
2d Wastes requiring special consideration

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Egypt

2007 Egypt requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Waste of any activities or any processes which have any of the hazardous characteristics.

Gambia

2007 In Gambia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Madagascar

2007 Madagascar requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

-Radioactive wastes and nuclear wastes.

-Déchets contenant ou contenu amiante.

Mali

2007 In Mali there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Morocco

2007 Morocco requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Les listes des déchets à contrôler et des déchets dangereux sont fixées par le Décret n°2-07-253 du 18 juillet 2008 portant classification des déchets et fixant la liste des déchets dangereux. Ces déchets comprennent également ceux de listés par la convention de Bâle et le catalogue Européen.

Mozambique

2007 In Mozambique there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Nigeria

2007 Nigeria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive waste

Rwanda

2007 Rwanda requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In Rwanda since 2004:

Trading in, packaging and use of plastic bags is prohibited.

Importation of plastic bags is prohibited unless one has received a written authorization from REMA specifically for agricultural and medical purposes.

Senegal

2007 Senegal requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Textile wastes.

South Africa

2007 South Africa requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive waste and mining waste.

Tunisia

2007 Tunisia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Waste anode butts made of petroleum coke and/or bitumen; used single-use cameras not containing batteries; wastes of synthetic or artificial fibres; waste photographic papers and films; spent activated carbons other than those mentioned in the Tunisian list of hazardous waste (list available on request) (080702, 180106); and ships and other floating engines to be dismantled, emptied of freight and any material classified as hazardous require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Uganda

2007 In Uganda there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Zambia

2007 In Zambia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

2007 In Azerbaijan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bahrain

2007 In Bahrain there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Cambodia

2007 In Cambodia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

China

2007 China requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In China, import of solid wastes that cannot be used as raw materials is prohibited. Up to now, wastes listed in the "Catalogue of Automatic-Licensing Import Solid Wastes that Can Be Used as Raw Materials in China" and "Catalogue of Restricted Import Solid Wastes that Can Be Used as Raw Materials in China" are permitted to be imported (Annex-2).

Please also see the Catalogue of Solid Waste Forbidden to Import in China (Annex-2 - available from the Secretariat, upon request).

Cyprus

2007 In Cyprus there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Indonesia

2007 Indonesia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Article 8 of the Governmental Regulation No. 85/1999 states that waste resulted from activities that is not included in Table 2 should be classified as hazardous waste if evidentially revealed one or more of the following characteristics: explosive, flammable, reactive, toxic, infectious, and/or corrosive. These wastes require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

2007 In Iran (Islamic Republic of) there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Japan

2007 Japan requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Any person who intends to import waste (excluding navigational wastes and carried-in wastes) shall procure the permission of the Minister of the Environment. Any person who intends to export domestic or industrial wastes (excluding valuable material) must obtain the confirmation of the Minister of the Environment that the export of domestic wastes comes under the respective items in the following:

- The wastes to be exported are deemed difficult to be treated properly in Japan in the light of the available treatment and technique; and
 - The wastes to be exported will be recycled in the country to which they are exported.
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Kazakhstan

2007 In Kazakhstan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Kuwait

2007 In Kuwait there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Waste requiring special consideration does not exist.

Malaysia

2007 In Malaysia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Pakistan

2007 In Pakistan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Philippines

2007 In Philippines there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Qatar

2007 Qatar requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive wastes.

Singapore

2007 In Singapore there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Sri Lanka

2007 Sri Lanka requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

A policy decision has been taken by the Ministry of Environment to consider Annex IX (List B) wastes on a case by case basis and not to allow importation of plastic waste.

Thailand

2007 Thailand requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Plastic wastes.

United Arab Emirates

2007 United Arab Emirates requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Annex VIII & Annex XI of Basel Convention.

Viet Nam

2007 In Viet Nam there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2007 Andorra requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes resulting from the construction activities.

The waste resulting from building industry is subject to the Regulation on the export conditions of debris, rubble and waste from demolition and construction of the 27-06-2001 .The regulation obliges the exporter to select its waste. Authorized material to export is listed in art.2a) of the regulation, and prohibited waste is listed in art.2.b).

Selection and separation is made only in authorized centers/plants by authorities. They are obliged to separate hazardous waste and hand it to the proper operator. Controls are frequent at the borders, and when mixed waste is found in the debris, they are returned to the owner.

