
6 Transboundary movement reduction measures

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region: Africa

Egypt

Year 2007

Policies 1 Strategies related to the ESM of HW has been adopted"
1. National Strategy for Waste Management;
2. National Strategy for Cleaner Production; and
2. National Environmental Action Plan 2002-2017.

Policies adopted for hazardous waste generators include:

1. Reduction of hazardous waste at source;
2. Identification of hazardous waste;
3. Safe on-site storage hazardous waste;
4. Labeling of hazardous waste;
5. Reporting on generation of hazardous waste; and
6. On-site treatment of hazardous waste.
7. National plan for Implementation of Stockholm convention.
8. Industrial pollution prevention program.
8. Inventories for obsolete chemical and pesticides.

Legislation Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations present the overall legal framework for hazardous waste management. in addition to laws 93/1961 and 48/198; and the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency has adopted recently some guidelines for managing the overall hazardous waste management system in addition to that adopted by the Basel Convention, these guidelines covers: transportation, on-site interim storage, identification & characterization, permitting system, recycle and final disposal.

Incentives Financial plan for minimization activities.
Economic tools, (discharge fees, tax exemption)
Cost/benefit analysis.

Industry Establishing of the National program for modernization of the Egyptian industry;
National strategy for cleaner production; and
Establishing of the National center for cleaner production.

Others Enhancing partnership with the private sector;
Increase capacity building programs; and
Involvement of NGO's in hazardous waste management.

Gambia

Year 2007

Policies Waste Management Bill to be enacted soon.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Madagascar

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

In preparation.

Others

Mali

Year

2007

Policies

Legislation

Incentives

No.

Industry

No.

Others

The African Stockpile project (PASP) has collected 1100 Tons of unusable pesticides in different places all over Mali.

Morocco

Year

2007

Policies

Mise en place d'un centre de traitement et d'élimination des déchets. Le site pour l'installation de ce centre a été choisi et l'étude de faisabilité du projet ainsi que l'étude d'impact ont été réalisées. Le fonctionnement de ce centre va limiter l'exportation des déchets pour élimination vu que les déchets seront détruits sur place.

The CMPP plays a coordinating as well as catalytic role of a natural cleaner production market by means of:

The promotion and dissemination of the concept of sustainable ecological industrial development; improvement of the performance and competitiveness of the entreprise; and making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.

Legislation

La loi 28-00 relative à la gestion et l'élimination des déchets dans son chapitre consacré aux mouvements transfrontières de déchets, limite l'importation des déchets non dangereux et interdit celle des déchets dangereux.

Incentives

Le Fonds de Dépollution industrielle (FODEP) : cet instrument incitatif vise l'encouragement des entreprises industrielles et artisanales à réaliser des investissements de dépollution ou d'économie de ressources et introduire la dimension environnementale dans leurs activités pour faire face au cadre réglementaire en préparation aux nouvelles donnes de la mondialisation des échanges.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Mozambique

Year

2007

Policies

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Nigeria

Year 2007
Policies Same above with 5 (i)
Legislation Same above with 5 (ii)
Incentives Same above 5 (iii)
Industry Same above 5 (iv)
Others

Rwanda

Year 2007
Policies National Environmental Policy, 2003.
Legislation Organic Law no 04/2005 of 08/04/2005, determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda.
Incentives
Industry
Others

Senegal

Year 2007
Policies Border control.
Order on the management of used oils.
Legislation Articles L39, L15 of environmental code prohibit import of hazardous wastes on the territory of Senegal
Incentives
Industry Project of cement to make the most hazardous waste (used oil, used tires).
Others

South Africa

Year 2007
Policies Preventative measures
- South Africa is a signatory to the Basel Convention which restricts the transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes.
Legislation Basel Convention.
Incentives None.
Industry A Cleaner production center has been established and is located at the CSIR, The Chemical Industry have a Responsible Care Initiative.
Others

Tunisia

Year 2007
Policies The National strategy on wastes has four objectives. They are: (i) to ensure that wastes management takes place without endangering public health and the environment; (ii) to encourage the reduction in wastes in both qualitative and quantitative terms; (iii) to encourage recycling and re-use of wastes; and (iv) to establish methods and infrastructure to ensure wastes disposal to the lowest possible cost in environmental and economic terms.
The National Programme for Solid Wastes Management (PRONAGDES) was launched in 1993. The aim of the Programme is to provide the country with units for

the treatment of household wastes, facilities for the treatment of hazardous wastes, and produce appropriate solutions and management plans for all categories of wastes.

A center for processing industrial and hazardous waste has been established in Jradou governorate of Zaghoun in Tunisia with an annual capacity of 90,000 tons. The center will process waste from all governorates of Tunisia. Three transfer centers are also established to complete the system, and limit transport distances to between 120 km and 180 km.

The main sections of the center are as follows:

- An administrative zone, with reception, office space, laboratory and car parks.
- A processing area, with installations for physico-chemical processing and solidification/stabilization.

The physico-chemical processing installation will be able to process 17,500 tons of liquid per annum.

The exploitation of this platform is intended to commence on 2008.

Legislation

- Waste and waste treatment fall under the law n°96-41 of 1996 in which the following general objectives are defined: (i) prevention and reduction of wastes especially during fabrication and distribution of products (ii) valorization of wastes by re-use and recycling both as materials or energy source (iii) controlled final landfill as a last resort;

- Decree n° 2000-2339 laying down hazardous waste list;

- Decree n°97-1102 laying down conditions and methods for the collection and management of used bags and packaging;

- Decree n°2002-693 (dated April 1st, 2002) laying down conditions and methods for the collection and the management of used lubricating oils and used oil filters. This decree defines the criteria and methods of recovery and regeneration of used lubricating oils, the collection and the valorization of the used oil filters;

- Decree n°2005-3395 of 26 December 2005 laying down conditions and methods for the collection of used batteries and accumulators.

Decree n° 2005-2317 dated 22 August 2005 related to the establishment of a National Waste Management Agency.

- Decree n° 93-2120 dated 25 October 1993, laying down conditions and intervention methods of Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP) which amended and complemented by decree n° 2005-2636 dated 24 September 2005.

- Ordinance by Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development dated 17 January 2007 related to the approval of ‘terms and conditions’ document laying down conditions and methods of exercising activities of collection, transport, storage and valorization of non hazardous wastes.

- Ordinance by the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development dated 23 Mars 2006 related to the establishment of center for treating hazardous wastes in Jradou and three transfer centers in Bizerta, Sfax and Gabes .- Following enactment of law 96-41 on wastes and the control of wastes management and disposal, legal instruments (decrees) on the management of categories of hazardous wastes, based on the polluter pays and producer recovers principles, are in the process of drafting;

Decree n°2006-2687 dated 9 October 2006, related to the procedures of opening and operation of dangerous or insalubrious or incommodious factories.

- Ordinance by Minister Industry, Energy and small-medium Enterprises dated 15 November 2005, laying down nomenclatures of dangerous or incommodious factories.

- Standards on the concentration of pollutants in the industrial wastewater (metals, heavy metals, halogenated solvents, hydrocarbons, mineral oils, phenols, etc.) before

junction to the public sewage works or abandon in the hydraulic and maritime property; and

- Decree n° 1991-2005, dated 11 July 2005, related to environmental impact assessment studies, and specifying the types of plants for which such studies are required and those which are governed by a ‘terms and conditions’ document ;-
- Promulgation of law n°97-37 dated June 02, 1997 related to road transport of hazardous products which has been completed by decree in this regard.

Incentives

- Companies that carry out hazardous activities are obliged to pay taxes on a yearly basis;
- Companies that take measures to abate pollution may profit from special investment and tax tariffs;
- Exoneration of import tariffs and VAT for equipment that has to be imported and cannot be locally produced, and for VAT for locally produced equipment;
- Deduction of taxes of a maximum of 50% of profits reinvested or investment realized for equipment mentioned by decree n°94-1191; and
- The Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP). This fund has been installed by law n°92-122. It aims at helping the industries to invest in pollution abatement techniques. Projects are financed through this fund with the following financial scheme: 30% of the total project costs are to be financed with companies own means, up to 20% subsidy and for the remainder 50%, soft bank loans may be obtained. Projects are judged by the Ministry for the Environment through a fixed procedure.

As of 2006, the FODEP has contributed in extending funds to 420 pollution mitigation projects, waste collection, treatment and recycling projects and clean technologies projects, which received total grants amounting to about 25 million TND and total investment costs estimated as 128 million TND.

Industry

- The only-one industry of pulp and paper has replaced the Denora-Permelec process of electrolysis for the production of chlorine used to whiten pulp by a membrane process, which presents less risk for the environment. Thus, the release of significant quantities of mercury in wastewater has been avoided;
- The new process of SOTULUB (the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils) specialized in the re-refining and regeneration of waste mineral oil has permitted the avoidance of the generation of a significant quantity of hazardous wastes especially acid tars and used acid-treated clay;
- The Tunisian industry of electric transforms has avoided the use of mineral oils containing PCB;
- Two industries of asbestos-cement pipes, over three in Tunisia, have abandoned this process to the profit of plastic pipe process;
- The Tunisia’s only refinery has set up: (i) pre-treatment facilities to remove chemical pollutants (sulphur base chemicals, acids, etc.) and oil from wastewater (ii) treatment unit of sludge (high lead content);
- The two industries of car batteries are recycling the lead fraction of the dead batteries;
- Around 50 industrial enterprises (electronics, mechanics, chemicals, oil extraction, etc.) have obtained ISO 14001 Certification.

Others

- Hundreds of companies in Tunisia are working in the field of the management of wastes: household wastes, wastewater, plastic wastes, metal wastes, health care wastes, dead batteries and accumulators, used printer cartridges, radiological films, paper, sludge of wastewater treatment facilities. 105 companies received subventions from the National Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP);
- The Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils owns and operates a 16000 metric

tonnes/year capacity plant for the re-refining and regeneration of used mineral oils;

- A public system (ECO-LEF) for the collection (remunerated collection) of used packaging and its treatment, recycling and reuse was created. It is financed by contributions from members (producers, packagers, distributors and importers). Major indicators of the ECO-LEF system (for the year 2005):
- Number of "ECO-LEF" used packaging collection points: 200 points;
- Volumes collected: 11000 tonnes of used packaging.
- A public system (Eco-Zit) for the collection and the regeneration of the lubricating used oils was created. It is financed by contributions from oil companies. In 2005, 14000 tons of lubricating used oils have been collected and regenerated.
- A public system (Eco- Filtre) for the collection, the treatment and the recovery of the used oil filters was created. The system is financed from contributions from involved private companies.
- Experimental operation of a pilot unit for the treatment of used oil filters (500 tons/year). Industries involved in this project are the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils which takes care of recovery and regeneration of the oil fraction; a cement plant which collects the synthetic fraction and assures recovery of its energy content; and a foundry which handles the metal fraction; and
- 21 old industrial zones have been rehabilitated and renovated.

In response to the aspirations of industrialists, the Tunis International Centre for Environmental Technologies (CITET) has granted priority order to capacity building in matter of environmental management, either based on ISO 14001, or on adopting efficient environmental management.

