
Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms**2004. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Algeria: Documents used

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

Benin: Documents used

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

Burundi: Documents not used

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

Côte d'Ivoire: Documents used

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

Ethiopia: Documents used

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

Gambia: Use of Docs in preparation

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Gambia.
After the adoption of the Waste Act, the elements that would need to be incorporated in the movement document will be identified and the appropriateness of the Basel Convention Notification and Movement documents determined and modified, if necessary.

Ghana: Documents used

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

Other forms None.

Madagascar: Documents used

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

Mauritius: Documents used

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

The Word version of the forms would have facilitated the filling by exporters.

Other forms Maritime transportation documents, e.g. IMDG

Morocco: Documents used

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: Documents used

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

Seychelles: Documents used

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

When exporting waste of mixed constituents, the cost of quantifying each constituent sometimes

prove to be problematic.

Other forms EU forms are used when exporting waste to EU countries, including the island of Reunion (France), which receives all of our waste oil.

Tunisia: Documents used

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: Documents used

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.

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Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms**2004. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Bahrain: Documents used

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.

Bangladesh: Documents used

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

Brunei Darussalam: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Language Problems. Translation are not provided for non-English language forms

Other forms None.

Cambodia: Documents not used

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

China: Documents used

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

Cook Islands: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Main confusion has been on the linkages between the POPs Convention requirements, the Basel and the Waigani Convention, otherwise usage of the documents have been okay even with the limited experience we have.

Indonesia: Documents used

Problems: No 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.

Japan: Documents used

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

Kazakhstan: Documents not used

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

Other forms Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Environment Protection". Article 62-4. Requirements to waste movement. 1. waste movement is permitted in the presence of: 1) passport of waste; 2) specially equipped and provided with special signs vehicles with observance of requirements of safety to movement of hazardous wastes; 3) transportation documents and documents for hazardous wastes transmission with indication of quantity of moved hazardous wastes, aim and destination of their movement. 2. Order of waste movement including cargo handling fulfillment is determined by authorized body, fulfilling realization of state policy in field of transport, coordination and regulation of transport sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan at coordination of authorized bodies in field of environment protection and sanitary-epidemiological well-being of population. In accordance with Customs Codex of the Republic of Kazakhstan (with changes and additions on 20.06.05) the obligatory certificate of moved goods including wastes is required.

Kiribati: Documents used

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

No problems encountered yet as there has never been any application made to Kiribati so far.

Other forms Waigani Convention forms for inter-regional movement. Kiribati does not have any laws yet to control trans-boundary movement of waste but using forms from other countries to ship hazardous waste out; to Australia as in the recent case of Persistent Organic Pollutants clean up by the POPs in PICs team. Kiribati is in preparation to use its own regulations and forms but it would be a fair way to get procedures into place.

Kyrgyzstan: Documents used

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

Malaysia: Documents used

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

Marshall Islands: Documents used

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

Nauru: Documents used

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

Pakistan: Documents used

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

Papua New Guinea: Documents used

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

Other forms None.

Philippines: Documents used

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

Other forms None.

Qatar: Documents used

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

Republic of Korea: Documents used

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

Singapore: Documents used

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

Sri Lanka: Documents used

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

Some times the documents are in other languages resulting delays in responding to them on time.

Thailand: Documents used

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.

Viet Nam: Documents used

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

Yemen: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Movement document forms takes long time to processed .

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Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms**2004. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Albania: Documents used

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

Armenia: Documents used

Problems: No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Normative documents are not established yet.

Belarus: Use of Docs in preparation

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

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Documents used

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

Bulgaria: Documents used

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

Croatia: Documents used

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

Czech Republic: Documents used

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

Other forms Notification and movement-tracking forms in accordance with Commission Decision 94/774/EEC are used.

Estonia: Documents used

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

Georgia: Use of Docs in preparation

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

Hungary: Documents used

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

Latvia: Documents used

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

Lithuania: Documents used

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

Other forms When the notifier intends to ship waste from one country to another and /or pass it in transit through one or several countries he shall notify the competent authority of destination and send the Notification and Tracking/Movement forms to the other competent authorities and to the consignee. The requirements on how to fill in the Notification and Tracking/Movement Forms are set in the Order No 53 on Rules on formalizing the Notification and Tracking/Movement Forms adopted on 30 January 2003 by the Minister of Environment.