Destination is controlled, and disposal is done in authorized centers of the import country (Spain).

Australia

2007 In Australia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Austria

2007 Austria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The shipment of any waste not listed in Annex III, IIIa or III b of the EU Regulation 1013/2006/EC is subject to a notification procedure.

Belgium

2007 In Belgium there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Canada

2007 Canada requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Because of their nature and high public profile, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) are a special case when it comes to the management, export, and import of hazardous wastes containing 50 mg/kg of PCBs or more. Canada's policy is to ensure the management of PCB wastes within a strictly controlled regulatory system until they can be eliminated through removal from service, proper destruction and isolation from the environment.

The PCB Waste Export Regulations, 1996 (PCBWER) (<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/C-15.31/SOR-97-109/text.html>) set out the controls which need to be met and restricts exports of PCB wastes to the United States for treatment and destruction (excluding landfilling) when these wastes are in concentrations equal to or greater than 50 parts per million (ppm). The Regulations require that advance notice of proposed export shipments be given to Environment Canada. If the PCB waste shipment complies with the Regulations for the protection of human health and the environment, and authorities in any countries or provinces through which the waste will transit do not object to the shipment, a permit could be issued from Environment Canada to the applicant authorizing the shipment to proceed.

Denmark

2007 Denmark requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Waste destined for final disposal.

Finland

2007 Finland requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The wastes subject to control procedures when moved transboundary are defined by the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, and the regulations issued on the basis of the said regulation.

According to the said Regulation, all shipments of waste intended for final disposal (D-operations) are subject to control procedures. For wastes that are intended for recycling or recovery (R-operations) within the OECD area all other wastes except those listed in Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 are subject to control when moved transboundary. Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 is almost identical to the Basel Convention Annex IX with only a few modifications. It also includes OECD Green list of wastes, which consists of wastes either different or missing from the Basel Convention Annex IX.

Annexes IIIA and IIIB will be defining further exceptions to control procedures. Annex IIIA specifies the mixtures of two or more wastes listed in Annex III and not classified under one single entry. Annex IIIB determines additional green listed waste awaiting inclusion in the relevant annexes to the Basel Convention or the OECD Decision.

Annex IVA will specify wastes listed in annex III, but still subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent.

These annexes are currently under preparation in the European Community and still to be approved officially.

When waste is shipped to non-OECD countries (i.e. countries to which the OECD Decision C(2001)107 does not apply) there are also some additional control procedures for non-hazardous, Green listed wastes. These control procedures vary depending on the request by the importing country concerned. This procedure is further defined in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 and will be regularly updated by the Commission. The first update has already been published, i.e. the Commission Regulation (EC) No 740/2008 which takes account of additional answers provided by certain non-OECD countries concerning their rules on import of green-listed non-hazardous wastes.

Germany

2007 Germany requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In Germany the provisions of the old EC Waste Shipment Regulation applied until 11 July 2007, especially referring to Annexes II, III, IV and V (Annexes III, IV and V of the new Waste Shipment Regulation apply from 12 July 2007). Wastes destined for disposal are always controlled. Wastes subject to control for transboundary movements are listed in Annexes III and IV (Annex IV only as of 12 July 2007). Wastes not subject to control, if the waste is destined for recovery, are listed in Annex II (Annex III as of 12 July 2007). Non-listed wastes are controlled pursuant to Article 10 (Article 3(1)(b)(iii) as of 12 July 2007). For the export prohibition Annex V applies, which contains all wastes listed in Annexes VIII of the Basel Convention and additional wastes. Annexes III and IV (Annex IV only as of 12 July 2007) contain all the wastes mentioned under question 2b and 2c, but also wastes which do not exhibit intrinsic hazardous properties established in Annex III of the Basel Convention. The control of the transboundary movement of these wastes is considered as necessary for an environmentally sound waste management. Pursuant to Annex V Part 3 of the EC Waste Shipment Regulation these wastes are exempted from the export prohibition.

