
5 Reduction/Elimination of Generation of Waste

All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

UN Region:

Bhutan

Year 2009

Policies

- Designation of National Focal Point and Competent Authority
- Developed the National Strategy & Action plan for Integrated Solid Waste Management 2007.
- With the enactment of Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan 2009, and subsequent development of regulation, strategies/policies on waste management will be developed.

Legislation

- Article 5 of the Constitution
- Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan, 2009.
- Local Government Act of Bhutan, 2009.
- National Environment Protection Act, 2007.
- Medicines Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan, 2003.
- Environment Assessment Act, 2002.
- Pesticide Act of Bhutan, 2000.
- Development of waste regulation is under process.
- Environmental codes of practices for hazardous waste management, 2002 in place.

Incentives

- Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan, 2009 highlights the instruments in the form of fees and charges, deposit-refund schemes, tax incentives, grants, co-financing and high duties for those products generating high volume of waste.
- In similar line with the Waste Act, the National Environment Protection Act of Bhutan, 2007 also provides incentives for application of triple RRR (Reduce, Recycle and Reuse).
- The Economic Development Policy 2010 of Ministry of Economic Affairs provides incentives in the form of tax exemption (Sales tax, Custom tax, Corporate Income tax/Business Income tax) with regard domestic waste management.

Industry

Others

UN Region: Africa

Egypt

Year 2009

Policies 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 a 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.

Guinea-Bissau

Year	2009
Policies	In 2010, un project named ‘Bissau, Sustainable city’ has been developed by the Secretariat of State for Environment and Sustainable Development and the Mairie of Bissau. This project aims to collect all the wastes on incinerate in one chosen site. It has been funded by the UNDP for 22.091.070 FCFA or 11.000 USD. The elaboration of the National Strategy of Waste Management and treatment is on going process.
Legislation	The National Basic Law of Environment voted by the National Parliament in 2010, Environment Impact Assessment Law. Also, Guinea-Bissau is party of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention, Local Law of Waste Management by the Mairies.
Incentives	Cleaning Project runt by the Mairie of Bissau, Several initiatives taken by the local population on waste management, several punctual financial helps from the Government and the World Bank.
Industry	Guinea-Bissau is not an industrial country, so wastes are imported. We face a lot of difficulties on industrial waste management.
Others	

Kenya

Year	2009
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sessional Paper on Environmental and Development; •Sessional paper No. 6 on Industrialisation to the year 2020; and •The constitution of Kenya.
Legislation	The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999; and Factories and Other places of work, 1990 Public Health Act.
Incentives	Under EMCA there is provision for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Emission licences; •Duty waivers for pollution control equipment;

- Tax rebates; and
- Deposit bonds.

Industry

- Adoption of ISO 14000 Environmental Management systems that provide for preventive and corrective measures;
- Many industries are adopting cleaner production systems; and
- Risk surveys to address insurance related.

Others

- Premiums
- Many companies now have environment, health and safety (EHS) at Senior Management levels;
 - Sector groups (tanners and Kenya Flower council); and
 - There are company of the year (COYA) awards for best performing industries on waste.

Madagascar

Year 2009

Policies In preparation.

-On 18 June 1998, the National Committee for the Management of hazardous wastes (GNGPC) was officially created (Decret N°98-444). This committee has been, since this date, the official national mechanism responsible for chemical management in terms of safety.

-In Application: MECIE: Mise En Compatibilité des Investissements avec l'Environnement

Décret n° 99-954 du 15 décembre 1999 modifié par le décret n° 2004-167 du 03 février 2004 (Publié au Journal Officiel n° 2648 du 10 juillet 2000 et n° 2904 du 24 mai 2004).

Legislation

1-CHARTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET SES MODIFICATIFS
(Loi n° 90-033 du 21 décembre 1990 modifiée par les lois n° 97-012 du 06 juin 1997 et n° 2004-015 du 19 août 2004).

2- MECIE: Mise En Compatibilité des Investissements avec l'Environnement
Décret n° 99-954 du 15 décembre 1999 modifié par le décret n° 2004-167 du 03 février 2004 (Publié au Journal Officiel n° 2648 du 10 juillet 2000 et n° 2904 du 24 mai 2004).

3- Mise en œuvre des Conventions Internationales relatives à la protection de l'environnement marin et côtier contre la pollution par les déversements des hydrocarbures.

LOI N° 2004 – 019 DU 19 AOUT 2004

4-DECHETS HOSPITALIERS (Ministère de la Santé et du Planning Familial)

1. Décret N°2006-680 du 12/09/2006, portant adoption de la Politique National de gestion de Déchet de Soins et de Sécurité des Injections.
2. Arrêté 991/CUA/CAB du 30/05/2000.

5- DECHETS RADIOACTIFS (INSTN) : Loi N° 97-041, Art. 13

6- DECHETS MENAGER (CUA)

1. Loi 98-029 portant Code de l'eau et ses décrets d'application
2. Loi 95-035 et le décret 96-173 permettant aux communes de créer des services publics chargés de l'assainissement liquide et solide et de les financier par des redevances spécifiques.

6-DECHET GAZEUX (Gaz d'échappement d'automobile).

1. Arrêté N° 1186, Art.3 relatif aux fumées produites par les véhicules automobiles.

2. Loi N° 99-021, Art. 23.

3. Arrêté 6941/2000 du 26 mars 2000 fixant les émissions de fumée relatives aux gaz d'échappement des véhicules automobiles.

7-. DECHETS INDUSTRIELS

Loi N° 99-021, Art. 23

Incentives

1- MECIE: Mise En Compatibilité des Investissements avec l'Environnement
Décret n° 99-954 du 15 décembre 1999 modifié par le décret n° 2004-167 du 03 février 2004 (Publié au Journal Officiel n° 2648 du 10 juillet 2000 et n° 2904 du 24 mai 2004).

2-A National Law Ecotax is currently being elaborated.

Industry

1-Decree of application MECI, Law N°99-954 of 15/12/99. (Accountability of investments towards the environment).

2- DECHETS INDUSTRIELS, Loi N° 99-021, Art. 23

Others

Le Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts est en cours d'élaboration de la politique nationale de gestion de déchets dangereux ou non dangereux (année 2005).

Mozambique

Year 2009

Policies

Legislation

The Article 9, Decree 13/2006, of 15 July, the Regulation of Waste Management, obliges the producers of waste to minimize the production of their waste and the details how that waste should be minimized will be set in waste management guidelines which still in preparation . In addition to that, the Environmental Law 20/97 imposes strict liability on people who damage the environment. The government has responsibility to set the amount for compensation and the person causing environmental damage is responsible to pay the amount needed to repair or to compensate the affected environment. The provision does not related to hazardous wastes only. On the other hand, the General Guideline for Environmental Impact Assessment, proponents are obliged to present in EIA details about the waste to be produced and minimization measures of that waste before the project is implemented.

Incentives

Industry

Many companies and industries are ISO systems certified and have clean production technology which helps them in waste minimization by their own initiatives or in order to fulfill the requirements from financial institutions. On the other hand, both Cleaner Production Center and Forum Empresarial para o Meio Ambiente (FEMA) which is an Environmentally aware group representing Mozambican Industry promote environmental sound practices including waste minimization.

Others

Nigeria

Year 2009

Policies

-Promotion for the adoption of cleaner production techniques;
-Establishment of Cleaner Production Centre; and
-Installation of incinerators for hazardous wastes.
-Sustained awareness- raising
-Commissioning of Basel Convention Coordinating Centre at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria.
-National Action Plan on: Biomedical Wastes.

- Legislation** There are existing legislations, regulations and guidelines for the reduction and/or elimination of hazards waste generation in Nigeria. They include:
- FEPA Harmful Wastes Provision Decree 42, 1988;
 - National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control in Nigeria 1990;
 - National Effluent Limitations Regulations S.1.8 1991;
 - National Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes Regulations S. 1.9 1991;
 - S.1. 15 National Environmental Protection Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations 1991;
 - FEPA (Amendment) Decree No. 59 of 1992;
 - Decree 86, 1992 Environmental Impact Assessment;
 - National Guidelines and Standards on Industrial Effluents, Gaseous Emissions and Hazardous Waste Management in Nigeria 1991;
 - National Guidelines and Standards on Water Quality;
 - National Guidelines and Standards on Water Disposal through Underground Injection;
 - National Guidelines on Spilled Oil Fingerprinting;
 - National Guidelines on Registration of Environmental Friendly Products and Eco-labelling;
 - National Guidelines on Environmental Audit in Nigeria;
 - National Guidelines on Environmental Management System;
 - Guidelines on Hazardous Chemicals Management;
 - The Blue Print on Environmental Enforcement: A Citizen's Guide;
 - Blue Print on Municipal Solid Waste Management in Nigeria 2000;
 - The Blue Print on Compliance Monitoring Inspections;
 - Guidelines on Pesticides Management/Hand Book on Safe and Effective use of Pesticide 2000; and
 - The Blue Print on Waste Management in Nigeria.
- Incentives** -Environment-friendly awards to industries/facilities that comply with existing rules and regulations on environmental protection; and
- Compulsory waste audit of facilities/industries every three(3) years
- Industry** -Installation of waste treatment facilities (e.g incinerators, thermal de-sorption units, waste water treatment plants);
- Self-monitoring;
 - Compliance programs; and
 - Waste Auditing

Others

Rwanda

Year 2009

Policies The National Environment Policy (2003)
 The National Land Policy(2004)
 The National Forest Policy (2004)
 The National Water and Sanitation Policy (2004)
 The National Energy Policy (2004)
 Strategy of reduction and/or prevention of wastes from source, sorting and selective collection of wastes.

Legislation - Organic Law no 04/2005 of 08/04/2005, determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda
 - Organic Law no 08/2005 of 14/07/2005, determining the use and management

of land in Rwanda

- Law n°16/2006 of 03/04/2006 determining the organization, functioning and responsibilities of Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA).
- Law no 03/02 of 19/01/2002 bearing the creation of the Rwanda Bureau of Standards (RBS)
- Ministerial order of the Minister of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines relating to the manufacture, importation/trade and use of plastic bags (20 August 2004).
- Ministerial Order N°003/16.01 of 15/07/2010 preventing activities that pollute the atmosphere
- Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment for Water Resources Management In Rwanda, 2008
- Ministerial Order N° 003/2008 of 15/08/2008 relating to the requirements and procedure for environmental impact assessment
- Ministerial Order N° 004/2008 of 15/08/2008 establishing the list of works, activities and projects that have to undertake an environment impact assessment
- Ministerial Order N° 005/2008 of 15/08/2008 establishing modalities of inspecting companies or activities that pollute the environment
- Ministerial Order N° 006/2008 of 15/08/2008 regulating the importation and exportation of ozone layer depleting substances products and equipment containing such substances

Incentives

- Use of economic bulb to reduce electricity consumption
- Reuse of the wasted materials in the same process for another useful application within the company (manufacture of mattress with mattress wastes)

Industry

1. Every project shall be subjected to environmental impact assessment, before obtaining authorisation for its implementation. This applies to programmes and policies that may affect the environment.
2. Cleaner Production Programme: Industries reviewed their production process, to reduce waste generation and to come up with economic benefits.

The cleaner production center will be established under the ministry in charge of commerce.

Others

South Africa

Year 2009

Policies

A Cleaner Production Center has been set up in South Africa to assist industry to reduce wastes and pollution;

The Department of Environmental Affairs has promulgated the National Environment Management: Waste Act 58 of 2008 which provides for among others the following:

- The requirement for industries to produce Industry Waste Management Plans, these plans will identify how they will implement the waste hierarchy;
- The development of a National waste management strategy, which will set targets for waste recycling;
- The national waste classification procedures are being revised which will identify a procedure for the reuse of hazardous and general wastes; and
- The identification of priority waste streams, which will then allow for certain interventions including the setting of targets for reductions, phase out or banning of these priority wastes;

Legislation

- A draft policy and regulations are being developed for the environmentally sound

management of Healthcare Risk waste. This policy will include provisions for the correct separation of Health Care Risk waste from Health Care General wastes which will reduce the Health Care Risk Waste stream requiring treatment;

- A Policy which supports High Temperature Thermal Treatment of waste has been published early in 2009. This policy promotes the use of high calorific hazardous waste as an energy source in cement production, which will effectively reduce waste.
- Waste Tyre Regulations were published in 2008, these regulations require that the waste hierarchy be applied to the management of tyre waste. By utilising waste tyres to produce further products or for energy substitution in cement kilns, waste from tyres will be avoided.
- Plastic bag regulations were published in 2003 which among others requires consumers to pay for plastic bags. These regulations have effectively reduced the number of plastic carrier bags being disposed of.
- Draft Waste Information Regulations, which require registration of waste Generators and Waste Managers in the national Waste Information System. This system also requires reporting by the Waste Managers on the waste that has been managed. The regulation is imminent and due for promulgation by June 2011.
- Draft Regulation for Classification and Management of Waste due for promulgation by September 2011. This Regulation aims to support the management of waste with the application of waste management hierarchy favouring waste minimization and disposal as the last waste management option.

Incentives South Africa promulgated and is implementing plastic bag regulations which require manufacturers of flat carrier bags to pay a levy on each bag produced. A industry initiative to place a voluntary levy on the purchase of new tyres will pay for the environmentally sound management of waste tyres, which is required in terms of the Waste Tyre Regulations of 2008.

Industry The waste tyre industry will pay a voluntary levy to finance the environmentally sound management of waste tyres.

Others

Togo

Year 2009

Policies Plan national de mise en œuvre de la Convention de Stockholm sur les Polluants organiques Persistants (POPs).

Legislation Loi-cadre sur l'environnement du 30/05/2008, article 108, alinéa 1
Toute personne qui produit ou détient des déchets dans des conditions à produire des effets nocifs sur le sol, la flore ou la faune, à dégrader les paysages, à polluer l'air ou les eaux, à engendrer des odeurs et d'une façon générale à porter atteinte à la sante de l'homme, des animaux domestiques et à l'environnement, est tenue de assurer ou de faire assurer l'élimination ou le recyclage conformément aux dispositions du code de hygiène publique et des textes d'application de la présente loi.

Incentives La Loi-cadre sur l'environnement a institue en son article 13 alinéa 1, le Fonds National de l'environnement (FNE) pour une gestion écologiquement viable de l'environnement.

Industry Pas de mesure spécifique adoptée par les industries ou les producteurs de déchets.

La Loi-cadre sur l'environnement qui s'impose à tous les operateurs économiques, en son chapitre 1er, section 2, recommande entre autres, aux unités industrielles existantes un audit environnemental et aux unites en installation, une étude d'impact

environnemental.

Others

Tunisia

Year

2009

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.

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

The center for processing industrial and hazardous wastes established in Jradou in the governorate of Zaghoun in Tunisia has an annual capacity of 90,000 tons. The center is treating wastes from all governorates of Tunisia. Three transfer centers have been also established to complete the system and to 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 has a capacity of 17,500 tons of liquid wastes per annum.

The exploitation of this platform started on 5 June 2009.

Implementation of pilot project: Africa Stockpile Programme for Tunisia (Total cost: 5,5 million US\$, Period: November 2005 - November 2011).

Components:

- Establishment of a functional project management unit;
- Inventory of obsolete pesticides;
- Disposal of obsolete pesticides (repackaging, transport, intermediate storage taking safe measures and export of the obsolete pesticides stockpiles to Europe for incineration);
- Setting-up measures to prevent the reappearance of new obsolete pesticides and promotion of alternative pest control strategies;
- Building capacity in the fields of management of obsolete pesticides and communication and raising awareness on sound management and rational use of pesticides.

Activities realized as of December 2009 are as follows:

- Organization of training sessions on the inventory of obsolete pesticides stockpiles;
- Conducting an inventory of obsolete pesticides (around 1,200 tons in 200 sites on

May- October 2006).

- Training of 20 trainers on sound management of pesticides – April 2008
- Training of 350 technicians and users on the same field – December 2008
- Elaboration of social and environmental impact assessment study for the project - May 2009
- Conducting awareness program on the collection of pesticides- contaminated containers.
- The tender on the elimination (incineration in specialized facilities abroad Tunisia) of the obsolete pesticides stockpiles has been launched in December 2009.

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.
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - Decree n° 1991-2005, dated 11 July 2005, related to environmental impact assessment studies, an specifying the types of plants for which such studies are required and those which are governed by a ‘terms and conditions’ document. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) mandatory is obligatory for all activities (industrial, agricultural or commercial) that cause risks for pollution or degradation of the environment.
- 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 an complemented by decree n° 2005-2636 dated 24 September 2005. - Ordinance by Minister of Environment and Land Use Planning dated 28 February 2001 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.
 - 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.
- 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.

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.

- Starting a study on revising and updating Tunisian standards in the environment field.

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 and complemented by decree n° 93-2120 dated 25 October 1993, laying down conditions and intervention methods of Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP) which also amended and complemented by decree n° 2005-2636 dated 24 September 2005. 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 2009, the FODEP has contributed in extending funds to 493 pollution mitigation projects, waste collection, treatment and recycling projects and clean technologies projects, which received total grants amounting to about 31.90 million TND and total investment costs of 159.42 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 2009

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 1 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 and increased information disseminations and Harmonization of other sectoral policies and laws.

UN Region: Asia and Pacific

Azerbaijan

Year 2009

Policies National Hazardous Wastes Management Strategy was adopted by the decree of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan on 25th August 2004.

Legislation It provides and includes international principles, a policy and decision-making framework for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and a system for the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of hazardous wastes according to international practice and standards.

Incentives

Industry Facilities and devices are constructed by organizations, which are dealing with neutralization and utilization of hazardous wastes.

Others

Bahrain

Year 2009

Policies A new incineration system for treating the generated healthcare wastes (i.e. clinical, pharmaceutical, infectious anatomical and chemical wastes) has been commissioned and is operating since April 2002 ,which is considered as a major milestone in environmental protection and part of national strategy to reduce and treat the hazardous wastes in the country; and

Environmental Affairs (EA) is approaching international agencies and organizations to assist in minimizing the quantity of industrial / hazardous of wastes generated in the country. Many meetings have been held with the major industries to chalk out practical and achievable plans and programs for waste minimization utilizing efficient and environmental friendly processes, methodologies and equipment.

Legislation Healthcare Waste Management Standards: Ministerial Order No.1 of 2001 has been issued highlighting the collection, transportation, storage, transfer, treatment and disposal of hazardous healthcare waste generated in Kingdom of Bahrain. The emissions from healthcare treatment facilities are also streamlined as well as the management and disposal of effluent and solid waste residues;

Article 5 states : The waste producer shall seek to reduce the generation levels of such waste in quantity and quality through developing the appliances and equipment

used, adopt and use a clean technology, select the alternatives and raw materials that cause less damage to the environment and public health;

Used Oil Management Standards: Ministerial Order No.4 of 2005 has been issued highlighting the collection, storage, handling, treatment, disposal, recycling and reuse of oil and related products.

Hazardous Waste Management Standard: Ministerial Order No.3 of 2006 has been issued highlighting the collection, storage, handling, transportation, transfer, treatment, disposal, recycling and reuse.

Incentives

None.

Industry

Several industrial companies (ALBA and GPIC) adopted ISO 14000 standards and were certified by ISO, in addition to the implementation of environment management systems.

Others

Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

China

Year

2009

Policies

China

The State encourages and supports cleaner production and minimization of the generation of solid wastes.

In recent years, MEP has made great efforts to promote cleaner production, including policy and regulation making, technical training, advanced experience spreading and etc.

Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste, effective on April 1st, 2005, stipulates:

The principle of prevention of environmental pollution caused by solid waste in China includes reduction of the generation and harm of solid waste, recycling and disposal of solid waste in environmentally sound manner. The state takes measures to promote cleaner production and circular economy.

The state manages to promote research on techniques and facility reducing generation and harm of industrial solid waste, publicizing the catalog of unadvanced techniques and facilities need to be eliminated.

Industrial corporation should choose and use materials, energy and other resources properly, reduce generation and harm of industrial solid waste.

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

A Waste Reduction Framework Plan was launched in November 1998 to minimize the amount of waste produced that requires disposal and to promote recycling of different types of wastes. One initiative being undertaken is to study waste management tools and technologies that can reduce the amount of waste requiring final disposal. The Government has reserved land to set up a Recovery Park and encourage development of waste minimization and recycling technologies.

A Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste for 2005-2014 has been published in 2005 to advocate waste avoidance and minimization in Hong Kong and outline the HKSAR Government's three-tier approach to achieve a sustainable waste-management strategy: waste avoidance and minimization; reuse, recovery and recycling; and bulk reduction and disposal of unavoidable waste.

Waste charging, producer-responsibility schemes and landfill-disposal bans

underpin the framework, with sustained public education and partnership, and legislative backing for support. It also proposes to develop state-of-the-art Integrated Waste Management Facilities with incineration as the core technology for final waste treatment.

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.

HKSAR Government provides funding support to the development of recycling technologies through the Environment and Conservation Fund and the Innovation and Technology Fund. In addition, Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC), a statutory organization of the HKSAR, has since 1979 been developing and promoting cleaner production practices and technologies to assist local industries and business sectors in minimization/elimination of their generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes. Relevant examples include provision of the technical support to electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers to comply with the European Union's Directives on the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and the Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and development of various technologies/techniques to help various industries to reduce the discharge of hazardous wastes.

Under the Policy Framework for the Management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), 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.

Legislation

China

In August 1996, the State Council enacted "Decisions of State Council on Several Issues of Environmental Protection" which demands to ban, close and stop 15 kinds of enterprises which cause serious pollution to the environment.

In January 1999, the State Commission of Economy and Trade issued "List of the backward technology and products for elimination".

