (2002) received from Parties on generation and transboundary movements mainly addressed the matters described in the following paragraphs.

The Secretariat identified wastes that did not fall under the scope of the Convention yet were included in the reported generation, export/import data tables. When confirmed by Parties that these wastes did not fall under the scope of the Convention, such entries were listed separately, in order to limit the datasets, for the purpose of analysis, to "hazardous wastes" and "other wastes" as defined under the Basel Convention.

To reduce the number of entries on transboundary movements of wastes without Y-codes, the Parties were requested to assign suitable Y-codes, wherever it was possible. Due to the lack of correlation between the different waste lists used, it was not always possible for Parties to assign suitable Y-codes to wastes. Moreover, some of the wastes without Y-codes were wastes falling under Article 1(1)b. These Article 1(1)b wastes have been identified, where possible, and have been included in the summary tables and graphs.

Some Parties left the tables on generation, export and import of hazardous wastes and other wastes blank. The Secretariat sought clarification in such cases to determine whether it meant no data was available or there was no import/export of hazardous wastes and other wastes. In the absence of clarification from Parties, such cases were considered as "not reported".

¹ Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Not included in the Compilation Part I due to insufficient information.), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan (Only Part II of the questionnaire was completed), Latvia, Liechtenstein (Only Part II of the questionnaire was completed), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, and Zambia.

Contents of the current document

Part II of the compilation document includes summary tables of generation, export and import of hazardous wastes and other wastes; and graphical representations of datasets on generation and transboundary movements. All figures provided in these tables and graphs are stated in metric tons.

For reasons of economy, the datasets as provided by Parties on generation and transboundary movements, information regarding disposals which did not proceed as intended and accidents occurring during the transboundary movements and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes are not included in the current publication. However, these are made available on the website of the Secretariat (www.basel.int). The tables containing datasets as provided by Parties on generation and transboundary movements are referred to as “master tables”².

Summary tables

There are 16 summary tables, which give an overview of the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes:

- among all reporting Parties;
- among non-OECD reporting Parties;
- among OECD reporting Parties;
- from non-OECD to OECD reporting Parties; and
- from OECD to non-OECD reporting Parties.

These summary tables are based on two types of datasets:

Based on export data: The dataset consists of export data as reported by exporting Parties.

Based on import data: The dataset consists of import data as reported by importing Parties.

In some cases, differences between the amount exported and the amount imported occur. This is due to the combination of two factors. The first is the fact that not all Parties reported their movements, which may cause differences between the reported export and imports. The other factor is that the importing and/or exporting country has sometimes reported in a different way on the same movement.

² The master tables are:

Table 1a: Total amount of hazardous wastes generated in 2001 (as reported by Parties)

Table 1b: Total amount of other wastes generated in 2001 (as reported by Parties)

Table 2a: Generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by Y-codes by Party (2001) (as reported by Parties)

Table 2b: Generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by Y-codes in 2001 (as reported by Parties)

Table 3: Export of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 2001 (as reported by Parties)

Table 4: import of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 2001 (as reported by Parties)

It should be noted that the percentage stated in these summary tables might not always add up to 100% due to rounding off.

Graphical representations and analysis of datasets

Based on the above summary tables a set of 21 graphics is made available.

Tables containing the total amounts of ‘hazardous wastes’ and ‘other wastes’³ generated

Since the reporting year 1999, provisions have been made, in the revised questionnaire on “Transmission of information”, to report separately on the total amounts of hazardous wastes generated under Article 1 (1)a and Article 1(1)b; and ‘other wastes’. The generation amounts provided under Article 1(1)b is now used in the graphs.

It should be noted that the total amounts given under generation of ‘hazardous wastes’ and ‘other wastes’ might not always match with the totals of generation of ‘hazardous wastes’, ‘other wastes’ as provided under ‘generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by Y-codes’. One of the reasons for this is that Parties do not always have sufficient information to provide waste generation data per waste streams.

Generation of Hazardous wastes

Reported

Forty-six Parties, namely, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zambia reported on the amount of hazardous wastes generated in 2002.

Clarification is pending concerning the data provided on generation of hazardous wastes from Azerbaijan and Russian Federation.

Data and information not available

Twenty-two Parties namely, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Brazil, Egypt, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Serbia and Montenegro, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine reported that in 2002, no data are available on the generation of hazardous wastes.

Argentina, Belgium, Cambodia, France and Japan stated their reasons (as provided in endnotes of Master Table 1a: Total amount of hazardous wastes generated in 2002) for not reporting the data on the generation of hazardous wastes.

³ As listed under Annex II of the Basel Convention: Y46-Y47.

Not reported

Twenty-three Parties, namely, Algeria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Saint Lucia, Seychelles, South Africa, Switzerland, Tanzania (United Republic of) and Thailand did not report data and/or information on the generation of hazardous wastes in 2002.

Generation of other wastes

Reported

Thirty-seven Parties, namely, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Gambia, Hungary, Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Uzbekistan and Zambia reported on the amount of other wastes generated in 2002.

Data and information not available

Twenty-six Parties, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Egypt, Georgia, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey, Ukraine and Viet Nam reported that no data is available on the generation of other wastes.

Belgium stated its reason (as provided in end notes of Master Table 1b: Total amount of other wastes generated in 2002) for not reporting the data on the generation of other wastes.

Not reported

Thirty-four Parties, namely, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Peru, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tanzania (United Republic of), United Kingdom did not report on the amount of other wastes generated.