Relevant waste listed below (with Code Nr. from the Annexes in brackets, hazardous wastes always excluded):

- Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel (AA010)
- zinc ashes and residues (AA020) (until 11 July 2007)
- copper ashes and residues (AA040) (until 11 July 2007)
- aluminium ashes and residues (AA050) (until 11 July 2007)
- ashes and residues containing other metals/metal compounds (AA070) (until 11 July 2007)
- precious metal ashes and residues (AA160) (until 11 July 2007)
- used batteries and accumulators (AA180) (until 11 July 2007)
- slag, ash and residues not elsewhere specified or included (AB010) (until 11 July 2007)
- waste from the incineration of household waste (AB020) (until 11 July 2007) as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention
- non-cyanidic waste from surface treatment of metals (AB030)
- sands used in foundry operations (AB070)
- spent catalysts not listed in Annex II (AB080) (until 11 July 2007)
- waste hydrates of aluminium (AB090) (until 11 July 2007)
- waste blasting grit (AB130)
- unrefined calcium compounds from flue gas desulphurization (AB150)
- bituminous materials (asphalt waste) (AC020) (until 11 July 2007)
- wood waste treated with other chemicals than wood preservers (AC170)
- shredder residues (AC190 or not listed) (until 11 July 2007)
- surface active agents (AC250)
- manure, faeces (AC260) (from 12 July 2007 under Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption)
- sewage sludge (AC270)
- household waste (AD160) (until 11 July 2007) as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention)
- sludges and rejects from the production of paper and cardboard (not listed)
- cable waste (not listed) (until 11 July 2007)
- soil and stones (not listed)
- off-specification batches (not listed)
- street cleaning residues (not listed)
- wastes from the preparation of water (not listed) and
- all kinds of mixed wastes (not listed).

Pursuant to Article 3 and 14 of this regulation (Article 3(1)(a) from 12 July 2007) all wastes destined for operations as set out in Annex IV A of the Basel Convention (D-operations) are also

controlled.

Pursuant to Article 17(3) of this Regulation (Article 37 from 12 July 2007 in connection with Regulation (EC) No 801/2007, replaced by Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007) in the case of export all wastes known as subject to control in the country of destination are also controlled.

Transitional arrangements for new member states of the European Community: All wastes are subject to notification for export to Latvia until December 2010, Poland until December 2012, Slovakia until December 2011, Bulgaria until December 2014 and Romania until December 2015.

Greece

2007 In Greece there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Ireland

2007 In Ireland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

However, all shipments of waste are controlled in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (Council Regulation 259/93 up to 12/7/07).

Israel

2007 In Israel there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Italy

2007 In Italy there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Luxembourg

2007 There is no information concerning wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that would require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement provided for Luxembourg.

Malta

2007 In Malta there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Monaco

2007 In Monaco there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Netherlands

2007 Netherlands requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The unlisted wastes require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement and these wastes are controlled by requiring a notification for their shipment.

Waste shipped to non-OECD countries, when required a notification, always get special consideration.

Norway

2007 Norway requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Waste containing some flame retardants (pentabromdifenyleter, oktabromdifenyleter, dekabromdifenyleter, tetrabrombisfenol A, heksabromsyklododekan) are classified as hazardous waste in Norway. It is required that disposal of such waste ensure destruction of the flame retardants. Export for recycling is therefore usually not accepted.

Portugal

2007 Portugal requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes that are not listed in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council are subject to control procedures when subjected to transboundary movement.

Spain

2007 Spain requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The transboundary movement of wastes in Spain, is regulated by REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste, COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1418/2007 of 29 November 2007 concerning the export for recovery of certain waste listed in Annex III or IIIA to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council to certain countries to which the OECD Decision on the control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply, and COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 740/2008 of 29 July 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 as regards the procedures to be followed for export of waste to certain countries. Provisions in these regulations and their annexes define the wastes to be controlled and how the control applies. Since there is no definition of hazardous wastes in these regulations, it is not possible to concisely list those wastes which, even though not included under article 1 (1) of the Basel Convention, will be subject to the control of shipments. It has to be determined in each case whether the waste is listed under the previous Regulations, and then check which, if any, control of shipment applies.

Notice.- As of 12 July 2007, REGULATION (EC) No 1013/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL, of 14 June 2006, ON SHIPMENTS OF WASTE, applies in Spain and Council Regulation 259/93 has been repealed.

Sweden

2007 Sweden requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes that are not listed in Regulation 1013/2006 on shipments of waste and mixtures of waste that do not have one single entry in 1013/2006 have to be pre notified before shipment.