In June 2002, the 28th session of the Ninth National People's Congress Standing Committee of the People's Republic of China enacted the Law of Cleaner Production Promotion.

On April 1st, 2005, China enacted the law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste of the People's Republic of China.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Cyprus

Year

2009

Policies

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

The National Strategy for the Management sets the basic principle of the waste hierarchy "Generation of waste shall be avoided whenever possible, wastes shall be recovered/ recycled whenever possible and wastes shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible way".

An update of the National Strategy for the Management of Wastes is scheduled for 2009 with the preparation of studies for integrated management of several priority waste streams (used oils, used tyres, agriculture waste, customs waste).

Legislation The Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (December 12, 2002) as well as the IPPC Law (June 13, 2003) allow 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.

In accordance with the E.U and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce and eliminate generation 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.

Also the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism run a financing fund (until 2009), subsidizing also 30% of the cost on application of techniques leading to industrial pollution reduction

Every year the Department of Environment gives prizes to the companies introducing the best environment sound technologies.

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: Environment Management Systems such as ISO 14001 standards as well as changes in the products used in the production. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts; a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

Others -

Japan

Year 2009

Policies Government of Japan established the Basic Environment Plan in 1994, and it was amended in 2000. At the same time, the Basic Law for Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society was enacted. The Basic Law aims to promote sound cyclical use and disposal of waste and the like, and prioritize the following actions in order of number: (1) restricting generation, (2) reuse, (3) recycling, (4) heat recovery, and (5) the correct disposal of waste and the like.

A new socioeconomic system needs to be created where responsibilities and costs on waste treatment and recycling are shared among industries, consumers, local governments and the national government as necessary. In such system, there should be incentives to reduce waste generation and recycle at each stage of product development, manufacturing, import, distribution, consumption, collection and recovery.

Legislation "Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law", "Law for Promotion of Effective

Utilization of Resources", "Container and Packaging Recycling Law", "Electric Household Appliance Recycling Law" etc.

Incentives Policy financing for establishment of treatment facilities; and preferential tax treatment.

Industry Under the Voluntary Action Plan on the Environment adopted by the Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organization), measures are taken on promoting recycling and limiting the discharge of wastes.

Others

Kazakhstan

Year 2009

Policies In order to ensure the environmental safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the definition of complex public policies on sustainable environmental development of the country in December 2003 by the Decree of the President of Kazakhstan approved the Concept of Ecological Safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015.

One of the main problems of ecological safety identified the elimination and prevention of historical contamination, radiological, bacteriological and chemical contamination, including cross-border, and a reduction in the accumulation of industrial and household waste.

Particular attention to the concept is aimed at solving transboundary issues, including hazardous wastes, which allowed the consolidation of customs rules on declaration of hazardous wastes and to prevent their entry into the territory of the republic under the guise of recycled materials and products.

In order to implement the development strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan up to 2030 (President of the Republic of Kazakhstan from August 15, 2003 N 1165), the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 14 November 2006 N 216 approved the Concept of Transition of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development 2007 - 2024.

One of the tasks in the field of environmental protection should increase the use of waste: "In order to strengthen state control over the placement and utilization of waste, and reducing their harmful effects on the environment provides:
develop uniform national approach to solving the problem of waste production and consumption;
develop a waste management system at various levels;
implement a system for collecting, storing and disposal of controlled waste across the whole country;
develop measures to develop a system for monitoring waste repositories. "

During 2009, the industry developed the program "Ecology of Kazakhstan" Zhasyl Lady "in 2010 - 2014.

Draft Program is designed to continue the implementation of key provisions of one of the fundamental instruments in the field of environmental protection and environmental management - Concept of Ecological Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015, the Concept of Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development for 2007-2024 and minutes of meetings of the Council of Foreign Investors under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which presents the main directions, allowing to implement a systematic and interrelated set of measures to ensure the ecological security of the country, in the context of its transition to sustainable development.

The program will be implemented by solving major environmental problems, among

which are a priority shortage and water pollution, high levels of air pollution in large cities, the accumulation of industrial and domestic waste, radiation and chemical pollution, land degradation, climate change, ozone depletion, desertification, reduction of biodiversity, as well as by further improving the management of environment and natural resources.

Work continues on the Programme on the Elimination of radioactive dump uranium mining industry and the Programme on the Elimination of orphan oil and flowing water wells.

The program provides for the establishment of National Centre for Waste Management Zhasyl Damu.

Legislation

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 26, 1998 № 233-I on National Security of Kazakhstan (with var. And add. As at 07.08.2007) determined that in order to ensure environmental safety, the prevention of radioactive, chemical pollution, bacteriological contamination territory, the uncontrolled import of Kazakhstan environmentally hazardous technologies, substances and materials is prohibited.

The main legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan regulating relations in the field of waste production and consumption are the laws, "Environmental Code" and "On Subsoil and Subsoil Use, and for Radioactive Waste Law" On the use of atomic energy "(as amended. And add. At 07.05. 2007).

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 24, 1999 "On ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, which was concluded in Paris on January 13, 1993

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 20 March 2007 № 238-III «On ratification of the Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States"

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 7, 2007 № 245-III «On ratification of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction"

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 23, 2008 № 28-IV «On ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of cargo in 1978"

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 28, 1997 № 670 approved the Agreement on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous wastes and other wastes, signed by the States - participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), April 12, 1996 in Moscow. By this agreement, based on the provisions of the Basel Convention, accompanied by lists of the major groups of hazardous wastes and hazardous properties.

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 9, 2000 N 878 National Plan of Action for Environmental Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan (as amended by the Government of Kazakhstan from 12.09.2003, N 922), which provides for provision of sanitary-epidemiological safety of soil and cleaning areas from household and industrial waste.

Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On people's health and the health care system", 2009

Customs Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (amended as at 05/07/2008 r, repealed in 2010)

Protocol on Amending the Treaty on the Customs Code of the customs union on November 27, 2009

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On safety of chemical products (as amended from 17.07.2009g)

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 23, 1998 № 219-I on radiation safety of population (amended. And add. At 29.12.2006g.)

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 21, 1994 № 156-XIII on transport in the Republic of Kazakhstan (as amended as of July 15, 2010)

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 21 July 2007 "On export control"

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from July 11, 2007 № 594 On approval of rules of import, export and transit of waste

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 5, 2008 № 104 On approval of the nomenclature (a list) of products subject to export control

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 11, 2008 № 572 On approval of rules of registration and registration of chemical products

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 16 November 1999 N 1716 On Approval of the Protocol on common application of technical, medical, pharmaceutical, sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary and environmental standards, rules, regulations and requirements in respect of goods imported into the States parties to the agreements on Customs Union Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 5, 2007 № 457 On approval of rules for licensing and qualification requirements for follow-up to work and provide services in the field of environmental protection

Order Acting Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 23, 2008 № 362 "On approval of the sanitary-epidemiological rules and norms"

Sanitary-epidemiological requirements to the collection, disposal, storage, transport and disposal of medical waste "to waste, according to their hazard class, subject to various requirements for collection, temporary storage and transportation. Mixing of different classes of waste at all stages of their collection, storage and transportation is prohibited.

Order Acting Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 13, 2005 № 227 "On approval of the sanitary-epidemiological rules and norms" Sanitary-epidemiological requirements for maintenance and operation of organizations, non-ferrous metals "

Order Acting Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 8, 2005 № 335 "On approval of the sanitary-epidemiological rules and norms" Sanitary-epidemiological requirements for radiation safety of scrap metal "

Order Acting Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 9, 2005 № 101 "On approval of the sanitary-epidemiological rules and norms" Sanitary-epidemiological requirements to ensure the radiation safety of oil and gas facilities "

Incentives

Economic instruments to regulate the treatment of industrial and domestic waste, including hazardous wastes are under development.

Environmental Code stipulates that in order to promote the effective implementation of economic activities on natural resource users Waste Management Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan may establish maximum rates of payment for environmental emissions.

Industry

In accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Code of Kazakhstan owners waste (legal entities and individuals as a result of economic activities that generate these wastes) should ensure the gradual reduction of their education at all stages of the production cycle, including through improved manufacturing processes, reuse or alternative uses (recycling) of waste, waste transfer businesses interested in using them.

When choosing a method and place of disposal, removal or disposal, as well as in determining the processing plants, disposal or waste disposal, waste owners should ensure minimal movement of wastes from their source.

Individuals and legal entities, in the process of economic activities that generate waste are obliged to provide the system of safe handling, to comply with environmental and sanitary-epidemiological requirements and implement measures for their disposal, decontamination and safe disposal.

Storage, destruction and disposal of waste produced in the places determined by the decisions of local executive bodies in coordination with the competent authorities in the field of environmental protection, sanitary-epidemiological service and other competent authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, exercising the functions of the environment.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan or the competent authority in the field of waste management may require suppliers of certain products to create the necessary conditions for the return of used products or materials for subsequent recycling or disposal.

Activities of individuals and entities, during which generate hazardous wastes, can be:

- Is limited in the absence of safe for human health and environmental waste management;
- Is prohibited in the case of repeated (more than twice) of violations of environmental requirements, sanitary-epidemiological rules and standards for waste management that resulted in harm to human health and the environment.

Legally defines the requirements for handling hazardous waste.

Hazardous waste depending on the extent of their harmful impact on the environment and human health are divided into categories according to criteria established by the competent authority in the field of environmental protection. Natural and legal persons in the activities that generate hazardous waste must implement measures aimed at eliminating or reducing their formation and / or reduce their toxicity.

Activities of individuals and entities, during which generate hazardous waste, may be restricted or prohibited in the absence of opportunities to provide a safe for the environment and human health, hazardous waste management.

Workers admitted to the treatment of hazardous waste must undergo special training, confirmed by evidence (certificates) for the right to work with hazardous wastes. Responsibility for allowing employees to work with hazardous waste is an appropriate officer of the organization.

A person in the process of economic activities which handle hazardous waste, must compensate the damage caused by industrial injury to the employee in the discharge of hazardous waste management, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan on labor.

The owner of the hazardous waste must ensure that labeling hazardous waste containers with an indication of hazardous properties. When sending these wastes to other persons for a specified period required to inform them in writing on the hazards of these wastes and the precautions when handling them.

On hazardous waste must be prepared passport. Passport hazardous wastes is based on data on the composition and properties of hazardous waste. The order of certification is determined by the competent authority in the field of environmental protection.

Do not mix hazardous and non-hazardous waste together in the production, stockpiling, transportation and accommodation.

Placement of hazardous wastes is permitted in specially equipped areas and carried out accordingly the license conditions with respect to their treatment. Other activities not related to the handling of hazardous waste on the territory allotted to accommodate them, is prohibited.

Liability business entity owning or use of which has at least one object for handling hazardous wastes, subject to state licensing, require mandatory insurance.

Stipulate the requirements for the transportation of hazardous waste

Generation of hazardous wastes and their transportation must be kept to a minimum.

Transportation of hazardous wastes is permitted under the following conditions:

- Availability of appropriate packaging, marking and labeling of hazardous waste for transportation purposes;

- The presence of specially equipped and furnished with special signs of vehicles;

- Your passport and documentation of hazardous waste for transportation and transfer of hazardous waste with the number of transported hazardous waste, purpose and destination of their transportation

- Compliance with safety requirements for transportation of hazardous waste in vehicles, as well as loading and unloading.

Procedure for packaging and labeling of hazardous waste for transportation purposes, developed by the competent authority in the field of waste management and approved by the central executive body in the field of environmental protection.

Procedure for transporting waste in vehicles, the requirements for loading and unloading and other requirements necessary to ensure the ecological and sanitary-epidemiological safety are defined by state standards (norms and rules), developed and approved by state authorities on safety supervision on relevant transport and agreed with the central executive bodies in the field of environmental protection and sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population.

Since the wastes are loaded on the vehicle and acceptance of their organization or individual engaged in transportation of waste, and to unload them at the place where the vehicle legally responsible for the safe handling of transportation is an organization or person who owns the vehicle.

Others

Kyrgyzstan

Year 2009

Policies The concept of ecological security of the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by Presidential Decree of November 23, 2007 № 506;

The state program of industrial and consumer waste of the Kyrgyz Republic (2005 - 2010), approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on August 19, 2005 № 389;

National Action Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, approved by Government of KR on July 3, 2006 № 371-p.

The main activities in the field of waste management in 2005-2010 were identified as follows:

- Development and processing of legal documents regulating waste management, their use as secondary raw materials and appropriate methods for monitoring forming and placement of not recyclable waste;

- Concentration of financial, logistical and other resources, the integration of industrial and scientific capacity to solve the problem of waste management;

- Construction of waste treatment plants and the opening of production facilities for recycling of secondary waste;

- The introduction of system on the disposal of certain categories of waste that can and should be re-used;

- Development of a system of separate collection of certain types of waste (small amounts of chemical waste, waste oils, current power supplies, fluorescent lamps, tires, polychlorinated biphenyls (hereinafter - PCB), galvanic, etc.:)

- Production facilities for the disposal of hazardous waste;
- The return of secondary material resources into the production and consumption;
- Implementation of pilot projects for recycling and disposal of several types of solid waste and waste trapped abatement facilities in the cleaning process discharges into the water and air emissions;
- Developing the capacity of environmental Conventions European Economic Committee of the United Nations (hereinafter - the UN / ECE) on climate change, biodiversity, desertification, land, interlinked problems of waste accumulation;
- Organizing and providing scientific research and development activities aimed at creating a perspective of resource and low-waste alternative technologies, effective tools and methods for processing and disposal of waste;
- Inventory produced, processed and disposed of waste from production and consumption;
- Organization of environmental education of leaders of administrative areas, enterprises and organizations on waste from production and consumption;
- Systematically conduct public education campaign for the separate collection of waste from consumption.

Legislation

Law "Common Technical Regulation on environmental safety in the Kyrgyz Republic" (May 8, 2009 № 151).

Law "On Environmental Protection" (June 16, 1999 № 53).

Law "On Waste from Production and Consumption" (November 13, 2001 № 89).

The position of the state cadastre of waste and conduct certification of hazardous wastes, approved by Government Decision of 19 August 2005 N 389.

Regulations on the order of destruction (recycling) of products (goods), as unfit for implementation, approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 9 July 1997 N 407.

Instructions for use of Interstate Standard GOST 17.9.1.2-2001 Nature Conservancy. Waste. The classification of waste. Identification and coding. The main provisions”, Order of the primary accounting treatment of toxic waste, Instructions for determining the limit of the accumulation of toxic industrial waste on the premises, Instructions for determining the criteria for identification of hazardous waste to the class of risk to the environment, approved by order of the Ministry of Ecology and Emergency Situations of 5 January 2005 N c6.

Instructions on how to value waste management, approved by the Ministry of Environment of the Kyrgyz Republic on September 17, 1999 N 3

Recommendations for the Treatment of Municipal Waste, registered in the Justice Department in Bishkek on Feb. 5, 2008 № 02-1-08, approved by Order of the National Agency of the Kyrgyz Republic on Local Self-Government on 13 November 2007 N I-69.

SanPiN 2.1.7.010-03 "Hygienic requirements for allocation and disposal of waste production and consumption", approved by decision of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Kyrgyz Republic of 29 October 2003 N 45.

Regulation "On licensing of certain activities", approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on May 31, 2001 N 260.

Incentives

Economic regulation in the field of waste management is defined by the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Waste from Production and Consumption" and other legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Economic regulation in the field of waste management is established on the basis of charging for waste disposal based on their volume, the hazard class and standards of placement.

The fee for disposal of waste in excess of established limits are charged with the appropriate changes.

Funds received from fees for waste disposal, are sent to the system of environmental funds are used for environmental protection.

Mechanism and economic incentives in waste management, the procedure for collecting, determining the fee for waste disposal shall be established by legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Economic instruments in environmental management can also build a competent structure of consumption. In Kyrgyzstan fairly fully developed and applied the following economic instruments:

- Fee (fees, taxes) for emissions;
- Payment for environmental violations;
- Civil liability.

Developed, but used partly:

- A system of return or return of deposits, mortgage money;
- Subsidies (allocated, but the effect is small due to the paltry funding);
- Fiscal instruments (tax and environmental inspectors);
- Payments to cover costs (water sector and waste).

Code "On Administrative Responsibility" (article 181-1) of 4 August 1998 N 114 Law "On the rate of payment for environmental pollution (emissions, discharges of pollutants, waste disposal" (March 10, 2002 № 32).

Industry

Waste producers are required to develop and coordinate with the regional offices of Environment standards for waste. Standards for waste allow rapidly monitor the quantitative formation of waste. Standards of waste are used to determine the limits on waste disposal.

Organizations engaged in business activities related to waste management, organize and implement the production control over waste management, which aims to verify compliance with environmental, sanitary and other requirements of waste management in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Others

Malaysia

Year 2009

Policies Promotion of the Malaysian Agenda for Waste Reduction (MAWAR) to encourage industries to minimize the generation of waste; and promotion of cleaner production.

Legislation Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005, stipulated under Environmental Quality Act 1974.

Incentives Special capital allowance incentive to companies which generate wastes and intend to set up facilities to treat their own wastes covering all capital expenditure incurred.

Industry Cleaner production, waste minimization and ISO 14001 certification.

Others No

Nepal

Year 2009

Policies Draft for Hazardous Substances Management Regulation and Guidelines are under discussion.

Legislation

Incentives

Industry No effective measures are taken.

Others

Pakistan

Year 2009

Policies Formulation and Implementation of National Conservation Strategy and National Environment Action Plan, National Cleaner Production Center in various sectors.

Legislation

- Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997 ;
- Self Monitoring and Reporting Rules -1998;
- Industrial Pollution Charge (calculation and collection rules)- 1998;
- Draft Hazardous Substances Rules-2007;
- Revised National Environmental Quality Standards-2000;
- Import Policy order-2009-10, issued by Ministry of Commerce
- Hospital Waste Management rules 2005

Incentives The Government has reduced import duty on pollution abatement equipment from 30 % to 10%

Industry

- Federation of Pakistan Chambers and Commerce has included environment services as one of its principle function and also established its standing committee on environment;
- A number of industrial sectors/ unites have established environment cells;
- Pakistan Tanners Association contributed about 28% of total cost of construction of Korangi combined effluent treatment plant in Karachi;
- Local Tannery Association in Kasur have contributed about 54 % of the total cost construction of Kasur tanneries pollution control project;
- Other industries-supported initiatives include environmental technology program for industry, National Cleaner Production Center for fuels and Cleaner production program; and
- Numbers of hospitals have installed incinerators for disposal of infectious waste.

Others

Singapore

Year 2009

Policies The strategies taken to manage hazardous wastes include:
Avoid/reduce generation of hazardous wastes;
Use less hazardous chemicals;and
Use clean technology and recycle/re-use toxic industrial wastes where appropriate.

National Recycling Programme (NRP) for households was launched in April 2001 to increase recycling rate for household wastes. The programme has achieved a participation rate of 63% in 2008.

On 5 June 07, the government, industries and NGOs signed the Singapore Packaging Agreement to work towards reducing waste at source in Singapore. The Agreement is voluntary, to provide greater flexibility for the industry to adopt cost effective solutions to reduce packaging waste.

Legislation Prior to Singapore's notification to the Basel Convention, the Pollution Control Department applied the Environmental Public Health (Toxic Industrial Waste) Regulations to regulate the export, import and transit of hazardous wastes.

In November 1997, Singapore enacted the Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act (HWA) and its regulations that came into operation on 16 March 1998. The Act and its regulations enable Singapore to fulfill the obligations of the Basel Convention. Under the Act and its regulations, a permit is required for

the export, import and transit of hazardous wastes scheduled under the Basel Convention.

Incentives

Private companies can apply to Agency for Science, Technology and Research (A*STAR) for research funding on reduction of hazardous waste generation or recycling of hazardous wastes.

The National Environment Agency (NEA) has continued to provide a \$20 million Innovation for Environmental Sustainability (IES) Fund. Through this fund, NEA will provide seed funding for innovative projects undertaken by the industry and in the community that will help Singapore attain its goals of environmental sustainability. Companies could seek assistance in the development and test bedding of promising and innovative technologies on waste recycling.

(http://app2.nea.gov.sg/funds_ies.aspx)

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://app2.nea.gov.sg/NEADownload.aspx?res_sid=20081201558927818640

Others

Sri Lanka

Year

2009

Policies

A National Strategy for Solid Waste Management has been formulated, where waste avoidance is prioritized over other forms of treatment and disposal.

The National Cleaner Production Policy & Strategy and the sectoral Cleaner Production Policies which cover major economic sectors (health, agriculture, Fisheries, tourism) of the country.

A National Industrial Pollution Management Policy is in place.

The National Environmental Action Plan has advocated the establishment of a Cleaner Production Center as the first priority for waste reduction, and accordingly, a

National Cleaner Production Center has been established under the Ministry of Industries

A National Plan for Hazardous waste management has been prepared.
National Cleaner Production Policy in place.

Database of Municipal Solid Waste in Sri Lanka has been updated.

Approval for importation of pesticides is granted on consignment basis. At the time of granting approval, attention is paid to the amount of the product available with the consignee in order to avoid the accumulation of unwanted or obsolete stocks within the country. Further consignments which are older than three months at the

time of export from the country of origin are not allowed to import into the country.

A decision was taken to introduce Load Based Licensing scheme under the Environmental protecting license program.

Cleaner Production activities are promoted island wide.

National Action Plan for “Haritha Lanka Programme” has been prepared. Under this programme Following strategies will be implemented;

- Promote Life Cycle management of waste
- Strengthen the institutional mechanism for solid waste managment in each Local Authority or adopt appropriate alternative methods
- Prevent accumulation of Hazardous Wastes into the non hazardous waste streams
- Apply Polluter Pay Principle and environmentally sound treatment and disposal of industrial solid waste
- Apply zero waste concepts in agricultural farms.