Creation of the National Waste Management Agency (established by decree n°2005-2137 dated August 22, 2005) which is entrusted with the design and implementation of the measures provided in the national waste management programmes, contributing in technical and financial assistance to municipalities, technical coaching of industrialists, oversight of the public systems related to waste management, operation and maintenance of the facilities dedicated to dangerous wastes, as well as drafting of "Terms and conditions" documents and authorization requirements in relation to waste management.

Uganda

Year 2007

Policies The National Environment Policy, 1994 and Environment Sector Plan/Programme. This plan/programme is reviewed after every 5 years.

Legislation

- The National Environment Statute, 1995
- The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999
- The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent in Water or land) Regulations, 1999
- The Guidelines on the Management of Toxic and hazardous waste
- The Environmental Audit Guidelines, 1999
- The Environmental Audit Regulations, 2006
- The Environmental Impact Guidelines, 1997
- The Environmental Impact Regulations, 1998

Incentives •Uganda has incentives, import duty, sales tax exemptions for environmentally friendly and appropriate technologies.

•Uganda has increased taxes of second hand goods imported into the Country.

•The Counterfeit Bill approved by cabinet awaiting to be tabled in Parliament

Industry •Voluntary adoption of environment Management System (ISO 14000)

- Adoption of Cleaner Production Technologies
- Establishment of National Cleaner Production Centre hosted by URI under assistance from UNIDO

- Others**
- Undertaking of annual environmental audits
 - NEMA's involvement in environmental compliance assistance to facilities
 - Building Capacity through awareness training programmes

Zambia

Year 2007

Policies The National Waste Management Strategy has been developed.

Legislation Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001; and Guidelines on management of used oil, lead acid batteries are being developed
Technical guidelines on the Sound Management of Health Care Waste and Minimum Specifications for Health Care Waste Incineration have been drafted.

Incentives Provide for fees to be paid for export of hazardous waste.

Industry Implementation of cleaner production technologies; and change in the processes of production.

Others

UN Region: *Asia and Pacific*

Azerbaijan

Year 2007

Policies The work on supplementing the existing legislation with amendments have been already completed (Law on amendments to the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan about "industrial and municipal wastes" (Compiled legislative acts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2007) and accordance "Environmental protection law" (dated on 1999/06/08)

Legislation Legislative acts were adopted (passport, definition and classification of waste, inventory, licensing).

Incentives Codex of the administrative violation.

Industry No information is available.

Others At present the rules on hazardous wastes transportation is regulated by the rules on hazardous cargoes transportation.

Bahrain

Year 2007

Policies Advocating for adoption of cleaner production by the new industrial projects; Minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes through the modification of industrial processes of the existing industries; Environmental impact assessment by the EA. No permission is given to the new industries during this stage until they take provision to reduce the anticipated hazardous wastes; and
A new industrial landfill site has been operating since February 2001 to accommodate the industrial hazardous and semi-hazardous wastes being generated in the country with a capacity of 746 000 m3.

Legislation

None.

Incentives

	None.
Industry	None.
Others	None.
Cambodia	
Year	2007
Policies	Application of the environmental assessment system and environmental license to new and ongoing industrial activities with regard to the hazardous waste management.
Legislation	Solid Waste Management Sub-Decree, 1999; Water Quality Management Sub-Decree, 1999; and Air Pollution Control and Noise Disturber Management Sub-Decree, 2001.
Incentives	Polluter pays principle have been applied for some individuals and industrial sectors. Licensed charges for some industries.
Industry	Industries and waste generator have been complied with Cambodian Regulation and Provision of Basel Convention. Some industries have been awarded with the ISO 14000 series certification.
Others	None.
China	
Year	2007
Policies	China MEP has done lots of work to facilitate establishment of hazardous waste market and enhance domestic hazardous waste disposal capacity. For this purpose, we are carrying out a program of hazardous waste and medical waste disposal facility constructing throughout China. Firstly, we have established the system of technical criteria of hazardous waste disposal facility. Secondly, we have trained the personnel of EPB of all provinces and more than 80 cities. Thirdly, we have carried out a national investigation of the current disposal facility of hazardous waste in China. Now, some of the facilities of the program have been established. In addition, we have established 31 provincial management center of solid waste throughout the nation.
	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China
	A statutory Waste Disposal Plan was developed in 1989 for the management of wastes in HKSAR. There are 3 major landfills for the disposal of municipal wastes and a Chemical Waste Treatment Centre for the disposal of chemical wastes generated in the HKSAR. This facility promotes self reliance for HKSAR to manage hazardous wastes and reduce the need for HKSAR to export these wastes.

A territory-wide waste recovery programme was introduced in January 2005 to facilitate separation of different types of wastes at sources. A 20-hectare EcoPark is being developed by the HKSAR Government to provide long term land for the recycling industry, which would facilitate local recycling of recovered wastes. In parallel, the feasibility of introducing a producer responsibility scheme on handling of obsolete electrical and electronic equipment is being studied.

Under the Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste for 2005-2014 which has been published in 2005, a multi-technology Integrated Waste Management Facilities (IWMF) will be commissioned in mid 2010s. The three existing landfills will be extended to provide the final repository for the waste which cannot be recycled or treated, or for the residues after treatment at the IWMF.

Macao Special Administrative Region, China

A hazardous waste treatment plant was built to treat, hazardous chemical waste, animal dead bodies, medical waste, waste oil, sludge and waste tires etc., in which the medical waste is treated and incinerated separately. The trial run of the plant started in May 2007. Besides, there also exists one landfill for fly ash residues of incinerating municipal waste. Waste oil and sludge will be treated in the special incinerator of the Macao wastewater treatment plant.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Cyprus

Year

2007

Policies

A Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes has been prepared (October 2002), taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the amount hazardous wastes and other wastes, as provided in the relevant E.U legislation.

The Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002) allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of hazardous waste and others wastes by encouraging of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources and developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.

Legislation

In accordance with the E.U and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.

Incentives

Actions have been made to the Ministry of Finance using economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities.

Industry

Economic and consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives that are in place include: total Quality Management programs such as ISO standards. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts; a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

Others

Indonesia

Year	2007
Policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Promoting domestic hazardous waste exchange; 2.Encourage establishment of domestic hazardous waste recycling facilities; 3.Implementation of notification system for controlling export and import of hazardous waste under the Basel Convention; 4.Do not issuing permit or notification for any hazardous waste that its recycling facilities are already established locally.
Legislation	<p>Prohibiting import of hazardous waste for any purposes as stated in various national regulations;</p> <p>Prohibiting to issue permits for any investment that required imported hazardous waste for its production.</p>
Incentives	There is no specific economic instrument being developed. However, consistency in implementing of regulation through monitoring creates opportunities for development of hazardous waste management services.
Industry	Instead of exporting of hazardous waste, some generators prefer to treat their hazardous waste domestically since its may reduce their liability cost.

Others

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Year	2007
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Production and consumption of the materials with lower amount of hazardous waste generation. on based of article 4 of Waste management law. -Facilitate the incoming productions within simple disposal and recycling and restriction the incoming productions within difficult disposal and recycling (article 4 waste management bylaw) -Planning for consumption of the recycled or recovered materials in production process.(article 4 waste management bylaw)
Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Waste management law has been approved in 2004. - Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal shall be under Basel Convention regulations. (Article 14 of Waste management bylaw). -Penalty for industrial sectors or other pollutant centers which don't observe environmental principals and norms regarding to collection, reserve, and movement and disposing of hazardous wastes. (article 16 of Waste management bylaws) - Guidance for hazardous waste export and import under Basel Convention contexts has been prepared by Department of Environment.
Incentives	-Environmental penalty for the industries and other pollutant centers that violate of Iran's hazardous waste laws on collection, transportation and disposal. Hazardous waste penalty money pays for a cleaner environment and environmental training (article 16 of Waste management bylaws)
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Notification of hazardous waste transportation to Department of Environment by industries under Basel Convention -Consideration and Implementing of Basel Convention contexts for importation and exportation of hazardous wastes. - Improvement and optimization of the process to minimize their hazardous waste.

Others

Japan

Year	2007
Policies	The Government of Japan shall restrict the generation of hazardous wastes to a

minimum, promote the effective use and appropriate disposal within the country and implement other measures in an effort to minimize the export and import of specified hazardous wastes.

Legislation

"Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Basel Law)" and "Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law."

Incentives

None.

Industry

Not known.

Others

Kazakhstan

Year

2007

Policies

One of the priority tasks of Concept of ecological safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015 years approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is reduction of volumes of production and consumption wastes generation and the solving problems on recycling wastes is considered as one of strategic directions.

For the period 2002-2007 issues on wastes were repeatedly discussed at various levels, carried out: seminar - meeting on technologies of processing of industrial wastes and industrial mineral formations, Parliamentary hearings on issues of production an consumption wastes, session of the Interdepartmental commission on issues of stabilization of environment quality and etc.

It is supposed creation of Centre of production and consumption waste management and which will promote introduction in the republic of effectively working market of wastes, including account and control, prevention and minimization of waste generation, and also gathering, processing, recycling, neutralization, storage and waste disposal.

Legislation

By the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June, 26, 1998 № 233-I "About national safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan (with changes and additions as 07.08.2007) is determined that with a view of ensuring ecological safety, prevention of radioactive, chemical pollution, bacteriological infection of territory of the country, uncontrollable import to Kazakhstan ecologically hazardous technologies, substances and materials is forbidden.

The main legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating relations in sphere of industrial and domestic wastes are laws "On environment protection" and "On bowels and bowels use" and "On atomic energy use" concerning radioactive waste (with changes and additions on conditions on 07.05.2007)

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June 24, 1999 "On ratification of the Convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapon and on their Destruction", (Paris on January 13, 1993) is adopted.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March, 20, 2007 № 238-III "About ratification of the Convention on transit trade of the midland states".

By the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on April 15, 1996 #439 the regulations "On prohibition of use in the Republic of Kazakhstan of environmentally harmful pesticides and on order of their burial" were adopted.

Regulations prohibit use of highly toxic pesticides possessing evident accumulative, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, emrio and gonado toxic properties and

possessing ability of accumulation in plants, soil and water in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on May, 7, 2007 № 245-III " About ratification of the Convention on prohibition of development, manufacture and accumulation of stocks of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapon and about their destruction "

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on April, 23, 2008 № 28-IV " About ratification of the United Nations Convention about sea transportation of cargoes" (1978)

The Agreement on control on the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes signed by states-participants of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on April 12, 1996 in Moscow was adopted by the resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan on April 28, 1997 #670. Lists of main groups of hazardous wastes and their properties are attached to this Agreement based on the regulations of Basel convention.

By the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June 9, 2000 #878 the National Action Plan on hygiene of environment of the Republic of Kazakhstan (with changes adopted by the resolution of the Government of RK on 12.09.03 #922) that provides for sanitary- epidemiological safety of soils and cleansing of territory from domestic and industrial wastes was adopted.

By "Sanitary epidemiological requirements to collection, use, sterilization, transportation, storage and burial of wastes of medical organizations" (adopted by the order of Deputy Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan on January 13, 2004 #19) different requirements to collection, temporary storage and transportation are made to waste according to their class of danger. Mixture of wastes of different classes on all stages of their collection, storage and transportation is prohibited.