Poland: Documents used

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

Other forms In case of shipments within the EU Member States, used and accepted Notification and Movement Form is the template according to Commission Decision of 24 November 1994 concerning the standard consignment note referred to in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (94/774/EC). In case of shipments into or outside the EU Basel Convention Notification Forms are used and accepted.

Republic of Moldova: Documents used

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

Romania: Documents used

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

Other forms There is a Governmental Decision no.228/2004 - Control of non-hazardous waste shipment dispatch to the country, for import, processing and re-export and transit. This Governmental Decision introduced into the Romanian legislation the Notification and Movement document forms.

Russian Federation: Documents used

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

Serbia and Montenegro: Documents used

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.

Other forms None.

Slovakia: Documents used

Problems: No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
The forms are not used, but are accepted.

Other forms Slovakia uses EU Notification and Movement forms and also accepts the OECD forms.

Slovenia: Documents used

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

Other forms In Slovenia also EU Notification and Movement Forms are used. For non-EC Countries the Basel Convention Notification and movement Forms are accepted.

Ukraine: Documents used

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

Other forms None.

Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms**2004. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Antigua and Barbuda: Documents used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Antigua and Barbuda.
Not available.

Argentina: Documents used

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

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.

Barbados: Documents used

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

Brazil: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Some countries write the Notification forms in their own language, like Belgium and Netherlands.

Chile: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Basel Convention forms refer to OECD lists which are not used in our country, that is the reason why they were deleted in the national forms.

Colombia: Documents used

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: Documents used

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

Cuba: Documents used

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

Dominica: Documents used

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

Dominican Republic: Documents used

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

Ecuador: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
The utilization of the Instruction Manual, specially the following: "System of control of the tranboundary movements of the dangerous waste and other waste" -Notification and Movement: The Numerals 15, 16, 19. i) ii)- because our country does not have international codes of waste identification as: the classification of the OCDE and the Classification of the United Nations.

Guyana: Use of Docs in preparation

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

Jamaica: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
There has been one instance in which Jamaica's notification form was not accepted by the Import State.

Mexico: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Some countries only use the European Community's notification form and they do not send their answer in the Basel Convention's form.

Other forms In the case of the United States, the consent for a hazardous wastes movement is requested in accordance with the established Annex III of the La PAZ Agreement. The OECD's notification Form is also used, when the destination country belongs to that organization. The European Community's Notification Form is used, when the country of destiny requires it.

Peru: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Chile does not use the notification format provided by The Basel Convention in case of non hazardous solid wastes. Chile sends Transport Form which is emitted by the Chilean Health Authority.

Other forms Transport Form which is emitted by the Chilean Health Authority.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: Documents not used

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

Saint Lucia: Documents used

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.

Other forms N/A

Trinidad and Tobago: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
Problems with foreign languages and translation.

Venezuela: Documents used

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

Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms**2004. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Andorra: Documents used

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

Australia: Documents used

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

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

Austria: Documents used

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

Other forms In general the EU Notification and Movement document forms are used. For non-EC Countries the Basel Convention Notification and Movements document forms are accepted.

Belgium: Documents used

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: Documents not used

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

Other forms The Canadian Waste Notice / Transit Form and Canadian Waste Manifest forms pursuant to the EIHWR are used for notification and the control of the movements of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material as authorized through Division 8, section 185 of CEPA 1999. 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 since 2000 include: Basel Convention Notification forms (from Basel signatory countries only); and OECD Notification forms (from OECD member countries only).

Finland: Documents not used

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

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: Documents used

Problems: Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.
As a competent authority of transit, we accept the Basel Convention form. But the competent authorities of import and export (104) usually ask for an European Community form and this can cause some problems.

Other forms EC forms and OECD forms are also used/accepted.

Germany: Documents used

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: Documents used

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.

Ireland: Documents used

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

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: Documents used

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

Italy: Documents not used

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

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.

Liechtenstein: Documents used

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.

Luxembourg: Documents used

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

Monaco: Status not provided

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Monaco.
The border control is under the French Custom Authority.

Spain: Documents not used

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

Other forms Model notification and movement/accompanying documents referred to in Council regulation (ECE) 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: Documents not used

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

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

Switzerland: Documents used

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

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

Turkey: Documents used

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: Documents not used

Problems: There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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.