Legislation Internal Management of Hazardous waste regulations are in place. These regulations have been revised to incorporate a prescribed list of hazardous waste identified under Non specific sources and Specific sources (List A & List B Wastes). Guidelines for the implementation of hazardous waste management regulations are in place.

A guidance manual for safe and effective detection and investigation of illegal traffic and transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes has been prepared. The Sri Lanka Ports Authority (SLPA) plays the role of a service provider and the entire responsibility of deleting and other powers are vested with the Sri Lanka Customs.

Environmental Protection License scheme and the Environmental Impact Assessment scheme under the National Environmental Act are in place. Guidelines for siting of industries have been formulated.

Legislation for the implementation of the Load Based Licensing Scheme has been drafted.

Incentives The Ministry of Industries facilitates ISO 14,000 certification for industries.

The environmental licensing scheme (EPL) and the EIA process have been introduced for the polluting industries under National Environment Act. Arrangements are being made for implementation of the load based licensing scheme to minimize the discharge of hazardous and other wastes under the EPL System.

The National Cleaner Production Center is functioning to reduce the generation of wastes from industries.

Industry The industrialists make an effort to obtain ISO 14000 Certification and adopt cleaner production approaches. The government as well as the private hospitals are in the process of obtaining the ISO 14000 certification.

Industrialists plan to cluster their industries at industrial parks and common waste treatment plants are established in industrial estates.

Others

Thailand

Year 2009

Policies

On 3 November 2006, the Prime Minister of Thailand had presented the government policy delivered to the National Assembly. As to the Natural Resources and Environment, the Government need to create the equilibrium between the conservation and the utilization of sustainability of natural resources in order to raise the good environmental quality in correspondence with the national economic by using the integration of economic measures and the environmental management for public participation and fairness.

In addition, based on the integrated waste management and life cycle approach, Thailand has also developed the strategic plan on special wastes, such as packaging wastes and waste from electrical and electronic equipments, which has introduced the Polluter Pays Principle by taking into account the responsibility of producer, importer and consumer and the promotion of 3Rs as a vital tools for the environmentally sound management.

Legislation

According to the Notification of the Ministry of Industry B.E. 2548 (2005) issued pursuant to the Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials, Factory operators having hazardous wastes which have such characteristics and properties as defined in the notification must carry out the disposal of the wastes or unusable materials as defined as follows:

- Wastes and unusable materials shall not be stored in the factory longer than 90 days without prior approval by the Department of Industrial Works (DIW). The storage of wastes and unusable materials in the factory shall comply with the provisions in the Notification of the Ministry of Industry B.E. 2547 (2004) on Manifest System.
- Wastes and unusable materials shall not be taken out of the factory except with prior approval from the Director-General of DIW or the person assigned by the Director-General to take them out to disposal or recovery by method and at the place according to the criterion and the method defined in Annex 4 of the Notification and only by the permitted waste collector, transporter, and processor. If the treatment and disposal of wastes and unusable materials within the factory shall comply with the provisions provided in section 4, article 17 and article 21-24 of the Notification.; and
- Details on type, quantity, characteristics, properties and storing place of such hazardous wastes or unusable materials concerned as well as method of storage, detoxification, disposal, discarding, landfilling and transport according to "Form Sor Kor 3", attached to the notification must be yearly notified to the Department of Industrial Works within the third of March of the next calendar year.

Additionally, the separation, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of infectious wastes generated from hospitals, clinics and health care service centers have been complied with the Regulation of the Ministry of Health on the Disposal of Infectious Waste B.E. 2545 (2002).

Incentives

Tax differentiate, e.g. the different excise tax rate for recyclable batteries production which is rebated 5% of the excise tax, unleaded gasoline (ULG);
Tax exemption, e.g. equipment for the control, treatment or eliminate pollutants;
Deposit-refund system, e.g. bring-back program, this system will be used as a tool for subsidizing the consumer to return the remains of products containing hazardous substances such as batteries for final disposal or recovery;
The environmental fund is established for the environmental sound management activities in accordance with item 2 "Environmental Fund" of the Enhancement and Conservation of the National Environment Quality Act B.E. 2535 (1992); and
The Thai green label scheme project is established for developing the criteria on

the clean or waste minimized products (e.g. no mercury added dry cell batteries, recyclable plastic products, etc.).

Industry

In cooperation and support from relevant authorized agencies, 6 categories including plastics, agro, pulp and paper, electroplating, dyeing and tannery industries have been in the process of developing clean technologies and waste minimization methods.

The co-incineration of wastes in cement kilns as one optional waste disposal other than landfilling, since 2001. The benefits of this program are both energy and material recovery. The program also included the energy replacement for coal/coke and the material replacement for raw material used in the cement kiln process. There are currently seven cement manufacturers expanded their capability in co-incinerators of hazardous wastes.

Currently, pilot project on waste exchange programs are being conducted in Thailand to encourage recycling in industries. This program is based on the premise that one industry's waste is another industry's raw material. Companies match their waste disposal and their raw material needs through a computerized database, and subsequently exchange waste. For the supplier of the waste, these types of transactions avoid disposal costs, while the user; the purchase of used raw materials can be done at lower prices than that of new materials and can be reduced the energy needed during the manufacturing processes. As of 2004, over 400 industries had registered on the waste exchange database established by Ministry of Industry.

Additionally, at the local level many successful programs have been implementing, for example. Some local communities have conducted their own waste management program based on the 3Rs, such as source separation program, waste recycling in school. Such programs can reduce more than 30% of total waste generated in the community.

Others

The following methods have been used as support tools to reduce and/or eliminate generation of wastes:

ISO 14000s, ISO 18000, Life cycle Assessment and Greening of Supply Chain etc.;

Research on clean technologies and waste minimization e.g. research on cleaner production in the dyeing and synthetic rubber industries; and

Technical guidelines on the environmental sound management of hazardous wastes generated from communities e.g. laboratory waste, commercial waste, infectious waste, vessel and port waste.

United Arab Emirates

Year

2009

Policies

Abu Dhabi Waste Management Strategy (Draft April 2009)

The implementation of the waste hierarchy framework is required for all different waste types and accordingly also important for the reduction of hazardous waste. With the planned introduction of charges for hazardous medical wastes, it will be necessary to segregate and collect non hazardous waste streams that currently are routinely added.

Policy Affecting Waste Management and Pest Control in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, 1st June 2010 – Center of Waste Management Abu Dhabi.

Key policies to control hazardous and medical wastes.

WMP1: Waste Classification
 WMP2: Waste Transfer and Tracking
 WMP3: Waste Planning
 WMP4: Waste Tariff
 WMP5: Waste Permitting
 WMP6: Education, Awareness and Training
 WMP7: Enforcement
 WMP8: Waste Collection and Street Cleaning
 WMP9: Waste Treatment
 WMP10: Waste to Energy
 WMP11: Hazardous Waste
 WMP12: Asbestos Waste
 WMP13: Producer Responsibility
 WMP14: Pest Control
 WMP15: Education and Training
 WMP16: Waste Legacy (Under development)
 WMP17: Emergency Response, Exceptional Circumstances
 WMP18: AD EHSMS

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 Hazardous waste and business waste tariffs to be introduced in Abu Dhabi 2010.

Industry Some oil recovery by ADNOC and other waste environmental service providers inside and outside the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Will have better idea once tracking systems in place in 2010.

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

Uzbekistan

Year 2009

Policies "National waste management strategy and action plan of the Republic of Uzbekistan".
 Activities for implementation of Waste Management Action Plan (WMAP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2008-2012.

Legislation The law of "Wastes" Republic of Uzbekistan № 871- II from 5 April 2002 State of order of conducting State cadastre, places for burying for and utilizing wastes (Application-9) accepted resolution by department of Ministry republic of Uzbekistan № 250 from 15 November 2005.

Incentives The decisions are in valid adopted tee the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 199 (1 Mai 2003) "Improving the system of payments for environment pollution and the arrangement of wastes on the Territory of Uzbekistan" and Decree of Ministry Department of Republic of Uzbekistan № 15 (6.12.2006) of "Improvement of payment systems for special use natural resources.

Industry

Others

UN Region: *Western Europe and Others*

Andorra

Year 2009

Policies The article 4 of the waste law "Llei 25/2004, del 14 de desembre, de residus", establishes a hierarchical criterion for waste management and the order is as follows: Prevention, reuse, recycling, energetic valorisation and elimination.

National Waste Plan (2000), which came into force in 2001, defines the government policy in the field of solid wastes. This plan has been reviewed in 2006 for the period 2007-2011. A very precise diagnostic has been done, and on that basis, recovery objectives have been fixed. The plan also foresees all the basic and essential facilities that must exist in the country. The National Waste Plan must be reviewed every 5 years.

Legislation

Incentives See article 48 (law: "Llei 25/2004, del 14 de desembre, de residus ")

Industry Legislation about hazardous waste management (13-07-2005)
Decree about hostel industry like a generador of packing waste, glass and cardboard waste and vegetable oils (09/04/2008).
Construction Regulation modification, 08/04/2009 (BOPA 36, any 21, 22-4-2009): it modifies the procedure of construction waste management obligating to obtain the favorable authorization of the department responsible for environment.

Others

Australia

Year 2009

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.

At a national level, in November 2009, Australian governments agreed to a National Waste Policy – Less Waste, More Resources which covers both non-hazardous and hazardous wastes and materials. The policy sets directions in six key areas and identifies 16 priority strategies that would benefit from a national or coordinated approach. The strategies will provide focus to the work across individual jurisdictions, build on current directions and complement existing activity. They will also provide clarity and certainty for business and the community.

The six key areas are:

1. Taking responsibility—Shared responsibility for reducing the environmental, health and safety footprint of products and materials across the manufacture-supply-consumption chain and at end-of-life.
 2. Improving the market—Efficient and effective Australian markets operate for waste and recovered resources, with local technology and innovation being sought after internationally.
 3. Pursuing sustainability—Less waste and improved use of waste to achieve broader environmental, social and economic benefits.
 4. Reducing hazard and risk—Reduction of potentially hazardous content of wastes with consistent, safe and accountable waste recovery, handling and disposal.
 5. Tailoring solutions—Increased capacity in regional, remote and Indigenous communities to manage waste and recover and re use resources.
 6. Providing the evidence—Access by decision makers to meaningful, accurate and current national waste and resource recovery data and information to measure progress and educate and inform the behaviour and the choices of the community.
- Two key work areas from the perspective of the Basel Convention are Taking Responsibility and Reducing Hazard and Risk. A full copy of the policy can be viewed at: <http://www.ephc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/86>
- In November 2009, national information on waste management and recycling for the period 2006-07 was released through the National Waste Overview. This summary report can also be found at: <http://www.ephc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/86>. This information adds to the national information previously released for the period 2002/03 (described in Australia's 2008 report to the Basel Convention).

Legislation

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.

NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (amended in 2008)
 Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005
 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001
 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy (WARR) 2007

Vic Environment Protection Authority and Sustainability Victoria
 Environment Protection Act 1970
 Environment Protection (Distribution of Landfill Levy) Regulations 2002
 Sustainability Victoria Act 2006
 Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations 2009
 Towards Zero Waste Strategy 2005

Qld Department of Environment and Resource Management
 Environmental Protection Act 1994
 Environmental Protection Regulation 2008
 Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Policy 2000
 Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000

WA Department of Environment and Conservation; Waste Authority
 Environmental Protection Act 1986
 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007
 Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Levy Act 2007

Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008
Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2001
Environmental Protection (Rural Landfill) Regulations 2002

SA Environmental Protection Authority and Zero Waste South Australia
Environment Protection Act 1993
Zero Waste SA Act 2004
Plastic Shopping Bags (Waste Avoidance) Act 2008
Waste Strategy 2005–2010

Tas Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment;
Environment Protection Authority Tasmania
Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994
Environmental Management and Pollution
Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2000

ACT Department of the Environment, Climate Change, Energy and Water
Environment Protection Act 1997
Waste Minimisation Act 2001
'No Waste by 2010 Strategy'

NT Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport
Waste Management and Pollution Control Act 2007
Waste Management and Pollution Control (Administration) Regulation 2001
2007 Re-thinking Waste Disposal Behaviour and Resource Efficiency Interim
Action Plan

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 Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities aim to encourage the environmentally sustainable management and re-refining of used oil and its re-use. In the year 2009 Australians recycled approximately 259 million litres of their used oil which is a decrease on the 298 million litres reported for 2008.

Industry

Others

Austria

Year 2009

Policies

Waste avoidance was already a basic principle of the Austrian Waste Management Act 1990. New legislation was including the principles of sustainable development was prepared in 2001 and enforced in 2002 (Act on sustainable Waste Management; Fed. Law Gaz. I 2002/102). The national strategy is laid down in the Federal Waste Management Plan (latest edition 2006).

Legislation

Branch specific concepts for hazardous waste management (including waste avoidance) (based on the Federal Waste Management Act and the Act on Chemical Substances (Fed. Law Gaz. I Nr. 53/1997 as amended) where drafted by the Federal Ministry. Detailed information is available via the home page www.lebensministerium.at

A specific Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations was published (Fed. Law. Gaz. II 2004/459) and enacted 13th August 2005. The Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations defines minimum requirements for the collection, storage and treatment of the following waste streams:

- batteries and accumulators
- solvents and wastes containing solvents, waste paints and varnishes
- medical wastes involving the risk of injury
- residual amalgam
- PCB-containing electrical equipment and other PCB-containing wastes

The party obligated is the waste holder (original waste producer, waste collector or waste treatment operator). If the waste holder is not authorized or able to treat the waste appropriately, he shall according to § 15 Par. 5 Waste Management Act 2002 hand over the waste to a party authorized to collect or treat the waste within due time to prevent impairments of the public interest (§ 1 Par. 3 Waste Management Act 2002).

The text of the Ordinance is available via Internet:

<http://www.lebensministerium.at/article/articleview/32554/1/6969/> (German and English)

Incentives

Federal Act on the Financing and Implementation of the Remediation of Contaminated Sites (ALSAG, Fed. Law Gaz. 289/1989 as amended). The charge is donated for clean up procedures.

Several funds for subsidies for environmentally sound treatment/production exist.

Industry

Waste management concepts provided by each company with more than 20 employees.

Others

Belgium

Year 2009

Policies Prevention of waste is very important in the European and the Belgian waste policy. Also the use of certain dangerous products is forbidden by European legislation.

Legislation It is an aim of the Flemish policy to protect public and environmental health against damaging influences of wastes and to prevent squandering of raw materials and energy by (in the following order of priority):

- Preventing and reducing waste production and preventing or reducing the damaging features of wastes;
- Promotion of waste recycling; and
- Organising the disposal of all the wastes which cannot be prevented or recycled. (article 5 of the Waste Management Decree of 20.04.94).

Below some of the initiative are enumerated which are taken in Flanders to prevent waste from arising.

Reuse centres: Since 1995, the OVAM (Flemish Public Waste Agency) has helped to set up a network of 31 reuse centres with 107 shops. They collect reusable furniture, electrical and electronic equipment, toys and clothing for free and resell those goods at a low price. Reuse centres collected in 2009 around 8 kg of goods to be given a second life per inhabitant per year.

On the website: <http://services.ovam.be/preventie/> the ovam provides information on different objects: office supplies, electric and electronic equipment and cleaning products. They buyer of such products (local authorities, individual

citizens,...), can then objectively weigh the pro's and con's of the prospected purchase.

Ecodesign: Due to the increasing pressure of the actual world economy on the global ecosystem, action is needed for the future. The objective of the ecodesign actions of the OVAM is to provide information and support on ecodesign to designers and companies in Flanders.

Ecolizer: In an effort to make ecodesign more accessible to the designer, the OVAM developed the Ecolizer, a modern tool that is quick and can be easily consulted during the design process. The tool was developed for designers or product producing companies as an introduction to ecodesign and life cycle thinking and allows designer to assess the most important environmental impacts of their products. The idea for the Ecolizer derived from the fact that despite the availability of a lot of academic information and software on ecodesign, it is rarely applied by Flemish designers or companies. The Ecolizer, which consists of a number of cards put together in the form of a fan, brings part of this academic background closer to the designers to enable them to integrate environmental criteria in innovative products. The Ecolizer uses the single indicator methodology of the eco-indicator '99 method. The lay-out of the original tables was altered so that each material now has the relevant production, tooling and waste management indicators on one card. The Ecolizer features 400 indicators, based on European and Flemish data, and is available in Dutch and English.

Awareness-raising in schools: MOS-schools try to integrate environmental care in school life. They help to raise the demand for environmental friendly school supplies and learn the kids another attitude towards environment. The project was started in 2002 and is renewed annually.

The Ecodesign awards: To encourage designers that integrate environmental criteria into their design the OVAM organises annual Ecodesign Awards for students and professionals.

The inspiration database: The inspiration database or database of good examples can be found on the OVAM website and is meant to inspire those companies and designers that aren't yet convinced that environmental measurements can be part of a realistic approach to good design and competitive products.

The Flemish government started in 2006 with a campaign to reduce and stop littering. The littercampaign is founded on 3 main ideas:

communication and sensitising;

improving of infrastructure to clean up litter;

persistent policing with high visibility on the terrain.

More information is provided on the site <http://www.indevuilbak.be/>.

Demolishing inventory: since 2009 an industrial building with over 1000m³ has to be inventoried before demolishing. In this way selective collection is stimulated and clean construction and demolition waste can be easily accepted by recyclers, thus being transformed into secondary construction materials. Less waste ends up in landfill, in benefit of reuse.

BRUSSELS

The ordinance of the Brussels Government on waste prevention and management of 1991 allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce the production of waste and their harmfulness:

- by encouraging development of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources,
- by encouraging development of products conceived in a way that their production, their use or elimination provokes the minimum on waste,
- by developing appropriate techniques for elimination of hazardous substances in waste.

The fourth waste prevention and management plan was adopted. This plan confirms the waste management hierarchy, it gives priority to prevention and re-use, followed by recycling and energy recuperation, and disposal operations coming as a last resort. It introduces the concept of dematerialization of waste. The aim of dematerialization is to maintain current levels of economic development and well being while consuming fewer material and energy resources. By focusing on a policy of dematerialization, the Region will create an important link between waste policy and product and resource policies and will help to uncouple increased waste production and economic growth. The principle of extended producer's liability is reiterated. Its extension to hazardous waste flows is planned, including hazardous waste produced in scattered amounts, such as neon tubes, waste from do-it-yourself products, etc. The Region likes to set up a network of voluntary return of waste (hazardous or not) by self-employed persons and SMEs, to better the control on the disposal of hazardous waste. Sector-based prevention plans will be promoted and debated with the public.

On prevention, actions aiming at the reduction of the waste generation are carried out in three phases: providing information and research on sustainable consumption, putting in place pilot projects to demonstrate results, informing and creating awareness among the public. 90% of SMEs are active in the administrative or service sectors, in the Region. Therefore three preferential targets have been selected: households, schools and businesses.

For the households, several aspects are under scrutiny:

- interior pollution,
- alternatives for hazardous domestic products,
- well considered purchasing,
- well considered uses.

Several programs are implemented:

- the eco-construction strategy takes into account the interior pollution and the use of ecological alternatives for construction materials,
- the awareness raising campaigns aim at certain products as generator of hazardous waste (i.e. batteries), hazardous products used at home, health and environment with his green ambulance "Regional cell for intervention concerning interior pollution."

Awareness raising in businesses: Training sessions are organised for companies applying for the "Eco-dynamic Business" label. This training focuses on subjects such as waste take back obligations or purchases of environmentally friendly products or services for office maintenance.

Awareness raising campaigns are organised per activity sector for the prevention and management of the waste streams (dry cleaning, car bodywork, garage,

construction sector...). Information is distributed by 'The Business and Environment Bulletin', sector publications, 'good practices' publications,...

In 2008, a study was carried out on possibilities to improve the management of hazardous waste produced in small amounts. An inventory was made of different methods of collection in Belgium and in 10 European countries. Different types of solutions were clarified, such as :

collect on demand, organised by the authorities,
collection of waste in geographical zones or by activity sector,
optimisation of container parks to develop voluntary take back,
development of compulsory collection zones,
take back to retailer or sector colleague,
introduction of a return brand,
introduction of a take back obligation for hazardous waste.

In 2008, a decree on elimination and encapsulation of asbestos was adopted. It mainly concerns issues on classification of the waste, authorisation procedures, obligation of elimination and obligation of asbestos inventory.

WALLONIA

The Walloon Government's action plan reflects the wish to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste and the degree of hazard represented by waste that are produced.

In order to reduce the quantity of waste, the Government is introducing a new waste reduction target:

- The "polluter pays" principle and the principle of producer responsibility in accordance with waste management plan;
- Lowest priority to landfilling and introduction of landfill tax;
- Highest priority to the waste treatment in the form of recycling encouraged by regional authority investments and increase in the private undertaking;
- Adoption of cleaner process techniques by industries, using of resources more effectively and re-using or sale of by-products;
- Adoption of more suitable consumption patterns by consumers, for example, buying products with minimal packaging or/and re-use; and
- Use of agreements as management tools to promote the overall principle of answerability of waste generators and market orientation in the field of waste and recycling.

In order to reduce the degree of hazard represented by waste to be landfilled, following suitable treatment are used: physical treatment (solidification/ stabilization and deshydration); biological treatment (biological activity); and physico-chemical treatment (dechlorination; dechromatisation; and decyanurisation). These objectives were translated into Government Action Plan and into a decree on waste on 27 June 1996.

Incentives

BELGIUM

-Ecotax: Since July 1993 a national law introduced taxes on certain consuming products that are considered to be harmful to the environment (soda packaging, batteries, pesticides, paper etc.).

