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## 6 Transboundary movement reduction measures

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### All Regions/Countries, Parties of the Basel Convention

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UN Region: Africa

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#### Egypt

**Year** 2009

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

Policies adopted for hazardous waste generators include:

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

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

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

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

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

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#### Guinea-Bissau

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Inventory and ranking of all types of hazardous wastes, Registry all hazardous wastes coming from the import and export, Elaboration of an Action Plan, Stockage of waste, Treatment mechanism of waste.

**Legislation** Guinea-Bissau doesn't have a specific legislation on hazardous wastes, the regulation of the Environment Basic Law is on going process.

**Incentives** Unfortunately the Government doesn't budget financial resources to face the management of hazardous wastes.

**Industry** The Environment Basic Law previews the principal of pollutor-pogador.

**Others**

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### **Kenya**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** No measures taken yet.

**Legislation** None.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

- Many are installing on site treatment facilities;
- Adoption of more efficient environment practices;
- Increase re-use, recycle and reclamation; and
- Avoiding problematic chemicals.

**Others** Kenya has banned use of chemicals that may require treatment and disposal oversees such as PCBs and many of the pesticides under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

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### **Madagascar**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** 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).

**Legislation**

**Incentives** 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).

**Industry** DECHETS INDUSTRIELS, Law N° 99-021, Art. 23.

**Others**

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### **Mozambique**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** There are ongoing strategies and projects to build more safe landfills for hazard waste in order to reduce the quantity of waste to be exported.

**Legislation**

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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### **Nigeria**

**Year** 2009

**Policies**

- Promotion for the adoption of cleaner production techniques;
- Establishment of Cleaner Production Centre; and
- Installation of incinerators for hazardous (hospital) 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**

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**Rwanda**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** National Environmental Policy, 2003.

Law N°57/2008 of 10/09/2008 relating to the prohibition of manufacturing, importation, use and sale of polythene bags in Rwanda

**Legislation** Organic Law no 04/2005 of 08/04/2005, determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**South Africa**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Preventative measures  
 - South Africa is a signatory to the Basel Convention which restricts the transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes.

Department of Environmental Affairs is developing a Policy for the control of exports and imports of waste in line with the requirements of the Basel Convention. Issues to be considered through the development of this policy include among others the transboundary movement of waste batteries and e-waste.

**Legislation** Basel Convention.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** A Cleaner production center has been established and is located at the CSIR, the Chemical Industry have a Responsible Care Initiative.

**Others**

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**Togo**

**Year** 2009

**Policies**

**Legislation** La loi-cadre sur l'environnement du 30/05/2008, article 111

**Incentives** Fonds National 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 unités en installation, une étude d'impact environnemental.

**Others**

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**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.

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.

### **Legislation**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Standards on the concentration of pollutants in the industrial wastewater (metals, heavy metals, halogenated solvents, hydrocarbons, mineral oils, phenols, etc.) before junction to the public sewage works or abandon in the hydraulic and maritime property; and

- Decree n° 1991-2005, dated 11 July 2005, related to environmental impact assessment studies, and specifying the types of plants for which such studies are required and those which are governed by a 'terms and conditions' document ;

-Promulgation of law n°97-37 dated June 02, 1997 related to road transport of hazardous products which has been completed by decree in this regard.

- Decree n° 2008-2565 dated 7 July 2008, amending and completing decree n° 2002-693 dated 1st April 2002, relating to the conditions and methods of recovery of lubricant oils and the used oil filters and their management.

- Decree n° 2008- 2745 dated 28 July 2008, fixing the conditions and controlling methods of health activities wastes.

## ***Incentives***

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

As of 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 estimated as 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 140 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. 493 companies received subventions from the National Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP);
- The Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils owns and operates a 16000 metric tons/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 -2009):
- Number of "ECO-LEF" used packaging collection points: 231 points;
- Volumes collected: 15700 tons 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. Around 25000 tons/year 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.

- A public management system for used accumulators and batteries:

As of December 2009:

\* 130 tons of used batteries have been collected

\* 360000 used accumulators have been recovered and recycled

- 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.

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## **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 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
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**UN Region:** *Asia and Pacific*

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## **Azerbaijan**

**Year** 2009

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

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

**Incentives** Codex of the administrative violation.

**Industry** Information has been forwarded to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, with adopted form of Statistical Reports.

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

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## **Bahrain**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Advocating for adoption of cleaner production by the new industrial projects; Minimizing the generation of hazardous wastes through the modification of industrial processes of the existing industries; Environmental impact assessment by the EA. No permission is given to the new industries during this stage until they take provision to reduce the anticipated hazardous wastes; and  
A new industrial landfill site has been operating since February 2001 to accommodate the industrial hazardous and semi-hazardous wastes being generated in the country with a capacity of 746 000 m<sup>3</sup>.

**Legislation** None.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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## **China**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** China  
MEP has done lots of work to facilitate establishment of hazardous waste market and enhance domestic hazardous waste disposal capacity. For this purpose, we are carrying out a program of hazardous waste and medical waste disposal facility constructing throughout China.  
Firstly, we have established the system of technical criteria of hazardous waste disposal facility.  
Secondly, we have trained the personnel of EPB of all provinces and more than 80 cities.

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Thirdly, we have carried out a national investigation of the current disposal facility of hazardous waste in China.

Now, some of the facilities of the program have been established.

In addition, we have established 31 provincial management center of solid waste throughout the nation.

#### Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China

A statutory Waste Disposal Plan was developed in 1989 for the management of wastes in HKSAR. There are 3 major landfills for the disposal of municipal wastes and a Chemical Waste Treatment Centre for the disposal of chemical wastes generated in the HKSAR. This facility promotes self reliance for HKSAR to manage hazardous wastes and reduce the need for HKSAR to export these wastes.