The order acting Minister of Health care of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June, 23, 2008 № 362 " About adoption of sanitary-and-epidemiologic rules and norms " Sanitary-and-epidemiologic requirements to gathering, neutralization, storage, movement and a burial of medical wastes."

The order of acting Minister of Health care of the Republic of Kazakhstan on May, 13, 2005 № 227 "About adoption of sanitary-and-epidemiologic rules and norms "Sanitary-and-epidemiologic requirements to the maintenance and operation of the organizations of nonferrous metallurgy ".

The order of acting Minister of Health care of the Republic of Kazakhstan on July, 8, 2005 № 335 "About adoption of sanitary-and-epidemiologic rules and norms "Sanitary-and-epidemiologic requirements to ensuring of radiation safety of scrap metal".

The order of acting Minister of Health care of the Republic of Kazakhstan on March, 9, 2005 № 101 "About adoption of sanitary-and-epidemiologic rules and norms "Sanitary-and-epidemiologic requirements to ensuring radiating safety of objects of an oil-and-gas industry".

Incentives

Long-term task of development of the industry of Kazakhstan is reconstruction of types of industrial technologies in strategically focused directions - integrated approach, low waste technologies, resource and energy effectiveness, and also the maximal isolation of industrial systems with accent on elimination of the reasons of ecological infringements. The sustainable technological model as against the usual industrial circuit differs a batch production, high speed, economic efficiency, centralized control and standardization, direction on the human factor, human attitude to environment, necessity of repeated recycling of wastes and ease of

operation.

According to the Program of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2009, introduction of new economic mechanisms of nature use and environment protection will be carried out by way of :

Increase in stimulating character of a payment for emissions and penal sanctions for infringements of nature protection legislation;

Stimulations of the enterprises significantly lowering volumes of emissions due to introduction of progressive technologies;

Use of a principle of "green purchases" for stimulation within the framework of the state order of manufacture of ecologically safe goods and services.

"Green purchases " is a process of a primary choice of suppliers whose to production (service) meets to the best ecological standards. There is a number of the reasons on which the governmental organizations and the companies accept and consistently carry out a policy of "green purchases ". First of all that manufacture of harmless products is connected to a smaller expenditure of natural resources and energy, uses the smaller quantity of toxic substances, with formation of smaller quantity of wastes, meets to requirements of standards ISO 14001.

Making purchases of production and services taking into account ecological component, the state can:

To stimulate potential suppliers to observance of the best standards;

To reduce up to a minimum ecological damage which can be connected to realization of the state purchases;

To create conditions for effective and rational use of renewed resources and energy;

To involve the companies of private business in realization of the uniform national program of "green purchases".

The principle of "green purchases" can be realized by modification in the legislation on the state purchases. However and without such changes measures on "green purchases" can be undertaken within the framework of the current legislation. For this purpose it is necessary to establish requirements on observance of ecological norms in the competitive documentation on sold projects.

According to the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on February, 28, 2007 "New Kazakhstan in the new world", control measures on import of "dirty" technologies are necessary for people of Kazakhstan.

The ministry plans to develop a bill "About control of import into the Republic of Kazakhstan of technologies, equipment and vehicles representing ecological danger ". The bill provides obligatory ecological declaring at import of technologies, determines requirements to conducting the register of technologies;

Introduction of a principle "Green petroleum" on certification of enterprises on extraction, processing, transportation of petroleum to conformity to more rigid ecological-technological standards is planned.

Work on criteria estimation and selection of possible force projects for Kazakhstan that will have simultaneously economic and ecological value is conducted, and the appropriate list is already prepared. Criteria of reference of technologies to a force category that are going to be carried out in the field of environment protection are developed.

For introduction of modern non-polluting technologies the three-volume catalogue including the best foreign and domestic developments is created. It will promote modernization of domestic enterprises.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan economic tools of environment protection will be used by way:

Financing of actions for environment protection due to means of republican and local budgets, means of nature users, the international loans, grants and other

sources with an opportunity of creation of the specialized funds;
 Arrangement of competition of projects on environment protection and rational nature use with their possible further financing due to means of republican and local budgets according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the state purchases;
 Realizations of a principle "pollutant pays", meaning, that nature user is obliged to bear the responsibility for financing of actions for environment protection and compensation of possible ecological damage or should refuse from carried out activity;
 Increase in stimulating character of a payment for emissions in environment and administrative penalties for infringement of nature protection legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with refusal in the long term from a payment for emissions in environment with simultaneous strengthening of the administrative responsibility for infringement of ecological standards; Ecological insurance of damage to environment, and also creation of funds at the enterprises for financing from own means actions for restoration of environment at a stage of liquidation;
 Inclusions in economic parameters of full cost of natural objects taking into account environmental functions, and also cost of nature protection (ecological) works (services);
 Introductions of system of trade by quotas on emissions in environment;
 Introductions of market mechanisms of nature protection, including stimulating a reuse and secondary processing of the industrial goods;
 Use of the international financial and economic mechanisms in the field of the environment protection, provided by the international conventions and agreements.

Industry

According to requirements of the Ecological code universal certification of hazardous wastes of nature users is carried out. They develop long-term programs of a waste management of manufacture that finds reflection in programs of the industrial ecological control, plans of nature protection actions which are submitted on consideration and the coordination to authorized body of environment protection at application for reception of permission for emissions in environment. Currently the norm when large nature users submit presentation of programs on waste management both the state bodies, and the public put in practice.

Others

Kuwait

Year

2007

Policies

Encourage the private sector and industries to have new technology and recycle waste.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

There is a strategy plan from petrochemical sector to have new projects with EPA rules and regulation.

Others

Malaysia

Year

2007

Policies

Encourage industries to use locally produced wastes as raw materials.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Pakistan

Year 2007

Policies Formulation and implementation of National Conservation Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan.

Legislation Import Policy Order – 2006-07 issued by Ministry of Commerce; and Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Philippines

Year 2007

Policies

1. Public awareness through the involvement of non-government organizations and SMEs are very active as far environmental issues are concerned; and
2. Implementation of projects/programs on industrial waste management:
 - a. Philippines developed a Business Agenda 21, promoting the use of cleaner production or cleaner technologies using waste minimization concepts; and
 - b. Promotion of the Philippine Environmental Partnership program (PEPP) USAID funded program to develop incentives for business to improve their environmental management.
 - c. International initiatives for a Sustainable Environment (IISE) USAID funded program focused on 300 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to implement the Environmental Management System;
 - d. Private sector participation in managing the environment (PRIME) - a UNDP funded project aims on "closing the loop" by developing an Integrated resource Recovery System (IRRS); it also aims to assist the SMEs to achieve ISO 14001, introduce eco-labeling and eco-production chain; and
 - e. Clean Technology for Environmental Management (CITEM) a USAEP funded project aims to focus on assisting industries to achieve ISO 14001 certification and establish private- public partnership.

Legislation

- a. Presidential Decree 984: Pollution Control Law of 1976;
- b. Presidential Decree 1586: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System;
- c. Republic Act 6969; Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990;
- d. Republic Act 8749: Clean Air Act of 1999;
- e. Republic Act 9003: Solid Waste Management Act of 2000; and
- f. Republic Act 9275: Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004.

Incentives

Industry

- a. Implementation of waste minimization program and operation of an Environmental Management System (EMS); and
- b. Compliance to Republic Act 6969 and its implementing rules and regulations.

Others

Qatar

Year 2007

Policies

Transboundary movements are prohibited in some specific cases.

Legislation

According to section 4 and article 24,25,26 and 27 of the Law No.30 of 2002. Also to the Rules on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste, 1997, transboundary movement is prohibited in the following cases:

To any destination south of 60o S latitude;

To any state which has imposed a ban on the import of such wastes;

To any state which cannot provide assurance as to its capacity to dispose of such wastes in an environmentally sound manner; and

To any state which is not a party to the Basel Convention in the case of a state which is party to a bilateral, multilateral or regional agreement.

Incentives

Industry

Industries/waste generators are following the Rules on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, 1997.

Others

Singapore

Year

2007

Policies

In addition to the strategies/policies stated in question 5 of this questionnaire: PCD screens new industries to allow setting up of only those industries which can treat hazardous wastes locally;

Export of hazardous wastes will be allowed for recovery if there are no waste treatment facilities available locally; and

Export of hazardous wastes will not be allowed for disposal if there are disposal facilities available locally.

Legislation

Environmental Pollution Control Act; Environmental Public Health Act; and the Code of Practice on Pollution Control.

Incentives

Waste reduction/recycling/recovery programs.

Industry

Cleaner production; and waste minimization/reduction/recycling/recovery programs.

The Waste Management and Recycling Association of Singapore (WMRAS) was established on 8 August 2001. Members of the association include companies in the waste management and recycling industry. WMRAS serves as a platform for the waste recycling companies to pool their resources, to collaborate and to work together to upgrade and raise the professionalism of the waste management and recycling industry.

(<http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/EPDAnnualReport2006.pdf>)

Others

Sri Lanka

Year

2007

Policies

-Developed regulations for import and export control of Hazardous waste and awaiting for gazetting. Importation of List A waste of the Basel Convention is prohibited and the List B of the Basel Convention is considered case by case. Importation of Post Consumer Waste and Plastic waste were also prohibited.

- HS Codes were developed for e-products (Washing Machines, Data Processing Machines and Televisions) in order to control importation of second hand e-items

which have short life spans.

Legislation Regulations for Hazardous waste management have been prepared and will be gazatted shortly.

Incentives - Application Polluter Pays Principle has been recognized in the National Environment Policy and the National Industrial Management Policy.

- Cess was imposed for the importation of plastic products.

Industry -The industrialists make an effort to obtain ISO 14000 Certification and adopt cleaner production approaches.

Others

Thailand

Year 2007

Policies Generally, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has taken the strategies/measures in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention. RTG bans import of any hazardous wastes for final disposal and restricts import of some hazardous wastes for recovery. In addition, it has the extra control, as follows:

- 1) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1993 on "Ban on the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery"; and
- 2) The National Environmental Board's Decision 1994 on "Strict control on the import of used plastic scarps for recovery."
- 3) The Sub-Committee on the Coordination of the Industrial and Environmental Management's Decision 2003 on "Ban on the import of the refuse derived fuel for either disposal or recovery". The Sub-Committee has been appointed by the National Environmental Board; and
- 4) Under the notification of Ministry of Commerce on the import of used tyres into the Kingdom of Thailand B.E. 2546 (2003), issued on 23 May 2003, the imports of used tyres (under the harmonized code item 4012.11, 4012.12, 4012.192, 4012.199, 4012.202, and 4012.209) including their rubber scrap, pairings and waste (under the harmonized code item 4004.00) to Thailand have been prohibited.

According to the national policy, the Government will not allow Thailand to become an end receiver of waste, which has to bear the costs of waste treatment and pollution control.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

United Arab Emirates

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation Regulation on Handling of Hazardous substances, Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes (2001)

Article (10)

General Rules and Procedures for Hazardous Waste Management

1.Generation of Hazardous Wastes

Parties generating hazardous wastes shall observe the following:

a) Endeavour to reduce generation rates of such wastes in both quality and quantity by developing the utilized technologies and adopting clean production principle and the selection of product or raw material alternatives of lesser damage to the environment.

b) Describe and record the quality and quantity of generated wastes.

c) Construction and operation of waste treatment units in the source subject to the competent authority's approval of treatment method, technical specifications and operation programmes of such units. If the treatment or disposal of hazardous wastes in their source was impossible, the generating party shall collect and transport them to the places allocated to such purpose as determined by the competent authority.

