

BASEL CONVENTION

**ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS
OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL**

Compilation Part I:

REPORTING AND TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER THE BASEL CONVENTION FOR THE YEAR 1997

**(Excluding statistics on generation and transboundary
movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes)**

Basel Convention Series/SBC No : 99/011
Geneva, October 1999

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	i-ii
Article 13: Paragraph 2	
2.b National definitions	1-8
2.c Limit or ban on import	9-13
2.d Limit or ban on export	14-18
2.e Notification of transboundary movement	19-21
Article 13: Paragraph 3	
3.a Competent Authorities and Focal Points	22
3.b.i Export of hazardous wastes	22
3.b.ii Import of hazardous wastes	22
3.b.iii Disposals which did not proceed as intended	23-25
3.b.iv Reduction of hazardous wastes	26-76
3.c Measures for implementation of the Basel Convention	77-81
3.d Effects on health and the environment	82-88
3.e Bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements	89-92
3.f Accidents	93-95
3.g Disposal options	96-119
3.h Technology development	120-124
3.i Other matters	125-127
Article 16: Paragraphs 1(g, i and j)	
Sources of technical assistance and training	128-137
Available technical and scientific know-how	138-144
Sources of technical advice and expertise	145-153
Availability of resources	154-158
Sources of experts available for assistance in case of emergency	159-160
Annexes	
(Please see Introduction, page ii, para 2)	
Liechtenstein	
Netherlands	
Spain	
Turkmenistan	

INTRODUCTION

The growing commitment of the Parties to report on Articles 13 and 16 of the Convention is evident from the increased number of responses the Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC) received for its 1997 questionnaire on Transmission of Information .

As at 23 September 1999, sixty-three parties responded ¹ to the questionnaire: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Comoros, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Oman, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

The information provided by Parties, in accordance with Articles 13 & 16 of the Convention is compiled by the Secretariat and is presented in two parts, namely:

- Compilation Part I: Reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention (excluding statistics on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes) for the year 1997 (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 99/011*); and
- Compilation Part II: Reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention; statistics on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes for the year 1997 (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 99/011*).

Part I of the compilation document includes information under the headings, national definitions, limit or ban on import, limit or ban on export, notification of transboundary movement, disposals which did not proceed as intended, transboundary movement reduction measures, measures for implementation of the Basel Convention, effects on health and the environment, bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements, accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes, disposal/recovery options available, technology development for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous wastes and other wastes, sources of technical assistance and training, sources of technical and scientific know-how, sources of advice and expertise, sources of resources, sources of experts available for assistance in case of emergency, and other matters.

Part II of the compilation document includes statistical data on generation, export and import of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

In addition, the document entitled "Implementation of Decision IV/III of the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on Transmission of Information for the year 1997" (UNEP/CHW.5/10), summarizes the main elements of the reporting compiled in the Part I and II of the compilation document.

The Country Fact Sheet (CFS) which is prepared by the Secretariat is also one of the products of reporting of the Parties to the Secretariat on Articles 13 and 16 of the Convention. The publication entitled, "Compilation of Country Fact Sheets; Based on reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention for the year 1997" (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 99/012*) is available from the Secretariat upon request.

Information provided by the Parties in a different format than requested by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and in language other than English may not always be possible to enter into the database. In the spirit of paper economy, Parties who have provided such information, however, are just listed under the Annex of this document, and the information provided by them could be made available only on request ².

While every effort is being made by the Secretariat to ensure that the information provided by Parties is compiled and printed error free, the amount, complexity and evolutionary nature of the information provided is such that inaccuracies might inevitably be found in the compilation documents. The Secretariat will continuously strive for improving the presentation and dissemination of information, and in all cases greatly appreciate feedback from Parties regarding any correction of information printed in this document.

The Secretariat acknowledges and appreciates every effort made by Parties to fulfil the reporting requirements of the Convention and look forward to the continued cooperation with Parties on this matter.

¹ *Antigua and Barbuda:* Unable at this time to submit the requested data. The Environment Division is currently working on a data collection plan to be implemented later this year .

Barbados: There have been no comprehensive records kept on hazardous waste generation and movement for 1997 or any time before this .

Chile: Provided information for the years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1998 in a single questionnaire which did not contain information for the year 1997.

Iran: Secretariat sought for a clarification regarding the reporting year. As at 23 September 1999, no response was received.

Philippines: Secretariat received only an updated CFS for the year 1996 and no information was received as at 23 September 1999, for the year 1997.

Qatar: Response was limited to "There was no transboundary movement of hazardous wastes (export/import) during 1997".

² *Liechtenstein:* Secretariat received only information related to import/export, in German, without y-codes of Annex I and II of the Convention.

Netherlands: Secretariat received annual reports, in Dutch, concerning the transfrontier movement of wastes for the years 1996 and 1997.

Spain: Completed questionnaire and attachments in Spanish.

Turkmenistan: Completed questionnaire in Russian.

Para.2(a) and 3(a): “The Parties shall inform each other, through the Secretariat of (a) Designation and changes of Competent Authorities and Focal Points.”

Please refer to updated List of Competent Authorities and Focal Points established by the Contracting parties of the Basel Convention

Para.2(b)

National definitions of hazardous wastes, if different from those listed in Annexes I or II of the Convention or “changes in their national definition of hazardous wastes, pursuant to Article 3.”

Argentina

Hazardous wastes are those that are listed in Annex I or those substances with a hazardous characteristic listed in Annex III of the Basel Convention.

Austria

The definition of hazardous waste is laid down in the Ordinance on Hazardous Wastes (Fed. Law Gaz. 1991/49) and based on the national Standard öNORM S 2101 (edition 1983) “Catalogue of Special Waste” and S 2100 (edition 1990) “Waste Catalogue”. The legal definition of hazardous waste was changed by an amendment of the “Federal Waste Management Act (Fed. Law Gaz. 434/1996). The new definition laid down in Article 2 Para. 5 is in accordance with Annex III of the EU Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous wastes. A new Ordinance on Hazardous Waste was published in 1997 and will come into force by 1 March 1998. This ordinance is based on a new edition of the Standard öNORM S 2100 (edition 1997). By the year 2000 Austria will change the classification of waste to the system of the European Waste Catalogue and the European Hazardous Waste List.

The present definition of hazardous waste with a cross reference to Annex I of the Basel Convention is available in a draft translation (Annex I to table 1: Ordinance on Hazardous Wastes; Annex II: Standard öNORM S 2100 (1990).

Belgium

In Belgium, the definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with the European Law. With regard to transboundary movements of wastes destined for final disposal, the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 does not differentiate between hazardous or non-hazardous wastes. Waste destined for recovery operation is defined by the Annexes II, III and IV of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93, following the OECD nomenclature.

Brussels Region:

Law of 07.03.91 gives a definition of hazardous waste.

Decision of 09.05.96 fixes a list of dangerous waste. This list in accordance with the Council Decision of 22.12.94 fixing a list of dangerous waste.

Wallonia:

Decisions from 09.04.92 and 10.07.97 give a definition of hazardous and toxic waste.

Flandres:

Decision of 24.05.95 on hazardous waste is in accordance with the Council Directives of the European Community on hazardous waste (91/689/EEC and 94/904/EC).

Benin

There are no additional categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Bolivia

At present, there is no national definition on the control of transboundary movements and the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes in force.

Brazil

Besides those hazardous wastes listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention, the Brazilian legislation defines as controlled wastes Annex 10 of Resolution nr. 23/96. They are used tires, asbestos powder, asbestos wastes, galvanization mattes containing mostly zinc, ashes and wastes containing mostly zinc, ashes and wastes containing mostly lead, ashes and wastes containing mostly copper, ashes and wastes containing mostly aluminium, ashes and wastes containing mostly vanadium, other ashes and wastes containing mostly titanium, other ashes and wastes containing metal or metal compounds, other wastes of petroleum oils or bituminous minerals, residual lye from the manufacture of cellulose paste to sulphite, residual lye from the manufacture of cellulose paste to soda or sulphate, lignosulphonates, blast-furnace granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron and steel, slag and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel, other slag and ashes, slag from dephosphorization, dust from skins, treated or not with chrome, wastes and residues from copper, wastes and residues from nickel, wastes or residues from aluminium, wastes and residues from lead, wastes and residues from zinc, wastes and residues from tin, wastes and residues from tungsten, wastes and residues from molybdenum, wastes and residues from tantalum, wastes and residues from beryllium, wastes and residues from chrome, wastes and residues from germanium, wastes and residues from vanadium and wastes and residues from other common metals.

Bulgaria

The National definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with Annex I and Annex II of the Basel Convention.

Burundi

Hazardous wastes are wastes which need high surveillance and which cannot be kept or incinerated in ordinary dumps in order to avoid negative effects to human health and the environment.

N.B.: As Burundi is a country with a weak economy, certain products which are considered wastes in other places remain consumer goods such as used clothes and used tires which are not considered wastes.

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: Wastes which contain heavy metals.

Canada

In Canada, the definition of hazardous waste for the purposes of controlling transboundary movements destined for final disposal is given in section 43(4) of the *Canadian Environment Protection Act, 1988 (CEPA)*. In order to meet this definition, a waste must either be found on an inclusive list of more than 3000 substances and mixtures or meet one of the hazard class characteristics. Specific testing, criteria and protocols exist in the Canadian *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR)* for the following hazard classes (which in most cases are analogous to the Basel Annex III characteristic identified): substances that are gases or aerosols, flammable liquids (H3), flammable solids (H4.1), liable to spontaneous combustion (H4.2), emit flammable gases in contact with water (H4.3), oxidizing (H5.1), organic peroxides (H5.2), poisonous (H6.1), infectious (H6.2), corrosive (H8), hazardous to the environment (H12), leachate toxic (H13), or are otherwise designated as hazardous. Those substances which are explosive (H1) or radioactive are excluded from the definition for waste and are controlled under other Canadian federal legislation.

It would be very difficult to extract from the more than 3000 listed wastes those that are not covered by Basel Annex I or Annex II. Canada controls all of Annex I and Annex II wastes when they exhibit a hazardous characteristic. Canada also controls wastes, even if not included in Annex I, as long as it exhibits a hazardous characteristic.

Waste streams: Industrial waste streams are complex wastes that come from certain specific industrial processes. 100 waste streams are listed in the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations (TDGR)* and all OECD amber and red listings are included in the EIHWR when they exhibit a hazard. Some of these could serve as examples of wastes which would not always be covered by Annex I.

Waste having as constituents: Canada uses a leachate procedure to characterize H13 wastes. Concentrations of contaminants listed in the *Canadian Drinking Water Quality Guidelines* are assessed during the procedure. Some of these contaminants, for example, boron and barium, are not found on Annex I. The more than 3000 listed wastes by Canadian regulations include a few hundred substances identified as being hazardous to the environment. A number of these substances, when wastes, do not have a corresponding Annex I or II entry.

*For more information on waste classification, refer to the website: http://www.tc.gc.ca/tdgoods/consult/non-desing/note_e.htm

Comoro

The National definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Croatia

National definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Cyprus

National definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic

Since 1 January 1998, all transboundary movements of wastes are controlled by means of the OECD Green, Amber, and Red Lists of Wastes. Temporarily, the Czech Republic has introduced a number of exceptions from these Lists of Wastes. There are 43 items of the OECD Green List controlled as if they were on the OECD Amber List and 58 items of the OECD Amber List are controlled as if they were on the OECD Red List. The most important exceptions to the Green List are: worn clothing, used tyres, solid plastic wastes, electronic scrap, motor vehicle wrecks, aluminium skimmings, etc. A significant reduction of number of exceptions since 2000 is proposed.

Denmark

Reference is made to the Council Directive on Hazardous Waste 91/689/EEC and to the list of hazardous waste as adopted by the Council Decision 94/904/EEC.

The additional 'Waste having as constituents' are Vanadium compounds (C2); Cobalt compounds (C4); Nickel compounds (C5); Silver compounds (C10); Tin compounds (C12); Inorganic sulphides (C19); alkaline earth metals; lithium, sodium potassium; calcium; magnesium in uncombined form (C22); peroxides (C28), Chlorates (C29); perchlorates (C30), azides (C31); creosote (C36); isocyanates; thiocyanates (C37); aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds (C43), aliphatic amines (C44), sulphur organic compounds (C48); hydrocarbons and their oxygen; nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds not otherwise taken into account in this annex (C51).

Egypt

The national definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: wastes from petroleum works.

Waste having as constituents: Dioxine and furan merkaptane.

Estonia

Hazardous wastes are considered as wastes which pose hazard to human health and environment due to their properties and require special processing while disposing.

Finland

The national definition of hazardous wastes was defined by the Ministry of the Environment Decision 867/96, which established a list of the most common wastes and of hazardous wastes. This list is based on the European Waste Catalogue (Commission Decision 94/3/EC) and the Hazardous Waste List (Council Decision 94/904/EC). The decision came into force on 1 January 1997.

The wastes that are subject to control procedures when transboundary movement occurs are defined by the Council Regulation (EEC) on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (259/93), and the regulations issued on the basis of the said Regulation.

Categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Wastes having as constituents: Annex 3 of the Finnish Waste Decree (1390/1993), which corresponds to Annex II of the EC Directive on hazardous waste 91/689/EC and Table 4 of OECD Council Decision C(88)90 as revised in 1994, identifies constituents of wastes which potentially render wastes hazardous. The list includes the following constituents, in addition to those mentioned in Annex I of the Basel Convention: vanadium compounds; cobalt compounds; nickel compounds; silver compounds; tin compounds; barium compounds; inorganic sulphides; alkaline or alkaline earth metals: lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form; peroxides; chlorates; perchlorates; azides; creosotes; isocyanates; thiocyanates; aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds; sulphur organic compounds; aliphatic amines; hydrocarbons and their oxygen, nitrogen and/or sulphur compounds not otherwise taken into account in this Annex.

Gambia

The National definition of hazardous wastes is yet to be defined.

It was agreed that a task force be set up to come up with a national definition of wastes and hazardous wastes. The waste legislation study recommends that this definition be broader than the Basel definition. A proposal is that the Bamako definition be adopted.

The preliminary inventory of hazardous wastes to be conducted in mid June 1999, will also help in the elaboration of the national definition of hazardous wastes.

Germany

In Germany, the "Waste Avoidance, Recycling and Disposal Act" came into force on 7 October 1996. With this Act and the Ordinance on the classification of Wastes requiring Special Supervision, the list of hazardous wastes as adopted by Council Decision 94/904/EC has been implemented within the German legislation. The waste codes do not refer to the Y-Categories of Annex I and II of the Basel Convention. With regard to transboundary movements of wastes destined for final disposal, the Council Regulation No. 259/93 which is legally binding for all Member States of the EC – does not differentiate between hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

Wastes destined for recovery operations are defined by the Annexes II to IV of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93, following the OECD nomenclature (Green, Amber and Red List).

For the time being, it is hardly possible to contrast these lists with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. Therefore Table 1 is not filled in.

Greece

The National definition of hazardous waste is in accordance with European Union Directives No. 259/93, for transportation and No. 91/689.

Iceland

Hazardous wastes are defined in Regulation No. 48/1994. Categories and types of hazardous wastes are listed in two annexes, 4 and 19, to the regulation. Annex 19 is in accordance with Council Directive 91/689/EEC.

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 has been in force since its implementation by Regulation No. 377/1994.

Indonesia

The Government Regulation No. 18/1999 regarding hazardous and toxic waste management provides the categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of Basel Convention.

Japan

At present, there is no national definition of hazardous wastes.

Kuwait

The hazardous waste definition is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Latvia

For the purpose of control of transboundary movement of waste are used Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. For the other purposes is used national classification of the hazardous waste.

Luxembourg

National definition of hazardous wastes is in accordance with the Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Mauritius

Regulations have been drafted for the definition of hazardous wastes.

Mongolia

The national definition of hazardous wastes of Mongolia is that any waste which due to their biological, physical, chemical characteristics, or having teratogenic or mutagenic effects, causing danger to health or the environment. Particularly, wastes of Annex I and exhibiting hazard characteristics of Annex III of the Basel Convention.

Morocco

The list of hazardous wastes is in preparation with other ministries concerned, in accordance with the National Project of Solid Wastes Management Legislation.

New Zealand

National consultation is underway on options for national definition of hazardous waste. These will be compatible with international agreements.

Niger

The National definition of hazardous wastes of Niger, given in its national legislation is same as the Bamako Convention definition. Section 6 of the Law No. 98-56 includes management of hazardous wastes. The Implementation of Section 6 will establish, the list of scheduled wastes, with the help of the UNEP/UNDP (ELI/PAC, Nairobi) project, in 1999.

Norway

According to the Pollution Control Act of the 13 March 1981, waste means discarded objects or substances. Hazardous waste means waste that cannot be treated together with consumer waste because it may lead to serious pollution or risk of injury to persons or animals.

Oman

In 1997, there are no categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. However, considering that in the future the wastes from crude oil extraction industry and also from national defense and security activities will be classed as categories requiring special consideration because many of these wastes cannot be allocated to those categories existing in Annexes I & II of the Basel Convention.

Portugal

Portugal, in September 1997, published new legislation in waste management area (Decree-Law No 239/97 which substitutes Decree-Law No 310/95). In this new legislation, the definitions of waste and hazardous waste are the same as in EU directives on wastes and hazardous wastes. The national lists of wastes and hazardous wastes are those established respectively by the EC Commission Decision No 94/3/EC and EC Council Decision No 94/904/EC, published into Portuguese Law in "Portaria" No 818/97, 5 September.

Republic of Korea

The List of Wastes to be Controlled in accordance with the “Act Relating to the Transboundary Movement of Wastes and their Disposal” was amended on 15 July 1998 to incorporate Basel’s new list and OECD instruments.

Romania

There are no categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of Basel Convention.

Russian Federation

To be defined in the new waste classification system.

Saint Lucia

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: Expired fungicides, nematocides, herbicides, insecticides and used containers; and Distillery waste.

Slovakia

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: Veterinary wastes; Wastes from leather processing; Waste sulfides of alkaline metals and alkaline soil metals; Red and brain sludge from aluminium production; Waste aluminium sulfate and aluminium phosphate; Fly ash; Waste ammonia solution; Organic and inorganic peroxides; and Sewage sludge.

Waste having as constituents: Mineral oil and oil products; and Vanadium.

Slovenia

According to the Order Amending the Order on Export, Import and Transit of hazardous wastes, issued at the end of 1998, a new definition of hazardous waste in the case of transboundary movement of waste is defined as “Hazardous wastes referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the wastes listed in the Amber and Red Lists in Annex I, which is an integral part of this order”. The Amber and Red lists are the same as the mentioned lists in Commission decision 98/368/EC.

Sri Lanka

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: Waste arising from formulation and/or manufacture of pesticides (totally banned).

Waste having as constituents: Radioactive waste (totally banned).

Sweden

As contained in the wastes listed in Annexes III and IV of EU regulations 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments.

Syrian Arab Republic

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: PVC and PVC coated cable; and residues arising from treatment of industrial wastes.

Thailand

Waste Streams: Hazardous wastes to be controlled for the import and export were defined in list of hazardous substances, item: Chemical Wastes in the Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of Hazardous Substances B.E.2538 (1995) issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992) in accordance with the wastes listed in Annex I of the Basel Convention (Y1-Y44).

According to the notifications of the Ministry of Industry No. 6 B.E. 2540 (1997) issued pursuant to provisions in the Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992) on disposal of wastes or unusable materials, the categories of industrial hazardous wastes were defined and listed in 4 items as follows:

Item 1 Hazardous wastes: Ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic and leachable substance;

Item 2 Hazardous wastes from non-specific and specific sources;

Item 3 hazardous wastes: discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues (Acute hazardous and toxic hazardous chemicals);

Item 4 Hazardous wastes: Chemical wastes.

According to the Notification of the Ministry of Industry No. 1 B.E.2541 (1998) issued pursuant to the provisions in the Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992) on Disposal of Wastes or Unusable Materials, the categories of industrial wastes were defined and listed in 2 sections as follows:

Section 1 Industrial Non-Hazardous Wastes;

Section 2 Wastes and unusable materials from specific industrial processes.

Waste having as constituents: According to the above mentioned notification, the definition of wastes having as constituents is in the item 1(5) and Item 3 of the Characteristics and properties of hazardous wastes, as defined under notification of Ministry of Industry No. 6 B. E. 2540 (1997) which was issued under Factory Act B. E. 2535 (1992).

Tunisia

The national list of hazardous wastes contain annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: Agrochemical wastes arising from primary production of agriculture, horticulture and agro-food; wastes arising from industries of leather and textile; wastes of mineral chemistry processes; wastes of organic chemistry processes; wastes arising from facilities of wastewater treatment and industry water; and municipal wastes including fractions collected separately.

Wasting having as constituents: Vanadium compounds; cobalt compounds; silver compounds; tin compounds; barium compounds excluding Barium sulphate; inorganic sulphides; peroxides; azides; creosotes; chlorates; perchlorates; aliphatic amines, aromatic amines; organic compounds of sulphur; isocyanates and thio-cyanates; aromatic compounds; polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds; hydrocarbons and their oxygenated; nitrogenated and sulphurated compounds; and the following alkaline or alkaline-earth metals: lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium in a non combined form.