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

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

#### Macao Special Administrative Region, China

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

#### ***Legislation***

#### ***Incentives***

#### ***Industry***

#### ***Others***

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#### **Cyprus**

***Year*** 2009

***Policies*** The principle of proximity and the principle of self-sufficiency are taken into account into the National Strategy for the Management of Wastes and the Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes (October 2002) as requested also in the relevant E.U legislation. However, Cyprus is not yet in a position to treat all types of hazardous waste generated locally. Therefore, hazardous wastes are still exported either for disposal or for recovery.

Cypriot authorities are encouraging every effort made by the private sector for the development of hazardous wastes disposal and recovery facilities.

***Legislation*** In accordance with the E.U and national legislation the environmental standards and

the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.

### ***Incentives***

#### ***Industry***

As Cyprus does not have the infrastructure to treat all types of hazardous waste, therefore several wastes are exported. However, economic and environmental pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on an obligatory and voluntary basis. Waste generators reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated at the place of production (eg waste water treatment plans, distillation techniques, use of non-hazardous raw materials etc). Some voluntary initiatives that are in place include: Environment Management Systems such as ISO 14001. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts a net reduction in wastes is achieved.

### ***Others***

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#### **Japan**

##### ***Year***

2009

##### ***Policies***

The Government of Japan shall restrict the generation of hazardous wastes to a minimum, promote the effective use and appropriate disposal within the country and implement other measures in an effort to minimize the export and import of specified hazardous wastes.

##### ***Legislation***

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

##### ***Incentives***

None.

##### ***Industry***

Not known.

### ***Others***

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#### **Kazakhstan**

##### ***Year***

2009

##### ***Policies***

One of the priorities of the Concept of Ecological Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, is a reduction in the accumulation of waste production and consumption, and solving problems on waste disposal is regarded as one of the strategic directions.

During the period 2007-2009, the issues of waste have been repeatedly discussed at various levels, held: Seminar-workshop on technologies for recycling industrial waste and industrial mineral formations, Parliamentary hearings on waste production and consumption, meeting of the Interdepartmental Commission for the stabilization of the environment, etc .

Provides for the establishment of the waste management of production and consumption, which will facilitate the implementation in the country a well-functioning market waste, which includes accounting and control, prevention and minimization of waste generation and collection, processing, recycling, disposal, storage and disposal.

##### ***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.

"Sanitary-epidemiological requirements to the collection, use, disposal, transportation, storage and disposal of medical organizations (Approved by order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 13, 2004 N 19) to waste, according to their hazard class, subject to various requirements for the 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 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 "

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 "

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

Importation of waste for recycling, disposal or storage can be done only by a decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the presence of technical (technological) capabilities for dealing with them.

Import of hazardous wastes to the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to

use them (recycling, reprocessing and recycling) and disposal is decided upon by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the presence of the positive conclusions of the state ecological and sanitary-epidemiological expertise. List of hazardous waste transboundary movements of which are subject to state regulation, the application provides 6.2 to the decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 16, 1999 № 1716 "On approval of the Protocol on common application of technical, medical, pharmaceutical, sanitary, veterinary, phytosanitary and environmental standards, norms, regulations and requirements in respect of goods imported into the States parties to the Customs Union "

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 27 August 2004 № 908 "On introduction of the ban on export of regenerated paper, cardboard, waste paper and waste (as amended as of 13.01.2006). According to this document, in order to support domestic producers, an increase in domestic production due to the production of competitive products and encourage exports of finished products, the export from the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan regenerated paper, cardboard, waste and scrap (HS code 4707 EAEC) is prohibited.

### *Incentives*

The prospective tasks of industrial development of Kazakhstan is the reconstruction of types of industrial technologies in strategic areas - the complexity, low-waste, resource and energy efficiency, and maximum closed production systems with emphasis on addressing the causes of environmental violations. Sustainable technological model, in contrast to conventional production scheme implies mass production, high speed, economic efficiency, centralized control and standardization, the orientation on the human factor, a humane attitude towards the environment, recycling, and ease of operation.

In accordance with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2009, the introduction of new economic mechanisms of environmental management and environmental protection will be achieved through:

enhance incentive-based pollution charges and penalties for violations of environmental laws;

stimulate enterprises significantly reduce emissions through the introduction of advanced technologies;

use the principle of "green procurement" to promote within the state procurement of environmentally friendly goods and services.

"Green procurement" - the process of preferential choice of suppliers, whose products (services) meet the highest environmental standards. There are several reasons why government agencies and companies adopt and consistently pursue the policy of "green procurement". Primarily due to the fact that the production of green products is associated with less use of natural resources and energy, uses fewer toxic substances, with the formation of smaller quantities of waste meets the requirements of ISO 14001 standards.

By purchasing products and services tailored to the environmental component, the State may:

encourage potential suppliers to comply with best standards;

to minimize environmental damage, which may be associated with the implementation of public procurement;

create the conditions for effective and efficient use of renewable resources and energy;

involvement of private business in the implementation of a unified national program of "green procurement".

The principle of "green procurement" can be implemented by amending the law on public procurement. But even without such changes may take measures to "green

procurement" under the current legislation. To do this, set the requirements to comply with environmental regulations in the tender documentation for ongoing projects.

In accordance with the Message of the President of the people of Kazakhstan on February 28, 2007 "New Kazakhstan in the new world", we need controls on the import of dirty technologies.

Ministry plans to develop a draft law on control of import to the Republic of Kazakhstan technologies, equipment and vehicles, representing an environmental hazard. " The bill provides for mandatory environmental declaration for import of technology, defines the requirements for maintaining the register of technology; It is planned to implement the principle of "green oil" for certification of enterprises of mining, processing, transporting oil to meet more stringent environmental and technological standards.