Turkey

2007 Turkey requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

According to the National Regulations and Communiqué of Standardization of Foreign Trade No.2006/3, used tyres and all kind of hazardous wastes are prohibited to Turkey and free zone the authority of Turkey. Therefore for the transit transportation of used tyres through Turkey is subject to the approval of our Ministry of Environment. In giving this consent, it is necessary to take the written consent of the state of import.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2007 There is no information concerning wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that would require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement provided for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Wastes destined for recovery operations that are not listed in the WSR are subject to hazardous waste controls.

Wastes listed on Annex III 'green list of wastes' of the WSR may be subject to hazardous waste controls if they are contaminated by other materials to an extent which increases the risks associated with the waste sufficiently to render it appropriate for inclusion in the red list, or prevents the recovery of the waste in an environmentally sound manner.

Shipments of non-hazardous wastes (green list) for recovery to non-OECD countries may also be subject to hazardous waste control procedures according to the wishes of the importing country. A separate Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 and amendment (EC) No 740/2008 set out the applicable control procedures for such shipments (the 'green list regulations').

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Albania

2007 Albania requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In Albania urban waste and all non-hazardous waste generated from household and social activities require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Belarus

2007 In Belarus there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

2007 Bosnia & Herzegovina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Non-hazardous waste require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bulgaria

2007 There is no information concerning wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that would require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement provided for Bulgaria.

Until July 12, 2007:

Amber and red listed waste in accordance with Regulation EEC/259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community were to be notified and permitted. Shipments of Green listed waste in accordance with Regulation EEC/259/93 to Bulgaria were to be notified from the January 1, 2007 according to Treaty between the Member States of the European Union and the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania, concerning the accession of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union.

From 13 July 2007

Amber listed waste in accordance with Regulation EC 1013/2006 on shipments of waste have to be notified and permitted in case of shipments within, into and out the community. Shipments of green listed waste to Bulgaria in accordance with this regulation are also to be notified (until December 31, 2014 because of the transitional period in accordance with Art. 63 of Regulation).

Croatia

2007 Croatia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

According to Article 53 of the Waste Act (OG No 178/04) the person registered for export activity cannot begin to export non-hazardous waste before registering into the register and obtaining the certificate on registration in the Register of Non-Hazardous Waste Exporters.

The person importing non-hazardous waste must obtain the decision prescribed by Articles 48 and 49 of the Waste Act (OG No 178/04).

Import of hazardous waste is prohibited.

Transit of non-hazardous waste is permitted. Transit of hazardous waste in the territory of the Republic of Croatia may be performed by a person who is registered for performing the activity, under the condition that the person obtains the decision prescribed by Waste Act (OG No 178/04)

Czech Republic

2007 Czech Republic requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Final disposal

Exports of all wastes (both hazardous and non-hazardous) for final disposal to EU member countries and EFTA countries Parties to the Basel Convention (CH, IS, LI, NO) are subject to notification and prior consent. Exports of all wastes for final disposal to other countries are prohibited.

Imports of all wastes for final disposal are prohibited.

Recovery

Some Amber listed wastes are normally not hazardous even if they are subject to notification and prior consent when moved for recovery. Examples of such wastes are: used blasting grit, surface active agents (surfactants), liquid pig manure, faeces, sewage sludge.

The wastes not listed in Amber or Green lists are subject to notification and prior consent.

The Green listed wastes exported for recovery into some new EU member countries (BG, LV, MT, PL, RO, SK) are temporarily subject to notification and prior consent. The Green listed wastes exported for recovery to non-OECD countries are controlled depending on request of importing country in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007.

Estonia

2007 In Estonia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Georgia

2007 In Georgia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Hungary

2007 In Hungary there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Latvia

2007 Latvia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In accordance with provisions of Article 63.(1) of the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste:

1. Until 31 December 2010, all shipments to Latvia of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes shall be subject to the procedure of prior written notification and consent in accordance with Title II.

By way of derogation from Article 12, the competent authorities shall object to shipments of waste for recovery listed in Annexes III and IV and shipments of waste for recovery not listed in those Annexes destined for a facility benefiting from a temporary derogation from certain provisions of Directive 96/61/EC during the period in which the temporary derogation is applied to the facility of destination.

Lithuania

2007 In Lithuania there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Waste listed in the Annex III of the Council Regulation No 1013/2006 and called "Green listed waste" according to the requirements of Council Regulation can be shipped without prior written notification and consent. In Lithuania the shipment of green listed waste is under control of Regional Environment Protection Departments. The Lithuanian consignee may have permission from the Regional Environmental Protection Department to which territory consignee's company belongs, for the shipment of green listed waste in to Lithuanian territory.