Data on export of hazardous wastes

Reported

Sixty Parties reported data on export of hazardous wastes, namely, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro,

Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Zambia.

No export

Eleven Parties, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cuba, Gambia, Mozambique, Niger, Panama and Viet Nam reported that no hazardous wastes were exported from their countries.

Data and information not available

Five Parties, namely, Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Madagascar and Mali reported that no information is available on such transboundary movements.

Not reported

Eighteen Parties, namely, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Micronesia (federated States of), Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Tanzania (United Republic of) and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not report data and/or information on export of hazardous wastes.

Data on export of other wastes

Fourteen Parties reported data on export of other wastes, namely, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland.

No export

Thirty-nine Parties, namely, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam reported that no other wastes were exported from their countries.

Data and information not available

Twelve Parties, namely, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Georgia, Israel, Madagascar, Mali, Philippines, Poland, Qatar and Spain reported that no information is available on such transboundary movements.

Not reported

Twenty-seven Parties, namely, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iran (Islam Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania (United Republic of), The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine did not report data and/or information on export of other wastes.

Data on import of hazardous wastes

Reported

Thirty-seven Parties reported data on import of hazardous wastes, namely, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom and Uzbekistan.

No import

Thirty-one Parties, namely, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Gambia, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zambia reported that no hazardous wastes were imported into their countries.

Data and information not available

Seven Parties, namely, Albania, Armenia, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Madagascar and Mali reported that no information is available on such transboundary movements.

Not reported

Twenty Parties, namely, Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Tanzania (United Republic of) and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia did not report data and/or information on import of hazardous wastes.

Data on import of other wastes

Reported

Twelve Parties reported data on import of other wastes, namely, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and United Kingdom.

No import

Forty-four Parties, namely, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Bulgaria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Gambia, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Zambia reported that no other wastes were imported into their countries.

Data and information not available

Ten Parties namely, Albania, Armenia, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Georgia, Madagascar, Mali, Philippines and Poland reported that no information is available on such transboundary movements.

Not reported

Twenty-eight Parties, namely, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania (United Republic of), The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine did not report data and/or information on import of other wastes.

Caution

Because of the difference in national definitions of hazardous wastes, variation in data collection methods and reporting, and the difficulties in obtaining accurate data, figures presented in this document are not directly comparable and should be used with caution.

Data treatment

The export/import entries that are not considered for the purpose of analysis, such as, entries not falling under the scope of the Convention, export entries without 'country of destination', single export/import entry with multiple codes for 'country of destination'/'country of origin', a single entry for an imported/exported amount assigned with both recycling and disposal operation codes etc., are listed separately under 'excluded amounts' in the endnotes to master tables 3 (Export of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 2002) and 4 (Import of hazardous wastes and other wastes in 2002).

Aggregation of Y, D and R codes

Depending on the availability of data, and also for reasons of utility, the Y-codes, D-codes and R-codes are aggregated in the following manner:

Y-codes

Y1-Y18 (waste streams)

Y19 – Y45 (wastes having as constituents)

Y46 – Y47 (wastes requiring special consideration)

Multiple Y-codes

Some Parties, have assigned multiple Y-codes to a waste stream/shipment. Parties explain that this is due to lack of specific information. For the purpose of data analysis, wherever it was possible, such waste streams/shipments with multiple codes have been accommodated within the above-mentioned aggregated groups. For those where such aggregation was not possible (i.e. the Y codes cover more than one group as listed above) the information is presented as 'mixed codes'.

D-codes

D1, D2 and D4 (landfill, land treatment)
D3 and D12 (underground storage)
D5 (specially engineered landfill)
D8 (biological treatment)
D9 (physico-chemical treatment)
D10 (incineration)
D13, D14 and D15 (blending, repackaging, interim storage)

Multiple D-codes

Some Parties assigned multiple D-codes to a waste stream/shipment to indicate the disposal operation(s), the waste stream/shipment was subjected to. For the purpose of data analysis, wherever it was possible, such multiple codes have been accommodated within the above-mentioned aggregated groups. If the attribution to one of the aggregations was not possible, the information was presented as 'mixed D'.

R-codes

R1 (energy)
R2, R3 and R6 (solvents, organics, acids, bases)
R4, R5 and R8 (metals, inorganics, catalysts)
R7, R10, R11, R12 and R13 (residual materials)
R9 (re-refining of used oil)

Multiple R-codes

Some Parties assigned multiple R-codes to a waste stream/shipment to indicate the recovery operation(s), the waste stream/shipment was subjected to. For the purpose of data analysis, wherever it was possible, such multiple codes have been accommodated within the above-mentioned aggregated groups. If attribution to one of the aggregations was not possible, the information was presented as 'mixed R'.

Some Parties assigned R-codes to a waste stream/shipment that are not listed under Annex IVB to the Basel Convention (e.g. R14 and R15). Such R codes have been treated as 'unspecified R'.

Acknowledgement

The quality checks carried out in consultation with Parties have improved data quality. It would not have been possible without cooperation from Parties. The Secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all Parties who contributed to the improvement of the data quality.

Feedback

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information printed and referred to is correct, the volume and complex nature of this information is such that there may be inaccuracies. The Secretariat continues to strive to improve the content,

presentation and dissemination of information and would appreciate any correction of information printed in this publication, as well as suggestions for the improvement. Please send your feedback, if any, to the Programme Officer (National reporting), Ms. Nalini Basavaraj (nalini.basavaraj@unep.ch).

Secretariat of the Basel Convention
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