Work on the criterial evaluation and selection of potential breakthrough projects in Kazakhstan, which will have both economic and ecological importance, and has already prepared a list. Developed criteria for inclusion in the category of technology breakthrough, which intends to implement in the field of environmental protection.

For the introduction of modern environmentally friendly technologies created a three-volume catalog, which includes the best foreign and domestic developments. This will facilitate the technical upgrading of domestic enterprises.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan will use economic instruments for environmental protection by:

- funding for environmental protection at the expense of republican and local budgets, enterprises, international loans, grants and other sources with the possibility of the creation of specialized funds;

- organization of the contest projects for environmental protection and environmental management, with a possible further funding from national and local budgets in accordance with Kazakhstan legislation on public procurement;

- implementing the principle of "polluter pays" principle, meaning that the nature user must bear the responsibility for funding for environmental protection and compensation for potential damage or must abandon its business;

- enhance incentive-based fee for emissions into the environment, and administrative penalties for violation of environmental legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan's refusal to run on the fees issue to the environment while reinforcing the administrative responsibility for violation of environmental standards;

- ecological insurance of environmental damage, as well as organizing funds for the enterprises to finance environmental restoration under liquidation from its own funds;

- inclusion in the economic performance of the full value of natural objects according to their habitat functions, as well as the cost of environmental (ecological) works (services);

- introducing a system of trading emissions into the environment;

- introduction of market mechanisms for environmental protection, including enabling the reuse and recycling of industrial products;

- use of international financial and economic mechanisms in the field of environmental protection provided by international conventions and agreements.

## **Industry**

In accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Code is carried out widespread certification of hazardous waste of natural resources . They have developed long-term waste management program production, which is reflected in the programs of environmental control, conservation plan, submitted for review and

approval to the authority of environmental protection when applying for a permit for emissions into the environment.

Currently practiced norm, when large programs of natural resources constitute a presentation on waste management both government and the public.

## *Others*

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### **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**

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**Malaysia**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Encourage industries to use locally produced wastes as raw materials. It is mentioned as one of the key areas in Malaysia's Green Strategies as stated in The National Policy on the Environment.

**Legislation** Policy on Import and Export of hazardous waste by the Government of Malaysia:  
i) import/export for disposal is not allowed  
ii) export of hazardous waste can only be allowed for the purposes of recovery/recycling/reused if local facility do not have the capacity and capability to manage the waste in an environmentally sound manner.  
iii) import of hazardous waste is only allowed if the importer has a strong justification such as the waste is used as a raw material in process / manufacturing / production and the waste is not generated in Malaysia.  
iv) import of hazardous waste is prohibited for any purposes

To control import/export of the wastes, a written prior approval must be obtained from the Director General of Environment prior to import, export and transit. This is in accordance with the Section 34B, Environmental Quality Act 1974, and the Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 1998 and Customs (Prohibition Of Import) Order 1998.

**Incentives** Incentives For Environmental Management such as Incentive For Waste Recycling Activity in the form of 60% - 100% tax exemption. has been provided by the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority.

**Industry** The number of treatment and disposal facilities has increased to cater the need of industries to recover, treat and dispose of the wastes.

Kualiti Alam Sdn. Bhd. and Triniekens (Sarawak) Sdn Bhd., the two private integrated facilities for the treatment and disposal of hazardous waste are in operation at their full capacity.

**Others**

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**Nepal**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Not available

**Legislation** Not available

**Incentives** Not available

**Industry** No substantial and effective measures are taken at place.

**Others** Not available

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**Pakistan**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Formulation and Implementation of National Conservation Strategy and National Environment Action Plan.

**Legislation** Import Policy Order-2009-10 issued by Ministry of Commerce  
Pakistan Environmental Protection Act,1997

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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## **Singapore**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** In addition to the strategies/policies stated in question 5 of this questionnaire:  
PCD screens new industries to allow setting up of only those industries which can treat hazardous wastes locally;  
Export of hazardous wastes will be allowed for recovery if there are no waste treatment facilities available locally; and  
Export of hazardous wastes will not be allowed for disposal if there are disposal facilities available locally.

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

**Incentives** Waste reduction/recycling/recovery programs.

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

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

([http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/2001\\_pollution\\_control\\_report.pdf](http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/pcd/2001_pollution_control_report.pdf))

**Others**

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## **Sri Lanka**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** National Strategy for Solid Waste Management advocates reduction of waste generation over reuse, reuse over recycling and recycling over environmentally friendly final disposal.  
National Cleaner Production Policy, Strategy and Action Plan stress the adoption of methodologies to promote waste prevention, minimization strategies.  
Minimization of Hazardous Waste covered under Stockholm Convention (National Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention)

Load Based license scheme is specified under section 5.

**Legislation** Regulations for Hazardous Waste Management have gazetted with effect from 01st February 2008.

**Incentives** Regulations have gazetted on Environmental Convention levy on the value of the services supplied by the cellular phone operators based on the polluter pays principal with effect from 1st August 2008.

**Industry** Take part in cleaner production walk through audits conducted by the National Cleaner Production Center in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Industries.

**Others** Electronic Waste preliminary inventories have been prepared.

POPs preliminary inventories have been prepared. These cover hazardous waste stream such as PCB.

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## **Thailand**

*Year* 2009

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

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

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

### *Legislation*

### *Incentives*

### *Industry*

### *Others*

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## **United Arab Emirates**

*Year* 2009

### *Policies*

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

#### Article (10)

#### General Rules and Procedures for Hazardous Waste Management

##### 1.Generation of Hazardous Wastes

Parties generating hazardous wastes shall observe the following:

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

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

c) Construction and operation of waste treatment units in the source subject to the competent authority's approval of treatment method, technical specifications and

operation programmer of such units. If the treatment or disposal of hazardous wastes in their source was impossible, the generating party shall collect and transport them to the places allocated to such purpose as determined by the competent authority.