FLANDERS

-Eco-efficiency scan program: The program started in 2006. Designed for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) the program provided the opportunity to the

SME's to have a free, professional audit concerning the use of resources of the SME. In this way the SMEs would have the necessary information to reorganise themselves, improve their efficiency and thus reduce costs. Now the efficiency scan is provided via a web application. (<https://services.ovam.be/ecoscan-extern/views/info/home.seam>). SMEs can register and do a scan themselves. In this way they discover how their resources (materials, energy, working hours,...) can be optimised to reduce waste, improve efficiency and save costs.

-Flanders applies the 'polluter pays' principle. The charges for waste collection are differentiated so as to stimulate people to sort out their wastes. Mixed wastes have become quite expensive to discard, while separated wastes can be discarded at a low price or even for free.

-‘Smart’ taxes: So-called smart taxes are used in order to make landfilling more expensive than incineration, and make (co-)incineration more expensive than recycling. The idea is to steer the market to those waste treatment options that have the lowest environmental impact.

-Extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes in the form of “acceptance or take back obligations” have been incorporated in Flemish waste legislation. Producers are made financially responsible for the collection and treatment of their products once they have become waste. The waste streams for which extended producer responsibility is provided for in Flemish legislation are printed paper, batteries, waste pharmaceuticals, end-of-life vehicles, waste tyres, waste electrical and electronic appliances, lighting equipment waste, industrial and cooking oils. By making producers (or importers) responsible for bearing the cost of the waste disposal, ecodesign is stimulated.

-Environmental Policy Agreements (EPAs) have been concluded between the government and industry. These EPAs stipulate how prevention and selective collection will be realised in a particular sector, who will finance this and who will monitor and report on the implementation of the requirements set out in the agreement. EPAs differ from traditional legislation, in that they are developed by the government and industry in collaboration. As such, the government has access to the first-hand expertise of the business world. For the enterprises, the EPA offers the following benefits: opportunity to participate in the policy making process, legal security and the possibility to build a positive environmental image.

BRUSSELS

- The producer liability system is a key element of the waste prevention and management plan of Brussels. The plan provides that manufacturers must bear the real and full cost of waste created by their products.

- Brussels has one municipal waste incinerator. Fees for collection and treatment of non-household waste (similar to household waste) are variable to encourage sorting and recycling of waste.

- Brussels will study different economic instruments to improve the management of hazardous waste: positive economic return, private financing, and introduction of a "return brand".

Industry

Packaging prevention plans by packaging companies.

Others

FLANDERS

The environmental management plan MINA 2003-2007 which indicates the environmental policy of Flanders, describes some actions to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes:

- action 9: Determine goals for the prevention, reuse and recycling of industrial

waste that have to be tackled first.

- action 10: Reduce the disposal of high calory waste to a minimum and increase the energy recovery of non-recycable waste to a maximum, with respect for the environment.

- action 11: Develop a source-oriented waste policy approach.

- action 12: Obtain the objective of 13% prevention in 2007 of household waste compared with 2000. The aim is to decouple the generation of waste from economic growth.

MINA 2003-2007 was extended to 2010.

WALLONIA

- Development of production technology to minimize the production of hazardous waste; and

- Development of technology to neutralize hazardous waste.

Canada

Year

2009

Policies

In Canada, both mandatory and voluntary plans and programs exist. They are set up by the federal and provincial/territorial governments and by municipalities. In general, provincial and municipal plans tend to be mandatory, whereas federal plans are voluntary. Some examples are as follows:

- Section 188 of the CEPA 1999 gives the authority to the Minister of the Environment to require an exporter or class of exporters of hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste for final disposal to submit and implement a plan "for the purpose of reducing or phasing out" those exports. Once such a requirement is imposed, the Minister may refuse to issue an export permit if the plan is not submitted or implemented.

- Section 191(g) authorizes the Government to develop regulations respecting these plans referred to subsection 188(1), "taking into account: i) the benefit of using the nearest appropriate facility, and ii) changes in the quantity of goods the production of which generates hazardous waste to be disposed of by an exporter or class of exporters."

- The Toxic Substances Management Policy puts forward a precautionary and preventive approach to deal with substances that enter the environment and could harm the environment and/or human health. It provides a framework for making science-based decisions on the effective management of toxic substances by a two track approach. The first track is the "virtual elimination from the environment of toxics substances that result predominantly from human activity and that are persistent and bioaccumulative" and the second track encourages "management of other toxic substances and substances of concern, throughout their entire life cycles, to prevent or minimize their release into the environment".

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/toxiques-toxics/default.asp?lang=En&n=2A55771E-1>

Chemicals Management Plan

The Government of Canada plays a key role in protecting the environment from the risks of chemical substances under a number of laws. Under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999), for instance, scientists at Health Canada and Environment Canada assess chemical substances to determine if they pose a risk to human health and/or the environment. The Government of Canada

develops regulations and other measures based on the findings of these assessments. Canada's new Chemicals Management Plan is designed to further protect the environment through new regulations under CEPA 1999 and other acts, a challenge to industry, restricted uses, accelerated re-evaluations of some older pesticides, and changes to the way we dispose of other products.

While the Government of Canada plays a key role, every order of government is involved. Municipalities run programs and make rules on such pollution prevention activities as recycling. The provinces and territories govern a number of areas related to risks of chemical substances, for example, industry permits and licences. More information on the Chemicals Management Plan is available at <http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/index-eng.php>

The National Pollutant Release Inventory

The National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) collects and makes publicly available information from industrial facilities on their releases, disposals and recycling of over 300 pollutants. Reporting is mandatory, under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999, for those facilities that meet the reporting requirements identified in the annual NPRI Notice in the Canada Gazette. The NPRI includes reporting on amounts of NPRI substances contained in waste that is transferred off-site, as well as the destination of the transfer. Information about the NPRI can be found at; http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_home_e.cfm.

Pollution Prevention

The Canadian Government believes that pollution prevention is the most effective means of protecting the environment and minimizing costly waste management. Pollution prevention is defined in CEPA 1999 as "the use of processes, practices, materials, products, substances or energy that avoids or minimize the creation of pollutants and waste and reduce the overall risk to the environment or human health." Pollution prevention planning is a systematic, comprehensive method of identifying and implementing pollution prevention options to minimize or avoid the creation of pollutants or waste. For example, Environment Canada will require pollution prevention plans from vehicle manufacturers and steel mills for mercury releases from mercury switches in end-of-life vehicles processed by steel mills. Program details can be found on the following website: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/cppic/en/index.cfm>

Metals and Minerals Policy

The Minerals and Metals Policy of the Government of Canada outlines a number of policy options for the sustainable development of Canada's mineral and metal resources. The policy was developed in the mid 1990's and approved in 1996 to address the economic, social and environmental challenges and opportunities for this important sector of the Canadian economy and is the product of intense consultations. With respect to materials management, the Policy recognizes the use of risk assessment and risk management together with life cycle management. The Policy contains the Safe Use Principle for minerals and metals, which is designed to address human health and environmental issues through a life-cycle thinking approach that incorporates both risk-assessment and risk-management principles. The Safe Use Principle recognizes that inorganic materials such as minerals and metals and their products can be produced, used, re-used, recycled and returned to the environment in a manner that is consistent with sustainable development. Canada's response to the risks associated with the sources and uses of mercury is an

example of the application of this Principle. <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/mms-smm/poli-poli/gov-gov-eng.htm>

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs are commonly funded by advance disposal fees applied at the point of purchase. These funds are managed by not for profit industry producer responsibility programs to pay for the recovery, recycling and environmentally sound management of the designated wastes. In some cases, these fees are not visible to the consumer but are applied at some other point in the supply chain. EPR programs operating at both a national and provincial level exist for pesticide containers, tires, paint, crankcase oil, packaging, refrigerants, and electrical and electronic equipment. Additional details are available at: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/epr/>.

Legislation

As described in other sections, the main piece of federal environmental legislation is the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999). CEPA 1999 enables the government to require export reduction plans for hazardous or non-hazardous wastes. This legislation also enables the government to employ different instruments (e.g. regulations, pollution prevention plans) to manage the risks associated with toxic substances. For example, the PCB Regulations set specific deadlines for ending the use of PCBs in concentrations at or above 50 mg/kg, eliminating all PCBs and equipment containing PCBs currently in storage and limiting the period of time PCBs can be stored before being destroyed. Risk management approaches are also being developed to address PBDEs in products.

Provinces and Territories are responsible for managing hazardous wastes within their jurisdiction.

Incentives

A variety of economic instruments are used in Canada to promote waste reduction. Some examples include:

Tipping fees are levied on waste disposal at landfill sites, incinerators and waste processing facilities by both municipalities and private sector facility operators. These fees are subject to provincial and federal value added tax (Goods and Services Tax, Provincial Sales Tax, Harmonized Sales Tax). The Province of Quebec has introduced a regulation requiring \$19.50 CDN for each tonne of residual waste going for disposal. The collected fees are used to finance waste management activities at the municipal level in order to increase diversion from landfills.

Many municipalities use a partial or full user-pay system for residential solid waste management above a basic collection service with additional charges for every extra container.

Deposit return systems are also widely used for beverage containers and have proven to be very efficient ways to divert material from landfills. Many Canadian provinces are using this system.

Municipal solid waste and hazardous waste minimization projects are eligible for funding under various programs. Some examples include:

Green Municipal Fund (GMF)

The Federation of Canadian Municipalities' (FCM) Green Municipal Fund (GMF) was established by the Government of Canada to stimulate municipal investment in innovative environmental infrastructure projects and practices by offering grants for

feasibility studies and low-interest loans to: improve air, water and soil quality; protect the climate; remediate brownfields; and promote the use of renewable resources. Additional information is available on the FCM website at www.fcm.ca.

Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centre (CETAC)

With support from Environment Canada, the Canadian Environmental Technology Advancement Centres (CETACs) help small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) commercialize innovative environmental technologies that address Canada's environmental priorities. They provide a wide range of services tailored to SME client needs, including assistance with accessing funding sources and investment capital, general business development counseling, technical services, market analysis, and strategic advisory and mentoring services. The Centres also help SMEs lessen their environmental impact by assisting them in adopting pollution prevention, and sustainable development practices and solutions. As private sector, not for profit corporations, the CETACs operate at arm's length from the federal government and is comprised three regional centres. More information is available at: <http://www.etvcanada.ca/CETAC.asp>.

Sustainable Development Technology Canada (SDTC)

Established by the Government of Canada in 2001, Sustainable Development Technology Canada is a Foundation whose mandate is to foster the rapid development and demonstration of innovative sustainable development technologies that address greenhouse gas emissions and that protect the quality of Canada's air, water and soil. Waste management is included as one of the program's sectors for funding. More information can be found on the SDTC website at www.sdtec.ca.

In addition, support for waste management projects exists through several funding programs under Infrastructure Canada and Industry Canada. More information is available at www.infrastructure.gc.ca and http://www.ic.gc.ca/ic_wp-pa.htm, respectively.

Industry

Economic and consumer pressures have influenced industry and the non-for-profit sector to advocate waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives include:

Environmental Choice Program (ECP)

The ECP is Environment Canada's eco-labelling program, which may be of assistance to companies in validating and marketing their products. The Program determines and promotes higher standards of environmental performance against which products and services can be assessed. Once a product or service is certified by the ECP, the company is entitled to incorporate Environment Canada's official mark of environmental leadership, the EcoLogo, in their advertising and promotional efforts. This label helps purchasing offices and consumers in making informed, environmentally conscious choices when selecting products and services. The program meets the requirements of ISO 14024 Type 1 eco-labels <http://www.environmentalchoice.com/>

Stewardedge

Stewardedge is a national organization representing the stewardship interests of their Canada-wide members. Their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) monitors extended producer responsibility (EPR) policies that are currently in place, and the developments in emerging policies that will face companies operating in the

Canadian marketplace in the future. <http://www.stewardedge.ca/>

The Composting Council of Canada (CCC)

The Composting Council of Canada is a national non-profit, member-driven organization with a charter to advocate and advance composting and compost usage. It serves as the central resource and network for the composting industry in Canada and, through its members, contributes to the environmental sustainability of the communities in which they operate. <http://www.compost.org/>

The Canadian Plastics Industry Association (CPIA)

The CPIA is committed to the responsible use and recovery of plastic resources. As a leading authority on Canadian plastics waste management, CPIA facilitates the development of sustainable programs to effectively manage plastics waste. CPIA acts as a one-stop resource on end-of-life management of plastics for municipalities, consumer product manufacturers and their suppliers, recyclers, provincial agencies and the educational community. <http://www.plastics.ca/EnvironmentalSustainability>

The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation (RBRC) is dedicated to recycling small rechargeable batteries found in portable electronic products such as cordless phones, power tools, laptop computers, camcorders, two-way radios and remote control toys. <http://www.rbrc.org/>

Responsible Care

Launched in 1985 by the Canadian Chemical Producers' Association (CCPA), Responsible Care is a unique "ethic" for the safe and environmentally sound management of chemicals. It is guided towards environmental, societal, and economic sustainability and represents a global commitment to the responsible management of chemicals through their entire life cycle and to social responsibility. <http://www.canadianchemistry.ca/ResponsibleCareHome.aspx>

Others

A few provinces have aggressive waste diversion targets to divert larger quantities of waste from disposal (e.g. Ontario 60%, Québec 65%). Municipalities and provinces are focusing on the diversion of organics through composting and/or anaerobic digestion from landfills to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, produce a resource in the form of compost and energy from anaerobic digestion. As an example, Québec will be banning the landfilling of paper and cardboard by 2013 and will progressively ban organics from landfilling by 2020.

Municipalities provide information on waste reduction including recycling programs in their local community including household hazardous waste management. For links to provincial governments' websites, see <http://www.ec.gc.ca/gdd-mw/default.asp?lang=En&n=FF9C3376-1#provincial>. For general information from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, see <http://www.sustainablecommunities.fcm.ca/>.

Not-for-profit organizations such as recycling associations promote and facilitate waste reduction, recycling, and resource conservation in their provinces and territories. Links to their websites can be found at <http://www.wrwcanda.com/>

Waste Reduction Week (WRW) in Canada is a national program that focuses on the 3Es of the 3Rs - Education, Engagement, and Empowerment. WRW brings together many partners including organizations, municipalities, businesses, schools,

and individuals. The program's educational resources and "take action" messaging empowers Canadians to adopt more environmentally conscious choices, and in turn, reduce waste. More information is available at <http://www.wrwcanada.com/>

Denmark

Year 2009

Policies The Government's National Waste Plan 2009-2012 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste. The reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste 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

Incentives

Industry Environmentally sound management, ISO- and EMAS- systems are widespread in industries. New initiatives are set out in the coming strategy for waste prevention.

Others

Finland

Year 2009

Policies The first National Waste Plan Until 2005, which came into force on 1 August 1998, set targets, among other things, for the reduction of the amounts and harmful properties of waste. The Plan presents the administrative and legal, economic and informative instruments to be used in implementation. The targets are set for and the measures geared to the years 2000 and 2005. The plan was updated in 2002.

In 2008 the Government approved a new National Waste Plan until 2016. This strategic plan determines the principles and the objectives of the waste management and the waste prevention. For each goal and objective, a policy instrument has been proposed and a responsible body for the implementation has been identified. Finland's waste policy is aimed at the waste prevention and decreasing the negative effects of waste on human health and the environment.

The waste management goals, and the policy instruments that are required for reaching the goals set, are described by eight main themes:

1. Improving the materials efficiency of production and consumption
2. Promoting recycling
3. Decreasing hazardous chemicals in waste
4. Reducing harmful effects on the climate from waste management
5. Reducing risks to health and the environment from waste management
6. Developing and clarifying the organization of waste management
7. Improving waste management know-how
8. Managing waste shipments safely.

The plan also suggests that industrial sectors should negotiate sector-specific agreements for promoting materials efficiency and, in these agreements, set targets for waste prevention and recycling. The national waste plan includes a separate national waste prevention program. A special follow-up program is developed during the year 2010. The effectiveness of the plan is estimated in 2010 and 2013. New regional waste plans are completed by Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment either separately covering their own area or in co-operation with other centres covering larger areas. Five regional waste

plans cover the whole continental Finland. The plans specify measures to be taken in the regions in order to carry out and develop the tasks provided for or regulated in or under the Waste Act. Plans present data on wastes and the current status of waste management, the developing targets set and measures necessary to achieve them. The Province of Åland will prepare its own regional waste plan.

Legislation

The Waste Act (1072/1993), which entered into force on 1 January 1994, introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation, the Government may issue general regulations concerning the production and marketing of products. Such regulations have so far been issued for example on batteries and accumulators, ozone depleting substances, asbestos and impregnated wood.

The Environment Protection Act (86/2000) sets general regulations on the licensing of industrial facilities including waste disposal and recovery plants and major waste-generating industries. The Act aims at the reduction of the burden to the environment caused by various industrial operations as well as at the prevention of waste generation and reduction of their harmful effects. The Act replaced several previous regulations on facility licensing. According to the Act, the environment permit shall contain necessary regulations, among other things, in order to minimize the waste generated and diminish the harmful properties of wastes. The Act came into force on 1 March 2000.

Incentives

The Waste Tax Act (495/1996) came into force on September 1, 1996. The Act was amended in December 2002. According to the Act, from 1 January 2003 a State tax of 23 euros per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills operated by municipality or a body appointed by the municipality or a landfill which is operated primarily for the purpose of receiving waste by another party. The tax was raised to 30 euros per tonne on 1 January 2005. Some waste types are exempt from waste tax. A New Waste tax act is under preparation.

Some subsidies are awarded by the government to projects aiming at environmental protection. Among waste management projects, in general, the priority is given to those projects which aim at the prevention of waste generation and the reduction of hazardousness of wastes.

Industry

Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes. In recent years a number of industrial establishments have also created their own environmental management systems on voluntary basis, for example, in accordance with the European Community Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), ISO 14001 or branch-specific programmes such as "Responsible Care" by the chemical industry. In December 2010 there were 19 EMAS-registered sites in Finland.

Others

Waste and hazardous waste minimisation are also promoted by:

education and advisory services: it is a legal obligation for the Finnish Environmental administration (especially the Finnish Environment Institute and regional Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment) and local authorities to provide advisory services on wastes to all interested parties (industry, commerce, households etc.). Advisory services include preparation and dissemination of information material (brochures, guidebooks, websites etc.), information campaigns, on-line advice, and training courses. Advice is given on all necessary issues related to wastes and their management but the main focus

nowadays is on preventive measures. Advisory services are also provided by regional waste management organisations, private companies, producer corporations and environmental NGOs; and ecolabelling, such as Nordic Swan Label and European Union Ecolabel, research programmes and R & D projects, such as the Environmental Cluster Research Programme co-financed by several ministries and academies which aim at seeking new ways of saving the environment and natural resources and at developing them into environmentally friendly products, production technologies and infrastructure, and various R & D projects financed by the National Technology Agency TEKES (www.tekes.fi/eng/).

Germany

Year 2009

Policies

Legislation

Recycling Management and Waste Act (1994, amended in 2007) with supplementary regulations, in particular:
Sewage Sludge Ordinance (1992, amended in 2002);
Battery Ordinance (1998, amended in 2001);
Waste Oil Ordinance (1987, amended in 2002);
CFC-Ordinance (1991, amended in 2001);
Ordinance on Bio-wastes (1998; amended in 2006);
Packaging Ordinance (1998, amended in 2008);
Ordinance on the management of waste wood (2003);
PCB-waste Ordinance (2000);
Ordinance on Underground Waste Stowage (2002, amended in 2004);
Technical Instruction on the Management of Hazardous Waste (1991);
Commercial Wastes Ordinance (2002, amended in 2006);
Waste Management Plans issued by the Federal States;
Landfill Ordinance (2002, amended in 2006);
Ordinance on Environmentally Compatible Storage of Waste from Human Settlements (2001, amended in 2002); and
Ordinance pertaining to the recovery of waste at surface landfills (2005).

Federal Immission Control Act (1974, amended in 2009) with supplementary regulations; in particular: Ordinance on Waste Incineration Plants (1990, amended in 2009).

End-of-Life-Vehicle Act (2002) and End-of-Life-Vehicle Ordinance (1997, amended in 2006).

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (2005).

Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EEC) No 761/2001 of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).

Incentives

Industry

Environmental aspects are implemented in many German Industrial Standards (DIN). There is a “Manual on the Consideration of Environmental Aspects in Standardization and Development of New Products” (2003; DIN-Fachbericht 108).

Many enterprises from different branches of industry and administration participate in the eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS) or have achieved an ISO 14001

certification. More information is available from the Focal Point or <http://www.emas-register.de>

The German Environment Label comprises more than 100 different product criteria (e.g. tires, copiers, paper) and several thousand labeled products. For further information see <http://www.blauer-engel.de>.

Others

The German Federal Government adopted the National Sustainability Strategy on 17 April 2002. With its guiding principle as well as 21 goals and indicators for sustainable development it points out paths and prospects for a viable Germany in the 21st century.

The German government established a Council for Sustainable Development in April 2001. The Council consists of 15 public figures (<http://www.nachhaltigkeitsrat.de/en/the-council/?size=jekmzekqgi>). There is also a Framework Programme of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) on research for sustainable Development: http://www.fona.de/pdf/publikationen/research_for_sustainable_development.pdf
For further information: <http://www.fona.de/en/index.php>.

Ireland

Year

2009

Policies

Local Authority Waste Management Plans (since 1998)

Responsible: Local authorities

Under the Waste Management Act, 1996 (as amended) all local authorities are required to prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan. These plans include objectives in relation to prevention and minimization of wastes. They also include objectives in relation to the recovery of waste.

National Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, the EPA is required to prepare a Hazardous Waste Management Plan for the country. This plan, which was published on 15 September, 2008 has regard to the prevention and minimization of hazardous waste and sets objectives and, where appropriate, targets in relation to the prevention and the minimization of hazardous waste, the minimization of the harmful nature of such waste and the recovery of hazardous waste.

National Waste Prevention Programme

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency

The National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP) has been running since 2004 and has developed a wide range of prevention initiatives. The National Waste Report provides statistics on all waste streams (including hazardous wastes) to guide policy and target prevention efforts. A Prevention Plan 2009-2012 has been published (www.nwpp.ie). A revised National Hazardous Waste Management Plan (NHWMP) was issued in 2008 following review, public consultation and SEA (www.epa.ie). This plan places particular emphasis on the prevention, collection and correct management of hazardous waste. Significant NWPP prevention projects include a Green Business Programme (www.greenbusiness.ie), a Green Hospitality Programme (www.greenhospitality.ie), a Local Authority Prevention Network (www.localprevention.ie), a Green Healthcare Programme (www.greenhealthcare.ie in development), a Packaging Waste Prevention Programme (www.preventandsave.ie), a Food Waste Prevention/Home Composting Programme

(www.stopfoodwaste.ie) and a Green Home Programme (www.greenhome.ie). All of these programmes have particular regard to hazardous and biodegradable wastes during waste auditing and characterisation exercises. Specific projects are underway also to implement aspects of the new NHWMP including prevention in the pharmaceutical and health service sectors, collection at civic amenity sites, management of garage and farm HW, producer responsibility and identification of barriers to self-sufficiency in HW treatment. EPA enforce the limits on hazardous substances in packaging, electrical equipment (RoHS), batteries, Deco-paints (solvents) and vehicles (ELV). Implementation of the requirements in relation to PCBs, POPs, ODS and F-gases are also underway.

“Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change”

The policy statement on the prevention and recycling of waste, Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change, published in March 2002, addresses in detail the factors and practical considerations that are relevant to the achievement of Government policy objectives for the prevention of waste and for the re-use and recycling of the waste that is produced. The policy statement specifically

- highlights the necessary disciplines that must be imposed within waste management systems to secure real progress on waste prevention, re-use and recovery;
- outlines a range of measures that will be undertaken in the interests of minimising waste generation and ensuring a sustained expansion in re-use and recycling performance;
- identifies issues and possible actions which require further systematic consideration.

“National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste”

The National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste was published in April 2006 and provides the blueprint to achieve Ireland’s targets for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill in accordance with the requirements of Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste. The Strategy sets out a wide range of integrated measures designed in accordance with the waste hierarchy to support biodegradable waste minimisation and diversion from landfill. Prevention targets have been established to reduce arisings of biodegradable municipal waste that will require subsequent treatment and recovery while ambitious targets for the recycling of waste paper/cardboard and the biological treatment of food and garden wastes have been put in place for both the domestic and commercial sectors over the timeframe of the Strategy. The prevention of biodegradable waste has been integrated into the different projects within the National Waste Prevention Programme including Green Hospitality, Green healthcare and Stopfoodwaste.ie. A range of treatment technologies are also proposed to facilitate the diversion of the organic fraction of residual waste from landfill. The EPA has reviewed all waste licences for landfills mandating them to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste that they are permitted to landfill. The Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 require the commercial sector, with effect from 1 July 2010, to segregate their food waste and have it transferred for recovery.

Legislation

Waste Management Act 1996, as amended

Responsible: Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government

Part III of the Waste Management Act 1996 provides for wide-ranging regulatory measure to promote waste prevention and recovery which may involve obligations upon producers, distributors, retailers and consumers. There is a basic obligation on

persons involved in industrial, commercial and agricultural activities to have due regard to the need to prevent or minimize the production of waste from that activity and to take reasonable steps for that purpose, including steps relating to product design.

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (the Waste Framework Directive) requires Member States to establish waste prevent programmes by 12 December 2013. Regulations to transpose this provision into national legislation are currently being drafted.

Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Licensing (since 1994)

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, the EPA is responsible for Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control licensing of scheduled activities. These include all major manufacturing activities in the country. Each license contains a specific condition relating to the establishment of an Environmental Management System (EMS). Through the EMS the license must assess all operations and review all practicable options for the use of cleaner technology, cleaner production and the reduction and minimization of the waste at the facility. See Irish EPA Guidelines on the content of an Annual Environmental Report (AER). See also <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/advice/>

Waste Licensing (since 1997)

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Under the Waste Management Acts 1996-2010, the EPA is responsible for licensing scheduled waste recovery and disposal activities. Each licence requires that the licensee establish an Environmental Management System (EMS). The EMS provides a mechanism for ongoing improvement in environmental performance by the licensee. For instance, transfer stations are required to introduce or extend recycling of wastes handled by the facility. Landfill site operators are required to provide for recycling of wastes such as construction and demolition waste, to assess and introduce, if possible, the utilisation of landfill gas, and to limit the acceptance of biodegradable municipal waste.

Packaging Regulations (Since 1997)

Responsible: Local authorities & the Environmental Protection Agency

The Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2007 consolidate previous regulations made in 2003, 2004 and 2006 (which replaced the original regulations of 1997 and 1998 respectively) and impose a wide range of obligations on all producers placing packaging on the Irish market (i.e. importers, manufacturers, packer/fillers, distributors and retailers). The regulations are intended to facilitate, inter alia, the achievement by Ireland of the end 2011 recovery and recycling targets for packaging waste as set out in Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste as amended by Directive 2004/12/EC. These Regulations provide the necessary legal framework to facilitate the recovery and recycling of packaging waste in Ireland.

Article 28 of the regulations provides that packaging placed on the market in Ireland must comply with the essential requirements of packaging set out in accordance with Annex II of Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste while article 29 prescribes restrictions on the aggregate concentration levels of lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium in packaging materials and packaging

imported or manufactured in Ireland.

End-of-Life Vehicle Regulations (Since 2006)

Responsible: Local authorities

The Waste Management (End-of-Life Vehicles) Regulations 2006 are designed to implement the provisions of Directive 2000/53/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on end-of-life vehicles. In particular, they are intended to facilitate the achievement of specified targets for the reuse/recovery and the reuse/recycling of end-of-life vehicles at authorised treatment facilities which operate to the minimum technical requirements set out in Annex I of Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles.

Part IV of the regulations imposes a range of obligations on vehicle producers to ensure that the materials and components of specified vehicles placed on the market in Ireland do not contain lead, mercury, cadmium or hexavalent chromium other than in cases specifically exempted in accordance with the provisions of Annex II (as amended) of Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles and that technical documentation must be made available on request by producers to verify compliance with these requirements. The Environmental Protection Agency has agreed to act as the competent authority for the enforcement of these provisions of the regulations.

Plastic Bag Regulations (Since 2001)

Responsible: Local authorities

The Waste Management (Environmental Levy) (Plastic Bag) Regulations, 2001 to 2007 provide for the imposition of an environmental Levy of 22 cent on plastic bags. The purpose of the levy is to reduce consumption of plastic shopping bags dispensed at retail outlets. Revenue raised from the plastic shopping bag is assigned to the Environment Fund – which also receives funding from the landfill levy. This fund is used to support appropriate waste management, litter and other environmental initiatives.

Farm Plastics:

Responsible: Local authorities

The Waste Management (Farm Plastics) Regulations 2001, which revised and replaced previous regulations made in 1997, impose a wide range of obligations on both producers (i.e. manufacturers and importers) and suppliers of farm plastics (i.e. silage bale wrap and sheeting) to require the collection and recovery of such farm plastics placed on the market when entering the waste phase at end-of-life. Producers and suppliers may fulfil their obligations by participating in approved compliance schemes established for the purpose of farm plastics recovery or, alternatively, by operating 'deposit and refund' arrangements in support of the collection and recovery of waste farm plastics.

The Waste Management (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2005 (WEEE Regulations) (as amended)

Responsible: Environment Protection Agency and Local Authorities

The Regulations are designed to promote the recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

They facilitate in particular the achievement of the targets for the collection,

treatment, recovery and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment in an environmentally sound manner established by Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment as amended by Directive 2003/108/EC. The Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply electrical and electronic equipment to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers. An exemption from these obligations is available to persons who participate in a scheme by an approved body for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment in an environmentally sound manner operated.

Waste Management (Restriction of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2005 (as amended) (ROHS Regulations)

Responsible: Environment Protection Agency

These Regulations are designed to minimise waste arisings of certain hazardous substances by prohibiting the use of certain heavy metals in electrical and electronic equipment as required by Directive 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. The Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply electrical and electronic equipment to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers.

The Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations (S.I. No 268 of 2008). as amended by the Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators)(Amendment) Regulations 2008 (SI No 556 of 2008)

Responsible: Environment Protection Agency and Local Authorities

These Regulations are designed to minimise waste arisings of certain hazardous substances by prohibiting the use of certain heavy metals in batteries and accumulators and to promote the recovery of waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries) as required by European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/66/EC. They facilitate in particular the achievement of the targets for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste batteries and accumulators in an environmentally sound manner established by European Parliament and Council Directive 2006/66/EC. The Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply electrical and electronic equipment to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers. An exemption from these obligations is available to persons who participate in a scheme operated by an approved body for the collection, treatment, recovery and disposal of waste batteries in an environmentally sound manner.

Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects

Responsible: Local authorities

The purpose of the Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects is to promote an integrated approach to construction and demolition waste management practice throughout the duration of a project. They are designed to promote sustainable development, environmental protection and the optimum use of resources. The Guidelines introduce the concept of on-site waste management planning for projects above certain thresholds and provide a blueprint for designers, developers, practitioners and competent authorities, for the proper management of construction and demolition wastes.

Detailed guidance is provided on the essential components of a construction and demolition waste management plan including material on tracking, through internal auditing and the submission of summary reports to local authorities. Ultimately, this will assist in improving information on waste flows in the construction industry sector. Under the Development Management Guidelines for Local Authorities (June 2007), planning authorities should have regard to the Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects when considering applications for development works above the specified thresholds in order to facilitate the proper management of construction and demolition wastes.

Tyre Regulations (since 2008)

Responsible: Local authorities

The Waste Management (Tyres and Waste Tyres) Regulations 2007 impose a wide range of obligations on persons who supply tyres to the Irish market, whether as retailers, importers or manufacturers and on persons who manage waste tyres. These regulations are designed to facilitate the maximum reuse, recycling and recovery of waste tyres.

Incentives

Cleaner Greener Production Programme

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Environmental Protection Agency implemented the Cleaner Greener Production Programme (CGPP) in 2001 under respective EPA Research Programmes the ERDTI (2000-2006) and the current STRIVE (2007-2013) programmes which are funded by the National Development Plans This CGPP programme is a business-led programme that focuses on the prevention and reduction of environmental impact arising from industrial activities.

Between 2001-2009 the EPA has committed €7 million (out of total project cost of approximately €21 million) to 89 organisations that have received part funding for demonstration projects under this programme. Analysis of the second phase of the programme (2005-2007) showed that based on EPA support of €1 million, the 22 organisations involved achieved cost savings of €1.6 million per annum. These savings were in addition to significant reductions in environmental impact, including 3,500 tonnes per annum of greenhouse gas emissions, 1,550 tonnes per annum of solid waste arisings and 120,000 m³ per annum savings in water consumption. In 2007, the CGPP programme was highlighted as an Exemplar Programme in a European Commission review of Eco-Innovation Programmes. Further details are available on www.cleanerproduction.ie

European Union Eco-Label Scheme

Responsibility: National Standards Authority of Ireland

The objectives of the scheme are to promote the design, production, marketing and use of products which have a reduced environmental impact during their life-cycle; and to provide consumers with better information on the environmental impact of products and to encourage preferential consideration of eco-labelled products in purchasing decisions.

GreenTech Support (2009)

Responsible: Enterprise Ireland

New grant support integrating above schemes into broader categories including: Carbon Management/Reduction – Aimed at help towards Ireland greenhouse gas commitments. Purpose to provide financial support for Enterprise Ireland clients to engage consultants to help put a carbon management strategy into the organisation. This includes measurement of carbon footprint of organisation or product life cycle and to put in place strategies for reduction for energy use and waste.

Eco-labels – Support for obtaining an EU Eco-label for consumer products. The environmental criteria for Eco-labels usually involves management of waste impacts of products.

Environmental Standards – Continuance of support for EMS (as above), extended to include other environmental standards such as EN 16001.

Environmentally Superior Products – Continuance of above scheme.

ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standards

Responsible: National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI)

Third party certification of environmental management systems (EMS) provides confidence that environmental issues are being managed in accordance with an internationally recognized standard. ISO 14001 requires organisations to define their environmental policy and review their activities, products, processes and services, in order to identify the environmental issues and associated impacts, which can be controlled. NSAI is accredited to assess and certify organizations to ISO 14001. NSAI offers training workshops that outline the requirements of the standard, the interpretation of those requirements and their application in an EMS.

The EPA Research Programmes

Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency

The EPA has been assigned a statutory role to co-ordinate environmental research and the research funded is carefully planned to complement and reinforce key responsibilities of the Agency and the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DEHLG). Building on the EPA's experience of environmental monitoring, assessment, regulation and guidance, the EPA supports a broad-ranging programme of scientific research to inform both environmental policy and the eco-innovation agenda.

The EPA has been funding research since the 1990s. Between 2000-2006 the Environmental Research Technological Development and Innovation (ERTDI) programme was the main research programme. Currently the main programmes administering this funding are the Science, Technology, Research and Innovation for the Environment (STRIVE) and the Climate Change Research Programme (CCRP), 2007-2013. See more details on STRIVE programme at <http://www.epa.ie/researchandeducation/research/>

A full listing of published reports/research can be found by clicking on link below: http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/other/corporate/oea/research/research-publicationslist/EPA_Research_Publications_Listing_21012011.pdf

Industry

Individual measures taken by industries and waste generators in accordance with Environmental Management Systems established under IPC and waste licenses issued by the EPA. These measures are overseen by the EPA and are reported to public file in annual environmental reports submitted by IPPC and Waste Facility licence holders.

Others Information, Advice, Awareness Raising, Guidance & Tools
Responsible: Enterprise Ireland (EI)
EI provides a range of environmental supports designed to improve the environmental performance of indigenous Irish industry, with a particular focus on SMEs, such as:
Information and advice on industry environmental issues including waste provided via phone, email or site visits and site environmental audits and eco-efficiency assessments on waste and other environmental issues.
Online waste information and tools are available on www.envirocentre.ie.
EI are also involved in a series of sustainability studies designed to benchmark environmental practices in various industrial sectors. Data on waste, resource efficiency, energy use, carbon emissions, and other relevant information provided by participating companies analysed and included in sectoral benchmarking reports.
Environmental training and awareness on waste prevention/minimization and management through events and Regional Environmental Industrial Seminars.

Israel

Year 2009

Policies A policy for waste reduction was adopted. More permits were issued for recycling and reuse of hazardous waste. The Ministry of the Environment encourages reduction, recycling and reuse of hazardous waste.

Legislation In process.

Incentives The Ministry of the Environment funded up to 40% of the cost for industry (facilities) that invested in hazardous waste reduction according to specification published by ministry.

Industry

Others

Italy

Year 2009

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 2009

Policies - National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 29th January 2010 (see <http://www.environnement.public.lu/dechets/pggd/index.html>);
- 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;
- Modified law of 10th June 1999 on classified establishments.

Incentives "SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber", Initiative taken since 1992 by the Ministry of the Environment and the Chamber of Handicraft, recently also supported by the Chambre of Commerce of Luxembourg, with the aims of:
- advising industries and Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) in good ecological practice of internal waste management (waste prevention, separate collection for

recycling, transparency of waste streams, training of staff in waste management), and

- giving a quality label to the companies with a good waste management practice (quality label certified by ISO 14024).

(see also <http://www.sdk.lu/?t=1&language=EN>)

Industry

Internal waste management according to internal Waste Management Plan and/or waste management practice according to "SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriber" - concept.

Others

Malta

Year

2009

Policies

Malta adopted 'A Solid Waste Management Strategy for the Maltese Islands' in October 2001. This document which was prepared with the assistance of European Commission-appointed consultants, sets out the goals, targets and time frames to be achieved over the coming years in waste handling and the provision of waste treatment facilities. This document is being updated.

A Twinning Light Project MT04EN08TL entitled "Hazardous waste inventory and technical assistance in regulatory aspects of hazardous waste management" was implemented. This project started in November 2006 and spread over 8 months until July 2007. The overall objective of this project was to further strengthen Malta's capacity to comply with the EU Environmental Acquis in the field of waste management. The purpose of this project was to enhance the ability of the Competent Authority (MEPA) and WasteServ Malta Limited to manage hazardous wastes and provide Malta with the capacity to comply with monitoring and inventorisation obligations pursuant to the relevant EU Directives and Regulations. The project resulted in the following mandatory results, including benchmarks:

- An assessment of the current situation in respect of hazardous waste in Malta, including thorough review of existing legal instruments and recommendations of previous projects;
- Hazardous waste producers, operators and other stakeholders (including households and retailers) informed on relevant obligations in the field of hazardous waste management and on the registration of hazardous waste generation activities;
- A national digital inventory of hazardous waste generated in Malta developed for reporting under the relevant legal instruments;
- A package of legislative, policy and administrative measures introduced to ensure environmentally sustainable management of hazardous waste in Malta; and
- The relevant government officials trained in the inventorisation of hazardous waste and in the use of related data management and monitoring systems.

Legislation

In view of the fact that Malta does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities, capacity or suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the waste in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner (Article 4 Paragraph 9a Basle Convention), the Competent Authority has requested most generators to store their hazardous waste while seeking exportation for recovery or disposal in an environmentally sound manner.

Incentives

Industry

Most generators of waste store their hazardous waste while seeking exportation for recovery or disposal in an environmentally sound manner.

Others

Monaco

Year 2009

Policies No measures

Legislation

Incentives

Industry

Others

Norway

Year 2009

Policies No specific measures are taken to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes which are generated.

National policies are focused on collection and disposal of hazardous wastes to avoid that hazardous waste are spread in nature or disposed together with non-hazardous waste, thus causing potential pollution.

Legislation The Pollution Control Act, and the regulation on waste, chap 11, are the two main legislation documents on hazardous waste.

Several other chapters in the regulation on waste concern specific types of waste which may contain hazardous substances or represent a risk for human health or the environment, e.g. batteries, PCBs, CFCs. The chapter establishing producer responsibility for WEEE has been revised and strengthens to reduce numbers of free riders and give authorities better possibilities for compliance control.

The product regulation sets restrictions on the manufacture, import, export, sale and use of hazardous chemicals and products (PCBs, heavy metals etc). In the longer term, it will contribute to reduce the generation of hazardous waste, even if, in the short run, the amount of hazardous waste may increase.

The pollution regulation also contains terms which may influence the generation and disposal of hazardous waste (amalgam, photographic chemicals etc).

Unofficial translations of these regulations may be found at

http://www.sft.no/seksjonsartikkel___30215.aspx and

http://www.sft.no/seksjonsartikkel___30217.aspx

Incentives Taxes or deposits are imposed on products that will generate hazardous waste, such as lubrication oil, trichloroethylene, and perchloroethene.

Refunds are provided when some types of hazardous waste as used lube oils and trichloroethylene, are delivered to approved facilities

Industry The industrial batteries importers have developed a return scheme for used lead accumulators, and the windows producers and importers have developed a return scheme for discarded insulated windows containing PCBs. Both are compulsory.

The implementation of the WEEE-directive in the Norwegian waste regulation settles that producers shall establish a return scheme for WEEE.

Others The hazardous waste regulation demands registration (declaration) of all hazardous waste when delivered by enterprises to firms authorized for handling such waste.

Portugal

Year 2009

Policies According to article 13 of the national framework law on waste management, Decree-Law No 178/2006, of 5 September 2006, the implementation of the “National Plan on Waste Management” should be supported by sector-based plans. In this context, the following plans have been prepared, approved and has been implemented:

- Strategic Plan on Municipal Solid Waste, concerning the period 2007 – 2016, approved by the Government and published in February 2007 (Portaria n.º 187/2007);
- Strategic Plan on Industrial Waste, concerning the period 2000-2020, published in December 1999; its revision was published in April 2002;
- National Plan on Industrial Waste Prevention, approved in September 2000, concerning the period 2000 – 2015.

All the Strategic Plans referred above set the principle of environmental sound management of waste and take the hierarchy of waste management priorities into account, aiming at the prevention, recycling, recovery and safe disposal of waste. The plans put a strong emphasis on waste minimization and on information and education campaigns.

The revised Strategic Plan on Industrial Waste stresses, namely, the inventory of wastes and the most appropriate treatment for each industrial waste, from the environment and public health point of view. It also focuses on of the consolidation of the prevention strategy as approved in National Plan on Industrial Waste Prevention; including the objective of Portuguese self-sufficiency in managing hazardous waste through the construction of integrated recovery and disposal centres [CIRVER) and co-incineration in cement kilns.

Legislation The Waste Act (Decree-Law No 178/2006 of 5 September 2006) introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and hazard potential. There is also specific legislation regarding the environmental sound management of special waste flows.

In order to accomplish the rules that were established in the national framework and specific laws on waste management, the producer responsibility principle is being implemented by the creation of integrated management systems for special waste flows, ensuring the proper intervention of the stakeholders which are involved during the life cycle of the product.

Incentives -Waste management levy;
-The European Union Funds, such as LIFE program

Industry -Voluntary agreement with several industry sectors on environmental improvement, namely on waste management;
-Constitution of entities responsible for the integrated management of special waste flows, as indicated in 5(ii);
-Several enterprises adopted their own management systems, in accordance with ISO 14001 and the European Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and Ecolabel.

