
2d Wastes requiring special consideration

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region:

Bhutan

2009 Bhutan is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

UN Region: Africa

Egypt

2009 Egypt requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Guinea-Bissau

2009 In Guinea-Bissau there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Kenya

2009 Kenya requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive waste; Persistent waste; Carcinogen waste; Toxic waste; Corrosive waste; Explosive waste; and Flammable waste.

Madagascar

2009 Madagascar requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

-Radioactive wastes and nuclear wastes.
-Déchets contenant ou contenu amiante.

Mozambique

2009 In Mozambique there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Nigeria

2009 Nigeria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive wastes.

Rwanda

2009 Rwanda requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In Rwanda since 2004:

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

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

Some chemicals and other pollutants that are prohibited to purchase, sell, import, export, transit, store and pile chemicals, diversity of chemicals and other pollutants. (Eg. Polychlorobiphenyls (PCBs) and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFs)).

South Africa

2009 South Africa requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Radioactive mining waste.

Togo

2009 In Togo there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Tunisia

2009 Tunisia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Uganda

2009 In Uganda there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

2009 In Azerbaijan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bahrain

2009 In Bahrain there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

China

2009 China requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

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

Cyprus

2009 In Cyprus there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Japan

2009 Japan requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

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

2009 In Kazakhstan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Kyrgyzstan

2009 In Kyrgyzstan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Malaysia

2009 Malaysia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Prohibition export of the paper waste.

Importation of waste plastic need permit to import from Malaysia of International Trade and Industries.

Prohibition import of waste tyre.

Nepal

2009 Nepal requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

POPs and obsolete pesticide.

Pakistan

2009 In Pakistan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Singapore

2009 Singapore requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

PVC waste requires special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement. Import of PVC scrap and waste require Pollution Control Department's prior informed consent. This control is in force while awaiting its classification into either Annex VIII or Annex IX of the Basel Convention.

Sri Lanka

2009 Sri Lanka requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Thailand

2009 Thailand requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Mixed plastic wastes.
Used lead acid batteries.
Used tyres.

United Arab Emirates

2009 In United Arab Emirates there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Uzbekistan

2009 In Uzbekistan there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

UN Region: Western Europe and Others

Andorra

2009 Andorra requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Wastes resulting from the construction activities.

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

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

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

By other hand, another waste from building industry which have a special consideration is the land result of excavation. We export this to make material for building again. This have a special control before to do exportation, the aggregate extraction enterprise make an analytic before accept the material and if it's positive we make autoritation.

Australia

2009 In Australia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Austria

2009 Austria requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Belgium

2009 In Belgium there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Canada

2009 Canada requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Canada's policy is to ensure the management of PCB wastes within a strictly controlled regulatory system until they can be eliminated through removal from service, proper destruction and isolation from the environment.

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

Imports of PCB wastes into Canada from all countries that are Parties to the Basel Convention and the U.S.A. are subject to the controls set out in the Export and Import of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Recyclable Material Regulations.

Denmark

2009 Denmark requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Finland

2009 Finland requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Besides wastes identified in questions 2b and 2c, the following waste streams have been controlled:

Export:

Iron oxide mixture (hematite/magnetite),
NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation
Rubber waste
Waste water treatment sludge

Import:

Waste water treatment sludge
Treated wood wastes
NFR non-ferrous metal fraction from shredder operation.

Germany

2009 Germany requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

In Germany the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation apply, especially referring to Annexes III, IV and V. Wastes destined for disposal are always controlled. Wastes subject to control for transboundary movements are listed in Annex IV. Wastes not subject to control, if the waste is destined for recovery, are listed in Annex III. Non-listed wastes are controlled pursuant to Article 3(1)(b)(iii). For the export prohibition Annex V applies, which contains all wastes listed in Annexes VIII of the Basel Convention and additional wastes.

Annexes IV contains all the wastes mentioned under question 2b and 2c, but also wastes which do not exhibit intrinsic hazardous properties established in Annex III of the Basel Convention. The control of the transboundary movement of these wastes is considered as necessary for an environmentally sound waste management. Pursuant to Annex V Part 3 of the Waste Shipment Regulation these wastes are exempted from the export prohibition.

Ireland

2009 In Ireland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

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

Israel

2009 In Israel there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Italy

2009 In Italy there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Luxembourg

2009 In Luxembourg there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Malta

2009 In Malta there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Monaco

2009 In Monaco there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Norway

2009 Norway requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Portugal

2009 Portugal requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Sweden

2009 Sweden requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

2009 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

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

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

UN Region: Central and Eastern Europe

Armenia

2009 In Armenia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

2009 Bosnia & Herzegovina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Bulgaria

2009 In Bulgaria there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Croatia

2009 Croatia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

According to Article 53 of the Waste Act (OG No 178/04, 111/06, 80/06, 87/09) the person registered for export activity cannot begin to export non-hazardous waste before registering into the register and obtaining the certificate on registration in the Register of Non-Hazardous Waste Exporters.

The person importing the non-hazardous waste must obtain the decision prescribed by Articles 48 and 49 of the Waste Act (OG No 178/04, 111/06, 80/06, 87/09).

Transit of non-hazardous waste is permitted (Article 54, OG No 178/04, 111/06, 80/06, 87/09).

Czech Republic

2009 Czech Republic requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

Imports of all wastes for final disposal to the Czech Republic are prohibited.

Estonia

2009 Estonia is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Georgia

2009 In Georgia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Hungary

2009 In Hungary there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Latvia

2009 Latvia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

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

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

Montenegro

2009 In Montenegro there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Poland

2009 In Poland there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Republic of Moldova

2009 Republic of Moldova requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

Romania

2009 In Romania there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Serbia

2009 Serbia requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

List IA - hazardous waste, List of hazardous waste permitted for export and transit.

List IIB – non hazardous waste, List of non-hazardous waste permitted for import, export and transit.

Are given in Bylaw on lists of waste for transboundary movement, content and appearance of documentations which accompanying transboundary movement of waste with guidance for fulfilling ((“Official Gazette of the RS” no 60/2009).

Slovakia

2009 In Slovakia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Slovenia

2009 There is no information concerning wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that would require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement provided for Slovenia.

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

Ukraine

2009 Ukraine requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

83 Sewerage sludge AC270; and

84 Pneumatic tires waste B3140 GK020 TC401220.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

2009 Argentina requires special consideration for the following waste(s) when subjected to transboundary movement:

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

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

Barbados

2009 In Barbados there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Bolivia

2009 In Bolivia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Brazil

2009 In Brazil there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Costa Rica

2009 In Costa Rica there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Cuba

2009 In Cuba there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Ecuador

2009 Ecuador is in preparatory process of identifying wastes other than those pursuant to in Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

PCBs.

Guatemala

2009 In Guatemala there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Honduras

2009 In Honduras there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Mexico

2009 In Mexico there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Nicaragua

2009 In Nicaragua there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Saint Lucia

2009 In Saint Lucia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Venezuela

2009 In Venezuela there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.