Turkey

Wastes deemed within the scope of waste according to Annex I and II of the Basel Convention and having one or several of the hazardous characteristics included and/or specified within Annex III of the Basel Convention and materials polluted by these wastes. Under Turkish regulation, hazardous wastes lists performed according to (I) reasons why materials are intended for disposal, (II) disposal operations, (III) list of hazardous characteristics and (IV) constituents of potentially hazardous wastes.

Categories of wastes to be controlled and categories of wastes requiring special consideration in addition to those listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention are:

Waste streams: Waste oils; drilling muds; gypsum and ashes from incineration plants.

United Kingdom

The definition of hazardous waste for domestic movement derives from Directive 91/689/EC on hazardous waste and Decision 94/904/EC, which sets out an EC list of hazardous waste. The UK transposed the above by way of the Special Waste Regulation 1996.

Article 1(4) of the 1991 Directive allows EC member states to go beyond EC hazardous waste lists. The UK has taken up this option through setting out criteria by which waste, not on the hazardous waste list but which possesses one or more of a limited number of hazardous waste properties, is also recorded as hazardous.

Uzbekistan

Because of the fact that there is no classification of hazardous wastes in Uzbekistan, hazardous wastes are such wastes as those that are listed in Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention.

Viet Nam

Article 2 on the Law on the Environmental Protection of Viet Nam stipulates that wastes are substances discharged from daily life, production processes or other activities. Wastes may take a solid, gaseous, liquid or other forms.

Para. 2(c):

“Decisions made by them not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area under their national jurisdiction.”

Argentina

Decisions have been made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose.

Austria

There is no formal decision of a ban. An import license is granted on a case by case basis if there is an authorized disposal or recycling facility and there is sufficient free capacity. The legal basis of waste import and export is the Federal Waste Management Act (Fed. Law Gaz. 1990/325 as amended) (text available at: <http://www.bka.ris.intra.gv.at/plweb-cgi/auswahl>; keyword:AWG) and EU shipment Regulation (259/93/EEC as amended (text available at : <http://europa.eu.int/eurlex/en/index.html> or <http://www.bka.ris.intra.gv.at/plweb-cgi/auswahl>).

Belgium

Partial consent to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area under the national jurisdiction. There are articles 3, 4, 19, 20 of the Council Regulation (EEC) 259/93 for final disposal; articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22 of Regulation 259/93 for recovery; and articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22 for Regulation 259/93. The authorities will not consent the import in case of no license for the treatment of the waste, incomplete notification, former illegal traffic.

Benin

In Benin, there is a ban on import of hazardous wastes.

Bolivia

According to the Art. 31 of our Environmental Law, it is forbidden to import for disposal and purpose and movement of any waste (hazardous), radioactive and toxic through the Bolivian territory.

Brazil

Partial consent to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal. Brazilian legislation (CONAMA Resolution No. 23/96) prohibits the import of hazardous wastes since 13 January 1997. However, the import of lead battery wastes was permitted, exceptionally and temporarily, (20 August to 31 December 1997) through CONAMA Resolution No. 228/97. Such imports required the prior approval of the Brazilian Environment Agency, the Environment Improvement Plan and the Auditing Report.

Bulgaria

Consent to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes only for the needs of production. The import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal is totally prohibited.

Burundi

Decision is made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes.

Canada

Import from non-parties are not permitted unless subject to an Article 11 agreement.

Comoros

There is a total consent for not importing hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal, recovery and recycling purposes.

Croatia

According to the Croatian Law on Waste, the import of hazardous waste is forbidden.

Cuba

Total ban on the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal.

Cyprus

There is a ban on import and export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal.

Czech Republic

The import of wastes with the purpose of their final disposal in the Czech Republic is banned.

Denmark

There are no decisions taken regarding the import of hazardous wastes for disposal.

Egypt

The Egyptian Environmental Law prohibits the importation of hazardous waste or other waste destined for final disposal or recycling and prohibits the passage of these wastes through its territories.

El Salvador

Decisions are made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose.

Estonia

Estonia does not consent to import hazardous wastes or other wastes for the purpose of final disposal.

Finland

According to the Government Decision (495/98) on the Part of the National Waste Plan concerning Transfrontier Movements of Wastes, the import of waste for land treatment (D2), deep injection (D3), surface impoundment (D4), release into a water body (D6) or seas (D7), incineration at sea (D11) or permanent storage (D12) is prohibited. The import of waste for disposal operations D8 and D9 are also prohibited if the further disposal of wastes arising from the disposal impedes the disposal of waste generated in Finland. In addition, the import of waste for deposit into or onto land (D1) or at a specially engineered landfill (D5) or for the purpose of incineration (D10) at a facility other than one intended for the specific purpose of incinerating hazardous waste, is allowed only in specific cases related to the regional co-operation with the neighboring countries (Sweden, Norway).

Gambia

Gambia is a Party to the Bamako Convention and it is in its final stages of ratifying the Ban amendment of the Basel Convention. The decision therefore is a total ban on import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose.

This decision is contained in the waste legislation study conducted between February and May 1999 and will be incorporated in the national waste legislation which is presently being drafted.

Germany

Germany fulfils the Provisions of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC, specially referring to Art. 19 Para 1, Art. 21 Para 1, i.e. total ban for the import of hazardous wastes from non-Parties to the Basel Convention.

Greece

EU legislation has been adopted concerning the supervision and monitoring of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Iceland

No decisions were made not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes.

Indonesia

Decision is made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes. Exception: prohibition on import waste lead and scrap (used batteries) after Sept 2002.

Japan

“Law of control of export, import & others of specified wastes & other wastes” came into force on December 1993. This national law has the same contents with those of the Convention. Japan has controlled transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from/to Japan, by strict implementation of the Law.

Kuwait

Prohibits the import of hazardous wastes for the purpose of recycling or disposal.

Latvia

In Latvia, decisions are made no to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal, with the exception to import from Estonia and Lithuania for recovery, if exist an international agreement.

Mauritius

Draft regulations have been prepared in connection with the total ban on import of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Mongolia

The decision is a total prohibition on the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Morocco

The national legislation on management of wastes including regulation on importing of hazardous wastes has been made but not yet in force. However, the import of hazardous wastes is not permitted.

New Zealand

No decisions were made which would ban or limit the export or import of hazardous wastes.

Niger

Niger does not import hazardous wastes. Importing hazardous wastes or its transit is forbidden in Niger.

Norway

Norway always requires consent for import of hazardous waste for all types of treatment.

Oman

All import of hazardous waste is banned by Oman for all purposes.

Portugal

Decisions are made not to consent partially to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal. Under the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, Portugal applies Articles 4, 7, 19 and 21 depending on the case, Portugal also applies Article 19 of Decree-Law No 239/97.

Republic of Korea

Import prohibition: none.

Romania

In accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection no. 137/1995, the import of hazardous wastes is banned. The import of the waste is permitted only for the wastes which are used as raw materials in existing technical capacities.

Russian Federation

Decisions are made no to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal and recycling purposes.

Saint Lucia

Decisions are made not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose.

Slovakia

Decisions are taken not to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal due to insufficient capacity of disposal facilities within Slovakia.

Slovenia

Hazardous wastes can be imported, exported or transited only through defined border crossings. The import of hazardous wastes for disposal operations specified in Annex IV Section A of the Basel Convention shall be prohibited in the Republic of Slovenia.

Sri Lanka

Decisions were taken no to consent totally to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal. Waste streams are totally banned and the wastes having as constituents – Y22, Y23, Y32, Y34, Y35, Y39, Y40, Y42, Y46 and Y47 are restricted. Other wastes totally banned.

Syrian Arab Republic

Total ban on the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes and considers the illegal traffic in hazardous wastes a criminal act.

Thailand

Thailand has a policy to ban the import of hazardous waste for final disposal and strictly control the import of hazardous waste for recovery i.e. the decision on “Ban to the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery” (1993) and the decision on “strictly control the import of used plastic scraps for recovery.”

Tunisia

The national list of hazardous wastes contains namely Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. Thus, the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes which come under the Basel Convention (Y1 to Y47) is totally banned for any purpose. The national list of hazardous wastes contains namely Annexes I and II of the Basel Convention. Thus, the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes which come under the Basel Convention (Y1 to Y47) is banned.

Turkey

According to the National Regulation on the Control of Hazardous Waste, importation of all kinds of wastes is prohibited. However, the importation of some waste scraps which have a metal content equal or higher than 65% are being controlled according to the Communiqué (97/3) on “Substances Controlled for Purpose of Protecting the Environment” which was published 25 December 1996.

United Kingdom

The following information is drawn from the UK Management plan for exports and imports of waste which explains the essential elements of the UK government’s policies for different types of waste shipment. The plan came into effect on 1 June 1996.

Imports of waste for some disposal operations are banned without exception. These are release into water bodies (oceans, se beds, rivers etc.); Incineration at sea; permanent storage; and temporary storage.

For some other disposal operations, exceptions are allowed where the exporting country does not have and cannot be expected to get suitable facilities, and where such facilities are not available closer to that country. These disposal operations are landfill; biological, chemical or physio-chemical treatment; and incineration.

Imports for these types of disposal would usually only be allowed from developing countries. But in the case of high temperature incineration, there will be cases where even EC Member States do not produce enough hazardous waste to justify their own facilities. The UK has therefore agreed to accept imports of hazardous waste for high temperature incineration from Ireland and Portugal. Imports from other Member States will be allowed on a reducing basis until 31 May 1999, after which they will stop altogether. However, imports for high temperature incineration will be allowed from any country in cases of emergency (non-Parties to the Basel Convention would need a bilateral agreement first).

In addition, certain other prohibitions apply by virtue of other Regulations made under Health and Safety legislation:

- the importation of amphibole asbestos into the UK is prohibited by virtue of regulation 3 of the Asbestos (Prohibitions) Regulations 1992.
- the importation into the UK other than from another Member State of the European Economic Area of the following substances and articles is prohibited under regulation 4(2) of The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 namely:
 - a) 2-naphthylamine, benzidine, 4-aminodiphenyl, 4-nitrophenyl their salts and any substance containing any of these compounds in a total concentration exceeding 0.1 percent by mass
 - b) matches made with white phosphorus.

Uzbekistan

No decisions have been made yet to not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Viet Nam

Article 29 of the Law on the Environmental Protection prohibits any export and import activities of wastes. Under the article 29 and article 2 of the Law on the Environmental Protection, all wastes, including but not limited to wastes specified in Annex I, II and III of the Basel Convention, are prohibited for export from Viet Nam to any other country and import into Viet Nam from any other country. However, in order to help several industries of Viet Nam to temporarily overcome shortage of raw material, Viet Nam permits, with strict control by the Government, the import of several types of secondary materials including iron, steel, copper, aluminium, PVC, recycling plastic particles, paper etc.

Para.2(d)

“Decisions made by them to ban or limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes.”

Argentina

There is no export ban for hazardous wastes.

Austria

The legal basis of waste exports is the Federal Waste Management Act (Fed. Law Gaz. 1990/325 as amended) and the EU Shipment Regulation (259/93/EEC as amended).

In accordance with the Shipment Regulation exports for final disposal are allowed only within the European Economic Area (EEA). There is a total ban for waste exports for disposal outside the EEA. Export of hazardous wastes for recycling to non OECD-Countries will be banned by 1 January 1998.

Belgium

Decisions are taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes. There are articles 3, 4, 5, 14, 15 and 18 of the Council Regulation (EEC) for final disposal; articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18 for recovery; and articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18. The authorities will not consent the export in case of refusal of the authority of destination; incomplete notification; shipment not in accordance with national legislation.

Bolivia

Bolivia does not export hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Brazil

There is no restriction on the export of hazardous wastes for final disposal.

Bulgaria

Decisions are taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Burundi

According to the National Legislation, the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes is strictly prohibited.

Canada

Export to non-parties are not permitted unless subject to an Article 11 agreement. All exports to countries having banned imports and officially notified Canada are prohibited be it for recycling or disposal. On 4 February 1997, the Canadian PCB Waste Export Regulations permit the export of PCBs to the US only.

Croatia

Export of hazardous waste is permitted without any limit, and in accordance to the provisions of the Basel Convention.

Cyprus

There is a ban on import and export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal.

Czech Republic

The export of hazardous wastes with the purpose of recycling to countries which are not members of the OECD is banned.

Denmark

Regarding the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes, Denmark fulfils the provision of the Council Regulation EEC no. 259/93 of February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. The export of waste for final disposal to non-EU and EFTA countries is prohibited. With amendment (EEC 120/97) on Regulation 259/93 all exports of waste for recovery/recycling listed in Annex V are prohibited from 1 January 1998 from EU countries into non-OECD countries.

Egypt

The Egyptian Environmental Law allows for the export of hazardous waste or other waste to countries which have facilities for recovery operations in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the Basel Convention.

El Salvador

Decisions are taken to ban the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Estonia

There is a decision to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal. The wastes in question are required as raw material and the disposal of these shall be done in an environmentally sound manner.

Finland

All exports of wastes referred to in Annex V of the European Council Regulation No 259/93 (as amended by Regulation 2408/98), as well as any other wastes classified as hazardous by the national waste legislation, from Finland for recovery to the non-OECD countries (i.e. countries to which the OECD Decision C(92)39/final does not apply) are prohibited, according to the above mentioned Government Decision 495/1998.

Gambia

Taking into account that Gambia does not have facilities to dispose of the hazardous wastes that it generates, it is however mindful of the fact that the generation of hazardous wastes should be minimized and disposal should be as close to the point of generation as possible. In this regard, the decision regarding the export of hazardous waste is not to ban, but to limit its movement for any purpose.

Germany

Germany fulfils the Provisions of the Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the EC, especially referring to Art. 14 to Art. 18. The export of waste for final disposal into non-EU and non-EFTA- countries is prohibited. With amendment of Regulation 259/93 all exports of waste for recovery/recycling listed in Annex V are prohibited from 1 January 1998 from EU-countries into non-OECD countries.

Greece

EU legislation has been adopted concerning the supervision and monitoring of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Iceland

No decisions were made to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes.

Indonesia

If destination country approves the notification of export then Bapedal will approve export of hazardous waste.

Japan

“Law of control of export, import & others of specified wastes & other wastes” came into force on December 1993. This national law has the same contents with those of the Convention. Japan has controlled transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from/to Japan, by strict implementation of the Law.

Kuwait

Hazardous wastes that cannot be disposed off in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention are exported.

Luxembourg

Special authorization is required by the waste management law (17/6/94) for export of waste to non-EC countries and there is a prohibition on export of waste to non-OECD countries through waste carrier authorization.

Mongolia

There is a decision to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Morocco

The national legislation on management of wastes including regulation on exporting of hazardous wastes and other wastes has been made but not yet in force. The export of hazardous wastes and other wastes is permitted in accordance with the Basel Convention.

New Zealand

No decisions were made which would ban or limit the export or import of hazardous wastes.

Niger

The national legislation does not mention export of hazardous wastes. However, Niger is not involved in the export and/or transit of hazardous wastes.

Norway

Norway has banned export of hazardous waste both for recycling and final disposal to non-OECD countries since 1994 according to art. 1 in the general regulations of export and import waste.

Oman

Export is banned unless a special permit is given.

Portugal

Decisions are taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes. Under the Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, Portugal applies Articles 4, 7, 14, 16, 17 and 18.

Republic of Korea

In accordance with Decision II/12 of the second COP on the Basel Convention, the amendments to the enforcement ordinance of the "Act Relating to Transboundary Movement of Wastes and their Disposal" which came into effect on 1 July 1998, prohibits the export of hazardous waste to non-OECD countries.

Romania

In accordance with the Law on Environmental Protection no. 137/1995, export of hazardous wastes is permitted on the basis of the Basel Convention provisions.

Russian Federation

There is no data on the decision made to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Slovakia

Decisions have been taken to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for any purpose and there is a ban on export of hazardous wastes to non-Parties.

Slovenia

Hazardous wastes can be imported, exported or transited only through defined border crossings.

Sri Lanka

No export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for final disposal. No official decision is taken to limit or ban the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes for recovery, recycling and for other purposes.

Sweden

Decisions have been made to ban the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes to non-OECD countries for final disposal, recovery and recycling purposes.

Tunisia

There is a decision to limit the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes. The export of hazardous wastes to any State that prohibits the import of such wastes is banned. Also banned is the export of hazardous wastes to any State that does not prohibit the import of such wastes in the case of the absence of its specific written agreement.

Turkey

The waste may be exported from Turkey according to the procedures of the Basel Convention in case of:

- If there are no plants for disposal in environmentally sound manner in Turkey;
- Importer country has a plant for disposal with necessary technical capacity; and
- The Competent Authority of the importer country accepts these wastes. In this case, written consent of the transit countries and the importer country should be submitted to the Ministry of Environment before the transboundary movement of wastes.

United Kingdom

The following information is drawn from the UK Management plan for exports and imports of waste which explains the essential elements of the UK government's policies for different types of waste shipment. The plan came into effect on 1 June 1996.

Exports of waste for disposal

All exports of waste for disposal are banned.

Exports of waste for recovery

All exports of waste for recovery this includes re-use, recycling, reclamation (including composting, and recovery of energy) must be managed in an environmentally sound way.

Export to the OECD countries for recovery

Exports of green list wastes to OECD countries are not affected by the Waste Shipments Regulation or the Plan.

Exports of amber and red list wastes to OECD countries are allowed except where an OECD country bans the import of certain wastes; or the UK competent authority has reason to believe that wastes will not be dealt with in an environmentally sound way.

Exports to non-OECD countries for recovery: amber and red list wastes.

Most exports to non-OECD countries of amber and red list wastes for recovery are banned already as a result of a decision by the Parties to the Basel Convention. Up to the end of 1997, limited exceptions are allowed where the country wishing to import the waste has told the Convention Secretariat that it allows imports of such waste, with details of the types and amounts allowed and how and where they are to be managed; and the UK competent authority is satisfied that the wastes will be dealt with in an environmentally sound way in the importing country.

Exports to non-OECD countries: green list waste

The European Commission has asked non-OECD countries if they wish shipments of green list wastes from the Community to be controlled. The Commission has made proposals setting out controls to be applied in certain cases. The Government will give further advice as and when final decisions have been taken on these proposals. In the meantime, the Plan gives provisional (and non-binding) guidance about controls on exports of green list wastes to non-OECD countries.

This reflects the wishes of those countries, as far as these are known. They are that:

- those who wish to receive green list wastes without extra controls (apart from normal commercial controls) may do so;
- where countries have asked for controls (the same as those which apply to amber or red list wastes, or wastes moving for disposal), shipments are allowed so long as those controls are applied;
- where countries have asked for controls but have not said what these should be, or their wishes are not known, the Plan suggests that red list controls should apply to all shipments; and
- where countries have said that they do not wish to receive green list wastes, the Plan suggests that exports should not be allowed.

Uzbekistan

No decisions have been made yet to limit or ban to the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Viet Nam

Article 29 of the Law on the Environmental Protection prohibits any export or import activities of wastes. Under the article 29 and article 2 of the Law on the Environmental Protection, all wastes, including but not limited to wastes specified in Annex I, II and III of the Basel Convention, are prohibited for export from Viet Nam to any other country and import from any other country.

Para. 2(e)

Any other information required pursuant paragraph 4 of article 13

Para. 4

“The parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall ensure that copies of each notification concerning any given transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and the response to it, are sent to the Secretariat when a Party considers that its environment may be affected by that transboundary movement has requested that this should be done.”

Argentina

Copies of notification concerning transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes and the response to it are sent to the Secretariat.

Austria

No such request.

Bahamas

No such case.

Belgium

No such case.

Bolivia

Did not send or get any such information about transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes.

Brazil

No such case.

Bulgaria

No such case.

Burundi

No such case.

Canada

Although no such request from a foreign government has ever been received, these documents are available upon request.

Comoros

No such case.

Croatia

No such case.

Cuba

No such case.

Cyprus

No such case.

Czech Republic

No such case.

Denmark

No such case.

Egypt

No such case.

El Salvador

No such case.

Estonia

No such case.

Finland

No such notifications made.

Gambia

Export of obsolete pesticides to UK. Consented by UK EA. Export to take place before end of 1999.

Germany

No such case.

Iceland

No such case.

Indonesia

PVC waste which contained hazardous waste.

Japan

No such case.

Kuwait

Copies of each notification concerning transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes are sent to the Secretariat.

Latvia

No such case.

Luxembourg

No such case.

Mongolia

No such case.

Morocco

The information about notification will be sent to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

Norway

No case exists where a Party has asked for a notification because they have felt that their environment has been effected by the transfrontier movement.

Oman

Nil. Transboundary shipment was made in 1997 to Canada. Oman has no treatment facility at this time. This will continue for 3-4 years. It is US Armed Forces waste. All appropriate agreements between Oman & Canada were fully completed and approved. Full record of all documentation is held by Oman.

Portugal

No such case.

Romania

No such case.

Russia

No such case.

Saint Lucia

No such case.

Slovakia

No such case.

Slovenia

No such case.

Sri Lanka

No such case.

Sweden

No such case.

Thailand

No such case.

Tunisia

No such case.

Turkey

No such case.

United Kingdom

No such case.