Others

Sweden

Year 2009

Policies EU Waste management strategy:

Prevention of generation of waste;
Reduce content of hazardous material in the waste;
Reuse or recovery of material or energy; and
Safe and adequate disposal of the waste.

Legislation Producer responsibility of different kinds of waste;
Ban on landfill of sorted combustible waste from 1 January 2002;
Ban on landfill of organic waste from 1 January 2005; and
Ordinance on wastes sent to landfills.

Incentives Tax on waste sent to landfill from 1 January 2000.
Tax on household waste to incineration from 1 July 2006

Industry

Others

**United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland**

Year 2009

Policies Since the waste strategy in 2000, (which was revised in May 2007), England has made significant progress. 37% of household waste was recycled in 2008/09, compared to 14% in 2000/01. Over the same period, the proportion landfilled fell from 78% to 50%,

with English Local Authorities landfilling 9.3 million tonnes of BMW in 2008/09 – 1.9 million tonnes less than England’s 2010 target of 11.2 million tones. This is a reduction of 1.2 million tonnes compared to the previous scheme year (2007/08). This progress has been driven by the landfill tax escalator and the introduction of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS), which have created sharp incentives to divert waste from landfill. Additional funding for local authorities, including through the private finance initiative, has led to a major increase in kerbside recycling facilities and new waste treatment facilities. European directives are targeting sectors, including vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and packaging. New delivery arrangements have helped to drive the strategy, including the Waste Implementation Programme (WIP), the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and the Business Resource Efficiency and Waste (BREW) Programme.

Scotland: Prevention is a key focus for Scottish Government, as the highest priority in the waste hierarchy. We are working on a Waste Prevention Programme, identifying actions with the greatest potential to deliver significant waste prevention. Some of the most powerful measures are already included in the Zero Waste Plan – eg, landfill bans and separate collections. We will be engaging with COSLA and other partners on the detail as our ideas take shape. The final Programme should be ready for publication in early 2011.

Wales: The Welsh Assembly Government published its National Waste Strategy “Wise about Waste” in June 2002 which can be viewed at www.wales.gov.uk. The emphasis is on waste minimisation and re-use of materials, and includes targets to: achieve combined recycling and composting of municipal waste of 40% in 2009-10 (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting); reduce the landfill of industrial and commercial waste to less than 80% of 1998 levels by 2010; reduce; reduce hazardous waste by 2010 by at least 20% compared with 2000. The

Welsh Assembly Government has so far allocated more than £257 million in additional resources to improve municipal waste management in Wales for the period 2001/02 to 2009/10 . The Assembly Government is also providing £8 million per annum over 2008/09 to 2010/11 to help businesses reduce and recycle more of their wastes. "Wise About Waste" was under review in 2008 with the development of a draft new National Waste Strategy released for consultation in April 2009. Northern Ireland: "The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2006-2020" available at www.doeni.gov.uk, covers all waste streams and reflects a change of focus away from simply managing waste to preventing waste. The aim is to stabilise waste generation through government procurement policies, site waste management plans, National Education and Awareness Campaigns, and waste prevention tools developed through a Waste Prevention Forum. The next priority in the Strategy is to increase the amount of waste recycled and recovered. Non-statutory targets have been set to: recycle and compost 35% of Household waste by 2010, 40% by 2015 and 45% by 2020. The Strategy also sets targets for the recycling of 60% of Commercial and Industrial waste by 2020.

Legislation

The technical and regulatory aspects of Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste were implemented in England and Wales by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (since superseded by 2010). The terms of the Landfill Directive have brought about a major change in the way the UK manages its wastes. For example, the Landfill Directive bans specific types of waste from landfill, such as liquid waste, tyres, infectious clinical wastes and certain hazardous wastes. It also bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and places strict controls on landfill sites, particularly those for hazardous waste. The Landfill Directive also requires the treatment of waste before disposal to landfill and the introduction of waste acceptance criteria have had a strong influence on the treatment options, particularly for hazardous wastes. One effect of the implementation of the Landfill Directive is the increase in the cost of landfill disposal of hazardous waste, providing an incentive for waste producers to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated and find alternative routes for its recovery or disposal.

The provision of the Landfill Directive and the IPPC Directive have combine to lead to a significant reduction in the number of landfill sites in the UK. When the Directive came into force, there were well over 2,000 operational landfill sites in England and Wales. By 2009, this number has dropped to nearly 460 sites (about 25 specifically handling hazardous waste). The Agency continues to regulate a much larger number of closed landfill sites during their period of closure and aftercare.

Hazardous Waste Regulations were implemented on 16 July 2005 to more fully transpose the EC's Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC). They replace the Special Waste Regulations 1996 and set out requirements for the controlled management of movements of waste that may be considered harmful to human health or the environment.

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997 (as amended) implemented part of the EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste 94/62/EC, in particular the recovery and recycling targets. These required that, by 2001, between 50% and 65% recovery and between 25% and 45% recycling of packaging waste had to be achieved and within this, a minimum of 15% of each material was to be recycled;

- A revised Packaging Directive 2004/12/EC came into force in February 2004 and set new recovery and recycling targets which were met by 31 December 2008.

- The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 were amended in March 2008 to revise existing UK recovery and recycling targets to ensure that the UK achieved the EU targets by 31 December 2008.

- The GB Regulations, and parallel legislation in Northern Ireland, place obligations on certain businesses who place packaging on the market including, in particular, a requirement to carry out target levels of packaging waste recovery and recycling each year.

- The Packaging Waste Recovery Note (PRN) is an evidence note used by obligated businesses to demonstrate compliance with their recovery and recycling obligations. There is also a Packaging Waste Export Recovery Note (PERN) which is issued in respect of tonnages of packaging waste exported for recycling overseas (within and outside the EC). Only reprocessors and exporters who have been accredited by the relevant Agency (Environment Agency in England and Wales or Scottish Environment Protection Agency in Scotland and Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland) may issue PRNs or PERNs respectively;

- The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 1998 took full effect in January 1999 and were superseded by revised Regulations in 2003. They implement the Directive provisions specifying the essential requirements for packaging placed on the market, which cover minimisation, avoidance of noxious and hazardous substances and the need for packaging to be recoverable (through at least one of the following: material recycling, incineration with energy recovery, composting or biodegradation);

- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 require that producers of electrical and electronic equipment finance its collection treatment at appropriately permitted facilities and recycling to target levels when it becomes waste.

- The Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 came into force on 1 July 2006.

The Regulations ban the placing on the market of new electrical and electronic equipment containing more than agreed levels of six hazardous substances.

- The End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 and ELV (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005 together implement the requirements of the EU End of Life Vehicles Directive, which from 1 January 2007, requires vehicle manufacturers to finance the take back, treatment and recycling of waste vehicles.

Articles 5 (1) and (2) of Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste require national strategies for the reduction of biodegradable waste and set targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. These targets were transposed into UK legislation through the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003. The legislation also provided the legal basis for landfill allowance schemes in each of the four administrations in the UK. These schemes were established as the

primary means for ensuring the UK met the Directive targets. Since the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) was introduced in 2005/06, there have been significant developments in fiscal instruments and other incentives to divert waste from landfill, most notably landfill tax.

Incentives

The Landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996 as the first UK tax with an explicit environmental objective. The tax is consistent with the ‘polluter-pays’ principle and is designed to increase the price of landfill to better reflect its environmental cost, and to promote a more sustainable approach to waste management. The standard rate of Landfill Tax was £32 per tonne in 2008 – 09 and £40 per tonne for 2009 -10. The Government announced that the rate of tax will increase by £8 per tonne each year until at least 2012 - 13, by which time it will be £72 per tonne - twice the current rate. The rate of tax for inert or ‘inactive’ waste remains £2.50 per tonne..

Industry

Envirowise: Envirowise is a Government funded programme which offers UK businesses, free, confidential, and practical advice on how to minimise waste, increase resource efficiency, reduce environmental impact and save money (converting turnover to profit). Since 1994 Envirowise has helped UK industry save more than £1billion by reducing waste early in their business processes. Envirowise provides advice on managing unavoidable waste and how to engage with suppliers to drive improved performance through the supply chain. The programme is available to any UK business, completely free of charge but also targets specific sectors such as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, retail and commerce, construction, electronics, engineering, food and drink, furniture, hospitality and catering and printing..

Envirowise offers a range of services, tools and products (behaviour change tool, indicator tool organic waste guide, publications wizard), aimed at helping businesses in the UK address their waste minimisation issues including the environment and energy helpline, podcasts, access to webinars, raising awareness events, and publications (case studies, best practice guides, factsheets and datasheets) written by experts which provide up-to-date information on waste management and guidance on how to meet the requirements of national and European regulations such as RoHS, WEEE, and the Packaging Waste Regulations as well as how to go beyond compliance whilst also achieving cost savings. www.envirowise.gov.uk.

The Envirowise programme involves a number of cross-sector projects including a joint partnership initiative with WRAP (the Waste Resources Action Programme) to support businesses in the construction and retail sectors as well as to promote resource efficiency, especially in the hazardous waste sector. Envirowise advocates the implementation of best practice measures (with associated reductions in waste and pollution).

Envirowise contributed to HAZRED between December 2004 and November 2007. HAZRED aimed to help SMEs in six key industry sectors prevent and reduce their production of hazardous waste and identify where they could make financial savings by setting waste reduction targets and developing waste reduction plans to demonstrate the benefits of a sector led approach.

Others

Waste is a mix of very different products and materials. So the UK has targeted action on where we can achieve the greatest improvement in environmental and economic outcomes. We have identified key waste materials where diversion from

landfill could realise significant further environmental benefits. The Government is taking action on paper, food, glass, aluminum, wood, plastic and textiles.

Imposing legal restrictions on the types of waste that can be landfilled has encouraged higher rates of recycling and recovery in other EU member states. Subject to further analysis, the UK intends to consult on whether the introduction of further restrictions on the land filling of biodegradable wastes or recyclable materials would make an effective contribution to meeting the objectives set out in the Waste Strategy.

The Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) is a major UK programme established to promote resource efficiency. WRAP works in partnership, to encourage and enable businesses and consumers to be more efficient in their use of materials, and to recycle more things more often. This helps to divert waste from landfill, reduce carbon emissions and improve the environment. WRAP, a not-for-profit UK company, is funded by Defra and the devolved governments.

WRAP has been instrumental in:

- helping the UK recycling and reprocessing sector to quadruple in size between 2000 and 2008;
 - diverting 670,000 tonnes of food from landfill, saving consumers over £600 million a year;
 - stopping the growth in household packaging waste; and
- developing a world-first technology for the closed-loop recycling of plastic bottles, which has led to the creation of a new market for recycled plastics in the UK. Since their creation, ten years ago, they have funded projects that will, over their lifetimes, deliver:
- over 120 million tonnes of waste diverted from landfill; and
 - over 20 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gases saved.

WRAP has secured signatures from 12 leading grocery retailers and fifteen leading brands and suppliers to the Courtauld Commitment, expressing their commitment to working with WRAP to achieve WRAP's waste minimization objectives as follows:

- to design out packaging waste growth by 2008;
- to deliver absolute reductions in packaging waste by 2010; and
- to identify ways to tackle the problem of food waste.

The Courtauld Commitment is backed by an Innovation Fund which leverages research and development by retailers and their supply chains to develop, test and trial innovative packaging to reduce consumer products packaging and food waste in the home.

WRAP has supplied over 1 million home composting bins to householders across England and they are backing this up with a composting support service. During 2007/08, WRAP launched a consumer-facing 'Love Food Hate Waste' campaign to encourage behavioral change. They are working with the UK grocery sector, food industry, Government and organisations such as the Food Standards Agency, to develop practical solutions and improved communications to make it easier for consumers to get the most from the food they buy, and to waste less of it.

WRAP's aim is to reduce the 6.7 million tones of consumer food waste produced each year in the UK by 100,000 tonnes by March 2008.

Waste infrastructure

Defra's Waste Infrastructure Delivery Programme (WIDP) was established to support local authorities to accelerate investment in the large-scale infrastructure required to treat residual waste, without compromising efforts to minimise waste and increase recycling levels. WIDP works to ensure cost-effective and timely delivery of the major infrastructure required to bridge the shortfall in residual waste treatment capacity needed in order for England to meet its share of the UK's Landfill Directive diversion targets.

WIDP brings together the resources and roles of Defra, Infrastructure UK (www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/ppp_infrastructureuk.htm) and Local Partnerships (www.localpartnerships.org.uk) in support of authorities undertaking waste projects.

Defra provides substantial financial support to local authorities to invest in residual waste infrastructure. By March 2010 £2.8 billion PFI Credits had been allocated to 39 projects. As part of the 2010 Spending Review, Defra reviewed the amount of PFI grant that central government needs to put into local government funded waste treatment infrastructure. It was concluded that we must withdraw the provisional allocation of PFI credits from seven projects, on the basis that, on reasonable assumptions, these projects will no longer be needed in order to meet the 2020 landfill diversion targets set by the European Union.

As a result of this change, we have allocated £2 billion PFI credits for 32 projects. Of these, 9 are fully operational where all facilities are up and running and processing waste, 6 partially operational where one or more of the facilities is processing waste, the other facilities may be waiting for planning consent or are still being built. 11 are in procurement and contract finalisation, 4 are in construction where one or more of the waste facilities is in construction, the others may still be waiting for planning consent and 2 have a signed contract.

WIDP also provides practical support to local authorities through skills development to complement existing information sources through 11 Transactors (9.8 full time equivalents) available to allocate to authorities irrespective as to whether they are applying for PFI funding. Transactors are drawn from Infrastructure UK, Local Partnerships and Defra and are able to offer advice on the procurement of major waste infrastructure. Currently 47 authorities are receiving support from WIDP Transactors, 32 PFI and 15 non-PFI.

WIDP have also produced generic guidance documents to help all waste infrastructure projects. So far WIDP has produced 8 modules for the procurement pack: Planning, Options appraisal, Project governance, Prudential borrowing, Output specification, Payment mechanism, Project Agreement and Joint Working. The WIDP Residual Waste Management Contract has also been published.

For more information:

www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/wip/widp/index.htm

UN Region: *Central and Eastern Europe*

Armenia

Year 2009

Policies National policy is aimed at minimizing wastes generation and increasing their

05.10.2011

Page 61/87

utilization. The National “Law on Wastes” adopted on November 24, 2004 (AL-159-N) presupposes economic incentive measures for the enterprise carrying-out activity for the wastes recycling and utilization.

Legislation

The National “Law on Wastes” was prepared, taking into account the incentive measures for the elimination and/or reduction of hazardous wastes generation and other types of wastes. The national legislation presupposes penalty for the violation in the sphere of wastes management according to the Administrative Codex (article 201, paragraph 1; article 201, paragraph 2) and Crime Codex (article 237, paragraph 6) of the Republic of Armenia. The Crime Codex was amended on June 9, 2004 and issues on chemicals and hazardous wastes management are set out in Chapter 27 «Crimes against Environment safety», articles 281-298, where the types and scopes of criminal penalties are determined in case of environmental pollution by chemicals and hazardous wastes as well as chemicals and hazardous wastes illegal management.

Incentives

According to the Chapter V “Provision of economic incentives on measures on wastes utilization and minimization of their generating volumes” article 23 “Stimulation of measures aimed at wastes utilization and minimization of their generating volumes” of the National “Law on Wastes”, there are economic incentive measures, providing privileges to those enterprises, at which activities for the wastes recycling and utilization are implemented.

According to system on license issuing (“Order of licensing for recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal actions on hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia” approved by the No. 121-N Governmental Decision of January 30, 2003), legal and natural persons engaged in recycling, treatment, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes are obliged to apply for obtaining the license.

Industry

In accordance with the Chapter V “Provision of economic incentives on measures on wastes utilization and minimization of their generating volumes”, article 23 “Stimulation of measures/actions aimed at wastes utilization and minimizing the volumes of their generation” of the National “Law on Wastes” there are privileges for wastes recycling, reusing, recuperating enterprises.

Others

In order to regulate the issues on hazardous wastes management and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements the following documents were approved:

- “Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Use Fees”(December 1998);

- Decree of the Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia “On designation of Hazardous substances and Wastes Management Department of the Ministry of Nature Protection as competent body for information exchange on the Basel Convention issues” (No. 49 dated August 8, 2000);

- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On the order of licensing for activity on processing, treatment, storage, transportation, and placement of hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia” (No. 121-N dated January 30, 2003);

- Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia “On setting-up the working group on regulation of the issues dealing with destruction of obsolete, inappropriate-for-use chemical plant protection substances and working-out action plan for destruction thereof” (No. 452-A dated September 22, 2003);

- Decision of Prime-Minister of the Republic of Armenia “Establishment of inter-agency committee” to deal with issues on inventory and actions on disposal of existing stockpiles of expired medicine in the Republic of Armenia (No. 645-A dated December 12, 2003);

- Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the

membership and order of activity of inter-departmental commission on licensing of activity on recycling, treatment, storage, transportation and placement of hazardous wastes in the Republic of Armenia” (No. 46-N dated February 5, 2004);

- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of measures ensuring security of obsolete pesticides burial and on assigning funds from Republic of Armenia state budget for FY 2004” (No. 526-A dated April 22, 2004);
- The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia “Approval of the List of hazardous wastes of the Republic of Armenia” (No. 874-N dated May 8, 2004);
- The Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia on “Amendment to the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 97 on December 8, 1995 and approval of the List of Banned Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia” (No. 1093-N dated July 8, 2004);
- Protocol Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “Endorsement of the National Profile on Chemicals and Waste Management” (No. 26 dated July 8, 2004);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the List of actions to implement Republic of Armenia obligations under a number of International Environmental Conventions (No. 1840-N dated December 2, 2004);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On assignment of the designated body in the waste management area” (No. 599-N dated May 19, 2005);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On establishment of the State non-commercial organization “Waste Research Center” (No. 670-N dated May 19, 2005);
- Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia “On measures ensuring realization of the Republic of Armenia “Law on Waste” (No. 380-A dated May 30, 2005);
- Protocol Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government «On approval of the Programme for development of a normative regulating document “Waste Classification according to Hazard” (No. 33 dated August 18, 2005);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the order to approve draft standards for waste generation and placement limits” (No. 2291-N dated December 9, 2005);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the order for waste passportisation” (No. 47-N dated January 19, 2006);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the order for maintenance of the Registry on waste generation, processing and utilization entities” (No. 500-N dated April 20, 2006r.);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the order for maintenance of the Registry on waste disposal sites” (No. 1180-N dated July 13, 2006);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the order for registration of wastes generation, disposal (destruction, treatment, placement) and utilization “ (No. 1343-N dated September 14, 2006);
- Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approval of the order for state registration of wastes” (No. 1739-N dated December 7, 2006);
- List of production and consumption wastes generated on the territory of the Republic of Armenia” (The Order of the Ministry of Nature Protection No. 342-N dated October 26, 2006; state registration No. 10506373 dated November 3, 2006);
- “On approval of book forms for register maintenance and accounts for register recordings on waste generation, processing and utilization entities” (The Order of the Ministry of Nature Protection No. 359-N dated November 7, 2006; state registration No. 10506391 dated November 23, 2006);

- “On approval of book forms for register maintenance and forms for register recordings on wastes disposal sites” (The Order of the Minister of Nature Protection No. 387-N November 24, 2006; state registration No. 10506407 of December 06, 2006);
 - “List of wastes classified by hazard“(The Order of the Ministry of Nature Protection No. 430-N dated December 25, 2006; state registration No. 10506440 of December 28, 2006);
 - The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of the exemplary form for Waste Passport” (No. 19-N dated February 02, 2007; state registration No. 10507037 dated February 12, 2007);
 - The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On amendments and changes to the “Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection No. 430-N dated December 25, 2006” (No. 50-N dated March 7, 2007; State registration at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice: No. 105 07 147);
 - The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of draft exemplary form for calculation of standards on waste generation and placement limits thereof” (No. 97-N of April 27, 2007), which was registered at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice on May 10, 2007 /State registration: No. 10507200/;
 - Protocol Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government «On amendment to Protocol Decision No.26 of July 8, 2004” (No. 8 dated February 19, 2009);
 - Protocol Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on 23 July 2009 No. 30 “Approving the conditions of safe management of construction and demolition waste”;
 - Protocol Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on 19 November 2009 No. 48 “Confirming specific indicators of generation of main types of industrial and household waste and confirming the list of waste generated from different technological processes”
- The Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia in cooperation with UNITAR has fulfilled the “Developing and Sustaining an Integrated National Programme for Sound Chemicals and Waste Management in the Republic of Armenia” (2004-2006). The Programme aim is to provide the sustainable basis for efficient and coordinated actions on key issues, to establish the system of harmonized chemicals and wastes management, capacity building and to strengthen the legislative in this area at national level.
- The Ministry of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia jointly with the UNDP Country Office (Armenia) implemented the Project “Strengthening waste integrated management in Armenia” (2006). The Project was addressed to facilitate development of the policy for efficient approaches and to fulfill complex measures targeted at improvement of environmentally sound management of wastes in Armenia.
- The following projects were also implemented:
- “Development and Implementation of the National Cleaner Production Programme in the Republic of Armenia” (2006-2008). UNIDO;
 - Design of a National PRTR System to Strengthen Capacity Building Activities for the implementation of Stockholm Convention on POPs in Armenia” Project: (2007-2009) (UNITAR);
 - “Inventory, Monitoring and Analysis of Obsolete Pesticides in Armenia for Environmentally Sound Disposal” (NATO SfP – Armenia Pesticides) Project is implemented in the framework of NATO Science for Peace Programme) (2008-2011);

- “Armenia and UNEP Partnership Initiative for Sound Management of Chemicals and Implementation of SAICM in Armenia” under the framework of the Quick Start Programme (QSP) of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) (UNEP) (2009-2010);
- “Technical assistance for environmentally sustainable management of PCBs and other POPs waste in the Republic of Armenia” (GF/ARM/08/002) Project (2008-2010).