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**Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms
2004. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Algeria: Arabic, French

Benin: French

Burundi: French

Ethiopia: English, Amharic

Gambia: English

Ghana: English

Madagascar: French

Mauritius: English

Morocco: French

Mozambique: English, Portuguese

Seychelles: English (Preferably), French (Second language)

Tunisia: Arabic, English, French

Uganda: English

**Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms
2004. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Bahrain: English

Brunei Darussalam: English, Malay

Cambodia: English, Khmer

China: Chinese, English

Cook Islands: English

Indonesia: English

Japan: English, Japanese

Kazakhstan: Russian, Kazakh languages

Kiribati: English, Kiribati

Kyrgyzstan: Russian, Any language of the contract

Malaysia: English, Malay

Marshall Islands: English

Pakistan: English

Papua New Guinea: English

Philippines: English

Qatar: Arabic, English

Republic of Korea: English, Korean

Singapore: English

Sri Lanka: English

Thailand: English, Thai

Viet Nam: English, Vietnamese

Yemen: Arabic, English

**Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms
2004. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Albania: English

Armenia: Armenian, English, Russian

Belarus: Belarusian, Russian

Bosnia & Herzegovina: English

Bulgaria: English

Croatia: English

Czech Republic: Czech, English, Slovak

Estonia: English

Georgia:

Hungary: English, Hungarian

Latvia: English, German, Russian

Lithuania: English, Lithuanian, Russian

Poland: English, Polish

Republic of Moldova: English, Romanian, Russian

Romania: English, French

Russian Federation: English, Russian

Serbia and Montenegro: English (accepted), Serbian (official)

Slovakia: Slovak, English

Slovenia: English (preferably), German, Slovene (preferably)

Ukraine: English, Russian, Ukrainian

**Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms
2004. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Antigua and Barbuda: English

Argentina: English, Spanish

Barbados: English

Brazil: English, Spanish

Chile: Spanish

Colombia: English, Spanish

Costa Rica: English, Spanish

Cuba: English, Spanish

Dominica: English

Dominican Republic: Spanish

Ecuador: English, Spanish

Guyana: English

Jamaica: English

Mexico: English, Spanish

Peru: Spanish

Saint Lucia: English

Trinidad and Tobago: English

Venezuela: Spanish

**Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms
2004. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Andorra: Catalan, French, Spanish

Australia: English

Austria: German, English, French, Hungarian

Belgium: Dutch, English, French, German

Canada: English, French

Finland: English, Finnish, Swedish

France: English, French

Germany: English (transit), German (import and transit)

Greece: English, French, Greek

Ireland: English

Israel: English

Italy: English, French, Italian

Liechtenstein: German, English, French, Italian

Luxembourg: English, French, German, Luxembourgish

Monaco: French

Spain: English, French, Spanish

Sweden: English, German, Swedish

Switzerland: English, French, German, Italian

Turkey: English

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: English

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)**2004. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Benin:

Information: None.

Burundi:

Information: Le Burundi, dans sa législation n'accepte ni l'importation ni le transit des mouvements des déchets dangereux.

Côte d'Ivoire:

Information: No

Ethiopia:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Ghana:

Information: None.

Madagascar:

Information: Information on insurances.

Mauritius:

Information: None.

Mozambique:

Information: None.

Seychelles:

Information: N/A

Tunisia:

Information: None.

Uganda:

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

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)**2004. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Bahrain:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Brunei Darussalam:

Information: None.

Cambodia:

Information: None.

Cook Islands:

Information: No

Indonesia:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Japan:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Malaysia:

Information: None.

Papua New Guinea:

Information: Information on methods of disposal/treatment in country of import.

Philippines:

Information: Not applicable.

Sri Lanka:

Information: Radioactive waste is considered hazardous.

Thailand:

Information: None.

Yemen:

Information: Information on insurances and financial guarantees.

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)**2004. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Albania:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Armenia:

Information: None.

Belarus:

Information: It is required to attach to notification: copy of contract specifying place of waste generation, composition, quantity and quality of waste, time of import (transit), environmentally safe packaging, transportation and treatment of waste; copies of registration papers of applicant results of chemical and microbiological tests of waste made by competent laboratories of the country of export; (only for import) conclusion of state ecological and sanitary hygiene expertise on compliance of the technology that is used by receiver of waste with existing ecological and hygiene norms; and (only for transit) written permit of competent authority of country of import.