*Incentives*

*Industry*

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

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**Uzbekistan**

*Year* 2009

*Policies*

*Legislation* Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 151 (19 April 2000) "About control of import and export of hazardous products and wastes to the Republic of Uzbekistan and from its territory."

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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*UN Region:* *Western Europe and Others*

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**Andorra**

*Year* 2009

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

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

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Australia**

*Year* 2009

*Policies* The measures taken (including national strategies/policies) for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are same as the measures taken for reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste generation, as listed under 5(i).

*Legislation* The measures taken (including legislation, regulations and guidelines) for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are same as the measures taken for reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste generation, same as listed under 5(ii).

*Incentives* The measures taken (including Economic instruments/initiatives) for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are same as the measures taken for reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste generation, same as listed under 5(iii).

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Austria**

*Year* 2009

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<b><i>Policies</i></b>	The Federal Waste Management Plan 2006 statutes the principle of self sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria.
<b><i>Legislation</i></b>	Federal Waste Management Plan 2006. The plan is available in German or English via Internet: <a href="http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/">http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/</a> / (German) <a href="http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/article/articleview/52746/1/13192/">http://www.bundesabfallwirtschaftsplan.at/article/articleview/52746/1/13192/</a> (English)
<b><i>Incentives</i></b>	No data.
<b><i>Industry</i></b>	No data.
<b><i>Others</i></b>	No data.

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## **Belgium**

<b><i>Year</i></b>	2009
<b><i>Policies</i></b>	In the European Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.
<b><i>Legislation</i></b>	The European Regulation (EC) N° 1013/2006 applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions on self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for disposal.

### WALLONIA

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

The main policies are as follows:

To ban all imports directly for final disposal;

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

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

To allow all imports for recovery except if:

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

To allow all exports for recovery except if:

- (1) The country of destination prohibits the import of waste in question, or

(2) The Walloon Region has the regulatory and technical infrastructures necessary to deal with waste exported.

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Canada**

*Year* 2009

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

- Request the exporter to have plans for reducing exports of hazardous wastes destined for disposal operations; and
- Refuse to issue an import or export permit if hazardous wastes or hazardous recyclable materials will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner.

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

Trade in wastes destined for recovery carried out in an environmentally sound manner is significant in Canada. Hazardous waste recovery is a thriving industry within Canada, and helps to reduce demand on primary resources.

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

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Denmark**

*Year* 2009

*Policies*

*Legislation*

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**Finland**

*Year* 2009

## ***Policies***

### ***Legislation***

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

### ***Incentives***

### ***Industry***

### ***Others***

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## **Germany**

***Year*** 2009

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

***Legislation*** Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency pursuant to Art. 2 of the German Waste Movement Act, entry into force 28 July 2007.

### ***Incentives***

### ***Industry***

### ***Others***

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## **Ireland**

***Year*** 2009

***Policies*** The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommends that Ireland strive for self-sufficiency in the recovery and disposal of hazardous waste. As infrastructure for the disposal (in particular) of hazardous waste is developed, the quantity of hazardous waste being exported is expected to decrease. See various initiatives described in reply to Q.5 above.

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

A study, commissioned by the EPA, was completed in 2010 in relation to the Technical and Economic Aspects of Developing a National Difficult Waste Facility (incorporating a hazardous waste landfill). This work looked at a range of hazardous and difficult wastes considered not suitable for incineration. A range of management options were examined for this material including landfill technical containment and operational requirements. Site selection criteria, potential for co-location, all-island perspectives and environmental issues arising were examined also. An economic appraisal and socio-economic assessment was conducted. This study has now been published for the information of policy and decision-makers in relation to the development of suitable facilities where technically and economically feasible. See: <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,30331,en.html>

An Economic Study of Solvent Recycling and Treatment in Ireland was commissioned by the EPA and completed in 2009 (published in 2010). This identified a range of issues for the EPA to clarify in relation to the classification of recovery and disposal options and IPPC licensee requirements. These matters have been considered by the EPA and decisions have been approved by the Board. A

long-term project is underway to engage with the relevant licensees to promote the potential to treat and re-use waste solvents domestically, preferably on-site of generation or at least within Ireland, rather than exporting the material.

See: <http://www.epa.ie/downloads/pubs/waste/haz/name,30635,en.html>

A private sector operator has applied for and received permission for operate a hazardous waste incinerator in Cork. This facility has yet to be built. A private sector operator has also recently entered the application process to construct and operate a hazardous waste landfill (north Dublin). Capacity for ex-situ the treatment of oil contaminates soils has improved in recent years. The EPA has also recently sanctioned the test burning of non-chlorinated solvent process by-products in an on-site boiler (at a pharmaceutical facility) with a view to demonstrating suitability as a fuel substitute.

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

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

#### **Incentives**

#### **Industry**

#### **Others**

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#### **Israel**

**Year** 2009

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

**Legislation** Legislation is in process.

#### **Incentives**

#### **Industry**

#### **Others**

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#### **Italy**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** 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).

#### **Legislation**

#### **Incentives**

#### **Industry**

#### **Others**

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#### **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**

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**Malta**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** N/A

**Legislation** N/A

**Incentives** N/A

**Industry** N/A

**Others** N/A

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**Monaco**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** No measures

**Legislation**

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Norway**

**Year** 2009

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

**Legislation**

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Portugal**

**Year** 2009

**Policies**

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

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

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

As two Centers for Integrated Recovery and Disposal of Hazardous Wastes – were opened in 2008 and legal provisions encouraging hazardous waste treatment by co-incineration in cement kilns exists, this brought Portugal to meeting the long overdue objective of self-sufficiency in hazardous waste. Portugal proceeded to object shipments of waste destined to disposal in others countries under subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 11. of Regulation (EC) No 1013 / 2006 - "The principle of self-sufficiency" as called for in Article 5. of Directive 2006/12/EC of 5 April, and as reflected in national legislation through Article 4. Decree-Law No. 178 / 2006, September 5.