Incentives

Industry

Others

There is a plan to Establish Clean Production Center of the United Arab Emirates.

Viet Nam

Year

2007

Policies

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

UN Region: ***Western Europe and Others***

Andorra

Year

2007

Policies

The National waste plan has a clear objective of minimizing the generation of all kinds of wastes, including those subject to the transboundary movement.

Legislation

See article 9, 1.d ((law: "Llei 25/2004, del 14 de desembre, de residus")

Incentives

Industry

Others

Australia

Year

2007

Policies

In Australia, municipal waste management is generally the responsibility of state, territory and local governments. The eight Australian States and Territories have economic measures/initiatives in place to reduce and/or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Sector specific product stewardship arrangements:

Through the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC), Australian governments are working with the relevant industry associations to negotiate co-regulatory product stewardship arrangements for the tyre, television and computer sectors. A voluntary scheme is already in place for mobile phones.

If agreed, the co-regulatory product stewardship arrangements would recognise these products are part of national markets and deliver through sector wide agreements

nationally coordinated voluntary solutions for these products at end-of-life. The arrangements would provide for regulation of those companies that choose not to participate in the voluntary schemes. This would ensure those parties participating in the voluntary schemes are not competitively disadvantaged in the market place. Also, through the EPHC, governments are considering how Australia might harmonise with current international efforts to restrict the use of certain hazardous materials in electronic products that include TVs, computers and mobile phones. One option that is being explored in earnest is a voluntary industry Code of Practice. Product stewardship arrangements are already in place for newsprint (through voluntary industry arrangements), and packaging (a co-regulatory arrangement)

Australia's EnviroNET is a directory of Australia's environment industries including databases of environment management expertise, industry applications for environmental technologies, environmental education; plus a range of other resources to support development and uptake of Australian solutions to industry's environmental issues.

Legislation

Incentives

Product Stewardship Arrangements for Used Oil: These arrangements were introduced in 2001 by the Australian Government to provide incentives to increase used oil recycling. The arrangements comprise a levy-benefit system, where a 5.449-cent per litre levy on new lubricating oil underwrites benefit payments to used oil recyclers. The Arrangements, administered by the Australian Taxation Office and the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts aim to encourage the environmentally sustainable management and re-refining of used oil and its re-use. In the year 2007 Australians recycled approximately 210 million litres of their used oil which is a slight drop from the 214 million litres reported for 2006.

Industry

Others

Austria

Year

2007

Policies

The Federal Waste Management Plan 2006 statutes the principle of self sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria.

Legislation

Federal Waste Management Plan 2006. The plan is available in German or English via Internet:

<http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/> / (German)

<http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/article/articleview/52746/1/13192/> (English)

Incentives

No data.

Industry

No data.

Others

No data.

Belgium

Year

2007

Policies

In the European Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

Legislation

The European Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for

disposal.

WALLONIA

General guidance on exports and imports of wastes is contained in the Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 and in the Walloon waste management plan. However, some expectations to these rules may be appropriate.

The main policies are as follows:

To ban all imports directly for final disposal;

To ban imports and exports of wastes for disposal except if:

- (1) The waste cannot realistically be dealt with in an environmentally sound manner in, or in closer proximity to, the country of origin, and
- (2) The State of destination has the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner or,
- (3) The capacity treatment in the country or origin is saturated, taking into account of regional/ national self-sufficiency, or
- (4) The transboundary movement concerning small quantities hazardous wastes for which it would be uneconomical for the State of origin to provide his own facility this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned;

To allow all imports for recovery except if:

- (1) Large quantities of unrecoverable residues which are derived from recycling/ recovery operations must be landfilled, or
- (2) The import in question must be seriously prejudicial to the capacity of a particular facility to deal with wastes from Walloon Region sources, or
- (3) The waste in question doesn't comply with the specification set out in the authorisation for the destination facility - this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned;

To allow all exports for recovery except if:

- (1) The country of destination prohibits the import of waste in question, or
- (2) The Walloon Region has the regulatory and technical infrastructures necessary to deal with waste exported.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Canada

Year

2007

Policies

Canada recognizes the environmental and economic advantages of minimizing distances that hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable material must travel. In order to lessen threats to the environment or public safety during transportation and to manage transboundary shipments effectively, and given the proximity of the two countries, in 1986 Canada and the USA entered into the comprehensive agreement: Canada-U.S.A. Agreement on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes. This agreement, consistent with Article 11 of the Basel Convention, sets out the specific administrative conditions for the export, import, and transportation of hazardous waste between the two countries.

Trade in wastes destined for recovery carried out in an environmentally sound manner is significant in Canada. Hazardous wastes recovery is a thriving industry

within Canada, and helps to reduce demand on primary resources.

The EIHWHRMR implement powers under the CEPA 1999 which authorizes the Minister of the Environment to:

oRequest the exporter to have plans for reducing exports of hazardous wastes destined for disposal operations; and

oRefuse to issue an import or export permit if hazardous wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Legislation

Under CEPA 1999, authority is also given to the Minister to request exporters to have plans for reducing or phasing out the quantity of hazardous waste and prescribed non-hazardous waste that is exported for final disposal. Plans would take into account the identification of the benefit of using the nearest appropriate disposal facility and changes to the quantities of hazardous waste that may result from changes in production levels. The CEPA 1999 also includes requirements to report at regular intervals on the progress of implementing the plan. Subsequent export permits may be refused if these requirements are not met.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Denmark

Year 2007

Policies

The Government's National Waste Plan 2005-2008 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste. The reduction of hazardous waste subjected to transboundary movement is not only based on a separate strategy but is also based on bans and phasing out of chemicals which is implemented through the national strategy of chemicals.

Legislation

See National Waste plan for general information on legislation, regulation and guidelines.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Finland

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation

Amendments 747/2007 and 806/2008 to the Waste Act (1072/1993) set out the restrictions for certain transboundary movements of waste to and from Finland. One of the aims of the amendment is to reduce the amount of transboundary movements of wastes. To achieve this goal, it sets regulations on how the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity are implemented in waste management.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Germany

Year 2007

Policies

Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency when waste is destined for disposal operations set out in Annex IV A (D-operations). 10 Federal States have implemented an obligation for delivery for certain wastes to public facilities within

Germany.

Legislation

Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency pursuant to Art. 3 of the old German Waste Movement Act, entry into force October 1994, replaced by Art. 2 of the new German Waste Movement Act, entry into force 28 July 2007.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Greece

Year

2007

Policies

Recycling/reuse/recovery within Greece is promoted; use of wastes for energy production (as a last choice, whenever possible) before transboundary movement.

Legislation

National Law 2939/2001 and the following issued Presidential Decrees: (a) No. 82/2004, (b) No. 115/2004, (c) No. 117/2004.

Incentives

Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.

Industry

Others

Ireland

Year

2007

Policies

The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommends that Ireland strive for self-sufficiency in the recovery and disposal of hazardous waste. As infrastructure for the disposal (in particular) of hazardous waste is developed, the quantity of hazardous waste being exported is expected to decrease. See various initiatives described in reply to Q.5 above. The Irish EPA recently commissioned a consultancy study on the provision of a national hazardous waste management facility to include a landfill element.

All Irish EPA IPPC licences have technical obligations to eliminate or reduce (where possible) on an ongoing basis the use of dangerous substances in manufacturing and also in waste produced by these facilities.

Legislation

Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 (as amended). Enforced by Local Municipalities and the Irish EPA. In these regulations the State introduced a lower administrative burden regulatory system for low-risk and/or high value waste activities/streams, some of which would be hazardous (e.g. WEEE, Refrigerant gases, ELVs etc). See <http://www.epa.ie/whatwedo/advice/wasteregistrations/>

Part IV of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992. Irish EPA guidelines on the content of an Annual Environmental Report (AER). See <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/>

Incentives

Industry

Others

Israel

Year

2007

Policies

The policy adopted for hazardous waste reduction is relevant here as well. Some processes were approved by the ministry for the treatment and/or recycling of

hazardous wastes.

Legislation

Legislation is in process.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Italy

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation Legislative Decree No. 152/06, Artt.179,180 and 181; Legislative Decree No 151/2005 (Directives 2002/95/EC, 2002/96/EC, 2003/108/EC).

Incentives

Industry

Others

Luxembourg

Year 2007

Policies National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 15th December 2000; and obligation for industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of waste.

Legislation Modified Waste Management Law of 17th June 1994.

Incentives None.

Industry None.

Others None.

Malta

Year 2007

Policies N/A

Legislation N/A

Incentives N/A

Industry N/A

Others N/A

Monaco

Year 2007

Policies No measures

Legislation No measures

Incentives No measures

Industry No measures

Others No measures

Netherlands

Year 2007

Policies The waste policy plan 2002-2012 contains in the general part a framework to check the transboundary movement of waste against the policy. The plan does not contain measures to reduce the amount of waste that is subject to transboundary movement.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Norway

Year 2007

Policies

The Norwegian goal is for treatment and disposal of hazardous waste is that practically all hazardous waste is to be dealt with in an appropriate way, so that it is either recycled or sufficient treatment capacity is provided within Norway.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Portugal

Year 2007

Policies

The Strategies referred to in 5(i) take the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency at national level into account.

Great effort has been given to the enforcement of the general and specific legislation and to the application of the waste management strategic plans, namely by the construction of new waste management facilities in the country as well as an evaluation and retrofitting of existing units as appropriate. This was done namely for municipal solid waste, clinical waste, hazardous wastes, wastes from electric and electronic equipment, metals, solvents, oils, waste containing precious metals, tyres, plastics, glass and paper and cardboard.

Regarding special waste flows, several integrated management systems are in operation, as described in 5(ii).

Legislation

Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council entered into to force in 12 July 2007.

Decree-Law No 3/2004 of 3 of January 2004 establishes the legal regime licensing of management facilities and operation centers integrated rehabilitation, recovery and disposal hazardous wastes.

Incentives

European Union Funds, such POVT, PRIME and POA

Industry

Others

Spain

Year 2007

Policies

National policy relies on:
implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible;
implementation of the "principle of proximity" in the treatment of wastes, which implies that the wastes must be treated (especially hazardous wastes) at the closest point to their production to minimize movement;
implementation of decision III/2 of the Basel Convention on the prohibition of the export of hazardous wastes to non-member countries of OECD (in the case of wastes intended for elimination, the restriction applies to countries that are not

members of EFTA); and strategies, laws and other instruments mentioned in Reduction and/or Elimination of Hazardous Waste Generation.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Sweden

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Turkey

Year 2007

Policies

Ministry of Environment and Forestry is developing a hazardous waste master plan for national and regional basis, and to strengthen the Ministry's capacities with regard to hazardous waste management and master planning. The regional master plan will encompass a time frame until 2020 and will address:

Interim storage, collection and transport issues, including trans-regional transport issues;

Reuse and recycling issues including criteria for use of secondary materials;

Incineration and sanitary disposal issues;

Regulations and enforcement issues, including economic instruments and participatory regulation; Public participation and information issues;

Institutional and legal requirement. The outputs of this plan include, a base line inventory, development of a supportive Management Information System, identification and selection of sites with sufficient capacities for sanitary disposal and incineration facilities of hazardous wastes; and

Carry out a project that aims at providing construction and operation of necessary facilities for hazardous wastes in Turkey. Disseminate of the project results amongst the companies and organisations that have a stake in the hazardous waste management.