Bulgaria:

Information: To obtain a waste import permit, the applicant shall submit the documents described in 3e(iii). 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 the 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. a certificate of current status of the Commercial Register record on the applicant and, in the case of non-residents, a document certifying the legal status of the applicant, issued in accordance with the national legislation thereof; 2. a notarized copy of the permit or registration document for waste-related operations held by the applicant: applicable to persons required to hold such a permit or document in accordance with Article 12 of the Waste Management Act; 3. a certificate of current status of the Commercial Register record on the applicant and, in the case of non-residents, a document certifying the legal status of the carrier, issued in accordance with the national legislation thereof, if the said carrier is a person other than the person referred to in Item 1, and a notarized copy of the permit or registration document if other than the permit or document referred to in Item 2; 4. documentary proof of fee paid; 5. notarized copies of certificates, specifications and other documents certifying the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste, issued by an accredited laboratory; 6. a notification completed by the applicant in duplicate, in a standard form endorsed by the ordinance referred to in Article 72 (2) of the Waste Management Act; 7. written contracts for transport concluded by the applicant or for and on behalf of the applicant, for all stages of the movement of the waste within the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; 8. notarized copies of the required authorization documents for waste-related operations, certifying that all other persons who or which will be involved in the transboundary movement are licensed to carry out such operations in accordance with the applicable domestic law; 9. a notarized declaration by the applicant to the effect that if the waste is denied permission to enter the State of import or to proceed through any States of transit, the said waste will be returned to the State of export by the said applicant and at its own expense in the type and amount as declared within 90 days reckoned from the time of notification by the State of import of the competent authority referred to in Article 72 (1) of the Waste Management Act; 10. a plan of the measures as the applicant shall undertake in the event the transboundary movement of the waste cannot take place in accordance with the Waste Management Act and the secondary legislation on the application thereof; 11. a bank guarantee or an insurance covering any damage arising during transport of the waste or the costs arising from disposal of the waste in the cases provided for in the ordinance referred to in Article 72 (2) of the Waste Management Act; 12. a movement document, completed in a standard form endorsed by the ordinance referred to in Article 72 (2) of the Waste Management Act.

Croatia:

Information: None.

Czech Republic:

Information: 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.

Georgia:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Hungary:

Information: None.

Lithuania:

Information: None.

Poland:

Information: None.

Republic of Moldova:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Romania:

Information: None.

Russian Federation:

Information: There are no additional requirements.

Serbia and Montenegro:

Information: 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.

Slovakia:

Information: According to the Articles 3 (2) and 6 (2) of the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC a notification shall mandatorily cover any intermediary stage of the shipment from the place of dispatch to its final destination.

Slovenia:

Information: Those reflected in provisions of European Council Regulation ECC 259/93/EEC, especially: - contract between notifier and consignee; it must fulfil the requirements of Council Regulation ECC 259/93/EEC -financial guarantee or equivalent insurance according to art. 27 of Council Regulation ECC 259/93/EEC.

Ukraine:

Information: None.

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Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)**2004. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Antigua and Barbuda:

Information: Not available.

Argentina:

Information: Additional information about insurance is required.

Barbados:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Chile:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Colombia:

Information: 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. Also an insurance policy or financial cover is required to cover any environmental damage that could occur during the transportation of hazardous wastes. In addition to this, an environmental impact assessment (EIA) is required to the importer of hazardous wastes, to obtain the environmental license from MAVDT of Colombia.

Costa Rica:

Information: None.

Cuba:

Information: None.

Ecuador:

Information: Name of the ship. Departure date of the ship. Date and itinerary of transport (route in plan) by Ecuadorian waters.

Guyana:

Information: None.

Mexico:

Information: Besides to fill the forms of notification, the import of exporting national company has to make the transacting to obtain the respective import or export authorization in accordance with the national regulation.

Peru:

Information: Peru does consider as necessary requirement from the country that has exported the wastes the compromise letter to not to transfer and not to pollute during the transport.

Saint Lucia:

Information: None.

Venezuela:

Information: None.

Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)**2004. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

Andorra:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Australia:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Austria:

Information: The National Waste Code, the European Waste Code and if applicable the Basel Code (Annex8/9)/OECD Code have to be provided by the notification.

Belgium:

Information: 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:

Information: 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, R12 or R13 (as listed in Annex IV), the final destination, and complete contact information, is required as well as in the case where 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; In addition to the disposal and recovery operations set out in Annex IV, under the EIHWR additional codes D16, R14 and R15 are controlled, and are require for notification; and The License or Permit No. from the Province or Country must be identified for both the exporter and receiver.

Finland:

Information: 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:

Information: 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:

Information: Financial guarantee covering third parties.

Ireland:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Italy:

Information: None.

Liechtenstein:

Information: Additional information maybe required.

Monaco:

Information: For this item information is not reported.

Spain:

Information: Those reflected in the provisions of Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 and in the model document of

decision 94/774/EEC.

Sweden:

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

Switzerland:

Information: Additional information maybe required.

Turkey:

Information: None.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Information: 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.

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Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2004. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Algeria: Control established

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

Remarks: The exportation of the wastes within the borders is controlled by the Algerian office of customs.

Benin: Control established

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

Burundi: Control established

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

Remarks: L'exportation, l'importation, et le transit des déchets à travers les frontières du Burundi sont contrôlés par les bureaux de douane mais le système harmonisé de contrôle douanier de l'Organisation Mondiale des douanes n'est pas utilisé dans ce contrôle.

Côte d'Ivoire: Control not established

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

Remarks: Financial and technical means to establish this system is looked at.

Ethiopia: Control 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 movements 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: Control in preparation

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

Ghana: Control established

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

Madagascar: Control established

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

Remarks: Le contrôle se fait au niveau Portuaire par les Agents de Douane.

Mauritius: Control established

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

Morocco: Control established

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

Mozambique: Control established

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

Remarks: Still weak awareness and preparation to deal with the issue.

Seychelles: Control established

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

Remarks: Good control exists for import and export. Goods are controlled through the customs system of import and export permits, and also through additional authorizations in the case of specific products such as pesticide, refrigerants and others. Requests for import or export permits should

contain all necessary details of goods and must satisfy responsible organizations before permit is granted.

Tunisia: Control established

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

Uganda: Control established

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

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Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2004. Asia and Pacific. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Bahrain: Control not established

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

Bangladesh: Control not established

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

Brunei Darussalam: Control in preparation

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

Remarks: This subject matter will be covered in the Draft Environmental Order of Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Cambodia: Control not established

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

China: Control established

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

Cook Islands: Control established

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

Remarks: We are not sure of 4d(i) but our system was established through assistance by New Zealand which has been acceptable to date.

Indonesia: Control established

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

Japan: Control established

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

Kazakhstan: Control established

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

Remarks: In accordance with Customs codex of the Republic of Kazakhstan (with changes and additions on 20.06.05) measures of non-tariff regulation are established - prohibitions and limitations for import of goods and vehicles to the Republic of Kazakhstan and export from the Republic of Kazakhstan, quotation, licensing, confirmation of accordance to standards and requirements on goods safety (including technical, pharmacological, sanitary, veterinary, phyto-sanitary, radiation, environmental standards) and other requirements determined by legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan and (or) normative decrees of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. By article 34 of the Codex referred above wastes and scrap (secondary raw materials), produced in result of production or other operations on processing and also used goods collected in this country and suitable only for processing into raw materials are goods fully produced in this country. Besides Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on April 28, 1997 # 670 "On approval of Agreement on control for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes" signed in Moscow on April 12, 1996. Kazakhstan is participant of this Agreement and signed it. Besides in accordance with Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On environment protection" Article 60-4 International movements of wastes. International movements of wastes are fulfilled in order, agreed by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Control on import (export) of wastes in the Republic of Kazakhstan is provided by state bodies, fulfilling boundary, transport and custom control and also by authorized body in sphere of environment protection and state bodies of sanitary- epidemiological service in accordance with legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and international agreements, ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Environment Protection" Article 62-4. Requirements to wastes movement. 2. Order of wastes movement, including cargo handling fulfillment is determined by authorized body, fulfilling realization of state policy in field of transport, coordination and regulation of transport sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan on coordination with authorized body in field of environment protection and sanitary-epidemiological well-being of population. In accordance with Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 23 April 1998 # 219-I "On radioactive safety of population" (with changes adopted by Law of the