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

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

Decree-Law No 3/2004of 3 of January 2004 establishes the legal regime for licensing Centers for Integrated Recovery and Disposal Hazardous Wastes (CIRVER).

Ordinance No.172/2009 of 17 February of 2009 establishes procedures to be adopted in the classification, characterization, transportation, treatment and recovery operations and disposal of waste to be carried out in CIRVER, giving compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 22.º of Decree-Law No 178/2006 of 5 September.

**Incentives** European Union Funds, such POVT, PRIME and POA

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Sweden**

**Year** 2009

**Policies**

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

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**United Kingdom of Great**

**Britain and Northern**

**Ireland**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** The UK Plan for Shipment of Waste (2007) generally prohibits the export and

import of waste for disposal, and most imports, in keeping with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity whereby waste should be disposed of in, or as close as possible to, the country of origin.

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

Any shipment of waste for which notification is required under Regulation (EC) No.1013/2006 on shipments of waste (the Community Regulation) is subject to this Plan.

### ***Legislation***

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

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

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

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

### ***Incentives***

The application of the Landfill tax has encouraged a move away from landfill and the provision of alternative facilities for the management of waste. This has also led waste generators to seek to reduce waste at source. The Government sponsored Waste Infrastructure Programme has sponsored the development of new technologies in waste management which has helped to allow the development of new approaches to waste management.

These policies and programmes have helped the UK treat its own waste which in turn should reduce reliance on transboundary movement.

### ***Industry***

The waste management industry and waste generators have taken steps to develop infrastructure for the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste within the UK. In addition the HazRed project was a three-year European project 2004-2007 co-funded by the EU Life Environment programme, which aimed to help small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) prevent and reduce their production of hazardous wastes, saving them money in the process, and thus helping to lead to reductions in tbn of hazardous wastes. Although now closed, the results are still available and provide a useful resource of information for regulators and industry.

### ***Others***

The work of the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) mentioned above has encouraged the provision of recycling infrastructure and markets in the UK

which has reduced the reliance and need for the transboundary movement of waste out of the UK for recovery.

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**UN Region:** *Central and Eastern Europe*

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**Armenia**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** National policy is aimed to minimize wastes generation and their utilization. The National “Law on Wastes” presupposes economic incentive measures for the enterprise carrying-out activity for the wastes recycling and utilization. The obligatory prior notification is required for import and/or export of hazardous and other wastes to the Republic of Armenia and transboundary movement thereof through the territory of the Republic of Armenia that is implemented on permission of the Ministry of Nature Protection.

The following documents were approved:

-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 Republic of Armenia Government “On adoption of the order of approval for norms of waste generation and draft limits for waste placement” (No. 2291-N dated December 9, 2005)

-Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On determination of the order of wastes passportisation” (No. 47-N dated January 19, 2006)

-Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On the order for maintenance of the Registry of wastes generation, recycling and utilization facilities” (No. 500-N dated April 20, 2006)

-The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of reporting forms for register maintenance and accounts for register recordings on waste generation, processing and utilization entities and the registry book keeping” (No. 359-N of November 7, 2006), which was registered at the RA Ministry of Justice on November 23, 2006 (State registration number at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice: 10506391)

-Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On approval of the order of maintenance the Register on wastes disposal sites” (No. 1180-N dated July 13, 2006)

-The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of book forms for register maintenance and the leaflet for register recordings on wastes disposal sites” (No. 387-N of November 24, 2006) , which was registered at the RA Ministry of Justice on December 6, 2006 /State registration number at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice: 10506407/

-Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On defining the order of wastes accounting in accordance to wastes generation, deposal (elimination, treatment, placement) and use” (No. 1343-N dated September 14, 2006)

- Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On defining the order for State accounting of wastes” (No. 1739-N dated December 7, 2006)

-Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On the order of keeping the State Cadastre on Wastes” (No. 144-N dated January 18, 2007)

-The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of the List of production and consumption wastes generated on the territory of the Republic of Armenia” (No. 342-N of October 26, 2006), which was registered at the RA Ministry of Justice on November 3, 2006 (State registration number at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice: 10506373)

-The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On

approval the List of wastes classified by hazard“ (No. 430-N dated December 25, 2006; state registration No. 10506440 dated 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 Republic of Armenia Government on 19 November 2009 No. 48 “Confirming specific indicators of generation of main types of industrial and household waste and confirming list of waste generated from different technological processes”.

### **Legislation**

National “Law on Wastes” regulates issues on wastes management in the Republic of Armenia including transboundary movement. 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.

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

- the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 874-N “Approval of the List of hazardous wastes of the Republic of Armenia” signed on May 8, 2004;
- the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 1093-N 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” signed on July 8, 2004;
- 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 Republic of Armenia Government “On adoption of the order of approval for norms of waste generation and draft limits for waste placement” (No. 2291-N dated December 9, 2005);
- Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On determination of the order of wastes passportisation” (No. 47-N dated January 19, 2006);
- Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On the order for maintenance of the Registry of wastes generation, recycling and utilization facilities” (No. 500-N dated April 20, 2006);
- The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of reporting forms for register maintenance and accounts for register

recordings on waste generation, processing and utilization entities and the registry book keeping” (No. 359-N of November 7, 2006), which was registered at the RA Ministry of Justice on November 23, 2006 (State registration number at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice: 10506391);