Legislation Above mentioned by -laws and Basel Convention Guidelines.

Incentives (1) Twinning Programme : Support To Turkey In The Field Of Air Quality, Chemicals And Waste Management Project (Sub-project: TR 03-EN-01-Support to Turkey in the Field of Waste Management) finalized in end of 2006.

The project supported the implementation of the following EC directives/regulations:

- the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC),
- the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC),
- the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EC),
- the Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC)
- the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)
- and Shipment of Waste Regulation (93/259/EC).

(2) The LIFE Third Countries Project TCY/TR/000292 “Improvement of Industrial Hazardous Waste Management in Turkey” financed by the European Union has been started in 1st of January 2007 and its duration is two years. The beneficiary is the Turkish Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The project is implemented in cooperation with the German Technical Cooperation GTZ GmbH, as a partner for technical and financial support.

Industry

The policy, which is given priority by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, is that the wastes generated in Turkey have to be used as secondary raw materials by industries instead of waste importation. In this context, iron-steel industries are studying possibilities to produce used blasting grit from iron and steel slags, which is used for blasting of ships.

Others

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Year 2007

Policies The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) prohibits the export of waste for disposal, and most imports, in keeping with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity whereby waste should be disposed of in, or as close as possible to, the country of origin.

This Plan, which entered into force on 9 August 2007, sets out Government policy on shipments of waste for disposal to and from the United Kingdom. It replaces the existing UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste (published in 1996).

Any shipment of waste for which notification is required under Regulation (EC) No.1013/2006 on shipments of waste (the Community Regulation) is subject to this Plan. Any shipment that is subject to the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 will remain subject to the provisions of the 1996 UK Plan.

Legislation

The Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations 2007 ensure full implementation and enforcement of the revised Waste Shipments Regulation (EC 1013/2006), which was adopted in the European Union in June 2006 and which makes provision for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) has been prepared to meet the requirement of regulation 11 of the Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations, which requires the Secretary of State to prepare a waste management plan containing his policies in relation to the shipment of waste for disposal into and out of the UK

The Plan takes into account the UK’s obligations under international, EC and national law, particularly under the UN Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal (the Basel Convention) and the Community Regulation, which implements the Basel Convention within the European Community.

Anyone shipping waste must ensure that they are doing so in compliance with the Community Regulation, the Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Regulations 2007 and this Plan.

Incentives

Industry

Others

UN Region: *Central and Eastern Europe*

Albania

Year 2007

Policies According to the Law No 9537 date 18.5.2006 “On Hazardous Waste Management” , MEFWA will prepare a national plan on hazardous waste management.

Legislation Law No 9537 date 18.5.2006 “On Hazardous Waste Management”.

Incentives The project, financed from EU, for remediation of hot-spot in Fier –old fertilizer plant- where has been stored about 850m3 arsenic solutions, was going on during 2004. The project aim the treatment of arsenical solution in sludge in site, and then it will be exported to Italy for final disposal. The operator in this project is Italian company –“Salca”. The export has not started yet.

Industry The Ministry of Public Economy and Privatization during the year 2000 collected nearly 80 tones of hazardous chemicals and will continue to collect about 3 420 tones of this substances for better storage conditions.

Others The project “Repackaging and removal from Albania of pesticides and other chemicals in Bishti I Palles” financed by Netherlands government . The removal was finalized in July 2006.

Belarus

Year 2007

Policies National Action Plan on Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Republic of Belarus for 2001-2005 years, adopted 21.06.2001. National Action Plan on Rational Use of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection in the Republic of Belarus for 2006-2010 years, adopted 05.05.2006 by the Decree of the President of Republic of Belarus №302. in which one of priorities specifies the organization of gathering, uses and neutralizations of waste products; perfection of the economic mechanism of wildlife management.

The National plan of action on rational use of natural resources and preservations of the environment of Belarus on 2006 - 2010 is authorized by the Decree of the President of Belarus №302 from May, 5, 2006

By the basic directions of activity in sphere of the management with waste products for 2006-2010 have been allocated:

perfection of the legislation on maintenance ecologically safe handling of waste products;

the organization ecologically safe handling of the waste products formed by manufacture of potash fertilizers;

development and introduction of technologies on use of waste products;

construction of the basic objects providing a safe burial place and processing of waste products;

the organization of ecologically safe storage and neutralization of dangerous waste products;

the organization of ecologically safe storage of waste products and the used equipment, containing polychlorinated biphenyl.

Legislation The Law of Republic of Belarus «About the tax for using natural resources (the ecological tax)» from December, 23, 1991 in edition of the Low of Republic of

Belarus from 31.12.2005 №80-3 ;

The Waste Law, which entered into force from November, 25th, 2003 in edition of the Law of Republic of Belarus from 18.11.2004 №338-3 ;introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness.

In order to implement the general obligation of the Law a number of normative legal documents have been accepted:

- the Decree of the President of Belarus from 15.06.2005 № 275 "About rates of the tax for using of natural resources (the ecological tax) and some questions of its collection".
- the Decree of the President of Belarus from 10.07.2006 № 437" About some measures on perfection of the organization of gathering (preparation) and use of waste as a secondary raw material";
- the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 28.03.2002 № 4 «About State Register of Technologies for Waste Recycling and on State Register of Facilities for Waste Neutralization and Disposal»;
- the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 28.11.2001 № 21 «About the adoption of Rules for Development, Agreement and Approval of Instruction for management of Industrial Waste»;
- the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 16.11.2001 № 26 «About the adoption of Instructions on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignment (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a Certain Period of Time»;
- the Decision of the Government 23.01.2002 № 29 « About the statement of the List of waste on Procedure for Registration of Transactions for Alienation and Assignment (except transportation) of Waste to Another Person for a Certain Period of Time»;
- the Decision of Ministry of Health and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 30.10.2001 № 162/23/13 «About the adoption of Order on Determination of Level of Hazard of Waste and Establishing the Class of Hazard»;
- the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 13.11.2001 № 25 «About the adoption of List of Waste that should have Passports»;
- the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection from 08.10.2001 № 17 « About the adoption of Form of Special Document for Accompanying of Transportation of Waste»;
- the Decision of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Belarus from 22.11.2002 № 81 «About the approval of Instruction about Rules and Methods of Neutralization of Waste Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Medicines, of Products of Medical Purpose and Clinical Equipment»;
- the Decision of the Government 27.02.2003 № 269 « About the perfection of the System of Collection and Processing of Some Kinds of Secondary Raw Material»;
- the Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 30.07.2003 № 26 «About the adoption of Instruction on the Organization of Separate Collection, Storage and Transportation of Municipal Waste»;
- the Decision of Ministerial council from 20.10.2003 № 1371 «About the adoption of Regulations about Licensing of the Activity Connected to Use of Natural Resources and Influence on the Environment»;
- the Decision of Plenum of the Supreme Court of Republic of Belarus from 18.12.2003 № 13 " About the application by Courts of the Legislation on the Responsibility for Offences Against Ecological Safety and the Environment";
- the Decision of the Trade Ministry from 20.02.2004 № 8 « About the adoption of Procedure for Payments for Organization of the Glass, Paper and Cardboard Packing

Waste Collecting and Recycling»;

- the Decision of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 28.12.2004 № 38 «About the adoption of the Program of Municipal Solid Waste Management for 2004-2006»;

- the Decision of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services from 20.12.2004 № 38|37 «About the adoption of Environmental Requests for Seating and Operation of the Municipal Waste Sorting and Processing Facilities»;

Incentives

The economic mechanism in the field of waste management is defined by the Law "About Environmental Protection" of the Republic of Belarus, the Law " About Waste ", the Law "About Tax on Natural Resource Usage (Ecological Tax) " and other legislative documents of the Republic of Belarus.

Article 38. Provision of economic incentives in the field of waste management:

- Exemption from taxes according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus to persons during which economic activities the waste management is carried out through application of cleaner technologies and realization of other innovative activity in the field of waste management;

- Allocation according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus of means from republican and local budgets, budgetary environmental funds for performance of actions for neutralization of hazardous waste;

- Applications of the accelerated amortization of the basic production assets of the persons who are carrying out during economic activities use or neutralization of waste products;

- Other kinds of provision of economic incentives according to the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

The procedure of the measures connected to provision of economic incentives for introduction of cleaner-production technologies in manufacture, is defined by the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

According to the legislation the ecological tax are assessed:

volumes of the production wastes placed on objects of accommodation of waste;

volumes of the placed goods which placed under a customs mode of destruction and has lost the consumer properties, and also the waste formed as a result of destruction of the goods, placed under this mode;

volumes made and (or) imported plastic container and other goods, after loss of consumer properties are formed the waste rendering harmful influence on an environment and demanding the organization of systems of their gathering,

neutralization and (or) uses. The list made and (or) imported plastic container and other goods, after loss of which consumer properties the waste rendering harmful influence on an environment and demanding the organization of systems of their gathering, neutralization are formed and (or) uses, is established by the President of

Republic of Belarus;

The size of a payment is established under the rates of the tax differentiated on a degree of toxicity of a withdrawal. Limits on waste accommodation are established.

For accommodation of production wastes over the established limits or without the established limits if their establishment is provided by the legislation, the tax is raised in the 15-fold size of the established rate of the tax.

In order to improve the ecological situation and increase the level of waste collection and recycling, gathering on the organization of preparation of glass, paper and cardboard containers as a secondary raw material is used from July1, 2006.

Industry

The generators of waste should develop the norms for waste generation and get agreement on them from territorial bodies of the Ministry of Natural Resources and

Environmental Protection. The waste generation norms help with operational quantitative control on waste generation and are used for development of waste disposal limits.

Legal persons and individual businessmen carrying out economic and other activity rendering harmful influence on an environment implement ecological control. One of the primary goals of the industrial ecological control, over the industrial analytical control is the control over the reference with dangerous substances, waste products. Besides sources of formation (generation) of waste products, including manufactures, shops, sites, technological processes and separate technological stages are included in the list of objects of the industrial ecological control subject to regular supervision and a rating.

Others

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Year 2007

Policies

None.

Legislation

None.

Incentives

None.

Industry

None.

Others

None.

Bulgaria

Year 2007

Policies National Waste Management Program (2003-2007).

Legislation - Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003); and
- Ordinance on the cases for which permit or registration is required for import, export and transit of waste, establishment of bank guarantee and on the control of transboundary movement of waste (Promulgated, State Gazette No.102/19.11.2004).

Incentives The increase of the waste management costs is an incentive to minimization of the quantities of the waste generated so the efforts of the executive power will be concentrated on the following directions:

- consideration of the opportunities and of the necessity for introduction of additional fees for waste generation and waste disposal that shall offer an incentive to waste prevention;
- taking into account the quantities of the waste generated in determination of the amount of the fees paid by the households and the industry;
- consideration of the opportunities for introduction of tax concessions for waste prevention and minimization;
- adoption and implementation of specific measures for reduction of the waste from products whose term of appropriate use is expired.