Para. 3(a)

Competent authorities and focal points that have been designated by them pursuant to Article 5.”

Please refer to the updated list of Competent Authorities and Focal Points established by the Contracting Parties of the Basel Convention.

Para. 3(b)

“Information regarding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes or other wastes in which they have been involved, including:

Para. 3(b) (i):

The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes exported, their category, characteristics, destination, transit country, if any, and disposal method as stated on the response to notification.”

Please refer to the following publication:

“Compilation Part II: Reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention; statistics on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes for the year 1997 (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 99/011*).”

Para. 3(b) (ii)

“The amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes imported, their category, characteristics, origin, and transit country, if any, and disposal method as stated on the response to notification.”

Please refer to the following publication:

“Compilation Part II: Reporting and transmission of information under the Basel Convention; statistics on generation and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes for the year 1997 (*Basel Convention Series/SBC No: 99/011*).”

Para. 3(b) (iii)

“Disposals which did not proceed as intended”

Argentina

None.

Austria

Three cases were reported in 1997:

A batch of 7.850 kg cyanidic hardening salts (Y17/Y33) destined for D12 in Germany needed repackaging/reconditioning before final disposal.

A batch of 1.170 kg mercury containing residues destined for D12 in Germany needed repackaging/reconditioning before final disposal.

A batch of 2.089 kg cadmium containing sludges (Y26) destined for D12 in Germany needed repackaging/reconditioning before final disposal.

Bahamas

None.

Belgium

None.

Benin

None.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

None.

Bulgaria

None.

Canada

According to Environment Canada records, of the 251,302 tonnes exported in 1997; 262 tonnes were returned from the USA to the Canadian exporter. Similarly, of the 487,351 tonnes imported in 1997, 512 tonnes were returned to the exporter in the USA. These were all subsequently managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Comoros

Not applicable.

Croatia

None.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

None.

Czech Republic

None.

Denmark

None.

El Salvador

None.

Estonia

None.

Finland

In December 1997 Estonia requested Finland to return 1030 metric tons of sorted demolition waste because the export violated the conditions laid down at the consents given by the Competent Authorities. The consent had been given on the condition that the waste shall contain more than 90% wood suitable for incineration with energy recovery, and may not contain any wastes considered hazardous under the waste legislation in the European Community or in Finland. The exported waste contained only about 60% recoverable wood and additionally small amounts of CCA-impregnated wood which impeded the recovery. Due to administrative procedures, the return of the waste was completed only in December 1998. A criminal investigation is being carried out. In October 1997, 0,3 metric tons of paint waste was returned from Finland to Norway due to exceeded mercury content which rendered the waste unsuitable for incineration. The return was carried out in accordance with the contract between the exporter and the importer. A criminal investigation was not considered necessary.

Gambia

None.

Germany

Disposals which did not proceed as intended are:

- 11,26 metric tonnes of Cr-VI-contaminated mud from a galvanisation imported from France for deposit in an underground landfill were sent back to the original producer;
- 1, 24 metric tonnes of Hg-contaminated waste from a chlor-alkali-electrolysis imported from Belgium for deposit in an underground landfill were sent back to the original producer;
- 12,22 metric tonnes of metalhydroxide-mud imported from Switzerland for deposit in an underground landfill were sent back to the original producer; and
- 2,08 metric tonnes of residue from zinc processing imported from Austria for deposit in an underground Landfill were sent back to the original producer.

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

Disposal which did not proceed as intended is 24,49 metric tonnes of import plastic which contained vinyl chloride, phenol from United States of America, imported for recycle to Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi. Since the illegal import of waste happened, the Government of Indonesia is still handling the problem.

Japan

None.

Kuwait

None.

Latvia

None.

Luxembourg

None.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco
No information about such cases.

Mozambique
None.

Niger
None.

Norway
None.

Oman
None.

Portugal
None.

Romania
None.

Russian Federation
None.

Saint Lucia
None.

Slovakia
None.

Slovenia
None.

Sri Lanka
None.

Sweden
None.

Syrian Arab Republic
None.

Thailand
None.

Tunisia
None.

Turkey
None.

United Kingdom
None.

Uzbeskitan
No information.

Para. 3 (b) (iv)

“Efforts to achieve a reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes or other wastes subject to transboundary movement.”

Environmental standards/criteria to be met by hazardous wastes generators

Argentina

There is control of hazardous wastes generators. Generators have to present a plan to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes by means of change of technology; segregation (of streams); and recycling when it is possible, etc.

Austria

National strategy for final disposal

According to the rationale of the Federal Waste Management Act wastes quantities and their pollutant contents shall be kept as low as possible (waste prevention).

Wastes shall be recycled to the extent that this has ecological advantages is technically feasible and that the additional costs so incurred are not disproportional when compared to other methods of waste management and that there is a market or a market can be created for the recycled substances (waste recycling). Wastes that cannot be recycled shall be treated with biological, thermal and physico-chemical methods, depending on their condition. Solid residues shall be deposited in such a way that their reactivity is as low as possible according to the state of the art (precautionary principle).

Branch specific concepts

Sector specific plans outlining and quantifying avoidance and re-use potentials have been elaborated for a number of branches. These concepts are usually prepared in collaboration between the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs and the respective economic groups. The main objectives of such waste sector-specific management concepts are the creation of waste minimisation strategies and the introduction of innovative recycling methods especially for hazardous wastes, which comply with the State of the Art, taking into account international developments. These specific waste management concepts are also the basis for financial supports according to the Environmental Funding Act.

Disposal

In order to prevent impairments of the environment the Federal Minister for the environment may by ordinance define detailed specifications of the state of the art of equipment and operations in waste treatment plants subject to licensing pursuant to the Waste Management Act and may issue the state of the art emission limits that these plants must comply with.

The Waste Management Act defines state of the art as the developments in science and modern procedures, facilities or operations whose performance has been well tested. To define the state of the art comparable procedures, facilities and operations must be examined.

Landfills

An ordinance on landfill sites was enacted in 1996 (Fed. Law Gaz. 164/1996).

The Federal Minister of Forestry and Agriculture is preparing an amendment of the Water Act which will provide for a step-by-step adaptation of existing landfills to the new standards.

Waste Incinerators

At present incinerators for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes have to comply with the provisions laid down in the Ordinance on the Clean Air Act on Steam Boilers (dioxin emission limit 0,1 nanogram TE/Nm³).

A new ordinance on waste incineration is under preparation.

Mechanical- biological treatment

Furthermore the state of the art will be set for mechanical- biological treatment facilities.

Special treatment facilities

By means of a decree the Federal Ministry for the Environment has already laid down the environmentally sound treatment of automobile wrecks (removal of hazardous substances before dismantling/shredding), photographic wastes (developing baths, fixing baths), refrigerators (containing CFC) and asbestos wastes.

Waste Management Plan

In order to realise the objectives and principles of the Waste Management Act (qualitative and quantitative waste prevention, waste recycling in a technically and economically suitable manner and waste disposal), the Federal Minister for the Environment must decree and publish a Federal Waste Management Plan. After preparation of the first Federal Waste Management Plan 1992 the first sequel was made available in form of the Federal Waste Management Plan 1995. At the same time a report on the measures of the Federal Waste Management Plan was submitted to the National Assembly for the first time.

The next edition of the Federal Waste Management Plan will be published in 1998.

Pursuant to the Waste Management Act the Federal Waste Management plan must at least comprise:

1. an inventory of the waste management situation
2. concrete standards derived from the Waste Management Act (objectives and principles of Waste Management)
 - *to reduce the volume and pollutant contents of waste*
 - *to recycle waste ecologically and economically*
 - *to dispose of waste that cannot be avoided or recycled*
3. measures planned by the Federal Government in order to achieve these objectives
4. regional distribution of the necessary plants for treatment of hazardous waste

Polluter pays principle

Among others, an essential principle embodied in the Waste Management Act is the polluter pays principle which has already been implemented in a number of ordinances. Especially the responsibility of product manufacturers is to be extended to the subsequent recovery and disposal of their products. They have got a predominant role as they take key decisions concerning their products which largely determine their waste management potential. Producers have first-hand knowledge of the composition of their products and are capable of judging the environmental effects that may result when their products become waste. Physical producer responsibility means that the producer must accept the total responsibility for a product. The product must be taken care of even after it has become waste. The waste must be collected, recycled, recovered or disposed of in an environmentally acceptable manner. Financial producer responsibility means that the producer must, wholly or in part, defray the costs of dealing with the waste.

Ordinances on packaging waste

Since 1st October 1993 each manufacturer, importer and distributor has been obliged to take back free of charge the old packaging from the consumers and to reuse or to recover them (material specific targets for recycling must be met) unless he uses the services of a national wide collection and recovery system. The target for recycling was raised up to 50% in 1995. A new amendment to the ordinance was published in 1996 (Fed. Law Gaz. 648/1996 and 649/1996).

Ordinance on batteries

This ordinance, effective since 1st September 1991, lays down a limitation of the amounts of mercury and cadmium as well as the take back obligation of the trade.

Ordinance on specific lamps

Since 1st January 1991 this ordinance has ensured the orderly return of fluorescent and similar lamps through the taking back obligation of the trade and a prohibitive deposit (AS 10,-- plus VAT).

Ordinance on refrigerators

Since 1st March 1993 each manufacturer, importer and distributor has been responsible for the take back of old appliances if at the same time a new one is sold. At each purchase a voucher for an orderly disposal (valid at least AS 100,--) has to be sold to the consumer otherwise a deposit (AS 1.000,-- plus VAT) has to be levied.

Electronic scrap

Pilot projects of collecting and recycling of electronic scrap as well as feasibility studies for a national wide collecting system are undergoing.

Networks of installations have been established for the collection and environmentally sound recycling or disposal of the following special waste streams:

- fluorescent bulbs and other mercury-bearing lamps;
- batteries;
- refrigerators; and
- packaging wastes.

Pilot Projects on specific waste streams

Successful pilot projects were carried out on national as well as regional level to reduce the generation of hazardous waste and promote cleaner technologies. Examples are a project to reduce the input of oily lubricates in machining and surface treatment of metals and plastics in the Federal Province of Styria, another was to reduce the input of halogenated solvents as well as organic solvents in the surface cleaning of metals. Both projects dropped the amount of specific hazardous waste generated by more than ¾.

Belgium

Brussels Region

Article 4 of the Law for prevention and management of wastes of 07.01.91 allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of waste and its nocivity

- by encouraging development of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources,
- by encouraging development of products conceived in a way that their production, their use or elimination does provoke as less as possible raise in amount or in nocivity of wastes and
- by developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.

Decision of 06.04.95 fixes environmental standards for the sector of textile cleaning. These conditions were set up after a sector campaign organized by the Clean Technologies Department of the Brussels Institute for Management of Environment.

Flanders

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

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

Benin

None.

Brazil

Modify and expand list of wastes whose import is banned or controlled by the Brazilian Government (CONAMA Resolution no. 23/96).

This Ministry is discussing the national waste policy project that will be submitted to the National Congress.

Bulgaria

In 1997, Bulgarian Parliament approved Waste Act. The document regulates the obligations of the waste generators to reduce the generation of hazardous waste as much as possible.

Burundi

Agreement with Hygienic Services in order to analyse, determine the incineration site and incineration and elimination technique; surveillance of environment enforce; and creating awareness.

Canada

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

- In 1995, the Toxic Substances Management Policy was released. This policy provides a two track approach to managing toxic substances the first track is the elimination of specified substances, and the second track encourages the “cradle to grave philosophy.”
- Also in 1995, the Pollution Prevention - Federal Strategy for Action Plan was released. This initiative encourages both industry and individuals to reduce pollution and decrease waste production on a voluntary basis. Programs such as the Accelerated Reduction Elimination Toxics (ARET) have been successful in this endeavour.
- The National Pollutant Release inventory (NPRI), contains data commencing in 1993 on the annual release and transfer in waste containing any of 176 specified substances.

Canada does not apply legally defined technical standards regarding manufacturing and recycling processes in order to enhance Waste Minimization. Nor has Canada enacted production bans in order to support Waste Minimization, whereas product restrictions are applied. Canada has implemented efforts in product take-back obligations (“stewardship”) and deposit refund schemes.

Cyprus

Provisions regarding transboundary movement reduction measures are included in the Draft Bill for the Protection of the Environment which is currently under legal voting.

Czech Republic

Reducing the production of wastes (namely, hazardous wastes) by minimizing their production is one of the priorities of the State Environmental Policy.

Egypt

Standards set on air emissions by Environment Law no. 4/1994 which includes CO₂, SO₂, NO₂, dioxine, furane, heavy metals, HCL, nitric acid, H₂SO₄ etc.

Finland

The Waste Act (1072/93), which entered into force on 1 January 1994, introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation, the Council of State may issue general regulations on e.g. labelling of the product, deposit of the product or restriction of the manufacture, import, export, placing on the market, dealing, sale, delivery or use of the product. Such regulations have so far been issued for example on batteries and accumulators, ozone layer depleting substances and asbestos.

Gambia

- Environmental quality standards and industrial discharge permitting regulations are in final draft;
- In the national waste management legislation study, operational standards for waste disposal have been proposed;
- Drafting of national waste legislation is commenced and waste license system is proposed; and
- National Standards Bureau is soon to be established under the Department of State for Trade Industry and Employment.

Germany

The generation of waste shall be avoided in accordance with Art. 4 and Art. 5, Para 1 of the *Recycling Management and Waste Act* in conformity with corresponding statutory ordinances pursuant to Art. 22 and 23. This does not affect the obligation of the operators of plants subject to licensing to avoid the generation of waste through the application of low-waste manufacturing processes or re-use/recycling of residual materials pursuant to the provisions of Art 5 Para 1 No. 3 of the *Immission Control Act*.

Waste shall be re-used/recycled pursuant to Art. 5, Para 2 and in conformity with certain specific provisions to the extent this is prescribed by statutory ordinance, pursuant to Art. 23, Para1, No. 3 and Art. 24 Para 1, Nos. 1 of the *Recycling Management and Waste Act*.

Besides, statutory ordinances can prescribe that certain products may not be put into circulation at all or only in a certain form or for certain uses to ensure environmentally compatible management (Art. 23, Para 1 Nos. 1 to 3 of the *Recycling Management and Waste Act*).

All major recovery/recycling facilities have to be licensed in accordance with the *Waste Management Act* or the *Immission Control Act* respectively.

Iceland

Regulation no. 48/1994 on pollution control prescribes an obligation to reduce the generation of hazardous wastes. Detailed requirements are made in operating licences for establishments subject to licencing by the regulation.

Indonesia

The industry has to treat wastes, so that discharges meet effluent and air emission standards and the residue is treated at the central hazardous waste treatment facility.

Japan

None.

Mauritius

Regulations under section 37 of the Environment Protection Act have been drafted and will be finalized soon. These regulations aim at defining, controlling the generation and movement of hazardous wastes. These standards will further impose a ban on the importation of hazardous wastes.

Mongolia

The Basel Convention was ratified by the Parliament of Mongolia in 1997. The problem of the management of hazardous wastes is relatively new in the country. It was only in 1997's when Mongolia started to develop this field.

Morocco

In accordance with the Basel Convention and the National Legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce and eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.

Norway

To ensure the principle of selfsufficiency and to reduce the amount of hazardous waste to be subject to transboundary movements (BC art 4, 2(b)) the semi-governmental company NOAH got a license in 1997 to build a pretreatment facility for organic hazardous waste which shall be incinerated in a cement factory in Norway. The pretreatment facility will be in full operation by the end of 1999. The cement factory has been incinerating hazardous waste since 1987. NOAH's treatment facility for inorganic hazardous wastes has been under continuous upgrading and got a new license in 1997.

Oman

Implementation of Ministerial Decision no. 18/93 "Regulations for the Management of Hazardous Waste". This requires all generators, handlers, transporters, and disposers of hazardous wastes to be licensed under conditions set by the Ministry.

Romania

The measures taken regarding the improvement of the legal framework and regulation procedure.

Russian Federation

I. Federal Laws

1. "On Wastes of Production and Consumption" (of 26.06.98 89-**MB**);
2. "On Ecological Expertise" (of 15.04.98 174-**MB** – new edition); and
3. "On Safe Handling of Pesticides and Agrochemicals" (of 19.07.97 109-**MB**).

II. Resolutions of the RF Government

1. "On approving of Regulations on the Ministry of Health Protection of Russian Federation" (of 03.06 97 659);
2. "On Enforcement of Regulations on the State Committee of Russian Federation for Environmental Protection" (of 26.05.97 643);
3. "On Endorcement of Rules for Services of Exporting Solid and Liquid Municipal Wastes" (of 10.02.97 155);

4. "On Regulations on Licensing for Separate Types of Activities in the Field of Environmental Protection " (of 26.02.96 168);
5. "On Federal Target Program "Wastes"(of 13.09.96 1098);
6. "On State regulation and control over transboundary movements of hazardous waste " (of 01.07.96 766);
7. "On Charges for Waste Water Discharge and Pollutants into Sewerage Systems of Inhabiting Points (of 31.10.95 1310); and
8. "On Top-Priority Measures for Fulfilling Federal Law "On Ratification of Basel Convention on Control over Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and Waste Disposal" (of 01.07.95 670).

III. Regulations of Goskomekologiya

1. On the Experiment in Sverdlovsk and Perm Oblast's on working of the mechanism of forming Federal Waste Classifier. Order of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 20.03.98 160;
2. Order of taking charges and use of charges for issuing permits for transboundary movements of hazardous waste. Order of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 04.03.98 N 127. Registered in Ministry of Justice of Russia 08.04.98 1505;
3. On Federal Waste Classifier. Order of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 27.11.97 527. Registered in MinJust of Russia 29.12.97 1445;
4. Order of the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Environmental Protection of " 27.11.97 527 "On a Federal Wastes Classification Catalogue;
5. On denomination of basic rates of pollution charges. Letter of Goskomekologiya of Russia DD 20.11.97 05- 14/29 – 3621;
6. On indexation of environmental pollution charges for 1998. Letter of the State Environmental Committee of Russia DD 20.11.97 01 - 14/29 – 3620;
7. On organization of work for licensing of separate types of activities in the field of environmental Protection . Order of Goskomekologiya DD 15.03.96 97;
8. On charges for waste disposal. Letter of Goskomekologiya DD 10.01.97 14 - 07/32;
9. On approval of Regulations on the order of issue and annulment of permits for transboundary movements of hazardous waste in Russian Federation Order of Goskomekologiya DD 20.08.96 372;
10. On state regulation and control over transboundary movements of hazardous waste. Order of. Goskomekologiya DD 25.07.96 342;
11. On order of carrying out works for licensing of separate types of activities in the field of environmental protection . Order of Goskomekologiya DD 18.06.96 282; and
12. On order of carrying out works for licensing of separate types of activities in the field of environmental protection . Order of Goskomekologiya DD 18.06.96 282.

Saint Lucia

National environmental standards/criteria are not available. International standards are being used as a guide pending development of national standards.

Slovakia

Updating of Waste Management Programmes by Ministry of Environment, regional environmental authorities and by all producers of wastes.

Sri Lanka

Export/import regulations are being drafted to control transboundary movements.

Regulations for the internal management of hazardous wastes were gazetted in May 1996 under the National Environmental Act. According to the licensing system the Industrialist's Act indirectly encouraged to reduce the generation of hazardous waste.

Guidelines have been developed for the implementation of the hazardous wastes regulations.

Syrian Arab Republic

Environmental impact assessment, Syria has criteria for any industrial or economical activities. Syria is going to direct to use clean technology.

Tunisia

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 public property.

Following enactment of law 96-41 on wastes and the control of wastes management and disposal, legal instruments binding industrials to reduce as many as possible the generation of hazardous wastes are in the process of drafting.

Turkey

During 1997 no new environmental standards or criteria were established to be met by the waste generators to reduce and/or eliminate its generation.

United Kingdom

In the UK system the regulatory regime for controlling emissions from industrial processes includes the concept of BAT - "best available techniques."

The primary purpose of BAT is to prevent the release of polluting substances: the emphasis is on clean or low waste technologies rather than end-of-pipe-technology: this means eliminating or minimising the production of published by the Environment Agency.

Economic measures/initiatives offered by government**Argentina**

Environmental tax for generators, transporters of hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes treatment plants. This tax is decreased in accordance with reduction of the generation of hazardous wastes.

Austria**Environmental Funding Act**

As in many cases the implementation of process and production changes is connected with considerable expenditures the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Youth and Family Affairs provides financial support for enterprises to realize switches of the applied techniques and to facilitate the introduction of the best available technology to prevent and treat waste. Depending on the expected environmental improvements up to 80% of the investments can be refunded.

A special fee is put on (final) disposal of hazardous wastes as well as other wastes. The money collected is paid in to a National Fund to subsidize contaminated site clean up. The collected money started with ATS 142 millions in 1990 and reached ATS 447 millions in 1997. The subsidies started in 1990 with ATS 128 million a year and reached ATS 380 million in 1997. 26 contaminated sites are under clean up procedure, 13 are already finished.

Belgium**Flanders**

- Subsidies of ecologically sound technologies : PRESTI-projects (Prevention and Stimulation). These are projects, started in 1994 by the Flemish government to support professional associations who wanted to inform their members about environmentally sound management systems.