- 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 Republic of Armenia Government “On adoption of the order of approval for norms of waste generation and draft limits for waste placement” (No. 2291-N dated December 9, 2005);
- Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On approval of the order of maintenance the Register on wastes disposal sites” (No. 1180-N dated July 13, 2006);
- The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of book forms for register maintenance and the leaflet for register recordings on wastes disposal sites” (No. 387-N of November 24, 2006), which was registered at the RA Ministry of Justice on December 6, 2006 /State registration number at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice: 10506407/;
- Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On defining the order of wastes accounting in accordance to wastes generation, deposal (elimination, treatment, placement) and use” (No. 1343-N dated September 14, 2006);
- Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On defining the order for State accounting of wastes” (No. 1739-N dated December 7, 2006);
- Decision of the Republic of Armenia Government “On the order of keeping the State Cadastre on Wastes” (No. 144-N dated January 18, 2007);
- The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval of the List of production and consumption wastes generated on the territory of the Republic of Armenia” (No. 342-N of October 26, 2006), which was registered at the RA Ministry of Justice on November 3, 2006 (State registration number at the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice: 10506373);
- The Order of the Republic of Armenia Minister of Nature Protection “On approval the List of wastes classified by hazard“ (No. 430-N dated December 25, 2006; state registration No. 10506440 dated 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”.

**Incentives** Economic incentive measures and privileges for establishment of advanced low-wastes technologies and clean production activities will be initiated based on the principles of “Law on Wastes”.

**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 including transboundary movement and in accordance with the Basel Convention requirements were approved the following documents:

- the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 874-N “Approval of the List of Hazardous Wastes of the Republic of Armenia” signed on May 8, 2004;
- the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Armenia No. 1093-N 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” signed on July 8, 2004.

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#### **Bosnia & Herzegovina**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** None.

**Legislation** None.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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#### **Bulgaria**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** National Waste Management Program (2003-2007) and amendment 2008-2009.

**Legislation** - Waste Management Act (Promulgated, State Gazette No. 86/30.09.2003, as amended SG 95/1.12.2009);

**Incentives** -The work on the project “Feasibility study and preparation of documents for construction of National centre for treatment of hazardous waste” continues. In the framework of the project, an assessment of the quantity and characteristics of the hazardous waste generated in the country was carried out. Based on this initial information the most suitable disposal technologies were selected and a blueprint of the necessary facilities and installations was drawn up. For the construction of the centre, phasic approach and decentralization of the facilities for landfilling of hazardous waste will be applied.

**Industry** The companies that produce large quantities of hazardous waste shall also construct their own disposal facilities in compliance with the conditioning plans and their waste management programmes approved by RIEWs. The main efforts will be directed towards effective implementation of the legislation within the fixed terms and formulation of measures ensuring the implementation of the Programme.

**Others**

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#### **Croatia**

**Year**

2009

**Policies**

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

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

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

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

**Legislation**

The export of waste that can be treated in the territory of the Republic of Croatia in an environmentally sound manner is prohibited in accordance with Article 4/9 of the Law on ratification of Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous waste and Its Disposal, Official Gazette, International Treaties, OG-IT 3/94. Regulation on supervision of transboundary movement of waste (OG No. 69/06, 17/07, 39/09) which came into force on 1st September 2006 governs the method and procedures for supervision of transboundary movements of waste on border crossing, border crossing open for transboundary movements of waste and authorities of environmental inspectors in the area of transboundary movements of waste on the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

During 2005, 2006, 2007, 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 biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (OG 105/08) and waste from research and mining of mineral raw material (OG 128/08).

**Incentives****Industry****Others**

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**Czech Republic****Year**

2009

**Policies****Legislation**

“Basel-ban” has been implemented in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (applicable from 12 July 2007).

Act on Waste No. 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No. 297/2009 Coll..

Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the

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

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

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

**Industry**

**Others**

**Estonia**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** In accordance with the integrated waste management approach, the National Environment Strategy establishes the internationally accepted list of priorities for improving the waste management system. The hierarchy also forms the principal basis for the whole set of legislative documents in the field of waste management:  
 1.Prevention of waste generation;  
 2.Minimization of waste amounts and hazards;  
 3.Waste recovery:direct re-use-recycling of waste material;biological recovery (e.g. Composting); and energy recovery(e.g. incineration);  
 4.Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.

**Legislation** Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

**Georgia**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** None

**Legislation** None

**Incentives** None

**Industry** None

**Others** None

**Hungary**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament in November 2002.

**Legislation** XLIII. Act of year 2000 on the Waste Management.

**Incentives** NWMP contain the financial and technical measures for establish new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.

**Industry** Within the frame of NWMP.

**Others** None.

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### **Latvia**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** None.

**Legislation** None.

**Incentives** None.

**Industry** None.

**Others** None.

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### **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** The Law on Confirmation of Basel Convention, ( “Off. Gazette FRY”, International Agreements, No.2/990, The Rules on Import, Export and Transit of Wastes (“Off. Gazette MNE”, No71/10), based on the Waste Management Law (“Off. Gazette Montenegro”, No.80/05 and 78/08) regulate the transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Poland**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Principle of self-sufficiency and proximity applies to all shipments of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of selected amber listed and unlisted waste destined for recovery until 2012.

**Legislation** Regulation (EC) No. 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste including art. 63 on transitional arrangements of Poland, Slovakia, Latvia, Bulgaria and Romania.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Republic of Moldova**

**Year** 2009

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

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

**Legislation** •Draft Law on waste management, which will contains the way of  
-the evidence of the waste management;  
-emitting the premises in the waste management.

It is necessary to mention that currently new draft Law on Waste has been developed based on new Waste Framework Directive, 2008/98/EC. It is planned that in nearest time this draft Law will be approved and National Strategy for Waste Management, including National Program for Waste Management should be developed for the law enforcement.

•The draft of Government Decision considering the approval (the taking over) of Regulation nr. 1013 2006 CE from 14 the June 2006 concerning the transfer of residues and the Regulation nr. 801 2007 CE concerning the exporting certain residues recovery enumeration in adds up III or IIIA to the regulation (CE) nr. 1013 /2006 in certain countries in which Decision OCDE looking the check of the

circulation transboundary.