During the implementation of the NWMP the necessity and suitability of the application of specific economic instruments for the achievement of the objectives set in the Programme will be considered carefully. Taking into account the practices in the EU countries the following options will be considered:

1. Introduction of additional charge for landfilling of waste
 - The introduction of additional charge proportional to the waste quantities

accepted for disposal paid by the landfill operators may achieve the following objectives:

- rising of the charge for landfilling and thus contributing to the application of recycling and recovery;
- raising of additional funds that shall be used for closure of illegal dumpsites and paste waste contaminations.

It is possible the charge to be introduced for specific waste streams (packaging waste, biodegradable waste, non-treated waste, hazardous waste etc.).

The introduction of additional charge for landfilling should be preceded by negotiations among the state authorities, municipalities, industry, NGO and other parties concerned. In making the decision for the introduction of the fee special attention should be paid to its affordability for the general public.

Industry

Others

Croatia

Year

2007

Policies

The National strategy on waste adopted on 14th October 2005 by the Croatian Parliament, contains instruments for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

The National Plan on waste has been adopted on 19th July 2007 on the basis of National Strategy .

Planned activities for the reduction of the amount of hazardous waste and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are:

- waste management on the principle of sustainable development
- avoiding and reducing the generation of waste and reducing the hazardous properties of waste at source (cleaner production)
- recovering the valuable properties of waste for energy purposes
- developing and establishing programmes of systematic education on waste
- identify industry which generate largest amounts of waste
- prepare directions and guidelines for application of cleaner production by different industrial sectors

Legislation

The export of waste that can be treated in the territory of the Republic of Croatia in an environmentally sound manner is prohibited in accordance with Article 4/9 of the Law on ratification of Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous waste and Its Disposal, Official Gazette, No. 34/95.

Regulation on supervision of transboundary movement of waste (OG No. 69/06) which came into force on 1st September 2006 governs the method and procedures for supervision of transboundary movements of waste on border crossing, border crossing open for transboundary movements of waste and authorities of environmental inspectors in the area of transboundary movements of waste on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

During 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 Ordinances were adopted which shall regulate the method of handling packaging and packaging waste (OG 97/05, 115/05, 81/08), waste tyres (OG 40/06), waste oils (OG No. 124/06), waste batteries and accumulators (OG No. 133/06), end-of-life vehicles (OG No.136/06), asbestos waste (OG No. 42/07), medical waste (OG No. 72/07) and electrical and electronic waste (OG No. 74/07), construction waste (OG 38/08), wastewater treatment sludge (OG 38/08), waste generated in titanium dioxide production (OG 70/08), polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (OG 105/08) and mineral waste (OG 128/08).

Incentives

Industry

Others

Czech Republic

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation "Basel-ban" has been implemented in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, as amended (applicable until 11 July 2007) and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (applicable from 12 July 2007).

Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No. 314/2006 Coll. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic. Transboundary movements of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal shall be prohibited. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially recovered in the Czech Republic, unless it is recovered in other EU Member States. In the amendment of Act on waste by Act No 314/2006 Coll. improved measures for combating illegal traffic (obligations of police, increase of fines, etc.) have been enacted.

According to the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll.) the export of wastes for the purpose of disposal shall be permitted only if there is not sufficient capacity in the Czech Republic for environmentally sound disposal of the specific kind of waste.

Incentives

Obligatory financial guarantee covering the costs of storage, re-import and disposal, when a transboundary movement cannot be completed according to the Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste.

Industry

Others

Estonia

Year 2007

Policies In accordance with the integrated waste management approach, the National Environment Strategy establishes the internationally accepted list of priorities for improving the waste management system. The hierarchy also forms the principal basis for the whole set of legislative documents in the field of waste management:

- 1.Prevention of waste generation;
- 2.Minimization of waste amounts and hazards;
- 3.Waste recovery:direct re-use-recycling of waste material;biological recovery (e.g. Composting); and energy recovery(e.g. incineration);
- 4.Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.

Legislation Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

Incentives None.

Industry None.

Others None.

Georgia

<i>Year</i>	2007
<i>Policies</i>	None.
<i>Legislation</i>	None.
<i>Incentives</i>	None.
<i>Industry</i>	None.
<i>Others</i>	None.
Hungary	
<i>Year</i>	2007
<i>Policies</i>	The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament in November 2002.
<i>Legislation</i>	XLIII. Act of year 2000 on the Waste Management.
<i>Incentives</i>	NWMP contain the financial and technical measures for establish new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.
<i>Industry</i>	Within the frame of NWMP.
<i>Others</i>	None.
Latvia	
<i>Year</i>	2007
<i>Policies</i>	None.
<i>Legislation</i>	None.
<i>Incentives</i>	None.
<i>Industry</i>	None.
<i>Others</i>	None.
Lithuania	
<i>Year</i>	2007
<i>Policies</i>	In Lithuania transboundary shipments of waste until 12 July 2007 was regulated by the council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the Supervision and Control of Shipments of Waste within, into and out of the European Community and from the 12 July 2007 the new Council Regulation (EEC) No 1013/2006 on shipment of waste is directly applied to Lithuania.
<i>Legislation</i>	Order No D1-384 on Amendments of Rules on Shipments of waste adopted by the Minister of Environment on 4 July 2007.
<i>Incentives</i>	
<i>Industry</i>	
<i>Others</i>	
Montenegro	
<i>Year</i>	2007
<i>Policies</i>	Republic of Montenegro has on the 26th of February 2004 adopted National Waste Management Policy which supplements the vision, principles and goals set out in the Environmental Programme as well as in already existing national regulations and

standards. This policy of integrated and sustainable waste management in Montenegro sets out a vision for the future waste management and defines objectives and strategies facilitating its achievement. The purpose of this policy is:

- promote the prevention and minimization of waste generation and hence pollution at source;
- promote the management and minimization of the impact of unavoidable waste from its generation to its final disposal;
- ensure the integrity and sustained “fitness for use” of all environment media i.e. air, water and land;
- ensure the remediation of any pollution of the environment by holding the responsible parties accountable.

The Government of Montenegro has adopted Republic-Level Waste Strategic Master Plan in 2005. The Waste Management Strategic goals are as follows:

- Determine main orientation of waste management for the medium term national development;
- Implement EU strategic plans through adoption of EU waste related directives;
- Determine priorities of waste management options.

The aim is to minimize the impact of waste on the environment, to improve resource use efficiency and to remedy past mismanagement of waste.

The Master Plan sets the overall objective of ensuring progress towards sustainable management of waste generated on the territory of the Republic and in the medium term achievement of the waste reduction targets as indicated in relevant European Union’s waste related directives.

The Master Plan also establishes interim targets, which reflect the short-term needs to focus on

municipal, hazardous, healthcare and other waste streams:

- Increase the amount of waste collected;
- Reduce landfilling of waste generated;
- Introduce recycling activities.

The system of management of hazardous waste is based on the establishment of one Hazardous Waste Treatment Centre with the associated landfill and an incineration facility, serving the entire country considered as one catchments area. Treatment of waste involves method of solidification / stabilization of inorganic and solid organic waste, incineration of waste and in the short term perspective, export of liquid organic waste. Export of special waste, such as PCB and batteries is also part of the proposed management system.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Poland

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation Since 1 May 2004

Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity is applied to shipments of all types of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of some types of green and amber listed waste, all red listed waste and unlisted waste destined for recovery.

(Since 12.07.2008 amber listed waste and red listed waste are included in one amber

listed waste in Annex IV to the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste)

Legislation:

Until 11.07.2007:

Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (OJ L 30, 6.2.1993, p. 1)

Since 12.07.2007:

Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste

Treaty of Accession of 2004 (transitional measures for Poland – waste destined for recovery)

Incentives

Industry

Others

Republic of Moldova

Year 2007

Policies

One of the aims of the National Waste Management Program is to exclude or/and minimize hazardous raw materials from technological process in order to reduce hazardous waste generation.

Environmental standards/criteria to be met by the hazardous wastes and other wastes generators to reduce or/and to eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes. At 1 November 1998 the Republic of Moldova adopted the international standards ISO 14001, ISO 14004, ISO 14010, ISO 14011, ISO 14012 and ISO 14000.

Legislation

The project Regulation on waste is under preparation, which will include the measures for hazardous waste reduction.

Incentives

The tax for the generation of hazardous waste is approximately 20 times higher than the one for non-toxic waste.

Industry

Process control and recycling/recovery to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes by waste generators;
The initiative of municipal waste recycling by separate collection in Chisinau city;
Extraction of mercury from luminescent lamps is undertaken at the Tighina's plant;
Recycling of metal scrap of Ribnita Metallurgical plant; and
SA Metall Feros collected and exported used accumulators .

Others

Different kind of measures to reduce/ and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are included in the National Program of Wastes Utilization, which is currently being implemented by the Government.

Romania

Year 2007

Policies

The Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006. In accordance with art. 8 of this Emergency Ordinance the national competent authority was elaborated Plans for management of

wastes.

The National Strategy for Waste Management and the National Plan were elaborated in 2002 and approved by Governmental Decision no. 1470/2004.

In accordance with art. 19 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes.

Legislation

In accordance with art. 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, by Governmental Decisions, at proposal of national competent authority are regulated: different ways of management for waste categories existed in this ordinance, functional conditions of waste treatment and disposal plant, conditions of waste shipment, conditions of waste import/export/transit and other aspect which can appear in waste management activity.

The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 on regulation of PCB and similar compounds modified by Governmental Decision no. 291/2005, Governmental Decision no.210/2007, Governmental Decision no.975/2007.

The Governmental Decision no. 662/2001 on waste oils modify by Governmental Decision no. 235/2007 regarding disposal used oils.

The Governmental Decision no. 1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contains hazardous waste

The Governmental Decision no. 128/2002 on waste incineration modified by Governmental Decision no. 268/2005.

The Governmental Decision no. 349/2005.. on landfilling of waste which repealed the Governmental Decision 162/2002.

The Governmental Decision no. 856/2002 regarding waste lists and inventory of waste (transposition of the New European Waste Catalogue).

The Governmental Decision no.448/2005 regarding WEEE.

The Governmental Decision no.2406/2004 regarding ELV modified and completed by Governmental Decision no.1313/2006.

Incentives

Economic instruments for reduction and elimination of generation of wastes are in preparation. These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions of the Emergency Governmental Ordinance no.196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law no. 105/2006.

Industry

Others

Serbia

Year

2007

Policies

National Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia level is adopted in 2003. National Strategy is basic document providing conditions for the rational and sustainable republic waste management. In the following phase, the Strategy has to be supported by several implementation plans for collecting, transport, treatment and disposal of controlled waste. The strategy covers waste management legal framework, policy analyses, waste management options, strategies, priority activities and instruments.

According to the National Programme for Integration of Serbia into EU the priority waste streams are the following:

- management on specific waste streams is of high importance of the Republic of Serbia, especially used accumulators and dry batteries, PCBs waste, POPs waste,

medical waste, electronic and electrical waste. end of life vehicles

- institutional strengthening for hazardous waste management which shall provide enhanced administrative capacity and establish the national system for hazardous waste management.