- Implementation of tax legislation on waste : In Flanders, environmental taxes are put on final disposal of waste materials, i.e. on incineration and landfilling, with exemptions on recycling. It constitutes a good instrument for discouraging production of waste materials at source and accordingly promote prevention.

Benin

None.

Brazil

This policy project will also contemplate economic measures.

Bulgaria

The Waste Act is grounded on the polluter-pay principle and there are envisaged serious sanctions considering the polluters.

Burundi

Awareness among the industries who generates wastes and the population.

Canada

Taxes and duties are levied on waste-intensive products and waste treatment and landfilling. Some examples include provincial and local tipping fees, advance disposal surcharge for pesticide containers and taxes on new tires sold. Financial aid programmes and economic incentives are applied extensively for both municipal solid waste and hazardous waste minimization. Financial aid is given to research and development, pilot plant design and construction, development of clean technologies, consulting services, eco-balances and eco auditing. Financial aid is granted by federal institutions, provincial administrations and by private funds. Some examples include:

- Action 21 which is a federal government funding programme for public environmental awareness initiatives and local environmental projects.
- Technology Partnerships Canada - Environmental Technologies which is a federal investment support programme for business in the form of an interest-free loan. Support is given to the development of new technologies, processes and products.
- A provincial waste reduction fund which provides a 50% cost share for waste reduction initiatives.
- A provincial financial assistance programme to the recycling industry. Subsidy of up to 50% of the capital costs, loan guarantees.

Czech Republic

The reassessment of the rate structure for landfilling so that producers are encouraged to utilize waste management techniques that are more efficient and environmentally friendly is one of the priorities of the State Environmental Policy.

Egypt

According to the Environment Law 4/1994, there is provision for incentives to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous wastes.

Estonia

“Polluting Charge Act” from 15 December 1993. Degree No. 19 of 28 January 1997 of the Government “Regulation on Pollution Damage Compensation Rates for year 1997”.

Finland

The Waste Tax Act (495/1995) came into force on September 1, 1996. According to the Act, a State tax of 90 Finnish marks (about 17 US\$) per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills operated by a municipality or a body appointed by the municipality or a landfill which is operated primarily for the purpose of receiving waste by another party. Some waste types are exempt from waste tax. Extension of the waste tax to all landfills is being examined.

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

Gambia

At present, the following are under consideration:

- Fiscal incentives to promote environmentally sound practices; and
- Fiscal disincentives to discourage practices which are not environmentally sound.

These are outlined in the national solid waste management strategy and discussions have been initiated with the Department of State for finance.

Iceland

Act no. 56/1996 entered into force on 1 January 1997. The law prescribes a levy on products which are sources of hazardous wastes, with the aim of providing economic conditions for safe management of these wastes.

Indonesia

In act of the Republic Indonesia No. 23/1997 regarding Environmental Management, environmental pollution included in criminal provision category both criminal and economical sanction. Such as: in Article 43 mentioned “Any person who in violation of applicable legislation intentionally releases or disposes of substances, energy and/or other components which are toxic or hazardous onto or into land, into the atmosphere or the surface of water, imports, exports, trades in, transports, stores such material, operates a dangerous installation, whereas knowing or with good reason to suppose that the action concerned can give rise to environmental pollution and/or damage or endanger public health or the life of another person, is criminally liable to a maximum of six years imprisonment and maximum fine of Rp 300,000.000 (three hundred million rupiahs).”

Japan

“Law for Promotion of Sorted Correction & Recycling of Containers and Packaging” has been promulgated on June 1995 and came into effect on December of that same year.

Latvia

In accordance with the law on Natural Resources Tax, the tax is imposed on the disposal of hazardous waste. There are three tax rates set with regard to the hazardous properties of waste. Collected tax is used for funding of environmental protection projects including waste management and clean technologies.

Luxembourg

Organization of the “SuperdrecksKëscht fir Betriber” by the Ministry of Environment and the “Chambre des Métiers” to assist small and medium sized companies in waste management with goal of prevention, reduction and recycling of waste.

Mauritius

Duty free concessions are offered to the industrials. Schemes and financial measures are available in attempt to reduce and/or eliminate pollution arising from the Industrial sector. Tax rebates are offered to those purchasing pollution control equipment.

Mongolia

This year the project “Study of the solid waste management in Ulaanbaatar Mongolia with a Master Plan for the capital city” was implemented.

Morocco

A fund for industrial depollution has been set to encourage the companies to reduce the quantities and harmfulness of industrial pollution including hazardous wastes. Incentives measures which can reach 40% of grant are offered to the industries in order to change their process and to reduce their pollution.

Portugal

In Portugal, there are specific funds, namely PEDIP (“Programa Operacional de Industria”) which are applied to the development of technologies to minimize the generation of industrial hazardous wastes and other wastes. Other funds like COHESTON Fund, applied in Portugal by Decree-Law No 89/94, 10 March, which finances, among others, projects for systems of municipal wastes; POA (“Programa Operacional de Ambiente”) that includes in its aims the reduction of environmental negative impacts caused by industrial activity; and POR (“Programas Operacionais Regionais”), are counted among Portuguese funds which are applied to finance new systems for “sorting”, recycling/recovery and treatment of municipal wastes and for the environmental recovery of some of the existing units. There are also several specific programs for financial support to undertakings.

Oman

Nil – Only punitive measures.

Romania

None.

Saint Lucia

Tax incentives were provided to local companies to import equipment for handling used oily waste.

Slovakia

Fee for landfilling of wastes. Economical support of installation of new technologies by State Environmental Fund.

Sri Lanka

Some fiscal incentives are given to industries under certain conditions to use advanced technology in order to minimize/control pollution and other wastes.

PCAF (Pollution Control Abatement Fund) which provides soft loans and technical assistance for pollution control measures is targeted preliminary at existing industries.

Companies seeking loan assistance on preferential terms from most of the Banks are required to meet environmental conditions and to obtain environmental pollution licenses if they are considered to be significant sources of pollution.

Syrian Arab Republic

Offering advantages to industries which use clean energy, and encouraging the biological treatment to reduce using of pesticides.

Thailand

Tax differentiate e.g. the different excise tax rate for recyclable batteries production which is rebated 5% of the excise tax unleaded gasoline (ULG).

Tax exemption e.g. equipment for the control, treatment or eliminate pollutants,

Deposit-refund system e.g. in case of bring-back program, this system will be used as tool for subsidizing the consumer to return the remains of products containing hazardous substances such as dry cell batteries for final disposal or recovery.

Others i.e. – the environment fund is established for the environmental sound management activities in accordance with Item 2 “Environmental Fund” of the Promotion and Conservation of Environment Quality Act B.E.2535 (1992). The Thai Green label scheme project is established for developing the criteria on the clean or waste minimized products (e.g. no mercury added dry cell batteries, recyclable plastic products, etc.).

Tunisia

The Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP) is a financial instrument intended to help industries (i) to replace pollutant process by cleaner technology and to set up waste treatment plants (ii) to help create units for collecting and recycling wastes.

FOFEP funds are granted in the form of subsidy with a ceiling of 20% of the initially-approved investment costs.

By the end of 1996, 63 projects had been approved by FODEP, representing investments of 13 million US\$. Remission of customs duties on imported equipment for waste treatment plants.

Turkey

No new economic measures/initiatives have been established by the Government to reduce and/or eliminate generation wastes during 1997.

United Kingdom

The Landfill Tax, the UK's first "green" tax was introduced in October 1996. It is designed to ensure that the total price of waste disposal to landfill reflects its environmental impact; and, by applying the polluter pays principle, promote more sustainable waste management via waste minimisation, re-use and recycling. It is levied at £7/tonne (£2/tonne for inert waste). The overall burden on industry is offset by reductions in employers' national insurance contributions.

The 1998 Budget introduced changes to the landfill tax including an increase to £10 per tonne for active waste from 1 April 1999 and an exemption for inert waste used for site restoration from October 1999. The rate for inert waste remains frozen. The increased higher rate will lead to extra money being available for Environmental trusts. A review of the uses of Trust Consideration will also be given to further increases in the standard rate of tax as a potentially cost-effective way of meeting targets arising from the proposed EU Landfill Directive - for example the limits on the amount of biodegradable waste able to be landfilled - and the new statutory national waste strategy.

Efforts made by industries/wastes generators through process control and recycling/recovery

Austria

As mentioned above each company with more than 100 employees has to provide a Waste Management Concept. The goal is to reduce the amount of wastes generated and to promote recycling/reuse as well as environmentally sound disposal of all kinds of waste. In order to facilitate the reduction of industrial wastes the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Youth and Family drafted several branch specific guidelines (e.g. for Wastes from Agriculture, Wood, Wastes from Medical Care, Varnish- and Lacquer, Halogenated Solvents, Wastes from Tanning, Wastes from Foundries, Wastes from the Food-Industry, Wastes from Chemical Laundries, CHC-Wastes from Surface Treatment of Metals, Wastes from Textile Manufacturing).

Belgium

Brussels Region

The Clean Technologies Department elaborated a guide “cleaner technologies for the sector of textile cleaning” and publishes regularly an information bulletin “Brussels Techno-Clean” in 25000 ex.

Flanders

Participation in the above mentioned PRESTI-project.

Benin

None.

Brazil

Industries are utilizing some clean technologies to be adapted to the ISO 14000.

Bulgaria

No available data base.

Canada

Economic and consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives in place include:

- Total Quality Management programs such as the ISO standards. These programs improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts, a net reduction in wastes is achieved.
- The Canadian Chemical Producers Association program of “Responsible Care” has resulted in a “cradle to grave” or product stewardship approach in the chemical industry.
- The Ontario Printing and Imaging Association has introduced “The Empty Trash Can” program in an effort to promote reduced wastes and associated costs.
- Eco-labeling, Environmental Choice Programme. This voluntary programme has developed environmental criteria against which products and services are assessed. Companies whose product or service passes testing and verification to ensure that they are environmentally sound, are licensed to use the EcoLogo.

Croatia

No data.

Czech Republic

In 1994, the Czech Cleaner Production Centre, a non governmental non-profit organization has been established in the framework of the Czech-Norwegian cleaner production project. Since then, the Centre operates under the support of the UNIDO/UNEP National Cleaner Production Programme. The main area of its activities is demonstration projects, training, policy advice, and information dissemination. It is also engaged in process of certifying according to ISO 14000 and/or EMAS. On 8 March 1999, Minister of Environment signed the International Declaration on Cleaner Production. Eight companies gained already either ISO 14000 or EMAS certification.

Egypt

- Establishment of lubricating oil reprocessing plant of 30 000 ton/year capacity at Alexandria; and
- Establishment of incinerators for health care waste.

Finland

Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes.

Gambia

A local brewery is collaborating with UNDP Office in Gambia to implement the zero emissions research initiative (ZERI).

Malt grains left over from the brewery process is presently used to feed cattle. However, with the ZERI initiative, the spent grains will be used as substrate to grow mushrooms to be marketed to the hotel industry and after harvesting, the substrate will be used as animal feed with added nutritional value. The same brewery has also cut down on its water and energy consumption. The National Environment Agency of Gambia is considering promoting the brewery as industry best practice.

Germany

The generation of waste shall be avoided in accordance with Art. 4 and Art. 5, Para 1 of the Recycling Management and Waste Act in conformity with corresponding statutory ordinances pursuant to Art. 22 and 23 as well as pursuant to the provisions of Art. 5 Para 1 No. 3 of the Immission Control act.

Indonesia

With the partnership program in the Hazardous Waste Management (Kendali Program), 141 industries comply with Indonesia Regulation. 15% of these industries treat their own waste by the existing technology and 73% of industries send their waste to the Treatment facility (WMI Company).

Japan

No such information is available.

Mauritius

Information not available.

Mongolia

The transitional period from socialist to a free market economy has caused many changes in the industrial sectors. Many industries and some agricultural operations have ceased operating, been divided into smaller operating units, have undergone privatization or are experiencing economic difficulties due to the switch in government. So there is no measures specially on the movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Oman

Pharmaceutical factory producing penicillin, amoxycillin, and other antibiotics installed additional solvent recovery fractionating columns, solvent recycling storage tanks to reduce the generation of over 800m³/D aqueous phase waste organic chemicals. Aqueous phase liquids treatment plant under development to render aqueous waste as non-hazardous.

Recycling plant for waste lubricating oil in operation. Previously such oils were exported although no statistics are available prior to this time.

Cyanide based gold extraction process – all cyanide tailings are press dried and the liquors are completely recycled back into the system. Dried tailing deposited in sealed landfill.

Portugal

The Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Industry and the Industrial Associations signed “voluntary agreements”. With these agreements, industries will have to present waste management plants that contain measures to minimize waste production, methods for the recovery of wastes and the implementation of the most efficient technologies.

Romania

None.

Russian Federation

No data available.

Saint Lucia

Incineration of waste mineral oil by the local power generating company. Waste mineral oil is used in a diesel/oil or heavy fuel oil/mineral oil mix for energy.

Slovakia

Co-incineration of waste oils in cement kiln.

Sri Lanka

Promotion of waste minimization through Environmental Audit.

At present waste minimization programmes are being carried out for selected industrial sectors under UNIDO assistance.

The following significant regulatory measures taken by the Government helped indirectly to reduce the pollution caused by high and medium polluting industries:

- a) Environmental Protection License scheme for the control of industrial pollution;
- b) Environmental Impact Assessment scheme for major development projects; and
- c) Siting of industries in an Industrial State or Park to ensure treatment and disposal of waste in an Environmentally sound manner.

Syrian Arab Republic

Recycling the plastic wastes in some uses out of food or medicaments, and recycling the metal wastes like Pb, Al, Cu, and paper.

Thailand

In cooperation and support from the authorized agencies, these following industries, 5 categories of 50 factories, have been in process for developing the clean technologies and waste minimization methods in their process: plastic industry; food industry; electroplating industry; pulp & paper industry; and tannery industry.

Tunisia

The Tunisian industry of electric transforms has replaced the use of mineral oils containing PCB by a new dielectric oil (naphtalenic oil).

Two industries of asbestos-cement pipes (over three in Tunisia) have abandoned this process to the profit of plastic pipes' process.

The new process of the Tunisian company of lubricating oils (specialized in the regeneration and recycling of waste mineral oil) has permitted the avoidance of the generation of a big quantity of hazardous wastes specially acid tars and used acid-treated clay.

The two industries of car batteries are recycling the lead fraction of the dead batteries.

Turkey

Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

United Kingdom**Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme**

This programme which was launched in 1994 aims to promote cost-effective waste minimisation strategies and cleaner technology within industry.

Other measures**Austria**

New draft branch specific waste management concepts were prepared in 1997.

Several studies on sound disposal and recycling are ongoing (waste stream specific: e.g. asbestos wastes, electronic scrap; disposal operation specific: e.g. landfill; etc.).

Belgium

Flanders

The environmental management plan MINA1997-2000 which indicates the environmental policy of Flanders, describes some actions to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes :

- action 32 : Development and implementation of a reduction program for the use of pesticide. The aim is to obtain in 2005 a level of use of pesticides which is half of the level in 1990.
- action 33 : Developing and starting an active management for the prevention and disposal of asbest-containing substances
- action 34 : Provision of information for certain target groups to optimize soil remediations
- action 35 : Development of an "active-soil" system for a better management of contaminated soils (prevention of diffusion of contaminated soils)
- action 40 : Development of a producer-responsibility in the waste phase. The idea behind this action is the fact that the producer is still responsible for its product when the product is waste and has to be recycled or disposed
- action 41 : Continuing the started PRESTI-programms with PREST 2 and PRESTI 3.
- action 42 : Test pilots to develop a chain management system which combines the responsibility of producers (action 40) and the prevention techniques as developed in action 41.

- action 43 : Development and promotion of a system of the covering of costs for household wastes. The aim is to make a combination of the principle which says that "the polluter pays" and the environmental rentability of the system.
- action 44 : Development of a management plan for a better separated collection of waste arriving from small and average enterprises
- action 45 : Prescription of the conditions to re-use waste as a secondary material
- action 46 : Development of a program for a better trading of wastes
- action 47 : Development of a management plan for collecting and processing organical waste for the years 1998-2001.
- action 48 : Development of a management plan for collecting and processing municipal waste for the years 1998-2001.

Wallonia

Development of production technology to minimize the production of hazardous waste; and development of technology to neutralize hazardous waste

Benin

None.

Brazil

The Industrial Commitment to Recycling was created with the aim of encouraging and disseminating information on wastes.

Canada

In Canada, Waste Minimization is fostered by information services offering support to private households and industrial waste producers.

- A provincial recycling council, information services on recycling.
 - A provincial recycling organization which provides information on recycling and also supports the management of a deposit-refund system for beverage containers and a programme on recovery and recycling of used tires.
- An association of municipal recycling coordinators offers information to private households.

Croatia

No data.

Egypt

Experimental and pilot works on recycle, recovery and treatment of hazardous wastes.

Finland

Regional waste management plans have been drawn out for 13 regions. The plans specify measures to be taken in the regions in order to carry out and develop the tasks provided for or regulated in or under the Waste Act. They present data on wastes and the current state of waste management, the developing targets set and measures necessary to achieve them. One of the developing targets dealt with in the plans is the minimisation of the generation of wastes.

Gambia

- Education & sensitization; and
- Annual environment awards (One of the themes is safe business and industry).

Indonesia

Beside Kendali Program, the Government of Indonesia has been developing monitoring program for recommendation. Some recommendation have been stipulated by Indonesia Government as the following activities - incinerator (operation recommendation); tank cleaning (operation and technology recommendation); used lubricant collection (collection recommendation); hazardous waste storage (temporary storage recommendation); re-use/recovery (re-use recommendation); transportation (transportation recommendation); and landfill (landfill facility recommendation).

Japan

None

Luxembourg

Obligation to industries to elaborate an internal waste management plan with indication of goals for prevention and recycling of waste.

Oman

Industrial effluent discharge monitoring programme.

Portugal

Through the licensing process, in which the Ministry of Environment has specific intervention, it is possible to impose, for new industrial units, the use of the best available technologies and a management suited to the wastes produced, resorting, whenever possible, to the re-use and recycling of the wastes.

Article 5 of Decree-Law No 239/97 establishes the accomplishment of a national waste management plan supported by sectorial plans for clinical wastes, urban (municipal) wastes, agricultural wastes and industrial wastes. The national plan for urban wastes was published in 1997 and contains specific targets aiming prevention, reduction, re-use, recycling and disposal of wastes. The other plans will be finished in 1999 and will contain specific targets for prevention, reduction, re-use, recycling and disposal and also the measures to achieve those targets.

Romania

None.

Slovakia

Modernization of industry.

Sri Lanka

Conducted awareness programmes for the relevant organizations in Sri Lanka.

Thailand

The following methods have been used as the support tools to reduce and/or eliminate generation of wastes: ISO 14000; research on clean technologies and waste minimization e.g. the research on the energy recovery from used lubricated oil; and technical guidelines on the environmental sound management of hazardous waste generated from communities e.g. laboratory waste, commercial waste, infectious waste, vessel and port waste.

Tunisia

A public system (ECO-LEF) for the collection of returned packaging and its treatment, recycling and re-use, is managed by the National Environmental Protection Agency. It is financed by contributions from members (mainly producers and importers).

Experimental operation of a pilot unit for the treatment of used filters (500 tons/year). Industrials are highly involved in this project: the Tunisian Company of Lubricating oils take care of recovery and regeneration of the oil fraction; a cement plant collects the synthetics fraction and assures recovery of its energy content; and one foundry handles the metal fraction.

Turkey

The project of "Integrated Environmental Project" which includes clinical and hazardous waste incineration and power production plant, industrial waste and domestic waste sanitary landfill, waste water treatment plant constructions were completed in 1997. The studies have been carried on for giving license to this plant.

- The studies have been carried on giving license to recycling/recovery facilities.
- For disposal of some waste in cement factories, it has been studied to give license to such places.
- The study of constitution of hazardous waste inventory has been begun.
- Meetings have been held in cooperation with industrialists and Turkish Ministry in order to minimize waste generation and improve the management of wastes.
- The study of forming the regional plans of waste management are being planned.
- The importation and use of the products which contains hazardous constituents are being controlled.

United Kingdom

The UK waste strategy sets out a waste hierarchy to act as an important policy framework within which waste management decisions can be made. This strategy sets out the following UK priorities of handling waste: reduction, reuse, recycling (including recovery, composting and incineration with energy recovery), and disposal as a final resort

In taking such decisions, the UK waste strategy asks producers to have regard to the Best Practicable Environmental Option for each particular waste.

Another policy method is the UK Waste Management Plan for exports and imports of waste, which was published in June 1996.