**Incentives** The fees for the generation of hazardous waste are approximately 20 times higher than the one for non-toxic waste.

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

**Others** Different kind of measures to reduce/ and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are included in the National Program of Wastes Utilization, which is currently being implemented by the Government. It aims at utilizing and neutralizing the existing wastes, minimizing the volume of wastes, introducing separate collection of household wastes.

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## **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 art. 19 (2) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 modified and completed by Emergency Ordinance no.61/2006, producers of wastes shall adopt technologies and solutions for reduction and elimination of 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 contains hazardous substances

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

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

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

The Governmental Decision no.448/2005 regarding WEEE.

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

**Incentives** 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** Strategy for Wastes on Republic of Serbia for the period of 2010-2019. National Strategy is basic document providing conditions for the rational and sustainable republic waste management. In the following phase, the Strategy has to be supported by several implementation plans for collecting, transport, treatment and disposal of controlled waste. The strategy covers waste management legal framework, policy analyses, waste management options, strategies, priority activities and instruments. According to the National Programme for Integration of Serbia into EU the priority waste streams are the following:

- management on specific waste streams is of high importance of the Republic of Serbia, especially used accumulators and dry batteries, PCBs waste, POPs waste, medical waste, electronic and electrical waste, end of life vehicles
- Institutional strengthening for hazardous waste management which shall provide enhanced administrative capacity and establishes the national system for hazardous waste management.
- training of the customs officers, environmental inspectors and policy in the field on hazardous waste identification

**Legislation** Basic laws:

- The Law on Confirmation of Basel Convention, (“Off.Gazette FRY”, International Agreements, No.2/90)
- The Law on Environmental Protection (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law on Integrated Pollution and Prevention Control (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law of Strategic Environmental Assessment (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (“Off.Gazette RS”, No.135/04)
- The Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning issued licenses for the export and import of non-hazardous waste (without application of notification system) and importation of certain designated types of hazardous wastes (and the export and transit of hazardous waste), in line with the Basel Convention on Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Their Disposal and the relevant domestic legislation – namely, the Law on Environment Protection (RS OG No. 135/04, 36/09, and 72/09), the Law on Waste Management (RS OG No. 36/09 and 88/10), the Decree on Lists of Waste for Transboundary Movement, Content and Form of Documents Accompanying Transboundary Movement of Waste with Instructions for Filling Them Out (RS OG No. 60/09), the Decree on Determining Specific Types of Hazardous Waste that may be Imported as Raw Material (RS OG No. 60/09). Import and export of designated types of non-hazardous wastes, such as aluminium waste and scrap, transboundary movement of non-hazardous waste which no pass quantity of 25kg and non-hazardous waste intended for laboratory purposes, as well as transit of all types of non-hazardous wastes, are excluded from licencing in accordance with the Governmental Decree on List on Non-Hazardous Waste Not Requiring a Permit with the Documentation Accompanying

Transboundary Movement (RS OG No. 102/10). and the Regulation on Content of Documentation to be Submitted with Application for Licence for Import, Export and Transit of Waste (RS OG No. 60/09 and 101/10).

***Incentives***

Economic instruments were initiated in Strategy on Waste Management in Serbia), as well as in republic (Serbia) laws on environmental protection. According Law on Environmental Protection of Serbia (2004) the Environmental Fund is established. From Annual Reporting through 2004 -2008. we can see that generation and exported waste was reduced.

***Industry***

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

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

***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.

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**Slovakia**

***Year***

2009

***Policies***

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

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

containing PCB until 2010;  
-to target the integrated waste management systems implemented at regional and sub-regional levels.

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

### **Legislation**

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

#### ***Industry***

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

Ministry, unless stipulated otherwise by this Act. The Ministry may grant authorization for each operation individually or for several operations jointly.

Measures taken by industries/waste generation are as follows:

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

**Others** None.

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## **Slovenia**

**Year** 2009

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

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

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

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

**Incentives** Not available.

**Industry** Not available.

**Others** Not available.

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## **Ukraine**

**Year** 2009

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

**Legislation** The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued a resolution of 13.07.2000 No. 1120 (amended 28.09.2000 No. 1481) "On adoption of Regulation on the control for hazardous wastes transportation and utilization/disposal and of Yellow and Green lists of wastes"; and  
The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (now The Ministry of Environment Protection) issued an order of 16.10.2000 No. 165 "On approval of the Hazardous Properties List and of the Instructions on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their utilization/disposal."

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

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has passed the Law of Ukraine "On Ratification of the Protocol on Liability and Compensation for Damage Resulting from Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal" No. 1672-VI of October 22, 2009.

## **Industry**

### **Others**

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**UN Region:** *Latin America and the Caribbean*

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## **Argentina**

**Year** 2009

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

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

For regulation of waste management Argentina has:

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

**Legislation** National Law 23.922: Approves the Basel Convention (1992)  
National Law 24.051, regulated by Executive Decree 831/93 that rules the "generation, handling, transport and treatment of hazardous wastes".  
Decree 181/92

Additional environmental law information can be obtained from:  
<http://www.ambiente.gob.ar/?idseccion=22>

## **Incentives**

### **Industry**

### **Others**

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## **Barbados**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** None.

**Legislation** Environmental Management Act is still with the Office of the Attorney General (Solicitor General's Office and Legal Personnel) who are responsible for the island's legislative framework. As a result, the legislation cannot be fully enforced to date.