- training of the customs officers, environmental inspectors and policy in the field on hazardous waste identification

Legislation

Basic laws:

- The Law on Confirmation of Basel Convention, (“Off.Gazette FRY”, International Agreements, No.2/90)
- The Law on Environmental Protection (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law on Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law of Strategic Environmental Assessment (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- The Law on Handling of Waste (“Off. Gazette ”, No.25/96, 26/96 and 101/05)
- Customs Act (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.73/03)
- The Law on Transportation of Hazardous Substances (“Off. Gazette SFRY”, No. 27/90, 45/90, and Off. Gazette FRY No. 24/94, 28/96, 21/99, 44/99, 68/02)
- The Law on Production and Trade of Poisonous Substances (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No. 15/95, 28/96, 37/2002, (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No. 101/05)
- Law on Communal Activities (“Official Gazette RS”, 16/97 and 42/98)
- The Law on Foreign Trade (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.101/05)
- The Law on Medicines and Medicinal Equipment (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.84/04 and 85/05)

Basic bylaws:

- The Regulation on Documentation to be Submitted with the Application for Issuing Permit for Import, Export and Transit of Wastes (“Off.Gazette FRY”, No.69/99)
- The Regulation on the Treatment of Wastes Having Hazardous Characteristics (“Off. Gazette RS No.12/95)
- The Regulation on Criteria for Determining Location and Disposition of Waste Materials Deposit Sites (“Off. Gazette RS” No.54/92)
- The Regulation on Methodology for Chemical Accident Risk and Environmental Pollution Assessment, Preparatory Measures and Measures for Remediation Consequences (“Official Gazette of RS 60/94)
- The Regulation on Conditions of Secondary Raw Materials, Classification, Package and Storage (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.55/01)
- The Regulation on Packages for Pesticides and Fertilizers and Destruction of Pesticides and Fertilizers (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No. 35/99 and 63/01)
- The Regulation on Destroying Unused Poisons and Package Used for Packaging Poisons, and on Withdrawal of Poisons from Circulation (“Off. Gazette RS”, No.7/83)
- The Regulation on Destroying Medicines, Medicinal Products and Equipment (“Off. Gazette FRY”, No.16/94 and 22/94)

In Parliament procedure are Law on Waste Management and Law on Packaging and Packaging waste. Under preparation is approximately twenty draft regulations regarding waste management (including waste streams), packaging and packaging waste.

Incentives

Economic instruments were initiated in Strategy on Waste Management in Serbia (2003), as well as in republic (Serbia) laws on environmental protection. According Law on Environmental Protection of Serbia (2004) the Environmental Fund is established.

From Annual Reporting through 2004 -2007. we can see that generation and exported waste was reduced.

Industry

Our country produces relatively large quantities of different types of waste, which, in view of their quantity or properties, are a threat to the environment. Major generators of hazardous wastes are the chemical, oil, petrochemical, metal, paper, leather and textile and transport industries. Minor generators include car, repair shops, surface metal working shops, dry cleaners, etc. Many wastes have a high content of non-degradable products and chemicals that pollute the environment. Processing technologies are inadequately developed or elaborated.

Pressure of staying on international market has forced the raise of the environmental and service standards within industries and municipalities, as well as has increased waste management through promotion of transfers of environmental technologies and cleaner production.

However, currently most of the industries/waste generators are dealing with after war clean-up activities, rather than with measures leading to pollution prevention.

Others

Environmental security, in particular, characterization, safe removal and permanent storing of all categories wastes resulting from war activities is a difficult and expensive process.

Slovakia

Year

2007

Policies

Based on WMP 2006-2010 the following measures of a waste recovery and final disposal for the time period 2006-2010 are specified:

- a development of material recovery technologies for commodities containing hazardous substances or hazardous wastes that are generated during a treatment of hazardous substances;
- to aim at a material recovery of the composite wastes;
- to target the material recovery of plastics for industrial use forcefully to recycling;
- to support projects focused on material recovery of biodegradable wastes;
- to increase material recovery of construction wastes;
- to execute effective control of keeping waste recovery prior to final waste disposal;
- to use the burnable wastes (not suitable for material recovery) as alternative fuel in co-incineration process - an energy recovery;
- to optimize the capacity of waste incineration plants with high combustion heat at the level of national needs regarding the waste amount that can be incinerated only;
- to support a combustion of waste wood and other biomass in accordance with natural options applied by local conditions;
- to support a separate collection in all areas of waste generation for development of material recycling from valuable wastes;
- to prefer waste incineration prior to landfilling;
- to limit the landfilling of inert waste amount; to use an inert waste in the area of road engineering or for closing of landfills;
- to minimize an amount of sludges resulting from waste water treatment facilities destined for landfilling;
- to put into operation a non-combustion technology for disposal of wastes containing PCB until 2010;
- to target the integrated waste management systems implemented at regional and sub-regional levels.

All above-mentioned measures go towards the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes that are subjects to the transboundary movement.

Legislation

Current legal status in Slovakia:

Act of the National Council of SR No 409/2006 Coll. On Waste and on amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations (full text of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. Containing all amendments issued to the Act No 223/2001 Coll.);
Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. On fees for waste landfilling;
Act of the national Council of SR No 127/2006 Coll. On persistent organic substances and on amendments of the Act No 223/2001 Coll. On Waste and on Amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations;
Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. On Packaging and Amendments of Some Acts as amended by subsequent regulations;
Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. Establishing obligatory limits on reuse of parts of end-of life vehicles and on recovery and recycling of wastes from ELV treatment (i.e. recovery and recycling limits)
Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. Establishing obligatory limits on the extent of recovery of packaging waste and to the extent of their recycling in relation to the total weight of packaging waste;
Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. On obligatory limits for WEEE recovery, re-use and recycling of components, materials and substances;
Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. On Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;
Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. On Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;
Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. On details of ELV treatment and on some demands on vehicle processing as amended by Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. On autorisation, on issuing expert opinions, on authorised persons in waste management and on verification of professional skills those persons as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;

Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. On tariff rates for calculation of fees to Recycling Fund, on list of products, materials and equipments that a fee is required to pay to Recycling Fund and on details of application form concerning financial contribution granted by Recycling Fund as amended by Decree of the MoE SR No 359/2005 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No. 135/2004 Coll. On decontamination of facilities containing polychlorinated biphenyls;

Decree of the MoE No 208/2005 Coll. On WEEE management as amended by Decree of MoE SR No 313/2007 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 732/2002 Coll. On list of backup packaging that are not reusable and on a financial deposit for them and for backup reusable packaging;

Decree of MoE SR No 210/2005 Coll. On implementing certain provisions of the Act on Packaging;

Notification of the MoE SR No 75/2002 Coll. On issuing the Decree No. 1/2002 which establishes the unified methods for analytical control of wastes;

Notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs SR No 593/2004 Coll. On enjoyment of Stockholm convention on POPs

Communication of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 60/1995 Coll. On Accession of Slovak Republic to Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;

Communication of Ministry of Foreign Affairs No 132/2000 Coll. On a change in Annex 1 and on adoption of two new Annexes No. VIII and IX to the Basel

Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal;
 Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;
 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1379/2007 amending Annexes IA, IB, VII and VIII of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste, for the purposes of taking into account of technical progress and changes agreed under the Basel Convention;
 Commission Regulation (EC) No 669/2008 on completing Annex IC of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;
 Commission Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 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 control of transboundary movements of wastes does not apply;
 Commission Regulation (EC) No 740/2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1418/2007 as regards the procedures to be followed for export of waste to certain countries;
 Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU (Annex XIV, 9(B) (1).

Transboundary movements of wastes have been regulated by the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC during the first half of 2007. The new Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste has been applied since 12 July 2007.

Incentives

- A fee for landfilling of wastes;
- Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for waste recovery, waste separate collection, etc.;
- Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees);
- Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed.

Industry

Certain hazardous wastes are managed only by authorized persons. An authorization means granting consent to an entrepreneur to perform following operations (recovery/disposal): a) to handle spent batteries and accumulators, b) to handle waste oils, c) to handle end-of life vehicles, d) to handle electric and electronic wastes. Above mentioned operations - under conditions laid down by the Act No. 223/2001 Coll - may only be performed by an entrepreneur authorized by the Ministry, unless stipulated otherwise by this Act. The Ministry may grant authorization for each operation individually or for several operations jointly.

Measures taken by industries/waste generation are as follows:

- Establishment of new technologies - a cleaner production;
- Implementation of cleaner production projects;
- Establishment and implementation of EMS/EMAS.

Others

None.

Slovenia

Year

2007

Policies

- National Environmental Action Program (1999);
- Environmental Performance Reviews (1997) and
- Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996).

The principles of Basel Convention and EU legislation are taken into account in all cases of export, import and transit of hazardous wastes.

In the Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.

Legislation The Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 applies. Ban amendment (Decision III/1) was ratified in 2004. For the shipments within the EU, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for the wastes for disposal.

Incentives Not available.

Industry Not available.

Others Not available.

Ukraine

Year 2007

Policies

Transboundary movement is restricted by the National policy demands to take all possible measures for the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

Legislation

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 13.07.2000 No. 1120 (amended 28.09.2000 No. 1481) "On adoption of Regulation on the control for hazardous wastes transportation and utilization/disposal and of Yellow and Green lists of wastes"; and

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 16.10.2000 No. 165 "On approval of the Hazardous Properties List and of the Instructions on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their utilization/disposal."

Incentives

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 15.05.01 No. 181 "On approval of the Provisional procedure for expected losses determination from the pollution of environment during hazardous substances and wastes movements"; and
The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 19.08.02 No. 1219 "On the approval of the Procedure and rules of the obligatory insurance liability concerning damage compensation during hazardous wastes transboundary movements and utilization/disposal."

Industry

Others

UN Region: *Latin America and the Caribbean*

Argentina

Year 2007

Policies

Argentina has a number of treatment and disposal plants for several categories of hazardous wastes, but there are no licensed treatment facilities for all categories of hazardous wastes. For example, specific waste such as PCBs – Y10 (in concentration above 5.000 ppm) or high organochloride substances due to the lack of capacity for the control of dioxins and furans. Neither recovering of precious metals from catalyst or RAEEs.

Training courses are given to Public Authorities and relevant actors of the country in order to develop treatment capacity so as to dispose wastes near their place of generation. Provincial and local approval is required to operate a treatment or disposal plant.

For regulation of waste management Argentina has:

- A legal instrument, National Law 24.051 (approved by the National Congress on 17 December 1991; published in the Official Bulletin on 17 January 1992) that governs the “Handling, generation, processing, transport, treatment, and final disposal of hazardous wastes”. This Law creates the “National Register of generators and operators of hazardous wastes”, with the aim to exercise due control over hazardous waste. The Enforcement Authority requires mandatory registration of all those parties that generate, handle, carry, treat or dispose hazardous wastes.
- Two documents are also used for control purposes: 1) “The Environmental Annual Certificate”: when all the legal and technical requirements that ensure an environmental sound management of the hazardous wastes are fulfilled, the concerned parties receive this certificate. Industries, carriers, treatment and disposal plants and any other activity that generates or operates with hazardous wastes must have the authorization. The company which carries out the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes also needs this certificate for operating. 2) “Manifest”: It is the document that contains information related with the origin of the waste, and its transfer from the generation site to the final disposal plant (from cradle to the grave). This document allows the Competent Authority to track the hazardous waste from de site where was originated to the disposal site.