Republic of Kazakhstan on 20.12.04 #13-III, on 20.12.04 #13-III (put in force on 01.01.2005). Article 6. Powers of state bodies on providing of radioactive safety. 6) control on fulfillment of export, import and placement of nuclear materials and other sources of ionizing radiation. 7) carrying out international cooperation and fulfillment of obligations on international agreements in sphere of providing of radioactive safety. In accordance with Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 21 September 1994 # 156-XIII "On transport in the Republic of Kazakhstan" (with changes and additions on 29.09.2005, on 20.12.04 # 13-III (put in force on 01.01.2005). Article 23. Providing of safety and environmental requirements on transport. Guarding and convoy of hazardous freights by list, approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are provided by freight forwarders or recipients on all path of running. Clients forwarded and received explosive, flammable, radioactive, poisonous and other hazardous freights, obligated to secure safety of their transportation, to possess means and mobile subdivisions for emergency warning on freight transportation and also liquidation of accidents consequences.

Kiribati: Control not established

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

Remarks: EEZ is too large to patrol. However, customs and quarantine operates at the main ports within Kiribati. According to the Kiribati customs tariff schedule the Harmonized System is used.

Kyrgyzstan: Control established

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

Remarks: World Customs Organization Codes are used.

Malaysia: Control established

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

Marshall Islands: Control not established

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

Nauru: Control not established

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

Pakistan: Control not established

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

Papua New Guinea: Control not established

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

Remarks: Needs further improvement; customs officials are not fully aware of specific hazardous substances.

Philippines: Control established

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

Qatar: Control established

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

Republic of Korea: Control established

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

Singapore: Control established

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

Sri Lanka: Control in preparation

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

Remarks: National sub divisions and HS Codes are being created to fulfill the national requirements.

Thailand: Control established

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

Viet Nam: Control established

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

Remarks: Since 1 January 1999, Vietnam has applied the Law on Amendment of and Supplements to some articles of the Law on Export and Import Duties. The new tariff nomenclature was promulgated on the basis of the 1996 Harmonized System (HS 1996) of the World Customs Organization (WCO) at the 6 digit level. In 1999, the General Department of Customs adjusted the tariff nomenclature and the foreign trade statistics nomenclature to be in line with that of HS Nomenclature. On 22 January 2003, the Government issued the Decree on Classification of Commodities for Import and Export, which institutionalize the HS System into Vietnam's legal system. On 1 September 2003, a new tariff system took effect that is based on the eight digit Harmonized System.

Yemen: Control established

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

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Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2004. Central and Eastern Europe. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Albania: Control established

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

Armenia: Control established

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

Belarus: Control 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.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Control established

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

Bulgaria: Control established

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

Remarks: The customs authorities shall take the actions under Article 65 (3) of the Customs Act upon waste import, export and transit in the cases of: 1. doubt as to the conformity of the shipment with the accompanying documents; 2. declared waste which is not accompanied by a permit, licence or registration document under Article 72 (1) of the Waste Management Act; 3. advance notification by the authority referred to in Article 72 (1) of the Waste Management Act. Upon crossing of the border, the importers, exporters or transmitters of waste shall be obligated to present to the customs authorities a movement document according to Article 4, paragraph 7, subparagraph (c) of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal. The customs authorities shall certify the movement document according to Article 4, paragraph 7, subparagraph (c) of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal: 1. upon import: at the customs office or entry; 2. upon export: at the customs office of exit; 3. upon transit: at the customs offices of entry and exit. Upon certification of the movement document according to Article 4, paragraph 7, subparagraph (c) of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the customs authorities shall retain and keep a copy of the said document.

Croatia: Control established

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

Czech Republic: Control not established

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

Remarks: After accession of the Czech Republic to the EU no regular border controls take place. Only spot checks are carried out.

Estonia: Control 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: Control established

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

Hungary: Control established

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

Remarks: The Council regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 entered into force on 01/05/2004. Hungary designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the Community for shipments of waste entering and leaving the Community. Those customs offices you can find in Governmental Decree No. 120/2004. (IV.29.). 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.