Bosnia & Herzegovina

<i>Year</i>	2009
<i>Policies</i>	National strategies for hazardous waste is not prepared.
<i>Legislation</i>	None
<i>Incentives</i>	None
<i>Industry</i>	None
<i>Others</i>	None

Bulgaria

<i>Year</i>	2009
<i>Policies</i>	<p>The prevention of the waste generation is one of the main objectives of the NWMP (National Waste Management Program). It requires using to the maximum degree of the potentiality for minimization of the quantity of the waste generated. The programme envisages that the following results for the different categories shall be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •reduction of the generated hazardous waste quantities in comparison with the quantities from 2001. •increase of the costs for disposal of the waste is an incentive for waste recycling and minimization. For the enlargement of the market for the materials obtained from waste recycling it is necessary: •application of tax concessions and other economic instruments for encouraging the waste recycling and recovery; •construction of new facilities for recycling of waste; •encouragement of the introduction of new technologies in the field of waste reuse and recycling; •encouragement of the placing on the market of goods produced from waste materials. <p>The export of wastes for recycling also should be developed in case their recovery in the country and the construction of the respective new capacity is not justifiable.</p>
<i>Legislation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste in force since July 13, 2007. - Waste Management Act (Prom. SG. 86/30 Sep 2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009) - National Waste Management Program (2003-2007) and amendment 2008-2009.
<i>Incentives</i>	Product charge for putting on the market of packaging products, electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, tires and vehicles.
<i>Industry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - application of “cleaner” technologies; - introduction of environmental management systems by application of EMAS and certification procedures according to ISO 14000/ ISO 14001; - encouraging of “life cycle” analysis during the stage of design of the products according to ISO 14 040; - participation in the European eco-label award scheme; - playing a more important role in the waste management planning on municipal,

regional and national level through industry branch chambers and associations;

Others

Croatia

Year 2009

Policies The National strategy on waste adopted on 14th October 2005 by the Croatian Parliament, contains instruments for:

- avoiding and reducing the generation of waste and reducing the hazardous properties of waste at source (cleaner production),
- developing and establishing programmes of systematic education on waste,
- recovering the valuable properties of waste for material or energy purposes

The National Plan on waste adopted on 19th July 2007 on the basis of National Strategy on waste. It contains instruments for:

- avoiding the generation of waste (apply measures which aim is to decrease amount of waste)
- education and communication with administrative structures, experts and public
- separate collection of waste at the source of production
- avoiding and reduce of waste wich is generated in production processes (develop different tehnological and logistical solutions in production processes; systematic control of all phases in processes where waste is produced; apply tehnological processess which produce the smallest amount of waste - cleaner production)

Legislation Waste Act, Official Gazette, No. 178/04, 111/06, 80/06, 87/09:

Article 5

(1) The objectives of waste management are:

1.avoiding and reducing the generation of waste and reducing the hazardous properties of waste, particularly through:

- the development of clean technologies that exploit less natural resources,
- technical development and promotion of products that do not contribute or minimally contribute to the increase of adverse effects of waste and the risk of pollution,
- the development of appropriate methods for the disposal of hazardous substances contained in waste intended for recovery,

2. waste recovery through recycling, reuse or reclamation, or through some other procedure that allows separating secondary raw materials, or use of waste for energy purposes,

3. waste disposal in the prescribed manner,

4. remediation of environment polluted by waste.

(2) In the achievement of the objectives referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article only the most efficient available technology and its economic feasibility shall be taken into consideration, in accordance with the principles referred to in Article 6 of this Act and principles established under the law governing environmental protection.

Article 12

(1) A producer of waste who produces more than 150 tons of non-hazardous waste or more than 200 kilograms of hazardous waste shall be obliged to plan waste management for a four year period.

Incentives

1.Croatian Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund (CEPEEF) established by a decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia is State Non-Budget Fund in charge for financing and co-financing projects, programmers and

investments related to improvement environment and energy efficiency.

2.The Croatian Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund in 2004 started to collect the charges on burdening the environment with hazardous waste from companies producing hazardous waste. This charges are defined according to the Article 15 of the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund Act (Official Gazette, No.107/03). This Article sets the obligation to companies to pay the charge on the basis of quantities of hazardous waste produced but untreated and not exported, and on the basis of hazardous waste characteristics.

3.Also, during 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 Ordinances were adopted which shall regulate the method of handling packaging and packaging waste (OG 97/05, 115/05, 81/08, 31/09, 156/09), waste tyres (OG 40/06, 31/09, 156/09), waste oils (OG No. 124/06, 121/08, 31/09, 156/09), waste batteries and accumulators (OG No. 133/06, 31/09, 156/09), end-of-life vehicles (OG No.136/06, 31/09, 156/09), waste containing asbestos (OG No. 42/07), medical waste (OG No. 72/07) and electrical and electronic waste (OG No. 74/07, 133/08, 31/09, 156/09), construction waste (OG 38/08), wastewater treatment sludge when used in agriculture (OG 38/08), waste generated in titanium dioxide production (OG 70/08), polychlorinated biphenils and polychlorinated terphenils (OG 105/08) and waste from research and mining of mineral raw material (OG 128/08).

Industry Certain facilities have established ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. Some of the companies have taken part in cleaner production programmes initiated by the Croatian Center for Cleaner Production. Companies are preparing waste management plans in accordance to the Waste Act, Article 12.

Others

Czech Republic

Year 2009

Policies State Environmental Policy (2004-2010)
In this policy, the target to reduce the specific generation of hazardous wastes by 20 % by the year 2010 as well as other targets aimed at selected of hazardous waste streams have been set. The targets are closely interconnected to those of the Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (see below). Evaluation of the State Environmental Policy (2004–2010) for the period 2004-2006 has been performed. It has been concluded that all targets concerning hazardous wastes are being met. National Environmental Management Programme; National Eco-labelling Programme; and National Programme of Cleaner Production; Green public procurement; the Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Legislation Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll., as last amended by Act No. 297/2009 Coll. (in force from September 2009).

Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No. 197/2003 Coll. as amended)

Regional Waste Management Plans for all 14 regions of the Czech Republic.

National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Incentives Support of waste management projects from the public budget within various programmes.

Support from the funds of the European Union within various programmes of the European Commission.

Fee for landfill of waste (basic component of fee – for depositing of waste, risk component of fee – for depositing of hazardous waste).

Financial reserve for reclamation of landfills.

Industry

Implementation of cleaner production projects.

Implementation of environmental management systems (EMS/EMAS).

Implementation of the National Eco-labelling Programme.

Others

Voluntary agreements between Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the following partners:

Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic and Czech Business Council for Sustainable Development

Association of Entrepreneurs in Building Industries and Association for Eco-building

Economic Chamber (common section for the environment at the economic chamber).

Estonia

Year 2009

Policies The environmental policy of the Estonian government has been provided by the National Environmental Strategy (2007) and the National Environmental Action Plan (2007), which also set guidelines for legal development. National Waste Management Plan (2008).

Legislation Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

Incentives

Industry

Others

Georgia

Year 2009

Policies None

Legislation The 2001 Order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs No. 300/N on the adoption of rules for the collection, storage and treatment of medical waste.

2003 Order of the Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs No. 36N on sanitary rules and norms for arranging and operating municipal solid waste landfills.

Incentives None

Industry None

Others None

Hungary

Year 2009

Policies The National Environmental Program contains 19 measures for waste reduction and recycling/reuse measures, including hazardous wastes.

The National Waste Management Plan was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament on November 2002. This Plan contains the financial and technical measures for implementation till 2008.

Based on the NWMP the regional environmental authorities have created the regional waste management plans for the seven statistical regions. These plans were issued according to the prescriptions, given in the Decree of Ministry of Environment and Water No. 15/2003 (XI. 7.). Municipalities and companies are also obliged to prepare similar waste management plans. Regional environmental authorities have to control the plans of local municipalities and these plans have to be published in the form of municipal decrees. In order to keep the plans of different levels harmonised, the structure and content requirements of these plans are laid down in the Governmental Decree No. 126/2003. (VIII. 15.).

Legislation Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer shall prepare a three-year waste management plan for the prevention of the generation of its hazardous wastes, for the reduction of the hazard level and the quantity of its hazardous wastes, and for the recuperation and disposal thereof.

Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer of hazardous waste shall draw up a material balance in respect of each of its activities resulting in hazardous waste.

Incentives

Industry Companies having considerable influence on waste management also have to create individual waste management plans and forward them to the regional environmental authorities.

Others

Latvia

Year 2009

Policies National Waste Management Plan, 2006-2012.

Legislation Waste Management Law, Law on Natural Resource tax.

Incentives Natural resource tax for disposal of hazardous waste, natural resource tax exemption for collection and for recovery of hazardous wastes.

Industry

Others

Montenegro

Year 2009

Policies 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

2009

Policies

The reduction of hazards posed by hazardous waste is one of the priorities of the National Environmental Policy and waste management plans. The Polish Act of 27 April 2001 on waste (Official Journal of 2010 No. 185, item 1243, as amended) introduced obligation to prepare waste management plans. The Council of Ministers establishes the National Waste Management Plan to be developed by the Minister pertinent to environmental matters in agreement with the Minister pertinent to water management. The waste management plans shall be updated at least every 4 years.

The first such National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was approved by resolution No. 219 of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Poland, of 29 October 2002 (Monitor Polski - Governmental Official Journal of 2003, No.11, item 159).

The second "National Waste Management Plan 2010" (NWMP 2010) was approved by resolution No. 229 of the Council of Ministers of Republic of Poland, of 29 December 2006 (Monitor Polski - Governmental Official Journal of 2006, No.90, item 946). The NWMP 2010 covers waste generated domestically, particularly municipal waste, hazardous waste, packaging waste and municipal sewage sludge, as well as waste imported into the national territory.

The objectives and tasks presented in the NWMP 2010 relate to the period 2007 – 2010 and in the 2011-2018 perspective.

Legislation

The Polish Act of 27 April 2001 on waste regulates the issues related to waste

management including reduction and elimination of generation of hazardous waste and other waste. The Act imposes standards for recovery and disposal of waste (in line with the EU requirements) and defines system of permits for the generation and further handling of hazardous waste.

The Act of 11 May 2001 on Economic Operators' Obligations in the Scope of Managing Certain Types of waste and on the Product Charges (Official Journal of 2007 No. 90, item 607, as amended), the Act of 20 January 2005 on recycling of End-of Life Vehicles (Official Journal 2005, No. 25, item 202, as amended), the Act of 29 July 2005 of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Official Journal of 2005 No. 180, item 1495, as amended), the Act of 24 April 2009 on batteries and accumulators (Official Journal of 2009, No. 79, Item 666) also regulates the issues related to this specific types of hazardous waste.

Incentives

The Act of 11 May 2001 on Economic Operators' Obligations in the Scope of Managing Certain Types of Waste and on the Product Charges (Official Journal. of 2007, No.90, Item 607, as amended), came into force on 1 January 2002. It contains legal and economic instruments (the obligation to recover waste - or pay product charges) promoting the establishment of a system for collection and recovery of certain types of hazardous waste (waste oils, discharge lamps, batteries and accumulators). The Act of 24 April on batteries and accumulators introduces the economic instrument like the product fee levied on the operators who could not afford the obligation to achieve the collection rate of portable waste batteries and accumulators. Moreover in case of waste automotive and industrial acid – lead accumulators, collection system of this accumulators is regulated by the deposit fee.

Industry

Others

Republic of Moldova

Year 2009

Policies

- Government Decision No. 486 of 2 May 2007 on the Approval of Concept on Sanitation of Localities of the Republic of Moldova. The targets of this Concept are to improvement the conditions of living of citizens by increasing the quality and efficiency of these services, environmental protection and sustainable development of these services

- National Program for Waste Utilization, the principles of which are:
- To prevent the generation of waste and reduce its harmfulness;
- Waste materials should be reused, recycled or recovered, or used as a source of energy;
- Waste should be disposed of safely (by incineration or in landfill sites).

They also may including

National Program on Ensuring of Environmental Safety for year 2007 - 2015, approved by the Government Decision No. 304 of 17.03.2007

Law on Approval of the Strategy on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction for 2004-2006, No. 398-XV of 02.12.2004

Law on Approval of the National Development Strategy for 2008 - 2011, No. 295-XVI of 21.12.2007

Action Plan on Implementation of the National Development Strategy for 2008 – 2011, approved by the Government Decision No. 191 of 25.02.2008

Legislation

• Government Decision No. 1155 of 20 October 2004 on the Approval of National

Strategy on Reduction and Elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants and National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

- Government Decision No. 81 of 02.02.09 on the approval the Regulation on the polychlorinated biphenyl
- The Parliament Decree on Accession of the Republic of Moldova to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, No. 1599-XIII of 10.03.1998
- Government Decision No. 30 of 15 January 2001 on the Measures for Centralizing Storage and Disposal of Obsolete Unused and Prohibited Pesticides.
- The Law nr. 1515-XII of 16.06.93 on Environmental Protection;
- The Law nr. 1236-XIII of 3.07.97 on Regime of Harmful Substances and Products;
- The Law nr. 1347-XIII of 9.10.97 on Waste of Production and Consumption;
- Guidelines "ABC of waste".

Incentives Payments for Environmental Pollution, including waste disposal, Law No. 1540-XIII of 25.02.1998 on payment for environmental pollution, based on the principle "polluter pays."

Industry In accordance to the national legislation, the industry/waste generator are obliged to use cleaner technologies; take in evidence all waste; use waste without any risk; and ensure waste disposal and recovery on the basis of the contract between economical agents and respective license owner etc.

Others

Romania

Year 2009

Policies According with the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 on Waste regime with all further updates, art. 8, the environment central national authority shall elaborate the waste management plans.

Through the Government Decision no. 1470/2004 was adopted the National Waste Management Strategy and Waste Management National Plan, which are presently in a revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.

In accordance with the art. 19 (2) from the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 with all further updates, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of waste generated.

Legislation In accordance with the art. 54 of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78 / 2000 with all further updates, by Governmental Decisions, at the proposal of the environment national authority are regulated: waste management possibilities for different types of waste provided in the mentioned EO; operating conditions for waste treatment and disposal installation; conditions for waste transport; conditions for waste import and export, as well as for transiting the territory of Romania; other aspects that could interfere with the waste management activities.

The Governmental Decision no. 173 / 2000 with all further updates.

The Governmental Decision no 235/2007 which repealed the Governmental Decision 662/2001 on waste oils .

The Governmental Decision no.1.132/2008 on used batteries and accumulators which repealed the Governmental Decision no.1057/2001 on used batteries and accumulators which contain hazardous substances.

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

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

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

Presently the National Waste Management Plan and the National Waste Management Strategy are in revision procedure and contain a hazardous waste chapter too.

The Environment Fund Administration is financing the environment projects including for hazardous waste management.

These economic instruments shall be in relationships with provisions lay down in the Emergency Governmental Ordinance no.196/2005 on Environmental Fund approved by Law no. 105/2006.

Industry

Others

Serbia

Year

2009

Policies

Waste Management Strategy for the period 2010-2019 (Official Gazette no. 29/10) is a fundamental document providing requisites for rational and sustainable waste management at the level of the Republic. The Strategy has to be supported by large number of implementation plans for management of special streams of waste (biodegradable, packaging and other). Establishment of economic instruments and financial mechanisms is necessary in order to secure the system for domestic and foreign investments into long-term sustainable activities. Also, the Strategy considers needs for institutional reinforcement, legislation development, regulations implementation at all levels, education and development of public awareness. Waste Management Strategy:

- Determines basic orientation of waste management in forthcoming period in accordance to EU policy in this area and strategic determinations of Republic of Serbia;
- Directs activities of legislation harmonization in the process of EU legislation approximation;
- Identifies responsibilities for waste and importance and role of ownership oriented capital;
- Sets waste management goals for short-term and long-term period;
- Establishes measures and activities for achievement of set goals.

Following is needed to achieve goals of sustainable development, in accordance to the National Sustainable Development Strategy: rational sources and energy use and use of alternative fuels for waste, decrease of danger from irregularly disposed waste to future generations, provision of stable financial resources and stimulating investment mechanisms, and implementation of activities in accordance to the principles «polluter pays» and/or «user pays», establishment of unique information system on waste, increase of inhabitants number affected by system of municipal waste collecting, setting standards and capacities for waste treatment, decrease, re-use and recycling, development of public awareness at all levels of the society on waste problems, etc.

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)
 - Law on Waste Management (RS OG No. 36/09 and 88/10)
 - Law on packaging and packaging waste (RS OG No. 36/09)
 - all the new Laws, regulations and quidelins can be see on the web site of Ministry of Environment [www,ekoplan.gov.rs](http://www.ekoplan.gov.rs) and parliament of Republic Serbia <http://www.parlament.gov.rs/content/eng/akta/zakoni/zakoni.asp> on english
- Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia for the period of 2010-2019.

Incentives

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 producers 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

2009

Policies

Taking into account a waste management legislation valid since 1 July, 2001, after Act No. 223/2001 on wastes and amendments of certain acts has entered into force and taking into account deep changes in the building up of the waste management the new strategic document entitled Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic for the time period 2006 - 2010 (WMP 2006-2010) was prepared instead of WMP until 2005.

According to the Waste Act the purpose of waste management is

- to prevent and reduce waste generation by:
 - development of technologies saving natural resources;
 - production of products which, as well as final products, increases the amount of waste in a minimal possible way and reduces environment pollution in a maximal possible way; and
 - development of suitable methods of disposal of hazardous substances found in waste dedicated to disposal.
- to recover waste by recycling, reusing or by other processes allowing to gain secondary raw materials if prevention of waste generation is not feasible to achieve;
- to use waste as a source of energy if material recovery is not feasible to achieve;

- to dispose of waste in environmentally sound manner and not endangering human health.

Obligatory part of the WMP 2006-2010 prescribes following goals for the time period 2006-2010:

-to achieve a material recovery for 70 % of wastes in relation to the amount of wastes generated in Slovakia in the year 2010

-to increase energy recovery of wastes up to the rank of 15 % in relation to the total amount of wastes generated in Slovakia in the year 2010

-to decrease amount of landfilled wastes up to 13 % for an amount of wastes generated entirely in the year 2010

-to prefer waste incineration with energy recovery wholly.

Legislation

Act of the National Council of SR 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 17/2004 Coll. on charges for waste landfilling in the wording of the Act No 587/2004 Coll. and Act No 515/2008 Coll.;

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 in the wording of the Act No 515/2008 Coll.;

Act of the National Council of SR No. 529/2002 Coll. on packages and amendments of certain acts as amended by subsequent regulations in the wording of the Act No 515/2008 Coll.;

Act of the National Council of SR No 514/2008 Coll. on management of waste from extractive industries as amended;

Government Order of the SR No 153/2004 Coll. setting binding limits and deadlines for the scope of reuse of parts of the end of life vehicles, for recovery of the wastes coming from processing of end of life vehicles and their recycling;

Government Order of the SR No 220/2005 Coll. setting binding limits for the scope of recovery of packaging waste and for the scope of their recycling in relation to overall mass of the packaging waste;

Government Order of the SR No 388/2005 Coll. setting limits of WEEE recovery and for reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances, in wording of Government Order of the SR No 206/2010 Coll.

Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. on implementation of certain provisions of the Act on wastes as amended by subsequent regulations;

Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. on establishing the Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations;

Decree of the MoE No 125/2004 Coll. setting the details of ELV processing and some requirements for vehicle production in the wording of Decree of the MoE No 227/2007 Coll. and Decree of the MoE No 203/2010 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 126/2004 Coll. on authorization, on issuing of expert opinions in issues of wastes, on authorization of persons authorized to issue expert opinions and on verifying of professional competence of such persons in the wording of the Decree of MoE SR No 209/2005 Coll.;

Decree of the MoE SR No 127/2004 Coll. on charges calculation for contributions to the Recycling Fund, on the list of products, materials and equipments for which contribution to the Recycling Fund must be paid, and on the details concerning application for provision of the means from the Recycling Fund in the wording of the 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 in the wording of the Decree of MoE SR No 313/2007 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 732/2002 Coll. on the list of returnable packages that cannot be reused and on the amount of cash advance for such packages, on amount of cash advance for returnable, reusable packages in the wording of the Decree of the MoE No 29/2009 Coll.;

Decree of MoE SR No 210/2005 Coll. on implementation of certain provisions of the Act on packages;

Notification of the MoE SR No 75/2002 Coll. on issuing the Decree No. 1/2002, setting unified methods of analytical waste control;

Notification of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the SR No 593/2004 Coll. on conclusion of the Stockholm Convention on POPs

Notification of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of the SR No 60/1995 Coll. on the accession of the Slovak Republic 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 as amended by subsequent regulations;

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;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 308/2009 amending, for the purposes of adaptation to scientific and technical progress, Annexes IIIA and VI to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste;

Commission Regulation (EU) No 413/2010 amending Annexes III, IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste so as to take account of changes adopted by OECD Council Decision C(2008) 156;

Commission Decision No 2010/438/EU extending the derogation period for Bulgaria to raise objections to shipments of certain waste to Bulgaria for recovery under Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Treaty of Accession of the SR to the EU (Annex XIV, 9(B) (1));

Incentives

- A fee for landfilling of wastes;
- EU financial instruments - Operating Programme Environment financed by European Regional Development Fund and Cohesive Fund focused on improvement of waste management at local level;
- Recycling Fund – fees paid by producers and importers (10 specified commodities); financial contributions are used to support collection and waste

recovery;

- Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees);

- Environmental Fund provides financial contributions to support separate collection, waste recovery, closing and remedy of landfill sites;

- Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed.