Para. 3(b) (iv): Measures taken in 1997 for the reduction of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes

Authorized Recovery/Recycling/Re-use, etc. options within national jurisdiction as of 1997

Belgium

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Waste Recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported ¹	Wastes generated locally ²
<i>Flanders</i>					
AARDEE RECYCLING NV	28-Sep-15	waste treatment/recovery	R03	16.060	
AARDEE RECYCLING NV	28-Sep-15	waste treatment/recovery	R04	3,106.381	
AGFA GEVAERT NV	16-Nov-98	graphical industry	R03	100.127	
AGFA GEVAERT NV	16-Nov-98	graphical industry	R04	544.133	
APROC BVBA	1-Dec-13	hazardous waste treatment	R03	25.000	
ARGENTIA NV	15-Oct-12	graphical industry	R13	63.541	
BAERT - VERLEE NV	8-Jun-09	animal waste treatment	R03	551.040	
BASF ANTWERPEN NV	14-Feb-01	chemical industry	R02	226.780	
BASF ANTWERPEN NV	14-Feb-01	chemical industry	R03	239.960	
BASF ANTWERPEN NV	14-Feb-01	chemical industry	R04	238.690	
BASF ANTWERPEN NV	14-Feb-01	chemical industry	R05	3,542.593	
CAMPINE METALLURGIE	1-Sep-11	metallurgy	R04	29,941.122	
COMINBEL NV	29-Aug-01	animal waste treatment	R03	7,744.563	
DE CRAENE NV	14-Dec-99	scrap treatment	R04	509.480	
DE NEEF CHEMICAL RECYCLING NV	14-Oct-12	hazardous waste treatment	R02	235.137	
ECOWASTE NV	2-Jun-13	hazardous waste treatment	R13	1.800	
EDELCHÉMIE BELGIE BVBA	17-Dec-12	hazardous waste treatment	R13	10.752	
FINA RAFFINADERIJ ANTWERPEN NV	6-Feb-03	oil refinery	R12	35.840	
GALLOOMETAL NV	22-Mar-00	scrap treatment	R01	1,757.716	
GALLOOMETAL NV	22-Mar-00	scrap treatment	R04	2,646.550	
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	R01	3,022.940	

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Waste Recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported ¹	Wastes generated locally ²
Belgium (continued)					
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	R02	10.760	
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	R04	4.154	
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	R05	3.305	
LABO LIMB. UNIV. CENTR. (CARLEER R.)	31-Oct-97	laboratory	R99	3.000	
MACHIELS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY NV	19-Oct-11	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	R04	92.156	
METALLO CHEMIQUE INTERNATIONAL NV	1-Sep-11	metallurgy	R03	68.880	
METALLO CHEMIQUE INTERNATIONAL NV	1-Sep-11	metallurgy	R04	26,844.828	
MHO (METALLURGIE HOBOKEN OVERPELT)	null	metallurgy	R04	300.772	
MOTTAY & PISART ETN NV	3-Dec-97	waste oil treatment	R01	288.680	
MOTTAY & PISART ETN NV	3-Dec-97	waste oil treatment	R09	16.000	
PROVIRON INDUSTRIES NV	2-Sep-98	waste oil treatment	R03	3,085.285	
RAVAGO PLASTICS NV	29-Sep-08	waste treatment/recovery	R03	21.260	
RECUP OIL	16-Jul-12	waste oil treatment	R09	24.000	
RECYPER BVBA	7-Feb-06	waste treatment/recovery	R02	1,290.490	
RENDAC N.V. (ANIMALIA NV)	1-Jul-05	animal waste treatment	R03	6,094.411	
REZINAL	null	scrap treatment	R04	1,809.691	
RHODIA CHEMIE N.V. (RHONE- POULENC)	20-Feb-11	chemical industry	R05	8,699.769	
RHODIA CHEMIE N.V. (RHONE- POULENC)	20-Feb-11	chemical industry	R06	19,223.281	
SILT NV	27-Oct-14	sludge treatment	R03	0.009	
SOILS NV	22-Jul-13	soil treatment	R05	4,664.633	
UNION MINI.RE BALEN	9-Nov-15	metallurgy	R04	3,025.394	
UNION MINI.RE OXYDE NV	null	metallurgy	R04	2,802.796	
UNION MINIERE BALEN	9-Nov-15	metallurgy	R04	95.568	

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Waste Recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported ¹	Wastes generated locally ²
Belgium (continued)					
UNION MINIERE HOBOKEN	20-Nov-14	metallurgy	R03	95.790	
UNION MINIERE HOBOKEN	20-Nov-14	metallurgy	R04	20,443.639	
UNION MINIERE HOBOKEN	20-Nov-14	metallurgy	R11	185.790	
UNION MINIERE OLEN	23-Oct-09	metallurgy	R04	125.042	
UNION MINIERE OVERPELT	1-Jul-10	metallurgy	R04	7,383.344	
VAN DALEN BELGIE NV	14-Sep-99	scrap treatment	R04	4,425.240	
VAN POLLAERT GEBR. NV	20-Nov-02	animal waste treatment	R03	12,481.533	
WATCO DECONTAMINATION SERVICES NV	null	hazardous waste treatment	R04	353.580	
⁽¹⁾ Flanders : These amounts were reported with a notification of transfrontier shipments of waste					
⁽²⁾ Flanders : only partially correct data available					
Wallonia					
C.B.R. , HARMIGNIES	non authorised	Energetic valorisation in cement industry	R09		
C.B.R. - LIXHE	03.12.2011	Energetic valorisation in cement industry	R09		
CHEMVIRO - FELUY	07.08.2005	Recycling of activated carbon	R06		
CIMENTS D'OBOURG - OBOURG	15.02.2000	Energetic valorisation in cement industry	R09		
FLORIDIENNE - ATH	03.07.2026	Recycling of Zinc and Nickel salts	R03		
HYDROMETAL - ENGIS	28.04.2017	Recycling of metallic salts	R03		
OLEA - HAUTRAGE	04.06.2002	Treatment of used oils	R12		
OLEA - HAUTRAGE	04.06.2002	Treatment of used oils	R08		
OLEA - HAUTRAGE	04.06.2002	Treatment of used oils	R02		
REVATECH - LIEGE	10.02.2013	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	R03		
REVATECH - LIEGE	10.02.2013	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	R04		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Waste Recovered (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Belgium (continued)					
REVATECH - LIEGE	10.02.2013	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	R13		
REVATECH - EHEIN	31.12.2000	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	R04		
SEDEMA - TERTRE	22.05.2016	Recycling of copper- containing fluids	R03		
SCORIBEL - SENEFFE	09.02.2000	Pretreatment of waste before energetic	R12		
		valorisation in cement industry			
SCORIBEL - SENEFFE	09.02.2000	Pretreatment of waste before energetic	R09		
		valorisation in cement industry			
SEVECO - JUMET	04.02.1998	Regroupement	R13		
S.T.P.I. - ENGIS	27.12.1997	Pretreatment of waste before energetic	R12		
		valorisation in cement industry			
S.T.P.I. - ENGIS	27.12.1997	Pretreatment of waste before energetic	R09		
		valorisation in cement industry			
SOLVAY - JEMEPPE-SUR- SAMBRE	01.01.2012	Valorisation of liquid and organochlorated	R02		
		wastes			
TERVAL - LIEGE	31.12.2002	Valorisation of waste	R04		
VABOLUX - SAINT-HUBERT		- Incineration of contaminated wood	R12		
VABOLUX - SAINT-HUBERT		- Incineration of contaminated wood	R09		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Benin					
None					
Brazil					
- F.A.E. S/A Industria e Comércio de Metais. In 28/11/97 it imported from Canadá		recycling	R4	1000 t	n/a
- Acumuladores Moura S/A It imported from Chile		recycling	R4	500 t	n/a
- Tonolli do Brasil S/A Industria e Comércio de Metais In 23/12/97 it imported from Romênia		recycling	R4	24.000 t	n/a
General Comment : Brazilian legislation (CONAMA Resolution nr. 23/96) prohibits the import of hazardous wastes since January 13, 1997. However, the import of lead battery wastes was permitted, exceptionally and temporarily, (August 20 to December 31/97), through CONAMA Resolution nr. 228/97. Such imports required the prior approval of the Brazilian Environment Agency, the Environment Management Improvement Plan and the Auditing Report.					
Bulgaria					
No data available					
Burundi					
No data is available					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Canada					
<p>In Canada, responsibility for licensing hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities rests with the individual provinces and territories. Provincial or territorial approval is also required before a hazardous waste can be imported into Canada.</p> <p>Lists of companies having notified of their intention to import or export hazardous waste are published on a regular basis in the Resilog newsletter can be obtained through the Canadian competent authority or on the internet through the Environment Canada Green Lane home page at the following address: http://www.ec.gc.ca/resilog/resinews.htm</p>		Capacity exists in Canada for the following operations : R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15		56% of total imports of hazardous wastes into Canada in 1997 were destined for recycling.	
Comoros					
No such facilities					
Cyprus					
No such facilities					
Czech Republic					
25 recycling and regeneration installations		total capacity 2100000 tonnes/year	R2-R6		N.A.

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Czech Republic (continued)					
21 composting plants for non-hazardous waste		total capacity 223000 tonnes/year			N.A.
22 biological decontamination plants		total capacity 327000 tonnes year			N.A.
General Comment: This table contains data on recovery/recycling/re-use facilities meeting the 1997 legal criteria. No hazardous wastes were imported in 1997. Data concerning amount of locally generated waste in 1997 are not available.					

Denmark

Company	Address	Zip City	R Code
BOFA	Almegårdsvej 8	3700 Rønne	R12
J.S. Miljøservice - Jørn Sandahl A/S	Arresøvej 45	8240 Risskov	R12
Cleanodan A/S	Dalager 7	2605 Brønby	R5
NICHA Miljøteknik A/S	Damsbovej	5492 Vissenbjerg	R12
Stæten A/S	Donbækvej 34	9900 Fredrikshavn	R12
Dansk Oliegenbrug A/S	Endelavevej 10-12	8700 Horsens	R12
Rectus ApS	Engtoften 11	8260 Viby	R4
I/S Mokra	Fabriksparken 6	4621 Gadstrup	R12
S.P. Jensen A/S Kloak og Miljøservice	Flødsvej 18	9230 Svenstrup J	R12
Foxdal Fototeknik ApS	Gadagervej 15	2620 Alberslund	R4
Dansk Industrirens A/S	Gl. Landevej 86	7000 Fredericia	R12
A.A. Service og Transport A/S	Holbækvej 162	4450 Jyderup	R12
DAN-RENS I/S	Hvillimusvej 9	7400 Herning	R4 R12
FJ Separation ApS	Industrihegnet 14	4000 Roskilde	R12
ANPO Affaldssystem	Industrihegnet 8C	4000 Roskilde	R4 R9 R12
Dansk Olie Genbrug A/S	Juelsmindevej 6	4400 Kalundborg	R12
Kemi Service A/S	Karetmagervej 19	7100 Vejle	R12
I/S Mokana	Langerak 21	9220 Aalborg Ø	R12

Denmark (continued)

Company	Address	Zip City	R Code
Haderslev Slamsugerservice I/S	Langkær 29	6100 Haderslev	R12
Kommunekemi	Lindholmvej 3	5800 Nyborg	R1 R9 R12 R13
SMOK	Mads Clausensvej 25	6360 Tinglev	R12
Forbrændingsanlæg AVV	Mandøvej 8B	9800 Hjørring	R12
I/S Revas	Middagshøjvej 54	8800 Viborg	R12
Dansk CFC Genvinding	Mosevej 20B	8240 Risskov	R12
LHG Group	Nybodalen 1	7500 Holstebro	R9
Chembo Overfaldeteknik A/S	Oldenvej 15	3490 Kvistgård	R12
Gunnar Lund Olieservice A/S	Olievej 10-12	6700 Esbjerg	R12
SWS Specialforbrændingen	Peter L. Jensensvej 4	4840 Nørre Alslev	R1
U.F. Teknik	Prøvestenen, K-vej	2300 København S	R9
Rockwool A/S	Rockwool Vej 1	9500 Hobro	R5
Randers Losseplds	Romalt Boulevard	8900 Randers	R12
ALBA A/S	Rugvænget 1-5	2630 Taastrup	R12
MOFA	Rønnevangs Alle 5	3400 Hillerød	R12
Aalborg Portland A/S	Rørdalsvej 44	9100 Aalborg	R1 R5 R7
I/S Esbjerg Modtagestation	Sahara 6	6700 Esbjerg	R12
G. A. Gruppen	Skovbrynet 2	6510 Gram	R12
Hals Metalsmelteri A/S	Skovgårdsvej 18	9370 Hals	R4
Storkøbenhavns modtagestation for olie- og kemikalieaffald	Telgholmsgade 34	2450 København SV	R12
Djurslands Spildoliedepot ApS	Tempovej 10	8500 Grenaa	R12
Scanfors A/S	Torsøvej 6	8240 Risskov	R4
Jysk Miljørens A/S	Ursusvej 14	8464 Galten	R3 R6 R9 R12
Nordisk Jern & Metal A/S	Værkstedsvej 38	4600 Køge	R4
Moos Olie-Raffinering	Ærøvej 9	6520 Toftlund	R12
Modtagestation for farligt affald, Århus	Åbrinkvej 51	8000 Århus C	R12

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Estonia					
No new authorized recovery facilities.					

Finland

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
SOUTHWEST FINLAND REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	Arwina Oy	21560 Ollila	+358-2- 4846 776	+358-2- 4846 544	R2	2000- 4000	t/a	14 01 02, 14 01 03 14 01 05, 14 03 01, 08 01 01, 08 01 02
	EkoEvo Oy	Rieskalähteentie 85 20300 Turku	+358-2- 2373 843		R4	100	t/a	09 01 01
					R4	100	t/a	09 01 04
	Ekokem Oy Ab Pori	Kirrinrannantie 3 28880 Pori	+358-2- 6383 929	+358-2- 6383 378	R9	50 000	t/a	13 02 00
						20 000	t/a	13 04 00, 13 06 00 -waste oil -bilge water and oily waters
	Outokumpu Harja- valta Metals Oy	Outokumpu Har- jalvalta Metals Oy 29200 Harjalvalta	+358-2- 5358 111	+358-2- 5358 239	R1	12000	t/a	13 02 06 (use of waste oil as a fuel)
	Porin Lämpövoima Oy	Aittaluoto P.O.Box 176 28101 Pori	+358-2- 6212 300	+358-2- 6212 366	R1			13 02 06 (use of oil waste as a fuel)
Silver-Oiva	Vanha-Hämeentie 68 20540 Turku	+358-2- 2378 068		R4	40	m ³ /a	09 01 04	

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
	UPM-Kymmene Oy	P.O.Box 95 26101 Rauma	+358-2-020- 4143411	+358-2-020- 4143174	R1			13 02 06 (use of waste oil as a fuel)
	VP Huotari Ky	Vuorikuja 3 20320 Turku	+358-2-439 9609		D9	120	m ³ /a	13 04 00
	Säkkiväline Puhtaanapito Oy	Vaskikatu 13 20380 Turku	+ 358-2-20 505 152	+358-2-20 505 3520	D9	1500	t/a	13 04 00, 13 06 01, 14 01 05
	Turun Pesutekniikka Oy	Autoilijankatu 26 20791 Kaarina	+358-2-413 0300	02-413 0333	D9	200	m ³ /a	13 00 00 oily wastes, bilge water
	Pesupalvelu Hans Langh Oy	Alaskartano 21500	+358-2-479 5355	02-479 6222	D9	300	m ³ /a	13 00 00
UUSIMAA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	Ekofix Oy	Kytöntie 38 00770 Helsinki	+358-9-388 1913	+358-9-388 2962	R4 electrolysi s	800	t/a	09 01 04 fixer sol- utions
					R4 electrolysi s	60	t/a	11 01 01 waste water containing cyanides and pre- cious metals
					R4 evaporatio n	600	t/a	09 01 01 developer solutions 11 01 05 waste water from surface treatment
					R13	105	t/a	09 01 07 photo- graphic film and paper containing silver 18 01 99 01 amal- gam 06 04 05 lead folio, 18 01 99 01 amal- gam capsules and clothes 06 04 04 bottles containing mercury

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
	Orion-yhtymä Oy Fermion	P.O.Box 50 10901 Hanko	+358-19- 280 81	+358-19- 280 8223	R2 (distillation)	6000	t/a	14 00 00 solvents
	Tynnyrimaalaamo Onni Forsell Ky	Rajalantie 5 05200 Rajamäki	+358-9-290 0100	+358-9-290 3138	D9 cleaning of drums	25000 0	dr u ms /a	drums containing 13 00 00 (lubri- cants such as oil and its additives)
14 00 00 (solvent containing materials such as petroleum spirits, polyesters, alkyd resin, polyols) - antifreezing solutions, glycols -raw materials from detergent in- dustry -raw materials from food industry								
D9								15000
					D13 (collection) and D9 (washing)	1000	t/a	small packages; 16 05 00, 14 00 00, 13 00 00
	Composting field of Kiertokapula Oy	Kapulansillantie 10 05880 Hyvinkää	+358-9-488 278 (Kierto- kapula Oy)		R10 compostin g	10 000	t/a	17 05 01 01 soil contaminated with oil

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code	
	Kurt Siren	Yläkartanonkuja 2 A 13 02300 Espoo Place of business: Pohja			R4	6 000	l/a	09 01 04 fixer solutions	
					R13	360	t/a	09 01 07 photographic films	
	Kuusakoski Oy	P.O.Box 6 02781 Espoo		+358-9-811 511	+358-9-810 012	R4	400	t/a	09 01 07 photographic film and paper contain- ing silver
						R4	800	t/a	09 01 04 fixer solutions
						R4	80	t/a	11 01 01 cyanide waste con- taining precious metals
						R4	2	t/a	06 04 05 grinding and sweeping waste containing precious metals
						D9	2	t/a	11 01 06 acidic solutions containing gold and silver
						D9	2	t/a	19 08 00 ion exchange resin containing precious metals
						D9	1	t/a	11 00 00 activators containing palladium and tin
						D9	0,5	t/a	11 00 00 wastes containing silver halogens

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
					D9	0,5	t/a	11 00 00 catalytic materials containing platinum and palladium
					D9	0,1	t/a	11 00 00 solutions from plating with rodium
					D9	100	t/a	16 01 01 catalyzer scrap from cars
					D13	100	t/a	09 01 02, 19 01 03 developer solutions
					D13	0.1	t/a	18 01 99 01 amalgam waste
	Oy Lindström Consulting Ab	Vanha Nurmijärventie 116-118 01730 Vantaa	+358-9-595 847	+358-9-595 319	R4 evaporation	10	t/a	18 01 99 01 amalgam waste
	Mavia Oy	Keiholehdentie 15 01300 Vantaa	+358-9-870 1828		R4 electrolysis	5	m ³ / /a	09 01 04 fixer solutions
	Oy Lindström Consulting Ab	Vanha Nurmijärventie 116-118 01730 Vantaa	+358-9-595 847	+358-9-595 319	R4 evaporation	10	t/a	18 01 99 01 amalgam waste
	Mavia Oy	Keiholehdentie 15 01300 Vantaa	+358-9-870 1828		R4 electrolysis	5	m ³ / /a	09 01 04 fixer solutions
					R13 storage	600	elements /a	19 08 06 ion exchange material from reprographic industry
					R13 storage	6	t/a	09 01 07 waste film

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
	Nurmijärven kunta (municipality of Nurmijärvi) Metsä-Tuomelan jäteasema	P.O.Box 37 01901 Nurmijärvi	+358-9-20 881	+358-9-208 8240	D9 oil/water separator	200	m ³ /a	13 05 02 oil/water mixtures
					R10 biological treatment	200	m ³ /a	13 05 05 oil waste (solid or sludge)
	Stena Scanfors Ab	Melkonkatu 24 00210 Helsinki	+358-9-682 4010	+358-9- 6824 0127	R4 electrolysis	150	t/a	09 01 04 fixer solutions
					R13 storage	150	t/a	09 01 01 developer solutions
					R13 storage	3	t/a	09 01 07 films
	Sun Chemical Oy	Pieni Teollisuuskatu 2 02920 Espoo	+358-9-852 4000	+358-9-853 4251	R5 distillation	180	t/a	03 03 00 newspaper ink
	Tervalo Oy (Oy Airam Ab)	Lampputie 4 00750 Helsinki	+358-9-34 921	+358-9-369 2457	R5	700 000	la m ps/ a	20 01 21 lamps containing mercury
					R5	300 000	la m ps/ a	20 01 21 mercury vapour lamps
	Composting field for contaminated soils (City of Helsinki)	Viikintie 15 00650 Helsinki	+358-9-166 3843	+358-9-372 815	R10 composting	20 000	m ³ /a	17 05 01 01 soil contaminated with oil and PAH
	Tekamat Oy	Yrittäjänkatu 9 06150 Porvoo	+358-19- 5230 333	+358-19- 580 333	R12 use of waste solvent as a detergent solution	5	t/a	14 01 01 trichloroethylene