Montenegro

2007 Montenegro requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

1. National waste code: W59-2-00000-Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including refrigerators, packaging material, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (refrigerate fluids, isolation, etc);
 2. National waste code: W59-3-00000-000 - Used fluorescent tubes, lamps and similar;
 3. National waste code: W62-2-00000-Y45 - Used equipments and goods (including fire fighter instruments and appliances, packaging materials, barrels, containers and transport vehicles) which contain, or include or contaminated with halons;
 4. National waste code: W92-1-00000-000 - Every single contingent which contain medicines, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and similar, and different products, with expired date for usage for declared purpose;
 5. National waste code: W92-2-00000-000 - Used goods importing in the big quantities, which will be the problem for the environmentally sound management in country when become the waste after the declared usage due date (used tires and similar);
 6. National waste code: W92-3-00000-000 - Used and old equipments, units and materials for waste treatment and waste final disposal, as well as their parts and residual materials from treatment; and
 7. National waste code: W92-4-00000-000 - Mixtures of wastes and mixed different waste streams with not in details defined properties; and
 8. National waste code: W92-5-00000-000 - Wastes with radioactive characteristics, only in case if there are not covered with different existing set of regulations for radioactive wastes.
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Poland

2007 In Poland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Republic of Moldova

2007 Republic of Moldova requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

The Governmental Decisions nr. 637 form 27 May 2003 on the control on transboundary movement of waste and their disposal required permission for the transboundary movement of any kind of waste.

Romania

2007 In Romania there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Serbia

2007 Serbia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In addition to wastes listed in the List of hazardous wastes, the wastes in the List of non-hazardous wastes (not exhibiting hazardous characteristics) are subject to transboundary movement permission and control. List of non-hazardous wastes consists of 201 wastes (waste streams and/or constituents) mainly covering Annex IX wastes of the Basel Convention and wastes from EU Green List with a few additions which are listed below:

1. National waste code: W265-2-00000-00000 - Residual cooking oils not exhibiting hazardous characteristics, and could be used for purposes other than human and animal consumption;
 2. National waste code: W276-00000-000 - Packaging material imported in big quantities; and
 3. National waste code: W277-00000-A/B - All other wastes included in actual Lists A and B of the Basel Convention, which are not specified on the other place.
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Slovakia

2007 In Slovakia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Slovenia

2007 Slovenia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

With regard to transboundary movements of wastes applies Regulation (EC) 1013/2006. The subject of control is:

- waste destined for final disposal.
 - in the case of movements destined for recycling:
 - waste listed in Annex IV,
 - any waste not listed in Annex III, IIIA, IIIB, IV, IVA and V of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006,
 - in the case of export out of EU to non-OECD: also waste which is normally not controlled but country of destination wants that it is subject of control.
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Ukraine

2007 Ukraine requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

To the division "Wastes requiring special consideration" (Annex II to the Basel Convention) two more items are included:-

83 Sewerage sludge AC270; and

84 Pneumatic tires waste B3140 GK020 TC401220.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

2007 Argentina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Article 41 of National Constitution forbids the entry or import to Argentina of present or potentially hazardous wastes.

In this respect, Executive Decree 181/92 establishes a prohibition of transport, entry and import of any kind of wastes to Argentina. Annex I of this Decree includes an indicative list of the wastes that are covered. Likewise, non hazardous wastes used as raw materials can be imported with prior approval of Argentine Environmental Authority.

Barbados

2007 In Barbados there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Belize

2007 In Belize there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bolivia

2007 In Bolivia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Brazil

2007 In Brazil there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Colombia

2007 Colombia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Article 81 of the Political Constitution of Colombia (dated 1991), forbids the introduction of toxic and nuclear wastes into national territory.

Costa Rica

2007 In Costa Rica there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Cuba

2007 In Cuba there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Dominican Republic

2007 In Dominican Republic there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Ecuador

2007 Ecuador is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

PCBs.

Guatemala

2007 In Guatemala there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Guyana

2007 In Guyana there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Honduras

2007 In Honduras there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Jamaica

2007 In Jamaica there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Mexico

2007 In Mexico there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Panama

2007 In Panama there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Saint Lucia

2007 In Saint Lucia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Trinidad and Tobago

2007 In Trinidad and Tobago there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Uruguay

2007 In Uruguay there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Venezuela

2007 In Venezuela there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.