Latvia: Control not established

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

Lithuania: Control established

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

Remarks: There is no border control within Members States of European Union

Poland: Control established

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

Remarks: According to art. 39 of Council Regulation No 259/93 Poland has designated customs offices of entry into and departure from the Community.

Republic of Moldova: Control established

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

Romania: Control 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.

Russian Federation: Control established

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

Serbia and Montenegro: Control established

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

Remarks: Border inspection for transboundary waste movement control is established in 2003 in accordance with the Law on the Basis of Environmental Protection (1998) and Law on Environmental protection in Serbia (1991). Republican environmental inspection in Montenegro is established in 2003 on a border like, amongst others, inspection for transboundary waste movement in accordance with a Government's Decree ("Off. Gazette Republic of Montenegro" 33/00, 12/01)

Slovakia: Control established

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

Remarks: Whenever possible, the code number of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System established by the Brussels Convention of 14 June 1983 under the auspices of the Customs Cooperation Council (Harmonized System) is listed. Border controls are concentrated at outer borders of EU and other border controls are reduced.

Slovenia: Control established

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

Ukraine: Control established

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

Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2004. Latin America and The Caribbean. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Antigua and Barbuda: Control established

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

Remarks: The Customs Department control all import and export of Antigua and Barbuda. However, No hazardous waste is imported.

Argentina: Control 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.

Barbados: Control not established

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

Brazil: Control established

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

Chile: Control in preparation

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

Remarks: The Ministry of Health and the National Custom Service are developing procedures of coordination to control more efficiently the exit and possible entry of hazardous wastes/residues into the country.

Colombia: Control in preparation

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. During the year 2002 a work was 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. In accordance with the results of this work, the conclusion was that although most of streams of dangerous substances and residues are identified in the Tariff Code 3825, further concerted efforts by the International Custom Organization, to clarify and to improve the classification of some residues within this Code are required. Current classification is not enough to enable an efficient control of transboundary movements.

Costa Rica: Control established

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

Remarks: Costa Rica has established a custom control within the agricultural and health authorities.

Cuba: Control established

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

Dominica: Control 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: Control established

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

Remarks: It's prohibits to import any toxics remainders agree with the classification contained in the international conventions about this theme approved by the Dominican Republic or the its established by the Secretary of State of Environment and Natural Resources, in consult with the Secretary of State of Publics Health and Social Assistance like it's prohibit too the utilization of

National Territory like transit of this remainders and deposits of their selves. This amendment is contained in The Environment and Natural Resources General Law 64-00 available in Web Page www.ceiba.gov.do at was edited in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic on June 2002 by the Secretary of State of Environment and Natural Resources (Page 71).

Ecuador: Control established

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

Guyana: Control not established

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

Jamaica: Control established

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

Mexico: Control established

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

Peru: Control established

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

Remarks: Para el control, la Aduana del Perú utiliza desde 1991 el Sistema Armonizado sobre Control Aduanero de la Organización Mundial de Aduanas. A la fecha viene utilizando la versión actualizada 2002 de este Sistema.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: Control not established

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

Saint Lucia: Control 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.

Trinidad and Tobago: Control not established

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

Venezuela: Control in preparation

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

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Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established
2004. Western Europe and Others. (Parties which did not report are not listed).

Andorra: Control established

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: Control established

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

Austria: Control 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 and to the neighboring non EU Countries.

Belgium: Control established

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

Canada: Control 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.

Finland: Control 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: Control established

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

Germany: Control established

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

Greece: Control 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.

Ireland: Control established

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

Israel: Control established

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

Italy: Control not established

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

Liechtenstein: Control established

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

Remarks: Because of the customs union treaty with Switzerland the Swiss waste-law is also applicable in Liechtenstein and there is no custom control between Liechtenstein and Switzerland. The borders are controlled by Swiss authorities. The Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape

(SAEFL) checks the import, export and transit of wastes and hazardous wastes for Liechtenstein. Switzerland is a member of the OECD and the Basel Convention and therefore carries out these controls according to the OECD and the Basel Convention -Decisions. The authorities of Liechtenstein will be informed in every case and have the possibility to refuse undesirable imports.

Luxembourg: Control established

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

Monaco: Status not provided

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.

Spain: Control established

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

Sweden: Control established

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

Switzerland: Control 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: Control in preparation

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: Control 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.

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