Industry

The priorities given in the guiding part of the WMP 2006-2010 regarding waste recovery/disposal facilities are as follows:

for the industrial field:

-To apply waste recycling technologies in practice that are not used sufficiently in conditions of Slovakia;

-To build up missing capacities for waste recovery and to replace technical obsolete technologies with new BAT, BATNEEC;

-To increase technical/technological level of hazardous waste handling;

-To target the technologies with higher degree of recovery for output commodities resulting from wastes consisting different materials (e.g. consumer electronic: plastics, glass, non-ferrous metals, etc.);

- To optimize hazardous waste incineration capacities to essential extent responding to the industrial structure and waste generation in other areas.

for the municipal field:

-To improve a technical equipment for waste separate collection in the cities and municipalities

-To increase effectiveness of collection systems – to collect more fractions from municipal waste

-To solve the collection system of hazardous fractions inhere in a municipal waste from the view of the technical-organizational arrangement

Others

Promotion activities organized at state, local, non-governmental levels, as follows: trainings, advisory services, information campaigns aimed at elimination of non-hazardous and hazardous waste generation.

Slovenia

Year

2009

Policies

- Resolution on National Environmental Action Program for period 2005-2012 (2006);

- Environmental Performance Reviews (1997);

- Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996);

- Operational plan concerning the disposal of PCB's and PCT's for period 2009-2012 (2009);

- Operational plan concerning disposal of waste with the purpose of decreasing quantities of biodegradable waste for period 2009-2013 (2008),

See also :

http://www.mop.gov.si/si/zakonodaja_in_dokumenti/veljavni_predpisi/zakon_o_varstvu_okolja/programi_in_nacrti_varstvo_okolja/

Measures taken for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated are in accordance with EU waste management polices.

Legislation	Environmental Protection Act (2004) as amended and from it deriving legislation on the field of waste management.
Incentives	Eco-dues for WEEE, end of life vehicles, old tires, waste disposal; use of lubricating oils and liquids, waste packaging and other eco-dues and financial instruments (e.g. advantageous credits for environmental investments, joint investments into project for reduction of environmental burdens).
Industry	ISO; EMAS registration system (ECO- Management and Audit Scheme); ECO-LABELING; - European flower; and awards for achievements on the field of protection of the environment and introduction of cleaner technologies.

Others

Ukraine

Year 2009

Policies

- Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine 05.04.1998 adopted the national strategy of wastes generation minimization. This strategy was included into the legislative document “The main directions of the state policy in the field of environment protection, natural resources use and ecological safety ensuring”; and
- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 14.01.2000 passed the law “On the withdrawal from circulation, treatment, utilization, elimination or further use of unsound and hazardous products”.

Legislation

- Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine 14.09.2000 passed the law “On the National program of toxic waste management”;
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 24.01.01 No 50 “General requirements on the treatment, utilization, elimination or further use of withdrawn from circulation unsound and hazardous products”; and
- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 26.07.01 No 915 (amended 26.07.02 No 1084) “On the introduction of the system for wastes collection, sorting, transportation, treatment and utilization as secondary raw materials”.

Incentives

- The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine adopted the Resolution on the levies for waste disposal on the landfills (1999); and
- The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources issued an Order No 181 of 15.05.2001 “On the adoption of the provisional method for the determination of expected losses from the environment pollution during the transportation of hazardous substances and wastes”.

Industry Preparatory activity for inventory and certification concerning waste generation is continuing by industries. The results of it will be used for the development of wastes generation decrease plans.

Others

- On the basis of (iv) the Oblast (Regional) Administrations will identify the whole quantity of waste generated in the region and develop the regional plan on the waste generation decrease measures. This plan must be adopted by the Regional Council; and
- Beginning from the 1994 a number of educational measures was held in Ukraine (seminars, training courses) under the sponsorship of Lund University (Sweden), IDRC-AGRA (Canada), The World Bank, TACIS (Tebodin, ERM), etc. This activity is continuing.

UN Region: Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina

Year 2009

<i>Policies</i>	Hazardous wastes Generators listed in the “National Register of Generators and Operators of Hazardous Wastes” must present a plan to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes by means of change of technology; and recycling, when it is possible, in an environmentally sound manner. This requirement is in line with provisions of Article 17 of National Law 24.051.
	The Environmental Authority (Competent Authority) has designed a National Plan of Reduction and Elimination of PCB’s, enacted by National Law 25.670 and Decree 853/07.
	Additional Plans of Elimination (POPs and PTS, such as mercury compounds and products such as batteries) are under preparation.
<i>Legislation</i>	National Law 24.051, Executive Decrees 831/93 and 181/92.
<i>Incentives</i>	Environmental Tax for generators of hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes treatment plants; this tax is proportional to the quality and quantity of hazardous waste generated.
<i>Industry</i>	In accordance with National Law 25.670, industries shall gradually replace used PCB from devices until 2010 in order to eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes due to the use of these substances.
<i>Others</i>	Creation of the necessary administrative structure for the “Basel Convention Regional Center for Capacity Building and Transfer of Technology for the South America Region” (BCRC-Argentina).

Barbados

<i>Year</i>	2009
<i>Policies</i>	The Policy Paper for Chemical Management was recently reviewed and updated. The paper is now entitled "Policy Paper: Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste". The policy paper now provides a policy statement and policy objectives for the management of hazardous waste. The overall aim would be to achieve life cycle management of chemicals and hazardous waste generated locally. The paper mainly makes provisions for shipment of hazardous waste off shore to certified facilities.
	Under the Integrated Solid Waste Programme, government has built a hazardous waste storage facility.
<i>Legislation</i>	The "Policy Paper: Management of Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste" identifies four broad areas for legislative development. These areas are Import/Export/Re-Export; Handling, Storage and Transport; Business Operation; and Disposal.
<i>Incentives</i>	
<i>Industry</i>	Generators remain responsible for their own waste prior to shipment overseas in consultation with the Environmental Protection Department (EPD)
<i>Others</i>	

Bolivia

<i>Year</i>	2009
<i>Policies</i>	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

Para el área agrícola se ha emitido una Resolución Administrativa, mediante la cual prohíben la introducción, uso y manejo de plaguicidas COP's. A la fecha se viene trabajando en una normativa específica de COP's en Bolivia. Asimismo se ha preparado guía para técnicos que están relacionados con el manejo de PCB's, pero el mismo aún no ha sido impreso.

Incentives

Industry

La Cámara Nacional de Industrias después de iniciar actividades con un proyecto para la prevención de la Contaminación Ambiental, posteriormente se logro crear el Centro de Promoción de Tecnologías Limpias (CPTS), a la fecha el CPTS, funciona con apoyo internacional como una asociación civil sin fines de lucro.

Others

Brazil

Year

2009

Policies

- Law nº 12.305 from 02/08/2010 – National Policy on Solid Waste – provides principles, objectives and instruments, as well as guidelines for the management and the integrated management of solid waste, including hazardous, the responsibilities of producers and the government and to apply economic instruments.
- The National Environment Council is discussing policy projects dealing with mercury fluorescent lamp wastes and electronic waste (e-waste);
- The National Environment Council is discussing a national waste policy project that will be submitted to the National Congress; and
- The State Industrial Wastes Inventory is being implemented in 12 of the major waste generator States in Brazil.

Legislation

- a.Law nº 12.305 from 02/08/2010 – National Policy on Solid Waste;
- b.Resolution CONAMA nr. 420/2009 – Contaminated area management;
- c.Resolution CONAMA nr. 416/2009 – Tyres;
- d.Resolution CONAMA nr. 401/2008 – Pile and battery;
- e.Resolution CONAMA nr. 375/2006 and 380/2006 - Sewage sludge;
- f.Resolution CONAMA nr. 357/2005 – Liquids effluents ;
- g.Resolution CONAMA nr. 358/2005 – Health Care Wastes;
- h.Resolution CONAMA nr. 362/2005 – Lubricant oil or contaminated;
- i.Resolution CONAMA nr. 348/2004, 09/1988 and 07/1987 – asbestos;
- j.Resolution CONAMA nr. 316/2002 – Thermal treatment of wastes system ;
- k.Resolution CONAMA nr. 313/2002 - National inventory of industrials solid wastes;
- l.Resolution CONAMA nr. 307/2002 - Civil construction wastes;
- m.Law nr. 7802/1989 and Regulation nr. 4074/2002 - Agro toxic
- n.Resolution CONAMA nr. 264/1999 - Co-processing of wastes;
- o.Resolution CONAMA nr. 05/1993 - Wastes of ports, airports and rail/bus terminal;
- p.Resolution CONAMA nr. 08/1991 - Ban importation of wastes for incineration and final disposal;
- q.Resolution CONAMA nr. 06/1991 - Wastes of ports, airports and rail/bus terminal;
- r.Resolution CONAMA nr. 02/1991 - Treatment and final disposal of deteriorated, contaminated, out of specification or abandoned cargoes;
- s.Resolution CONAMA nr. 1A/1986 - Hazardous wastes transportation.

In process of discussion:

Mercury fluorescent lamp wastes and electronic wastes (e-waste);
Interstate movement of hazardous wastes;
Polluted air emission of fixed source;

Incentives ICMS ecológico (State VAT)
IR ecológico - Ecological tax revenue in discussion in the National Congress

Industry Several industries, amounting almost 200 now, have been awarded with the ISO 14000 series certification*.

Cleaner Production and Eco-efficiency Programs. Initiatives and actions for reduction of waste production in the industrial process.

Initiative in the Paper-Celulosis Industry for the Global Ecolabelling Network - GEN

* in 2006.

Others

Costa Rica

Year 2009

Policies Policies

- Risk to control any factor related with contamination, insecurity and danger to the environment, the human health and life of the population;
- Prevention, mitigation and response to the population needs in disaster situations
- Assure the quality of potable water at a national scale; and
- Technical and sanitary management of solid, organic, biological, radioactive and toxic wastes, among others, in health, industry and commerce facilities, and houses.

Legislation General Health Law of Costa Rica
Strategies:

- Strengthening of sanitary regulation based on main standards and technical recommendations;
- Sanitary monitoring on achieving sanitary regulations; and
- Development of scientific research towards the protection and the improvement of human environment.

Incentives None.

Industry

- Application of some environmental principles (sustainable development, precautionary principle, preventive principle); and
- Development of some mechanisms to reduce the generation of wastes in the starting point.

Others

Cuba

Year 2009

Policies

- Constitution for the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministries of a National Commission for the Management of Hazardous Wastes (CNDP)
- Approval of the National Plan for the Management of POPs (2008-2012).
- Approval of the National Program of Fight Against the Pollution of the Environment (2008-2015 which has a Chapter dedicated to the managing of the hazardous waste and the actions of the industry and other sectors of the economy.

Legislation National Guidelines for Y8, Y9, Y1, Y2, and Y3 wastes.

Incentives

Industry The industry and other sectors of the economy are forced to include the measures in the National Program of Fight Against the Pollution of the Environment. They have to fulfill the derived measures of the CNDP, directed in the fundamental thing to the galvanic sludge, the used oils, the obsolete biocides and of the hazardous wastes of facilities of health.

Others New industries are using technologies which are reducing pollution and some technological changes in older industries are being made in order to reduce waste generation. The concepts of cleaner production and sustainable consumption are including now in the new investments.

Ecuador

Year 2009

Policies

- Action Plan for the implementation of the National Regimen for Hazardous Chemical Products
- Application of regulations about clinical wastes; and
- Development of policies for cleaner production.
- National Policy of solid waste

Legislation

- National Regimen for Hazardous Chemical Products
- Regulation on clinical wastes
- Regulation about storage, transport and handling of dangerous chemical products and hazardous waste (dangerous materials)
- Regulation about hazardous industrial chemicals, precautionary labeling, specifications
- Regulation for prevention and control on contamination of dangerous hazardous wastes – AM 026.
- National list of chemical products controlled & severely restricted by Environmental Ministry an National List of chemical products banned in Ecuador
- Interinstitutional Cooperation and Coordination committee for residue management
- Ordinance management oil wastes

Incentives At the moment, we are searching about economic instruments.

Industry

- Regulation on clinical wastes
- Regulation about storage, transport and handling of dangerous chemical products
- Regulation about hazardous industrial chemicals, precautionary labeling, specifications
- Regulation for prevention and control on contamination of dangerous hazardous wastes
- National list of chemical products controlled & severely restricted by Environmental Ministry an National List of chemical products banned in Ecuador
- Interinstitutional Cooperation and Coordination committee for residue management
- Ordinance management oil wastes

Others Minimization programs guidelines.

Guatemala

Year 2009

Policies There is a voluntary programme for making better use of waste oil, involving its collection by the oil companies and disposal as an alternative fuel in the Cementos Progreso cement factory, which has high-temperature furnaces.

Actually is analyzing a possibility for co processing of dangerous waste in cement kilns of the company CemPro as an alternative for environmentally sound elimination.

Legislation Article 2 of the Regulations for the Management of Solid Hospital Wastes regulates “issues relating to the generation, classification, storage, transport, treatment and disposal of hospital wastes categorized as toxic, radioactive or liable to spread pathogens, as well as wastes produced in the normal activities of human or animal health-care centres, such as public and private hospitals, clinics, laboratories or any other human or veterinary health-care establishment”.

Incentives

Industry

•Additionally to waste reduction at the National Industry Programmes of the Guatemala Clean Production Center (CP+L), other industrial groups are following. ISO 9000 and ISO 14,000 certification programmes.

•Besides Iberia, Lead-sulfuric acid Batteries Company in Guatemala we do not have other facilities to recycle used batteries in an environmentally sound way.

•Co-processing PCB'S and obsolete pesticides, using cement production kilns, is a definite and feasible possibility for Guatemala. Actually these wastes are stored at the Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social (Health Ministry) to be co-processed soon.

•Actually a draft of a law on integrated management of residues and wastes, has been presented for evaluation and approval to the National Congress (Senate) this draft includes transboundary movement regulation provisions.

•Obsolete pesticides destruction, by co-processing, is to be started soon at the cement plant. Holcim is backing all efforts.

•Accumulators Iberia, S. A. of Guatemala is the only entity to regional level that possesses technology for recycling battery acid lead at the end of his useful life (BAPU's) and recovery of materials of way environmentally rational.

Others

The Chemical Information Exchange Network has just been set up, with the objective of developing a network for information exchange between State and private institutions, to publicize research information and projects, in relation to the Basel Convention, the Stockholm Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

Honduras

Year 2009

Policies

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

Central America and Dominican Republic Free Trade Convention (CAFTA-DR)

Industry

- Some industries implement the Cleaner Production, ISO 14000.

Others

- Industrial initiative for the energetic valorization through wastes in cement heat chambers.

Mexico

Year 2009

Policies

To adapt and to complete the Legal Framework according with the General Law for

Prevention and Integral Management of Wastes, for example: for the period 2006-2008, 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.

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

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

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

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, Leads 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

Some industrial and generating groups have chosen to implant voluntary systems that allow to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes.

Development and implementation of handling plans of hazardous wastes.

Technology development to treat the hazardous wastes in situ or ex situ.

To annually report the handling of hazardous wastes by means of the called instrument Certificate of Annual Operation.

Others

Nicaragua

Year 2009

Policies Emisión de autorizaciones ambientales para el reuso de algunos residuos peligrosos, como aceites usados de automotores, de transformadores dieléctricos sin PCB, hilazas, cartones y papeles contaminados con aceites usados, aguas residuales oleosas, lodos de bunker, a ser utilizados como combustible alterno, o el agua para humedecer suelos contaminados con hidrocarburos sujetos a tratamientos biológicos aprobados por MARENA o para utilizarse en los procesos industriales de una de las empresas Cementeras.

Legislation Artículo 133, de la Ley de Medio Ambiente establece lo siguiente: el Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, podrá autorizar la exportación de residuos tóxicos cuando no existiese procedimiento adecuado en Nicaragua para la desactivación o eliminación de los mismos, para ello se requerirá de previo el consentimiento expreso del país receptor para eliminarlos en su territorio.

Artículo 28, Ley de Organización, Competencia y Procedimientos del Poder Ejecutivo, establece las funciones administrativas, técnicas y legales al Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, entre las cuales está “Controlar las actividades contaminantes y supervisar el registro nacional de sustancias físico químicas que afecten o dañen el medio ambiente”, promulgada el 1º de Junio de 1998.

Artículo 296, numeral 7, Decreto 25-2006, Reforma y Adiciones del Decreto 71-98 “Reglamento de la Ley 290, Ley de Organización, Competencia y Procedimientos del Poder Ejecutivo, establece “Autorizar el manejo y la desactivación o eliminación de residuos de plaguicidas, sustancias tóxicas, peligrosas y otras similares”.

Decreto 76-2006 Sistema de Evaluación Ambiental establece que serán objeto de regulación y a realizar Estudios de Impacto Ambiental los Planes y Programas de Inversión Sectoriales y Nacionales, y las Actividades, Proyectos, Obras e Industrias que puedan generar Alto Impacto Ambiental Potencial de alto riesgo para el medio ambiente.

Incentives

Industry

En Nicaragua, un sector de la industria de Agroquímicos está impulsando e implementando el triple lavado a los envases vacíos de plaguicidas, los que son devueltos a pequeños centros de acopio que se han establecido en los mismos sitios donde se comercializan los agroquímicos autorizados, para su posterior entrega a los centros de acopio y reciclaje donde se perforan, trituran o embalan los envases para su reciclaje y transformación en materiales que no están en contacto directo con las personas y animales (ej.: materiales para escobas y palas plásticas, marcos, otros). Dicho programa está avalado por el Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, mediante Resolución Ministerial N°.002-2008 “Emitir las Medidas para el Control del Triple Lavado de Envases Plásticos Vacíos de Plaguicidas”

Almacenamiento de lo que no puede ser eliminado fácilmente; reciclaje de materiales utilizables, reducción en la generación de desechos y residuos.

Others

Saint Lucia

Year 2009

Policies Continued collaboration with private sector on measures to reduce quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste generated; project proposal for the management of used lead acid batteries approved with St. Lucia chosen as one of the pilot countries; some training and capacity building in the areas of hazardous waste management (PCBs) conducted; consultant report on Hazardous Wastes conducted to inform training needs and further policy development for reduction and/or elimination of hazardous wastes generated at the national level; and management plans have been developed for the following categories of hazardous waste:
Waste oil, Spent agricultural chemicals, Biomedical waste, Asbestos, ULABs.

A national system for the collection, treatment and disposal of biomedical waste has been developed and its implementation is ongoing.

Legislation

- Waste Management Act #8 of 2004
- Draft standards for Management of Biomedical Waste, Material Recovery Facility
- Draft Biomedical Waste Legislation has been developed and national consultations have been held to discuss its finalization.

Incentives Provision of tax incentives and waivers of import duties on equipment and materials required for recycling and reuse of used oil and also on the used oil received from ships.

Industry Efforts by private industry to conform to ISO, HACCP and other relevant international trade standards to reduce the quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste generated. Management plans instituted by large generators to reduce negative environmental impact.

Others

Venezuela

Year 2009

Policies La Ley Sobre Sustancias, Materiales y Desechos Peligrosos establece en el Artículo 14. indica que el Estado apoyará e incentivará las acciones de las personas naturales o jurídicas que conlleven a la recuperación de los materiales peligrosos recuperables y la adecuada disposición final de los desechos peligrosos, así como el desarrollo de aquellas tecnologías que conduzcan a la optimización de los procesos y a la minimización de la generación de desechos peligrosos mediante incentivos económicos o fiscales, siempre que se mejoren los parámetros de calidad ambiental establecidos en la reglamentación técnica, a fin de minimizar los riesgos a la salud y al ambiente. La recuperación y disposición final de los desechos peligrosos son una responsabilidad compartida del Estado y de los particulares.

Legislation Se cuenta con el Decreto N° 2635, Normas para el control de la recuperación de materiales peligrosos y el manejo de los desechos peligrosos (Gaceta Oficial Extraordinaria No 5245 del 3 de agosto de 1998), y se Ratificaron dos convenios internacionales:

- Convenio de Róterdam sobre el Procedimiento de Consentimiento Fundamentado Previo a Aplicable a Ciertos Plaguicidas y Productos Químicos Peligrosos Objeto de Comercio Internacional, (Gaceta Oficial No 38092 del 22 de

Diciembre de 2004).

•Convenio de Estocolmo sobre Contaminates Orgánicos Persistentes, (Gaceta Oficial N° 38.098 del 3 de Enero de 2005).

Además, Venezuela Ratifico la Agenda 21 sobre la Gestión ecológicamente racional de los desechos sólidos y cuestiones relacionadas con las aguas cloacales, donde la gestión ecológicamente racional de los desechos debe ir más allá de la simple eliminación o el aprovechamiento por métodos seguros de los desechos producidos y procurar resolver la causa fundamental del problema intentando cambiar las pautas no sostenibles de producción y consumo. Ello entraña la aplicación del concepto de gestión integrada del ciclo vital que representa una oportunidad única de conciliar el desarrollo con la protección del medio ambiente.

Incentives

La Republica Bolivariana de Venezuela está promoviendo políticas, donde se prevé una disminución en el impuesto sobre la renta, tal como lo señala la Ley de Impuesto sobre la Renta (Gaceta Oficial N° 3828 del 16 de Febrero de 2007), En el Artículo 57. Se concederá una rebaja de impuesto del diez por ciento (10%), adicional a la prevista en este artículo del monto de las inversiones en activos, programas y actividades destinadas a la conservación, defensa y mejoramiento del ambiente.

Industry

Some companies are modifying their process or bringing in new processes aimed at cleaner production.

Others