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Bolivia**

**Year** 2009

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

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

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Brazil**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Article 7 of the objectives of the National Policy on Solid Wastes:

I - protection of public health and environmental quality;

II - not generation, reduction, reuse, recycling, treatment and environmentally sound disposal of waste;

III - encourage the adoption of sustainable production and consumption of goods and services;

IV - adoption, development and improvement of clean technologies to minimize environmental impacts;

V - volume reduction of hazardous and hazardous waste;

VI - encourage the recycling industry, aimed at promoting the use of raw materials and inputs derived from recycled and recyclable materials;

VII - integrated management of solid waste;

VIII – promote the link between the different spheres of government, and those with the business sector, aiming at the technical and financial cooperation for the integrated management of solid waste;

[...]

XIII - encourage the implementation of the evaluation of the product life cycle;

XIV - encourage the development of environmental management systems and business focused on improving production processes and recycling of solid waste, including the recovery and use energy;

XV - stimulation of environmental labeling and sustainable consumption.

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

The Supreme Federal Court of Justice of Brazil decided to ban the import of used tires in the country.

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

### ***Legislation***

#### ***Incentives***

Article 42 of the economic instruments of the National Policy on Solid Waste.

The government could institute measures inducing and financing to meet primarily to initiatives:

I - Prevention and reduction of solid waste in the production process;

II - developing products with less impact to human health and environmental quality in their life cycle;

[...]

Article 44. The Union, States, Federal District and the municipalities within their jurisdiction, may establish rules for the purpose of granting tax incentives, financial or credit for:

I - industries and institutions dedicated to reuse, treatment and recycling of solid waste produced in the country; [...]

### ***Industry***

#### ***Others***

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#### **Costa Rica**

***Year*** 2009

#### ***Policies***

***Legislation*** Law 8839 and regulations (decreets).

***Incentives*** None

***Industry*** Improving national procedures.

#### ***Others***

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#### **Cuba**

***Year*** 2009

***Policies*** During the current period our country didn't carry out any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, that's why, the adopted measures are the same ones that the employees to reduce the generation.

***Legislation*** The Resolution 136/2009 of the CITMA prohibits all transboundary movement of

hazardous biological wastes (Annex I of the Resolution).

***Incentives***

***Industry*** During the current period our country didn't carry out transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, that's why, the adopted measures are the same ones that the employees to reduce the generation.

***Others***

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**Ecuador**

***Year*** 2009

***Policies*** Developing programs of the national industries for reused, recycled, processing and final disposition in the country. Also, there is a program to the market of industrial residues. As part of regulation companies must raise their own strategies for minimizing hazardous waste generation. These strategies are reflected in a minimization program are to be evaluated and accepted.

***Legislation*** Environmental Law United Text of Ecuadorian Environmental Ministry published in the official Registration No. 2 of March, 2003.  
Book VI of the Environmental Quality, Title V Regulation for prevention and control of the contamination by dangerous wastes”  
Ministerial Agreement No. 026.

***Incentives*** We still have not brought about instruments.

***Industry*** The industry Chamber and the Cleaner Center Production develop projects for the reduction of industrial wastes.  
The industries are obliged to prepare and implement a reduction program to achieve a reduction in generation of hazardous wastes.

***Others***

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**Guatemala**

***Year*** 2009

***Policies*** There exists the possibility of eliminating dangerous waste contaminated with PCB's as well as pesticides and obsolete pesticides that nowadays are stored and in security of the Public Health and Social Assistance Ministry (MSPAS) for an eventual elimination by means of co processing in Cement kilns.

***Legislation*** Exists initiatory "Law for the Management and Integral Managing of Residues and Waste " presented to the Commission of Environment, Ecology and Natural Resources of the Congress of the Republic, which includes the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes.

***Incentives***

***Industry***

***Others***

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**Honduras**

***Year*** 2009

***Policies*** Inventory of POPs pesticides specifically 15 tons of DDT pesticide to be exported and disposed internationally.

***Legislation***

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

*Incentives*

*Industry*

*Others*

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**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: During biennium 2006-2007, Mexico orchestrated the management of hazardous wastes looking for on the one hand, to privilege the minimization of the generation of these or to valorize such;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* IMMEX is a Decree for Foment of the Manufacturing Industry, Assembly plant and of Services of Export (Decree IMMEX), with the objective to fortify the competitiveness of the Mexican exporting sector, and to grant certainty, transparency and continuity to the operations of the companies, needing the fulfillment factors and simplifying them; allowing them to adopt new forms to operate and to make businesses; to diminish its logistic and administrative costs; to modernize, to make agile and to reduce the proceedings, with the purpose of elevating the capacity of control in surroundings that encourage to the attraction and retention of investments in the country. This Integra instrument the programs for Foment and Operation of the Industry Assembly plant of Export (It assembles) and

the one that Establishes Programs of Temporary Import to produce Articles of Exportation (PITEX), whose companies represent as a whole 85% of the manufacturing exports of Mexico.

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

Technology development to treat hazardous wastes in situ.

Demonstrate to authorities the no hazard of wastes.

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

**Others**

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**Nicaragua**

**Year** 2009

**Policies** Reducción en la generación de desechos y en la exportación para disposición final. Apoyando el reciclaje y reuso de desechos y residuos a tratarse a nivel nacional.

**Legislation**

**Incentives**

**Industry**

**Others**

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**Saint Lucia**

**Year** 2009

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

**Legislation**

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

**Incentives** None

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

**Others**

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**Venezuela**

**Year** 2009

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

- Se esta promoviendo que empresas manejadoras de sustancias, materiales y desechos peligrosos, presenten tecnologías que eliminen desechos peligrosos de manera ambientalmente segura en el país.
- Se están elaborando proyectos para la construcción de centros de manejo de desechos peligrosos en varios áreas del país.
- Se crearon aduanas ecológicas, con el fin de tener mayor control en los puertos aduaneros y evitar el trafico ilícito de los desechos peligroso.

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

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

***Incentives***

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

***Industry***

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

***Others***

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