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
	Paketo Oy	Myllypadontie 35 01760 Vantaa	+358-9-878 8351		D9 washing (movable washing unit)			08 03 00 ink containers from printing industry
SOUTH SAVO REGIONAL ENVIRON- MENT CENTRE	Ekoteho Oy	Teollisuustie 5 76100 Pieksämäki	+358-15 - 484040	+358-15 - 484041	R13	750	t/a	20 01 21
					R1	10	t/a	13 02 00
					R3	25	t/a	13 06 01
	Savonlinnan kaupunki (City of Sa- vonlinna)	Olavinkatu 27 57130 Savonlinna	+358-15 - 571640	+358-15 - 272425	R9,D15	100	t/a	13 02 00 and 13 04 00
					R10,D9	20	t/a	13 06 00
	Mikkelin kaupunki (City of Mikkeli)	P.O.Box 33 50101 Mikkeli	+358-15 - 194 2500	+358-15 - 194 2506	R10,D9	200	t/a	13 06 00
Silcarbon Finland Oy	Syrjäläntie 69 19110 Vierumäki	+358-3- 7187474	+358-3- 7187333	R5,D9	2000	t/a	19 08 00	
HÄME REGIONAL ENVIRON- MENT CENTRE	Arimer Oy Ekokem Oy Ab	Verstastie 3 33430 Tampere	+358-3- 3434240		R 1	300	t/a	140103
		Kuulokujankuja 1 11310 Riihimäki	+358-19- 7151	+358-19- 715300	D5	10 000	t/a	06, 10, 11 (solid)
					D9 total max.	15 000	t/a	06, 11
					disposal capacity is divided to following processes (maximum capacity of each):			
					D9	3 000	t/a	110101, 110102
					D9	15 000	t/a	0601, 0602, 0603 (liquid); 110104 - 110108, 1102 (sludge)
					D10 total max. *)	70 000	t/a	02 - 05, 07 - 09, 12 - 16, 18 - 20 (organic waste)
		D10 maximum disposal capacity per waste type:						

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code	
					D9	9 000	t/a	110103	
					D10	4 000	t/a	130101, 130301; C1 concentr. appr. 40%	
					D10	3 000	t/a	160201	
					D10	30 000	t/a	02 - 05, 07 - 09, 12- 16, 18 - 20; solid, org.	
					D10/R1	30 000	t/a	05, 07, 08, 13, 14, 16; paste	
					D10/R1	40 000	t/a	05, 07, 08, 13, 14; liquid	
					R9	60 000	t/a	13	
					R4	1 500	t/a	200121	
	Päijät Hämeen Jäte- huolto Oy/ Kujalan jäteasema	Kulmakatu 10 15140 Lahti		+358-3-734- 1909		D2	1800	t/a	180103
						D14	19,8	t/a	19842
						D14	2,9	t/a	140103
						D14	0,6	t/a	090105
						D14	0,5	t/a	130108
						D14	0,2	t/a	120109
						D14	20,7	t/a	160601
						D14	3	t/a	16060401
						D14	0,06	t/a	110102
						D14	7,8	t/a	200112
	Loimi-Hämeen Jätehuolto Oy	Turuntie 18 30100 Forssa		+358-3-424- 2600		D 2	600	t/a	050100
						D 14	500	t/a	180204
						D 1	200	t/a	10010101

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
					D2	1500	m ³ /a	050100
	Säkkiväline Puhtaanapito Oy	Apilakatu 4 15610 Lahti	+358-3-782- 5226		D 14	2	t/a	050100
					D 14	2	t/a	160601
					D 14	2	t/a	140103
					D 14	10	t/a	200121
					D 1	1800	t/a	180103
	Cleaning & Recycling R&C Systems Oy	Uusi-Mälkiläntie 72 36600 Pälkäne	+358-3-534 3348	+358-3-534 1148	R 9	1000	t/a	12 01 07, 12 01 09, 12 01 10
*) D10 total amount of chlorine contained in waste max. 3600 t/a								
SOUTH EAST FINLAND REGIONAL ENVIRON- MENT CENTRE	Pyroplan Ky	P.O.Box 76 53101 Lappeenranta	+358-5-414 2791	+358-5-414 3171	D (Incinerati on; silver ash delive- red for recovery)	150	t/a	090107
	WM Yrityspalvelut Oy; Kotkan Hovin- saaren ongelmajät- teiden lajittelu ja käsittelypaikka (sor- ting and treatment site for hazardous waste)	Viilaajankatu 6 15520 Lahti	+358-3-882 220		R	200	t/a	130000 140000 160600 200121
	JS-SEPÄT KY	Raidekuja 6 55800 Imatra	+358-5-473 4352	+358-5-436 7998	R	1000	t/a	130000 160600 140000 200121
	Kotkan kaupunki (City of Kotka)	P.O.Box 114 48101 Kotka	+358-5- 2341		D (Composti ng)	300	m ³ /a	130601 (soil con- taminated with oil)

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
	Imatran kaupunki (City of Imatra)	Virastokatu 2 55100 Imatra	+358-5- 6811		D (Composting)	600	m ³ /a	130601 (soil contaminated with oil)
	Lappeenrannan kaupunki (City of Lappeenranta)	P.O.Box 38 53101 Lappeenranta	+358-5- 6161		D (Composting)	600	m ³ /a	130601 (soil contaminated with oil)
	Säkkiväline Puhtaanapito Oy	Mäntysuonkatu 13 53100 Lappeenranta	+358-5-457 0175	+358-5-416 2967	R9 (Eleclean)	100	t/a	13 06 00 water / oil mixtures
NORTH CARELIA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	WM Ympäristöpalvelut Oy	Viilarinpolku 9 - 11 80400 Ylämylly	+358-13- 852 001	+358-13- 852 010	D 9	4 000	t/a	13 00 00
					D 14	600	t/a	20 01 20 01
					D 14	1 200	t/a	small amounts of domestic hazardous waste
NORTH SAVO REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	Iisalmen kaupunki (City of Iisalmi)	P.O.Box 10 74101 Iisalmi	+358-17- 830 1285	+358-17 - 830 1249	D 8	150	m ³ /a	13 06 01, 15 02 solid oil waste
					D 9	100	m ³ /a	13 06 oily waters
	Kuopion kaupunki (City of Kuopio)	P.O.Box 1097 70101 Kuopio	+358-17 - 185 111	+358-17 - 185 010	D 8	170	m ³ /a	13 06 01, 15 02 solid oil waste
					D 9	60 (=31 20)	m ³ / week (=m ³ / a)	13 04 00, 13 05 00 13 06 00 oily waters
	Savon Projekti- Service Oy	Kuvansintie 10 78 850 Varkaus	+358-17 - 558 0826 +358-49 - 375 775	+358-17 - 558 0827	D 9	25	t/a	13 06 01 oil filters
Suonenjoen kaupunki (City of Suonenjoki)	P.O.Box 13 77601 Suonenjoki	+358-17 - 513 311	+358-17 - 513 150	D 8	100	m ³ /a	13 06 01, 15 02 solid oil waste	

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
	Varkauden kaupunki (City of Varkaus)	P.O.Box 208 78201 Varkaus	+358-17 - 579 411	+358-17 - 579 4450	D 8	250	m ³ /a	13 06 01 solid oil waste
					D 5	350	t/a	17 02 01 sludges containing heavy metals
					D 15	35	t/a	20 01 21 mercury containing wastes
WEST FINLAND REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	Ekopiili Ky	Launisaarentie 90 68600 Pietarsaari	+358-6- 7237839	+358-6-723- 7713	D 9	30	t/a	13 06 01
	T:mi Forestoil	Horsmatie 6 65280 Vaasa	+358-6-321- 1969		R 9	200	t/a	13 01 07 and 13 02 03
	Säiliö Cistern - Puts	P.O. Box 191 65101 Vaasa	+358-6- 344 1648		D 9	200	t/a	13 06 01
CENTRAL FINLAND REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	Ekokem Oy Ab Jämsänkoski	Myllyharjuntie 20 42300 Jämsänkoski	+358-14- 746 730	+358-14- 747 427	R9	4000	t/a	130106
	Jämsän kaupunki (City of Jämsä)	Seppolantie 10 42100 Jämsä	+358-14-71 721	+358-14- 718 753	D8	200	m ³ /a	130601
	Jyväskylän kaupunki (City of Jyväskylä)	Eeronkatu 10 40720 Jyväskylä	+358-14- 624 211	+358-14- 626 609	D9,D8	250	m ³ /a	130601, 130501, 15020101, 190802
	Keuruun kaupunki (City of Keuruu)	P.O. Box 65 42701 Keuruu	+358-14- 7517 111	+358-14- 771 872	D8	100- 150	m ³ /a	130501,190802, 15020101,130601
					D9	1000	t/a	130601, 120109
	Maraoil Oy	Sääksvuorentie 4 40530 Jyväskylä	+358-14- 3721 166	+358-14- 3753 61	D9	8000	t/a	130202
					D9	1000	t/a	130601, 110107
					D9	1500	t/a	120109
					D9	1500	t/a	120109
					D9	500	t/a	130601
D9					1000	t/a	110107	
D13,D14	2000	t/a	160502					
Pihtiputaan kunta (City of Pihtipudas)	P.O.Box 36 44801 Pihtipudas	+358-14- 579 411	+358-14- 5794 200	D8	500	m ³ /a	15020101,130601 190802	

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code	
	Saarijärven kaupunki (City of Saarijärvi)	P.O.Box 13 43101 Saarijärvi	+358-14-42 911	+358-14- 4291 421	D8	200	m ³ /a	130601,15020101	
	Suolahden Siivous- ja Jätepalvelu Oy	Haapakorventie 16 44200 Suolahti	+358-14- 543 033		D9	10000	filt ers /a	130601(oil filters)	
					R4	700	t/a	waste containing cadmium	
					R4	400	t/a	waste containing mercury	
CENTRAL OSTROBOTHNIA REGIONAL ENVI- RONMENT CENTRE	Outokumpu Zinc Oy	P.O.Box 26 67101 Kokkola	+358-6-828- 6111	+358-6-828- 6005	D4	185 000	t/a	11 02 02	
NORTH OSTROBOTHNIA REGIONAL ENVI- RONMENT CENTRE	Ekorasti Oy	Karpalotie 4, 90820 Kello	+358-8-511- 117		D 9, R 13	200	t/a	13 02 03	
					D 15	100	t/a	13 06 00	
					D 14	180	t/a	20 01 20 01	
					D 15	800	t/a	13 05 02	
					D 14	80	t/a	20 01 12	
					D 14	40	t/a	20 01 13	
					D 13	100	t/a	20 01 14, 20 01 15	
					D 14	20	t/a	20 01 21	
					D 15	8	t/a	20 01 19	
					D 15	8	t/a	08 03 00	
					D 9, R 13	90	t/a	14 03 00	
					D 15	2	t/a	11 00 00	
					D 15	12	t/a	20 01 00	
					D 15	20	t/a	20 01 18	
	Oulun HVA Oy	Juurussuontie 65 C 90310 Oulu				D 9, R 13	300	t/a	09 01 04
						D 9, R 13	300	t/a	09 01 01
						D 9, R 13	40	t/a	09 01 06
						D 14	200	t/a	20 01 14, 20 01 15
						D 14	100	t/a	20 01 21
						D14	10	t/a	20 01 21

Finland (continued)

Regional Environment Centre (Supervising authority)	Establishment/ undertaking	Address	Telephone	Telefax	Method of disposal or recovery	Design capacity		Type of waste EWC Code
KAINUU REGIONAL ENVIRON- MENT CENTRE	Kainuun Voima Oy	P.O.Box 302 87101 Kajaani	+358-8 - 020414111		R1	80	t/a	130203 (lubricant oil)
LAPLAND REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT CENTRE	Säkkiväline Puhtaanapito Oy	Hallitie 11 96320 Rovaniemi	+358-16- 319406	+358-16- 319407	D9	10	t/a	06 01 99
					D14	200	t/a	16 06 01
					D10	100	t/a	13 03 04
					D10	100	t/a	15 02 01 01
					R9	200	t/a	13 01 07
					R1	2000	t/a	13 02 03
					D10	100	t/a	20 01 13
					D10	100	t/a	14 01 03
					R5	20	t/a	20 01 21
					D10	20	t/a	18 01 05
					D10	10	t/a	20 01 18
					D10	100	t/a	08 01 02
					D10	50	t/a	20 01 12
					D14	30	t/a	20 01 20 01
D10	100	t/a	13 03 01					
D10	20	t/a	16 02 01					
R1	100	t/a	16 01 03					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Gambia					
None					
Germany					
E.S.T. Entsorgungsanlage GmbH Zweite Allee D-02929 Steinbach			R4		
SVZ Schwarze Pumpe An der Heide D-03139 Schwarze Pumpe	2024		R3		
Chemische Werke Kluthe GmbH Nebitzscheuerstr. 3 D-04769 Mügeln			R2		
Nickelhütte Aue GmbH Rudolf-Breitscheid-Str. D-08271 Aue			R4		
Baufeld Mineralölraffinerie gmbH Chemnitzer Straße 3 D-09221 Klaffenbach			R9		
BUS Zinkrecycling Freiberg GmbH Frauensteiner Straße 81 D-09599 Freiberg			R4		
LAREC GmbH Industriegebiet Nord D-09618 Erbsdorf					
Feinhütte Halsbrücke Krummen Rennersdorfstr. 2 D-09633 Halsbrücke			R4		
Saxonia GmbH Erzstrasse 5 D-09633 Halsbrücke			R4		
Norddeutsche Affinerie AG Hovestr. 50 D-20539 Hamburg	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Hamburger Ölverwertungsgesellschaft mbH Kattwykstraße 20 D-21107 Hamburg			R9		
Mineralölraffinerie Horst Fuhse Halskestraße 40 D-22113 Hamburg			R9		
Nordische Quecksilberrückgewinnung GmbH Bei der Gasanstalt 9 D-23560 Lübeck	not limited	recovery of mercury and fluorescent tubes	R4, R5		
OTN Oberflächentechnik Neumünster GmbH Stoverweg 26 - 28 D-24536 Neumünster	not limited	recovery of zinc	R4		
Bresch Entsorgung GmbH Leinestraße 18 D-24539 Neumünster	not limited	recovery of refrigerators ans freezers	R3, R4		
HOWERecycling und Umweltschutz GmbH Krokamp 29 D-24539 Neumünster	not limited	recovery of fluorescent tubes	R5		
Ties Neelsen & Klöckner GmbH & Co. KG Kiefernweg 21 D-24558 Henstedt-Ulzburg	not limited	recovery of antifreeze fluids	R3		
Flensburger Leuchtstofflampenverwertung Klemens & Co Am Güterbahnhof D-24941 Jarplund-Weding	not limited	recovery of fluorescent tubes and mercury containing materials	R4, R5		
Alsen AG Sandweg 10 D-25566 Lägerdorf	not limited	cement furnace	R1, R5		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
NTL-Verfahrenstechnik und Recycling GmbH Borger Weg D-25853 Ahrenshöft	not limited	recovery of brake fluids	R 3		
Hannoversche Salzschlackeentsorgungs- gesellschaft mbH (HANSE) Am Brinker Hafen D-30179 Hannover	not limited	recovery of salt slag, capacity: 90.000 t/a	R4		
Mineralölraffinerie Dollbergen GmbH Bahnhofstraße 82 D-31311 Lietze-Dollbergen			R9		
Kali und Salz GmbH Postfach 1163 D-36267 Philippsthal	not limited	stope filling	R5		
Grillo Zinkoxid GmbH Halberstädter Str. 15 D-38644 Goslar	not limited	recovery of zinc and zinc compounds	R4		
Sekundärzink und -bleihütte Harz Metall GmbH D-38642 Goslar			R4		
Sekundärzinkhütte Harzer Zink GmbH Landstraße 93 D-38667 Bad Harzburg			R4 R5		
Gral GmbH Hansastraße 10 D-41460 Neuss	not limited	recovery of aluminium	R4		
Metall- und Recyclinggesellschaft Schumacher GmbH & Co KG Venloer-/Bergheimerstr. D-41569 Rommerskirchen	not limited	recovery of aluminium	R4		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
UR-Chemie GmbH Dammstr. 25 D-44145 Dortmund		recovery of salt slag	R4		
Hüttenwerke Kayser AG Kupferstr. 23 D-44532 Lünen	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Salzschlacke- Entsorgungsgesellschaft mbH Brunnenstr. 138 D-44536 Lünen	not limited	recovery of salt slag	R4 R5		
RUHR-ZINK GmbH Wittener Str. 1 D-45711 Datteln		recovery of zinc containing metals	R4		
Hüls Infracor GmbH Paul-Baumann-Str. 1 D-457664 Marl		recovery of marlotherm	R3		
Umweltschutz Ruhr GmbH Heringstrasse 102 D-45968 Gladbeck			R10		
FOSECO GmbH Gelsenkirchener Str. 10 D-46325 Borken			R4		
B.U.S. Metall GmbH Richard-Seiffert-Str. 20 D-47249 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of zinc	R4		
Messer-Griesheim GmbH Bataverstraße 47 D-47809 Krefeld	not limited	recovery of gases	R3		
Metallwerke Bender GmbH Fegeteschstraße 9249 D-47749 Krefeld	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
Sachtleben Chemie GmbH Dr.-Rudolf-Sachtleben-Str. 4 D-47198 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of acids	R5		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Grillo-Werke AG Weselerstraße 1 D-47169 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of acids	R5		
M.I.M. Hüttenwerke Duisburg GmbH Richard-Seiffert-Str. 20 D-47249 Duisburg	not limited	recovery of zinc and lead	R4		
Bayer AG, Werk Uerdingen Rheinuferstr. 7-9 D-47829 Krefeld	not limited	recovery of acids,	R5		
Buchen Umweltservice GmbH Daimlerstraße 26 D-47574 Goch	not limited	solvent recovery	R2		
KS-Recycling GmbH & Co KG Raiffeisenstrasse 38 D-47665 Sonstedt		oil recovery	R2		
Enviprotect Schadstoffverwertung GmbH Röntgenstrasse 12 D-48599 Gronau			R4		
Ekokemie GmbH Zeppelinstrasse 23 D-49479 Ibbenbüren			R7		
Fa. ESMA GmbH Kirchstraße 5 D-50354 Hürth-Knapsack	not limited	solvent recovery	R2		
Degussa Werk, Marquart Postfach 30 04 52 D-53184 Bonn	not limited		R5		
Bayer AG,ZSB WD-UWS Bayerwerk 2 D-51368 Leverkusen	not limited		R6		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Gottscholl Alucom Alum.- Produktions GmbH Hagener Str. 275 D-58256 Ennepetal		recovery of aluminium	R4		
Siegfried Jacob GmbH & Co.. KG Jacobstr. 41-45 D-58256 Ennepetal-Voerde	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
W.C. Heraeus GmbH Heraeusstr. 12-14 D-63450 Hanau	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals and precious metals	R4		
LVG Lösemittelverwertungs GmbH Justus-von-Liebig-Str. 3 D-64584 Biebesheim		solvent recovery	R2		
Reactana GmbH Justus-von-Liebig-Str. 3 D-64584 Biebesheim			R8		
Merck Frankfurter Str. 250 D-64293 Darmstadt			R2,R3,R 5,R6,R13		
Solyay Fluor und Derivate GmbH D-65926 Frankfurt			R5		
Lurgi Aktivkohle GmbH Lurgi-Allee 5 D-60439 Frankfurt		recovery of active carbon	R7		
Dest Lösemittelrecycling GmbH Werner-von-Siemens-Str. 6 D-68649 Groß-Rohrheim		solvent recovery	R2		
FKM Buster GmbH Holländer Straße 18 D-68219 Mannheim			R1		
Th. Goldschmidt AG Mühlheimer Str.16-22 D-68219 Mannheim	31.12.1999		R4		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Bernd Braun Regenerierbetrieb Neckartal 23 D-78628 Rottweil	not limited	solvent recovery	R2		
Hetzel Metalle GmbH Rotterdam Str. 135 D-90451 Nürnberg	not limited	recovery of non-ferrous metals	R4		
General Comment : In Germany 153 facilities for the recycling or recovery of hazardous wastes are in operation. We have listed only selected major facilities to present a concise overview of these facilities. However, additional information is available on request from the focal point.					
Iceland Sementsverksmiðjan hf. v/Mánabraut IS-300 Akranes		Cement factory	R1		
Íslakk hf. Smiðjuvegur 11e, IS-200 Kópavogur		Distillation	R2		
SORPA Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík			R13		
Fura ehf Markhelli 4, IS-220 Hafnarfjörður			R13		
Hringrás ehf. Klettagörðum 9, IS-104 Reykjavík			R13		
Indonesia PT Indra Eramuti Industri Jl. Bodro No. 7, Surabaya (Camping Gelora Pancasila) Ph. (62 31) 563 0990	September 2002	Recycling used lead batteries	Recyclin g	84,800	285