Legislation

National Law 23.922: Approves the Basel Convention (1992)

National Law 24.051, regulated by Executive Decree 831/93 that rules the "generation, handling, transport and treatment of hazardous wastes".

Decree 181/92

Additional environmental law information can be obtained from:

<http://www.ambiente.gob.ar/?idseccion=22>

Incentives

Industry

Others

Barbados

Year 2007

Policies

None.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Belize

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Bolivia

Year 2007

Policies Se ha preparado un Plan Nacional de Implementación sobre el Convenio de Estocolmo, en el mismo se ha considerado otros convenios que están relacionados, como el Convenio de Basilea y Rotterdam. Dicho Plan Nacional considera 8 pilares de los cuales dos están relacionados con los tratamientos que se deben dar a los desechos de los COP's.

Legislation Bolivia considera que para el movimiento transfronterizo utilizara lo indicado en el convenio de Basilea y en el convenio de Rotterdam, según corresponda.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Brazil

Year 2007

Policies Political agreement signed within MERCOSUL on environmental management of special wastes considering universal generation and extended producer responsibility.

Environmentally Sustainable Management of Tires which is awaiting the Presidential Staff Office decision to be sent to the National Congress.

National waste policy project which will be submitted to the National Congress.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Colombia

Year 2007

Policies The Environmental Policy for the Integrated Management of Hazardous Wastes, approved On December 16 of 2005 by the National Environmental Council. It has as objective prevent the production of Hazardous Wastes and the promotion of the adequate environmental management of those originated, reducing the risks to human health and environment contributing to a sustainable development.

Legislation Regulations:

Resolution 970 of 2001, which establishes the requirements, the conditions and the maximum limits permitted for emissions during the disposal of plastics contaminated with pesticides in a cement kiln during the production of clinker in cement plants.

Resolution 0458 of 2002, issued by the Ministry of the Environment by which the permissible maximum limits of emission under which the earth elimination or materials contaminated with pesticides in furnaces of production of clinker in cement plants.

Resolution 1488 of 2003, issued by the Ministry of the Environment by which the

permissible maximum limits of emission under which the final disposal of used and new rims in furnaces of production of clinker in cement plants.

Incentives

Industry

The National Center for Cleaner Production and Environmental Technologies of Colombia, with the support of different environmental authorities, the private sector, Centers for Technological Development, Public entities and the industry, has implemented the National Stock Exchange of Residues and Industrial Sub-products (BORSI).

The National Stock Exchange of Residues and Industrial Sub-products (BORSI) is an information system that allows the exchange of residues and industrial sub-products, by commercial transactions between sellers and buyers, through the recovery, recycling and reintroduction of such materials to the production chain. It works through the web page www.borsi.org, which can be visited for further information.

Others

Costa Rica

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Cuba

Year 2007

Policies

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Dominican Republic

Year 2007

Policies Dominican Republic have policies and Strategies National at its moment, we are working for to established news official rules.

The Dominican Republic 36 companies that have authorizations by the Environmental Secretary of Recollected Reminders. The country does not handle the heavy metal residues, sends to this to give it to treatment using the cross-border movements. The used batteries and the residues of Pcb, are eliminated abroad.

Legislation Application of the Law 64-00, Articles 97-105 concerning to substances and Hazardous Products Manner.

Title V / Reference to "Judgmental and sanctions in administrative Material"
Chapter II / Reference to "Administrative Sanctions".

National Norm for the Environmental Management of remainders non dangerous

that was edited in Santo Domingo, Dominican republic on June 2003 by the Secretary of State of Environment and Natural Resources.

In the country Norms for the control of waste waters exist, the control of the radioactive waste, regulation for the control of used oils.

Incentives At this moment we do not have economics instruments. Economic instruments are not applied at present. Initiatives contemplated in Law 64-00 are had, 70 Art.s pag. 60.

Industry Some industries manage their own wastes (they have treatment plants), others send their wastes to another country for disposal, and others engage in publicity campaigns for the conservation of the environment.

Others

Ecuador

Year 2007

Policies Developing programs of the national industries for reused, recycled, processing and final disposition in the country. Also, there is a program related to the market of industrial residues.

Legislation Environmental Law Unified Text of Ecuadorian Environmental Ministry published in the Official Registration No. 2 of March 31, 2003.

Book VI of the Environmental Quality, Title V "Regulation for the prevention and control of the contamination by dangerous waste"

Incentives Annual Awards for environmental management industry performance

Industry The Industry Chamber and the Cleaner Center Production develop projects for the reduction of industrial waste.

Others

Guatemala

Year 2007

Policies There is a proposal to begin the elimination of PCBs in the country, by exportation to Belgium, and there is currently a request for a consignment of 160,000 kilograms. There is a project for the identification of sites where there are remaining stocks of pesticides such as DDT; these have been located under the custody of the Ministry of Health, and the work of planning their disposal is going ahead.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Guyana

Year 2007

Policies -Developing waste disposal facilities.
-Consultancy to develop a National Hazardous Waste Inventory and Management Strategy (UNDP Funded-Currently sourcing technical assistance)

Legislation -Drafting of the Environmental Protection Export and Intransit Import Regulations; and
-Develop guidelines and codes of practice for certain wastes such as Asbestos, Mercury, etc.

Incentives

Industry -Treatment and Disposal options locally being explored by the waste disposal

services sector; and

-Storage of some hazardous materials is practiced until proper disposal can be done.

Others

Honduras

Year 2007

Policies - Development of the National Implementation Plan for the Persistent Organic Pollutants which include a PCBs and pesticides inventory (2007-2008).
- Inventory of POPs pesticides specifically 15 tons of DDT pesticide to be exported and disposed internationally.

Legislation - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Health code
- Penalties code
- General Law on Environment
- A regulation for the hazardous wastes is in preparation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Jamaica

Year 2007

Policies There are no such national strategies/policies which specifically addresses the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

Legislation There are no such legislation, regulations or guidelines which specifically addresses the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

Incentives There are no such economic instrument/initiative which specifically addresses the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to the transboundary movement.

Industry Some industries have instituted environmental management systems with allow for the reduction in the quantity of hazardous wastes generation which could be subject to transboundary movement.

Others

Mexico

Year 2007

Policies To adapt and to complete the Legal Framework according with the General Law for Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes, for example: During biennium 2006-2007, Mexico orchestrated the management of hazardous wastes looking for on the one hand, to privilege the minimization of the generation of these or to valorize such;

Development and support of capacity building for the management of hazardous wastes at national level to minimize the transboundary movements;

To foment and to establish the mechanism for the registry of handling plans of hazardous wastes.

Implementing at national level the Convention amendments relating to transboundary movements of hazardous wastes among signatory countries; and,

Prohibition for importing hazardous wastes which objective is the final disposal.

Legislation

General Law of Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes, published in the Official Newspaper of the Federation the 08 of October of 2003; It will operate as of January 2004

General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA);•LGEEPA regulations on hazardous wastes;

Specific Regulation about the General Law of Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes, published in the Official Newspaper of the Federation in November 30 of 2006.

Development of technical guides for hazardous wastes sound management within the Basel Convention framework (PCB, Lead Batteries, Electronic Wastes, etc).

Incentives

The Economy Secretariat operates the program that regulates industries and commerce, the deregulation of the Industry Assembly (Mexican assembly plants located near the USA-Mexican boarder where most production is exported to the United States) to avoid the wastes return to the country of origin (Exemption: IMMEX* before PITEX & MAQUILA)

* IMMEX is a Decree for Foment of the Manufacturing Industry, Assembly plant and of Services of Export (Decree IMMEX), with the objective to fortify the competitiveness of the Mexican exporting sector, and to grant certainty, transparency and continuity to the operations of the companies, needing the fulfillment factors and simplifying them; allowing them to adopt new forms to operate and to make businesses; to diminish its logistic and administrative costs; to modernize, to make agile and to reduce the proceedings, with the purpose of elevating the capacity of control in surroundings that encourage to the attraction and retention of investments in the country. This Integra instrument the programs for Foment and Operation of the Industry Assembly plant of Export (It assembles) and the one that Establishes Programs of Temporary Import to produce Articles of Exportation (PITEX), whose companies represent as a whole 85% of the manufacturing exports of Mexico.

Industry

The industry assembly plant has adopted the special regime that established Mexico to stimulate the investments of that type of industries, which has benefits in the management of its hazardous wastes.

Technology development to treat hazardous wastes in situ.

Demonstrate to authorities the no hazard of wastes.

Request management plans to demonstrate environmentally sound management, when this is according with the Law.

Others

Panama

Year

2007

Policies

1. Restringir o prohibir a corto y mediano plazo la importación de equipo, insumo

que contenga desechos peligrosos.

2. Prohibir la importación de productos de compuestos órgano fosforado persistente utilizando en cualquiera de las actividades para consumo humano.

Legislation Resolución 074 ADM, del 18 de septiembre de 1997, señala la prohibición del uso de 61 plaguicidas en actividades agrícola.

Incentives Promover el concepto de producción más limpia.

Industry A través del concepto de producción más limpia, se promueve el reciclaje y otras alternativas.

Others

Saint Lucia

Year 2007

Policies Policy to promote, where appropriate, recycling and reuse of hazardous waste products such as used oil at the national level.

Legislation

- National Waste Oil Strategy in place
- Landfill Operational Guidelines (Plan) in place
- Waste Diversion Guidelines (draft)
- Operational guidelines for material recovery facilities are being developed

Incentives None.

Industry Local industry seeking to identify treatment and disposal options on a national basis. This has been expanded from the treatment and disposal of used oil to include lead acid batteries.

Others

Trinidad and Tobago

Year 2007

Policies No national program.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Uruguay

Year 2007

Policies No information available.

Legislation No information available.

Incentives No information available.

Industry No information available.

Others

Venezuela

Year 2007

Policies Entre las políticas que impulsa la Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela estan:

- Se esta promoviendo que empresas manejadoras de sustancias, materiales y desechos peligrosos, presenten tecnologías que eliminen desechos peligrosos de manera ambientalmente segura en el país.
- Se están elaborando proyectos para la construcción de centros de manejo de desechos peligrosos en varios áreas del país.

- Se crearon aduanas ecológicas, con el fin de tener mayor control en los puertos aduaneros y evitar el tráfico ilícito de los desechos peligrosos

Legislation

- Ley Sobre Sustancias, Materiales y Desechos Peligrosos de (Gaceta Oficial N° 5.554 Extraordinario de fecha 13 de Noviembre de 2001).

- Decreto 2635, Normas para el control de la recuperación de materiales peligrosos y el manejo de los desechos peligrosos de (Gaceta Oficial Extraordinaria No 5245 del 3 de agosto de 1998)

Incentives

- Ley Orgánica de Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación (Gaceta Oficial N° 38.242 del 3 de Agosto de 2005).

Industry

Se están Evaluando y autorizando empresas que manejen Sustancias, Materiales y Desechos Peligrosos.

Others