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Indonesia (continued)					
PT Non Ferindo Utama Jl. Raya Manis II/1 Manis Industrial State Desa Kadu, Curug Tangerang Ph. (62 21) 522 0892-95	September 2002	Recycling used lead batteries	Recyclin g	20,400	70
PT Muhtomas Jl. Otto Iskandardinata No. 149 C Jakarta 13330 Ph. (62 21) 893 4987	September 2002	Recycling used lead batteries	Recyclin g	18,000	60
Japan					
None.					
Kuwait					
Oil fats			R9	N.A.	N.A.
Luxembourg					
Intermoselle Sàrl Z.I. Langengrund L-3701 Rumelange		Cement kiln	R5	39,670	2,590
Mauritius					
No facility is in operation for the recovery/recycling/re-use of hazardous wastes.					
Norway					
Approximate 15 facilities are licensed to treat specific types of hazardous waste and approximate 20 facilities are licensed to incinerate waste oil of specified quality.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Oman					
Nil.					
Portugal					
Auto-Vila Reciclagem de Resíduos Industriais Lda. Urbanização do Polo Tecnológico de Lisboa Lote 1, sala 202, 1600 Lisboa		Recovery of used oils	R9		
Carmona – Sociedade de Limpezas e Tratamento de Combustíveis,Lda. Monte dos Bijagós, Jardía Brejos de Azeitão, 2925 Azeitão		Recovery of used oils	R9		
Quimitécna – Serviços, Comércio e Indústria de Produtos Químicos, S.A., Rua 26 – Parque Industrial da Quimigal, 2830 Barreiro			R13		
Lobbe Derconja – Serviços e Técnicas Meioambientais, S.A. Rua Gil Vicente, Lote 59, Quinta das Laranjeiras, 2840 Seixal			R13		
Republic of Korea					
Of the 1,630 recycling businesses, 1,222 produce recycled goods and the rest recycle materials through use as fuel, re-use of valued materials, etc.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Romania					
None.					
Russian Federation					
No data available.					
Saint Lucia					
There are no formal recovery/recycling or re-use operations on the island.					
Slovakia					
Boneko s.r.o. Holíc		Recycling of waste solvents	R2		
Epsol s.r.o. Bratislava		Regeneration of organic solvents	R2		
Konzenko s.r.o. Levoca		Regeneration of waste oils	R9		
Slovenia					
Salonit Anhovo P.O.Box 15, 5270 Anhovo		Co-incineration of used oils and tyres in cement kiln	R1		2600 t/y
Opekarna Novo Mesto 2Alo6 21, 8000 Novo Mesto		Waste use (galvanic sludges) in brick kilns	R11		1500 t/y
Opte Ptuj Zabjek 1, 2250 Ptuj		Waste-use (galv. Sludges, mineral fibres)in brick kilns	R11		850 t/y
Mpi Mejica Polena 6, 2392 Mejica		Recycling of old batteries and lead wastes	R4	19.467	4.861 t/y

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Sri Lanka					
At present there are no specific companies authorized in the country; and the industrials treat the wastes individually under the environmental protection licensing scheme.					
Sweden					
ANA Ädelmetall AB, Box 911 S-251 09 Helsingborg		Recycling of precious metals from cyanidic solutions	R4	0	Max. 10 m ³ /year
Boliden Bergsöe AB, Box 132 S-261 22 Landskrona		Recovery of lead from leading containing waste and lead acid batteries	R4	Ca 25 200 tonnes	Max. 82 000 tonnes/year
Boliden Mineral AB		Recovery of metals, incineration of waste oils	R4, R1	2 068 tonnes	
Candor Sweden AB, Box 946 S-601 19 Norrköping		Recycling of pickling baths containing copper	R4	0	30 tonnes/year
Cementa AB, Box 500 S-385 65 Degerhamn		Incineration of waste containing paints and solvents	R1	0	6 000 m ³ /year
Ferriklor AB, Närkes Kvarntorp S-692 92		Recycling of pickling baths	R4	0	20 000 tonnes/year
Lundstams Renhållings AB Box 5007 S-831 05 Östersund		Regeneration of used oils	R9	0	5 000 m ³ /year
MoDo Paper AB S-890 35 Husum		Incineration of used oils	R1	0	80 tonnes/year
RagnSells Specialavfall AB Metallvägen 2 S-305 94 Halmstad		Treatment of paint waste and oil filters by cryo technology	R1, R2, R4	430	8 00 tonnes/year
Reci Industrial AB, Box 165 S-301 03 Halmstad		Regeneration of spent oils and oil/water waste	R9	0	355 000 tonnes/year

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Sweden (continued)					
Saft Nife AB S-572 01 Oskarshamn		Recovery of metals from NiCd batteries and Cd containing sludges	R4	321 tonnes	1 360 tonnes/years
SAKAB Kviksilveråtervinning AB Silvervägen 15 S-371 50 Karlskrona		Recovery of mercury and glass from fluorescent tubes	R1	0	1 000 tonnes/year
ScanArc Plasma Technologies AB Box 41, S-813 00 Hofors		Plasma reactor testing	R1	0	1 000 tonnes/year
ScanDust AB, Box 204 S-261 23 Landskrona		Melting process, recovery of metals	R4	32 242 tonnes	70 000 tonnes/year
Skaraborgs Miljöhantering AB Box 408, S-542 01 Meriestad		Treatment of oil emulsions	R9	0	5 000 m ³ /year
Stena Miljö AB, Box 4054 S-400 40 Göteborg		Recovery of silver from photographic solutions	R4	1 tonne	4 500 m ³ /year
Sweden Recycling AB, Box 60 S-360 13 Urshult		Treatment of amalgam waste	R4	1	3 tonnes/year
Svensk Returindustri AB Sandövägen 105 S-139 50 Värmdö		Treatment of waste oils	R9	0	12 000 tonnes/year
Södra Cell AB Mörrums Bruk S-375 86 Mörrum		Treatment of waste oils by separation and incineration	R1	0	100 tonnes/year
Trestadsregionens Avfall AB Blästergatan 10 S-462 73 Vänesborg		Treatment of waste oils	R9	0	3 900 tonnes/year
Åmåls Miljöhantering AB, Box 174 S-662 24 Åmål		Treatment of waste oils and emulsions	R9	0	2 000 tonnes/year

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Syrian Arab Republic					
Ministry of Health		Incinerators			Approx. 3 000 tonnes/year
Ministry of Local Administration		Incinerators			Approx. 3 000 tonnes/year
Group of incinerators		Incinerators			Approx. 3 000 tonnes/year
Thailand					
Siam Cement /Saraburi		Operating the cement kiln by using used lubricated oil as fuel (energy recovery)	R1, R2		
Sita Thai Group /Saraburi		Fuel blending unit (waste oil)	R1		
Genco /Rayaong		Fuel blending unit (solvent and waste oil)	R1, R2		
Tunisia					
A national company specialized in the regeneration of waste mineral oils (SOTULUB)		Dehydration/Stripping/ Distillation	R9	0	16 000
Three private companies specialized in the regeneration and recycling of plastic wastes		Physical process (Extrusion)	R3	0	2 000
Five private companies recycling aluminium wastes		Transformation to aluminium ingots	R4	0	1 500
General Comment: The above-mentioned amounts are quantities of wastes treated (generated and recycled).					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Recovery/ Recycling / Re-use etc. 'R' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Turkey					
There has been no licensed facility yet.					
United Kingdom					
The Environment Services Association (ESA) 154 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 9TR	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Institute of Waste Management 9 Saxon Court St Peters Gardens Northampton NN1 1SX					
General Comment : There are too many facilities in the UK that are authorized to recover/recycle/re-use wastes to list here. For information about specific facilities please contact the organizations above.					

Para. 3(c) “Information on the measures adopted by them in implementation of this Convention.”

Argentina

National Legislation (Law 23922/91); control of hazardous wastes movements; license for the hazardous waste generator; and license for the exporter.

Austria

The EU Shipment Regulation (93/259/EEC) replaced articles 34 to 36a of the Federal Waste Management Act by 1 January 1997.

A new Ordinance on Hazardous Wastes was published in 1997 and will be effective by 1 March 1998. The text can be obtained via the internet (<http://www.bka.ris.intra.gv.at/plweb-cgi/auswahl>); keyword: Festsetzungsverordnung).

Bahamas

None.

Belgium

Belgium has as a member of the European Union implemented the Basel Convention by Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipment of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

Benin

Ban of import of hazardous waste.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

CONAMA Resolution no. 23 of 23 December 1996. This Resolution is the main instrument for implementation of the Convention.

Bulgaria

There is a chapter in Waste Act, which is called “Import, Export and Transboundary movement of waste”. This chapter is covering entirely the requirements of Basel Convention considering this issue.

Canada

The EIHWR, in effect since 26 November 1992, continues to allow Canada to implement the measures in the Convention.

Environment Canada amended the EIHWR in 1994 to allow notice of the intent to import to be filled out by electronic data interchange (EDI). The electronic information is certified by affixing an electronic signature known only to Environment Canada and the importer. In 1999 it will be possible to submit notifications and manifests to the Transboundary Movement Division via the Internet.

Croatia

None.

Cuba

Implementation of a national regulation (Regulation 15/96) in order to control importation, exportation and national management.

Cyprus

The notification procedure is applied according the relevant provisions of the Convention.

Czech Republic

New Waste Management Act No. 125/1997 Coll. (in force of 1 January 1998) has been issued. In this Act, the regulation concerning the Basel Convention is implemented.

Denmark

1) Denmark has implemented the Regulation of the Basel Convention in its national legislation which entered into force 7 May 1994 and (2) the European Community has adopted Annex VIII and Annex IX in Council Regulation 259/93, Annex V.

El Salvador

Environmental law: articles 58, 59 and 60.

Estonia

Decree No. 365 on the 30 December 1992 of the Government: "Export, Import, Transit Movement and Disposal of Hazardous and Other Wastes".

Finland

With regard to the control of transfrontier movements of wastes, The Basel Convention has been completely implemented in Finland. The entry into force of the Waste Act (1072/93) and the Waste Decree (1390/93) on 1 January 1994 has made it possible to more effectively implement some of the general principles of the Basel Convention, e.g. reduction of the generation of hazardous wastes and the self-sufficiency principle.

From the beginning of 1995, the shipments of wastes have been regulated by the Council Regulation on the supervision and control of the shipments of wastes within, into and out of the European Community (No. 259/93).

Germany

Germany has implemented the Regulation of the Basel Convention in its national legislation which comprises the Consent Act of 30 September 1994 and the Implementation Act of the Basel Convention of 30 September 1994.

Iceland

EU Regulation 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of EC (and EEA), has been in force since its implementation by regulation 377/1994.

Indonesia

The implementation of notification system for export/import of hazardous waste within developing country under Basel Convention.

Japan

"Law for control export, import and others of specified wastes and other wastes" came into force on December 1993. This national law has the same contents with those of the Basel Convention. Japan has controlled transboundary movement of hazardous wastes from/to Japan, by strict implementation of the law.

Kuwait

None.

Latvia

None.

Mauritius

Regulations have been drafted for the definition, movement and control of hazardous wastes.

Mongolia

The first Law "Hazardous Waste Management Law" was adopted by the Government on 25 May 1999.

Morocco

The national legislation was elaborated and is in discussion with the department concerned and industrials. All the exportation and importation of wastes were executed in accordance with the Basel Convention (such as notification and contract).

Mozambique

None.

Niger

Legal measures and regulations for the promulgation of Law No. 98-56 is in connection with environment management which includes Section 6 concerning the hazardous wastes and noxious wastes. Ordinance 89-24 relates to illegal traffic of industrial wastes.

Norway

The former regulation of 23 May 1990 was replaced by the regulation of 30 December 1994 on the transboundary movement of wastes where the export ban was implemented and that regulation was amended in 1997 to ratify the ban amendment in the Basel Convention.

Oman

None.

Portugal

Concerning the control of transfrontier movements of hazardous wastes, Portugal applies Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 which transposes the provisions of Basel Convention into community law by establishing a system of supervision and control to apply to the shipments of wastes within, into and out of the EC. The Decree-Law No 296/95, of 17 November is the national complementary legislation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, which implements the financial guarantee system. Decree-Law No 239/97 is the National Waste Management Legislation that establishes as a principal the responsibility of the generator of the waste. It also establishes the rules for waste management namely the collection, transport, storage, treatment, recycling and disposal. It aims prevention, reduction, re-use, recycling and disposal adequate to the different kinds of wastes.

Republic of Korea

“Act Relating to Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal” (Amended on 28 August 1997, entered into force on 1 January 1998).

The Korean Government amended the Act to establish a legal framework for implementing the OECD instruments. Bilateral, multilateral, and regional agreements in accordance with Article 11 of the Basel Convention were included as one of the treaties that should be incorporated into the Act.

“The Enforcement Ordinance of the Act Relating to Transboundary Movement of Wastes and their Disposal” (Amended on 31 December 1997).

The Enforcement Ordinance of the Act, amended on 31 December 1997, stipulates wastes classification and import and export procedures in accordance with the OECD instruments, including the following important items:

- 1) The wastes under the control of the Act were classified into the amber tier or red tier, according to OECD instruments;
- 2) If no objection to the export of amber tier wastes from Korea has been lodged by any of the concerned countries within 60 days, shipment may proceed with the tacit consent of the concerned country.
- 3) The export of amber and red tier wastes to non-OECD countries shall be prohibited. (Entered into force on 1 July 1998).

Romania

Measures adopted concerning the improvement of the legal framework of environmental protection.

Russian Federation

None.

Saint Lucia

None.

Slovakia

New recycling/recovery facilities put in the operation.

Slovenia

The Decree on Export, Import and Transit of Wastes of 1 August 1996 was amended by the Decree on Amendments and additions to the Decree on the Export, Import and Transit of Wastes of 10 January 1997. Controls – start of Austrian-Slovenian joint controls of transfrontier movements of waste at the Austrian/Slovenian border.

Sri Lanka

A National Coordinating Committee chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment coordinates the implementation of the Basel Convention at national level.

Regulations for the internal management of hazardous wastes were gazetted under the direction of the National Coordinating Committee. Regulations are being drafted for the control of transboundary movements.

Guidelines have been developed for the implementation of the hazardous waste regulations under the Norwegian assistance.

Steps are being taken at present to establish a hazardous waste disposal site in the country.

Sweden

In Sweden EU Regulation 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments, and the Swedish ordinance on transboundary movements of waste are valid for export and import of waste. According to the Swedish Ordinance export of waste to countries outside of OECD is not allowed.

Syrian Arab Republic

Syria prohibited the import of any kind of hazardous wastes and considers the illegal traffic of hazardous wastes as a criminal act.

Direction to recycling/recovery and re-use the wastes which generated locally.

Implement a pilot project in Damascus on management and disposal the clinical wastes by incineration.

Syria proposed to construct an incinerator and landfill unit in cooperation with the general plan of State.

Thailand

Administrative Measure: the Royal Thailand Government has policy to ban the import of hazardous waste for final disposal and strictly control the import of hazardous waste for recovery i.e. the decision on “Ban to the import of used lead-acid batteries for either disposal or recovery” (1993) and the decision on “Strictly control to the import of used plastic scraps for recovery”.

Legal Measure: to define the definition and list of hazardous wastes to be controlled i.e. the Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of Hazardous Substances B.E.2538 (1995) issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992) and the Notification of Ministry of Industry No. 6 B.E.2540 (1997) on the wastes and discarded materials issued under the Factory Act B.E.2535 (1992). The permission procedures to produce, import, export and possess the hazardous substances including hazardous wastes i.e. the Ministerial Regulations B.E.2537 (1994) issued under the Hazardous Substance Act B.E.2535 (1992).

Tunisia

None.

Turkey

The importation of some metal scraps are being controlled according to the Communique on “Substances Controlled for Purpose of Protecting the Environment” which was published on 1 February 1996. And is updated every year. The regulation on Hazardous Waste Management came into force in 1995. The regulation on Control of Medical Waste came into force in 1993.

United Kingdom

Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 1994 (Statutory instrument 1994 No. 1137). UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste.

Uzbekistan

The working out of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About the Wastes Disposal” and the thesis about the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal in the Republic of Uzbekistan are begun.

Viet Nam

Viet Nam has undertaken a number of activities to implement the Convention, which includes:

- Translation of Basel Convention text and Annexes into Vietnamese;
- Translation of four (4) Technical Guidelines documents on important hazardous wastes and circulation of those to relevant Ministries and Agencies and Provinces for their guidelines;
- Collaboration with Ministry of Environment of Singapore to organize three training courses in Singapore for thirty (30) trainees who are responsible for waste management and are staff of DOSTEs and other relevant Ministries and Agencies of Viet Nam;
- Publication of several articles on Vietnamese Newspaper to introduce the Convention to Vietnamese readers;
- Establishment and promulgation of Interministerial Circular No 2880/KCM-TM on the temporary regulations on the importation of secondary materials in co-operation with the Ministry of Trade;
- Promulgation of Directive No 199/TTg dated 3 April 1997 by the Prime Minister on the critical measures on management of urban and industrial zone solid wastes;
- Implementation of Technical Assistance on the Hazardous Waste Management provide by Asian Development Bank. The Technical Assistance concentrates on the following matters: development of Hazardous Waste Classification System; Development of Regulations on the Management of Hazardous Waste; and Development of National Strategy towards the year 2010 on the management of hazardous wastes; and
- Promulgation of Interministerial Circular by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment and the Ministry of Construction guiding the implementation of Directive No 199/TTg dated 3 April by the Prime Minister on the critical measures on management of urban and industrial zone solid wastes.

Para. 3(d):

“Information on available qualified statistics which have been compiled the effects on human health and the environment of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes and other wastes.”

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Years covered	Remarks
<p>Argentina</p> <p>No statistics have been compiled yet.</p>				
<p>Austria</p> <p>No data can be provided in this form. The Federal Environment Agency can provide information via Internet (http://www.ubavie.gv.at/ ; reference: report state on environment).</p>				
Belgium	The detection of genotoxic substances in the environment via the comet-test, used on plants.	Regional	1995 1996 1997 1998	No data available
	The detection of genotoxic substances in the soils via the comet-test, used on annelida.		1996 1997	Data only available with formal permission of the customer
Cytogenetical research on children and genotoxicological research of the solids in the surroundings of the wastebelt of Mellery.		National	1995 1996 1997	Data only available with formal permission of the customer
Research of the effects of the nearby waste incinerator on the health-risks in Wilrijk.		Local	1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission of the customer
	Measurements of the emission of dioxines of several waste incinerators	Regional	1996, 1997, 1998	Data only available with formal permission of the customer
	Development of a measurement-network around several known sources of dioxines	Regional	1996 1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission of the customer

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Years covered	Remarks
Belgium (continued)	Dispersion of products from incomplete incineration	Regional	1998	
	Development of a data bank for the observance of analysis-data of level-detection systems around waste- belts and the integrated evaluation of possible pollution of the groundwaters	Regional	1997 1998	Data only available with formal permission of the customer
	Research of the possible environmental effects of several waste belts	Regional	1996, 1997, 1998	Data only available with formal permission of the customer
All these investigations were performed by VITO , boeretang 200. B-2400 Mol				
Benin				
None.				
Bolivia				
Bolivia does not have any statistics in this matter.				
Brazil				
Workers from Rhodia's industrial unit and the population close to it were and continue to be, affected by: - hepatomegalin - cancer - kidney problems - dermatitis and - neurological disorders	Soil and water contamination by the inappropriate and illicit disposal of hazardous wastes such as pentachlorophenol, perchloroethylene, and carbon tetrachloride.	Towns of the Baixada Santista Region State of São Paulo	1966-1993	The volume of solid wastes produced up to 1993 in Cubatão was approximately 4.6 millions tonnes/year. Thirty-eight thousand of these were hazardous and 3 millions tonnes were non-inert.
Source: Association of Workers Contaminated by Organochlorides Associação dos Contaminados Profissionalmente por Organoclorados – ACPO				
Bulgaria				
There is no statistics, reporting about related fields.				
Burundi				
There is no information about.				

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Years covered	Remarks
<p>Canada</p> <p>Studies have been prepared on the effects on human health</p>	<p>Studies on the effects on the environment of a number of substances which could be constituents of hazardous wastes.</p>	<p>Federal Government</p>	<p>In February 1989, the first Priority Substances List (PSL) which contained 44 substances, was published in the Canada Gazette. In November 1995, a report was presented to the Ministers, by the Expert Advisory Panel this report identified 25 recommended substances for the second Priority Substances List (PSL2).</p>	<p>In December 1994, the Ministers of the Environment and Health established an Expert Advisory Panel to recommend a new set of priority substances for assessment under Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). The Ministers accepted the 25 substances recommendations and this was the creation of the second Priority Substance List. (PSL2). Updates on the status of the investigations are available at: http://www.ec.gc.ca/cceb1/eng/psl2-3.htm</p>
	<p>Survey of waste management industry in Canada</p>	<p>Federal Government</p>	<p>Every 2 years. The most recent complete survey includes 1996 data. The 1998 survey is under way.</p>	<p>Statistics Canada surveys industries involved in the waste management industry. Hazardous waste is included. Survey includes questions on quantities of hazardous waste treated or disposed of.</p>

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Years covered	Remarks
Comoros Information not available.				
Cyprus No such statistical data available.				
Czech Republic Data on the effects of hazardous wastes and other waste on human health and the environment are not compiled in the Czech Republic.				
Egypt Moh. Statistics on health status of population		National Regional		
Finland No such effects reported.				
Gambia None.				
Germany According to Article 5 Para 3 of the Recycling Management and Waste Act, waste shall be managed to that the Public welfare is not unpaired.				
Indonesia Fishing dead (sapu-sapu-fish)	Ciliwung River, Jakarta	City	March 1996	
Human health/cancer	Well	City	1997	Electroplating industry that dumped sludge waste which contained nickel/chrom (10.467 mg/l)
Liver damage, hypertension, liver nechrosys & kidney	Jabotabek River	National	1994	Pollutant which contained phenol (0.125 mg/l)
Japan No such information is available.				
Mauritius Nil.				

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Years covered	Remarks
<p>Mongolia</p> <p>Mongolia does not have any information about this subject.</p>				
<p>Morocco</p> <p>No statistics were made yet.</p>				
<p>New Zealand</p> <p>No information on health effects due to the transport of hazardous wastes have been recorded.</p>				
<p>Niger</p> <p>Niger does not have trustable statistics about the production of hazardous wastes and their effects on human health and the environment. The method of management of Y1, Y2, Y3 wastes is not environmentally sound. Efforts towards this should be made in relation to the Regional Centre of Technology Transfer of Dakar.</p>				
<p>Norway</p> <p>No such effects have been reported.</p>				
<p>Oman</p> <p>Nil.</p>				
<p>Romania</p> <p>None.</p>				
<p>Russian Federation</p> <p>Data are not available.</p>				
<p>Saint Lucia</p> <p>Data not available.</p>				
Slovakia Slovak Statistical Office		National	Annually	

Health (human, animal, vegetation)	Environment	Level (Regional, National, City)	Years covered	Remarks
Slovenia N.A.				
Sri Lanka No systematic data available.				
Sweden No effects reported.				
Thailand This information is not available.				
Tunisia	Study on the recycling of industrial wastes (environmental impact)	National	1998	
	Study on quantities of waste substances and articles containing or contaminated by PCBs (impacts on human health and environment)	National	1996	
	Study on the quantities of wastes arising from the use of asbestos (impacts on human health and environment)	National	1996	
	Study on the quantities of all types of dead batteries and wastes from the production of batteries (impacts on human health and environment)	National	1996	
	Study on the quantities of clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals (impacts on human health and environment)	City	1995	
	Study on the quantities and management of industrial wastes (environmental impacts)	National	1994	
	Study on the waste treatment and recycling plan of selected industries (environmental impacts)	City	1993	
	Study on the management of Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6, Y7, Y12, Y13, Y14, Y16 and Y17 wastes (ongoing)	National	1999	

Health <i>(human, animal, vegetation)</i>	Environment	Level <i>(Regional, National, City)</i>	Years covered	Remarks
<p>Turkey</p> <p>There is no qualified statistics available in Turkey on these issues.</p>				
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>None compiled for 1997.</p>				
<p>Uzbekistan</p> <p>Uzbekistan has no statistic facts about the effects on human health and environment of the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes.</p>				

Para. 3(e):

“Information concerning bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements and arrangements entered into pursuant Article 11 of this Convention” (ref. UNEP/CHW/C.2/1/3)

Argentina

None.

Austria

No new agreements were concluded in 1997.

Belgium

None.

Benin

Benin ratified the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous wastes within Africa on 1 December 1997 and the instruments of accession were deposited on 21 January 1998.

Bolivia

None.

Brazil

There are no bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements.

Bulgaria

There are no bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements.

Burundi

None.

Canada

Canada - US Bilateral Agreement on the transboundary movement of hazardous waste effective from 8 November 1986 (active).
OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final Multilateral Agreement effective from 30 March 1992 concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations (active).

Comoros

None.

Croatia

None.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

None.

Czech Republic

Since 1 January 1998, the Czech Republic is bound by the OECD Council Decision of 30 March 1992 C(92) 39/FINAL concerning the control of transfrontier movements of wastes destined for recovery operations.

Denmark

OECD Council Decision C(92)39 Final; Decision of the Council concerning the control of transfrontier movements of waste destined for recovery operations.

Egypt

None.

El Salvador

Regional agreement on control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes was ratified by 7 countries (area of concern: Central America).

Estonia

A bilateral agreement with Lithuania was ratified with effect from 21 July 1995.

Finland

A bilateral arrangement was concluded between Finland and the Republic of Kenya. The arrangement concerns import of halogenated organic compounds (belonging to Y-categories Y4, Y10, Y39, Y41, Y43) from Kenya to Finland for final disposal. The arrangement entered into force on 7 March 1997.

Gambia

None.

Germany

- Bilateral agreement with Lithuania regarding imports of wastes to Germany;
- Bilateral agreement with Belarus regarding imports of wastes to Germany;
- Bilateral agreement with Zimbabwe regarding imports of wastes to Germany; and
- Multilateral agreement between OECD-Countries regarding import and export of hazardous wastes for recycling.

Greece

None.

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

Indonesia-Singapore Joint Committee on the Environment agreement (Area of concern: Indonesia-Singapore) with effect from 28 July 1995. Since the Republic of Singapore ratified the BC this agreement is not valid anymore.

Japan

Decision of the OECD Council concerning the control of transfrontier movement of wastes destined for recovery operations C(92) 39/Final.

Kuwait

None.

Latvia

None.

Luxembourg

None.

Mauritius

Nil.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco

None.

New Zealand

New Zealand signed the Convention to Ban the Importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes within the South Pacific Region, known as the Waigani Convention. New Zealand has not yet ratified the Convention, so its provisions have not yet been implemented. Preparatory work has begun on regulations which will allow ratification.

Niger

None.

Norway

None, except the OECD Decision of 30 March 1992 C(92)39FINAL.

Oman

None.

Republic of Korea

OECD Council Decision C(92)39/Final concerning the control of transfrontier movement of wastes destined for recovery operations (Korea became an OECD member country in 1996).

Romania

None.

Russian Federation

Russian federation has multilateral agreements with CIS republics of Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (signed on 12 April 1996). Russian Federation has also a bilateral agreement with Ukraine on recycling of mercury contained wastes.

Saint Lucia

Arrangements being established between private companies in Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago for shipment of lead acid batteries to Trinidad and Tobago for removal of lead and onward shipment to Venezuela.

Slovakia

None.

Slovenia

None.

Sri Lanka

None.

Sweden

Regional Agreement of OECD (1992).

Syrian Arab Republic

None.

Thailand

Thailand entered into a bilateral agreements with (i) United Kingdom regarding final disposal of PCB wastes (valid from 30 June 1994 to 29 June 1995) and with (ii) France concerning final disposal of PCB wastes (valid from 7 July 1996 to 31 December 1997).

Tunisia

Tunisia ratified the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the import into Africa and the Control of the Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa with effect from 27 July 1992.

Turkey

Turkey signed the “Izmir Protocol on Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal” on 1 October 1996 and at present, Turkey has started the procedures to ratify this Protocol.

United Kingdom

- Bilateral agreement with Isle of Man, effective from 17/07/96;
- Bilateral agreement with Thailand, effective from 16/07/96 which expired on 31/12/97; and
- Bilateral agreement with Jersey, effective from 29/04/97.

Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan has entered into a multilateral agreement with 11 countries of the CIS with effect from 12 April 1996.

Viet Nam

None.

Para. 3(f):

“Information on Accidents occurring during the transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous wastes and the measures undertaken to deal with them.”

Austria

None.

Belgium

None.

Benin

None.

Bolivia

Bolivia does not have any official report about accidents occurring during transboundary movements. However, accident may have happened, but they were not reported.

Brazil

No data available.

Bulgaria

None.

Burundi

None.

Comoros

None.

Cyprus

Data not available.

Czech Republic

None.

Egypt

None.

Estonia

None.

Finland

None.

Gambia

None.

Greece

None.

Indonesia
None.

Japan
None.

Mauritius
None.

Mongolia
None.

Morocco
None.

New Zealand
None.

Niger
None.

Norway
None.

Oman
None.

Romania
None.

Russia Federation
No data available.

Saint Lucia
None.

Slovakia
None.

Slovenia
None.

Sri Lanka
No data available.

Sweden
None.

Thailand
None.

Tunisia
None.

Turkey

None.

United Kingdom

None.

Uzbekistan

Such information is absent.

Para. 3(g): Information on disposal options operated within area of national jurisdiction (also ref. Art.16.1f)
Authorized disposal options within National jurisdiction.

Argentina

The disposal options within national jurisdiction for only wastes generated locally are:

- incineration: rotary kilns incinerators D10, cement kilns incinerators D10, and static kilns incinerators D10;
- landfarming D2;
- biological treatments D8; and
- physico-chemical treatments D9.

Austria

A directory of all licensed collector and disposer of hazardous wastes is held by the Environment Agency. There is also an electronic register of the disposal facilities available in Austria. These data can be obtained from the Environment Agency on request or direct via the Internet.

Address: UBA Wien
A-1090 Spittelauer Lände 5
Austria
Tel: + 43 1 31 304 5550 or 5560
Fax: + 43 1 31 304 5400
Internet: <http://www.ubavie.gv.at/>

Belgium

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported ¹	Wastes generated locally ²
<i>Flanders</i>					
ARGENTIA NV	10/15/12	graphical industry	D15	0.000	925.000
DE BREE & ZN BVBA	20-Dec-99	waste treatment/recovery	D09	5.339	no data available
DE BREE & ZN BVBA	20-Dec-99	waste treatment/recovery	D15	0.000	1,065.000
GALCO-COGAL	31-Aug-11	hazardous waste treatment	D09	0.000	1.565
GALLOOMETAL NV	22-Mar-00	scrap treatment	D01	2,022.474	no data available
INDAVER B NV	12-Nov-12	hazardous waste treatment / incineration	D01	0.000	34,364.200
INDAVER B NV	12-Nov-12	hazardous waste treatment / incineration	D10	0.000	72,156.100
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D01	1.520	185,116.300
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D05	65.800	0.000
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D10	6,472.871	48,426.600
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D14	1.367	0.000
INDAVER NV	31-Dec-99	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D09	0.000	39,811.500
MACHIELS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY NV	14-Nov-01	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D10	37.900	5,770.387
MACHIELS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY NV	19-Oct-11	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D10	256.817	0.000
MACHIELS RECYCLING TECHNOLOGY NV	19-Oct-11	hazardous waste treatment/incineration	D09	0.000	2,011.012
MIN. VL. GEM. - GENTS ZEEHAVENDIENST	1-Sep-11	dredging sludge disposal	D01	107,725.000	432,412.000
RECYC-OIL NV	1-Sep-11	waste oil treatment	D09	5,057.787	16,551.000
⁽¹⁾ Flanders : These amounts were reported with a notification of transfrontier shipments of waste					
⁽²⁾ Flanders : These amounts were reported by the companies by means of an inquiry					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Belgium (continued)					
<i>Wallonia</i>					
REVATECH - ENGIEN	31.12.2000	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	D02		
REVATECH - ENGIEN	31.12.2000	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	D09		
SERVECO - JUMET	04.02.1998	Regroupement	D15		
SO. TRA. EX-EUPEN	-	Installation mobile déshydration	D09		
REVATECH - LIEGE	10.02.2013	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	D02		
REVATECH - LIEGE	10.02.2013	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	D09		
REVATECH - LIEGE	10.02.2013	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	D14		
<i>Brussels</i>					
F.M.M. - BRUSSELS	31.12.1999	Physico-chemical treatment of waste	D09		
Benin					
None.					
Bolivia					
Bolivian Hazardous Substance Regulations regulates the procedures of disposal. Also we have a special license for this kind of activity with hazardous wastes. It is compulsory to get an insurance for such a procedure.					
Brazil					
None.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Bulgaria					
No data base available.					
Burundi					
Some of the disposal methods used are disposal in garbage containers, incineration, and collecting wastes in collective garbage containers destined for incineration.					
Canada					
<p>In Canada, responsibility for licensing hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities rests with the individual provinces and territories. Provincial or territorial approval is also required before a hazardous waste can be imported into Canada.</p> <p>List of companies having notified of their intention to import or export hazardous waste are published on a regular basis in the "Resilog newsletter". A copy of this newsletter can be obtained through the Canadian competent authority or on the Canadian competent authority or on the Environment Canada Green Lane home page at the following address:</p> <p>http://www.ec.gc.ca/resilog/resinews.htm</p>		Capacity exists in Canada for the following operations : D1, D5, D8, D9, D10, D13, D14, D16		44% of total imports of hazardous wastes imported into Canada in 1997 were destined for final disposal.	
Comoros					
None.					
Cyprus					
A central treatment plant treats very small quantities of hazardous wastes produced by a small number of industrial units.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Czech Republic					
288 landfill sites for non-hazardous waste		Total capacity 148 577 000 tonnes	D1		n.a.
65 landfill sites for hazardous waste		Total capacity 24 580 000 tonnes	D1		n.a.
1 municipal waste incinerator plant		Capacity 240 000 tonnes/year	D10		n.a.
76 hazardous waste incinerator plants		Total capacity 130 000 tonnes year	D10		n.a.
General Comments: This table contains data on disposal facilities meeting the legal criteria of 1997. These facilities dispose only locally generated waste. Data concerning 1997 amount of this waste is not available. Import of waste for final disposal is banned.					

Denmark

Company	Address	Zip City	R/D-Class
Stignæs Industrimiljø A/S	Askelunden 24	4230 Skælskør	D8
Reno syv I/S (Feltengård)	Bøgevej 9	8370 Hadsten	D1
Affaldsdeponi Gunderup	Gunderupvej 2A	9550 Mariager	D1
De Ærøske Kommuners Losseplads I/S	Husmarken, Tranderup	5970 Ærøskøbing	D1
FJ Separatiopn ApS	Industrihegnet 14	4000 Roskilde	D9
ANPO Affaldssystem	Industrihegnet 8C	4000 Roskilde	D9
Klintholm I/S	Klintholmvej 50	5874 Hesselager	D5
4-S	Kåstrupvej 20-22	7860 Spøttrup	D1
Kommunekemi	Lindholmvej 3	5800 Nyborg	D1 D9 D10 D14
AVV. Genbrugscenter	Mandøvej 8	9800 Hjørring	D1
	Oddersvej 15	8660 Skanderborg	D1
Dybdal Losseplads	Ribevej 9B	6500 Vojens	D1
Renovest I/S	Stengårdsvej 33	9670 Løgstør	D1
Scanfors A/S	Torsøvej 6	8240 Risskov	D14
I/S Reno-Nord	Troensevej 2	9220 Aalborg Øst	D1
Næstved Forbrændingsanlæg og Genbrugsplads	Ved Fjorden 20, Ydernæs (Plads 1-3)	4700 Næstved	D1
Fredericia Losseplads	Vejlbyvej 40	7000 Fredericia	D1

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Egypt Secured landfill at Alexandria		Secured landfill for wastes containing mercury			
Estonia None.					
Finland See under "Measures taken in 1997 for the reduction of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes".					
Gambia None.					
Germany Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Schwarzheide BASF Schwarzheide GmbH Schiphauer Str. 1 D-01987 Schwarzheide		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Feuerfestwerk Wetro GmbH Deponie Siedlung 13 -22 D-02699 Wetro		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
E.S.T. Entsorgungsanlage GmbH Zweite Allee D-02929 Steinbach		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
SVZ Schwarze Pumpe An der Heide D-03139 Schwarze Pumpe	2024	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Böhlen Broerius Abfallwirtschaft Sachsen GmbH Werkstr. 1 D-04564 Böhlen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
LOBBE GmbH & Co Mölbizer Landstraße D-04579 Espenheim		chemical-physical treatment	D9		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Sonderabfalldeponie Aga-Seligenstädt Geraer Stadtwirtschaft GmbH Straße der DSF 35, D-07548 Gera	2008	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Asbestmonodeponie Caaschwitz ASD - Asbestdeponie GmbH Thüringen Gebindstr. 2 D-07586 Caaschwitz	not limited	landfill for asbestos	D1		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Muldenhütten Muldenhütten Recycling und Umwelttechnik GmbH Flurstück 401/17 D-09627 Hilbersdorf/Muldenhütten		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Therm. Behandlung kontaminierter Böden Boran Bodenreinigungs GmbH & Co. Westfalenstraße 1 D-13353-Berlin		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfalldeponie Röthehof Märkische Entsorgungsanlagen Betriebsgesellschaft mbH (MEAB) Tschudistraße 1 D-14476 Neu Fahrland		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfallverbrennung Schöneiche Märkische Entsorgungsanlagen Betriebsgesellschaft mbH (MEAB) Am Galluner Kanal D-15806 Schöneiche		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Industriepark Spreewerk Lübben GmbH Postfach 189 D-15907 Lübben		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfallverbrennung Schwedt PCK AG Schwedt Passower Chaussee 11 D-16303 Schwedt		hazardous waste incineration	D10		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Thermische Behandlung explosionsgef. Stoffe Buck Inpar GmbH Waldrand 2 D-16278 Pinnow		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Stade DOW Deutschland Inc. Postfach 1120 D-21677 Stade		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage der AVG Hamburg Borsigstraße 2 D-22113 Hamburg		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Rondeshagen GBS mbH Zum Gutshof D-23847 Groß Weeden	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfalldeponie Ihlenberg Ihlenberger Abfallentsorgungs-GmbH Ihlenberg 1 D-23923 Selmsdorf		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlagen (SAVA) GmbH Ostertweute D-25541 Brunsbüttel	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Bayer AG Werk Brunsbüttel Gasphasenoxidationsanlage Fährstraße 45 D-25541 Brunsbüttel		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Grauer Wall Bremerhavener Entsorgungsgesellschaft mbH Zur Hexenbrücke 16 D-27580 Bremerhaven		hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
CPB-Anlage Zipfel GmbH & Co KG Adam-Smith-Str. 3-5 D-28307 Bremen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage Rolf Märtens GmbH & Co KK Strotthofkai 18 D-28309 Bremen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage C.F. Plump Gewässerschutz GmbH Louis-Krages-Str. 10 D-28237 Bremen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Mineralölraffinerie Dollbergen GmbH Bahnhofstraße 82 D-31311 Lietze-Dollbergen		chemical-physical treatment	D9, D15		
Deponie Hellsiek Abfallbeseitigungs GmbH Lippe Barnruper Strasse D-32758 Detmold		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Werksdeponie der Volkswagen AG Werk Kassel Postfach 1451 D-34219 Baunatal		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Marburg Emil von Behring-Str. 76 D-35041 Marburg		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
UTD Herfa-Neurode Kali und Salz AG Postfach 1061 D-36262 Heringen	not limited	underground hazardous waste landfill	D12		
Salzgitter Pyrogie GmbH Eisenhüttenstrasse 39 D-38239 Salzgitter		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
UTD Zielitz Kali und Salz AG D-39326 Zielitz		underground hazardous waste landfill	D1, D5		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Zentraldeponie Hubberrath ZDH-GmbH; c/o Trienekens GmbH Erkrather Landstraße 1 D-40474 Düsseldorf	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Entsorgungs- und Verwertungszentrum (EVZ) Trienekens GmbH Jakobshöhe 15 D-41066 Mönchengladbach	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Deponie Grevenbroich-Neuenhausen Trienekens GmbH Am Sandwerk D-41517 Grevenbroich-Neuenhausen	depending on remaining landfill-vol.		D1		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage in Dormagen Konrad-Schlauen-Straße 34 D-41538 Dormagen	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Rheinfeld Bayer AG Piwipperstraße D-41539 Dormagen	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Deponie Viersen II Abfallbetrieb des Kreises Viersen Hindenburgstraße 160 D-41749 Viersen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Deponie Nord-Ost Stadt Dortmund Rote Fuhr D-44329 Dortmund		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Zentraldeponie Kornharpen USB Umweltservice Bochum GmbH Universitätsstr. 43-49 D-44789 Bochum		hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
CPB-Anlage Kleinholz Recycling GmbH Rolandstr. 9 D-45128 Essen	not limited	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage INDAWATEC GmbH Kreisstr. 24 D-45525 Hattingen		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Zentraldeponie Hattingen AGR mbH Am Zeckenplatz D-45527 Hattingen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
RZR Herten AGR mbH Im Emscherbruch 11 D-45699 Herten		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Hüls Infracor GmbH Paul-Baumann-Str. 1 D-45764 Marl		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
ZDE Emscherbruch AGR mbH Wiedehopfstr. 30 D-45892 Gelsenkirchen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage UTR GmbH & Co. KG Stollenstr. 12 - 16 D-45966 Gladbeck	30.06.2001	chemical-physical treatment	D9		
CPB-Anlage in Duisburg Meiderich H. Becker GmbH Brakerstraße 74 D-46238 Bottrop			D9		
Zentraldeponie Hünxe AGR mbH Waldaustraße D-46514 Schermbek		hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Deponie Eyller Berg Eyller Berg Abfallbeseitigungs GmbH Am Eyller-Berg D- 47475 Kamp-Lintfort	depending on remaining landfill-vol.	hazardous waste landfill	D1, D5		
Zentraldeponie Geldern-Pont KKA mbH Niersbroeckerweg D-47608 Geldern	2010	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
KS-Recycling GmbH & Co KG Raiffeisenstrasse 38 D-47665 Sonstedt		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage BASF Coatings AG Glasuritstraße 1, D-48165 Münster		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Zentraldeponie Altenberge Kreis Steinfurt Westenfeld 10 D-48341 Altenberge		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Buchen Umweltservice GmbH Werk Rheine Kanalstrasse 71 D-48432 Rheine		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Deponie Ochtrup GMU Gesellschaft für Materialrückgewinnung und Umweltschutz mbH, Weiner 302 D-48607 Ochtrup		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Edelhoff Entsorgung Nord GmbH & Co. Bölkowstr. 8-10 D-49565 Bramsche	not limited	chemical-physical treatment, hazardous waste incineration	D9, D10, D13, D14, D15		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Zentraldeponie Haus Forst Trienekens GmbH Manheim D-50170 Kerpen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfalldeponie Knapsack Hoechst AG Werk Knapsack D-50354 Hürth		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Rückstandverbrennungsanlage Wesseling R+T Entsorgung GmbH Ludwigshafenstraße D-50389 Wesseling	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Thermische Rückstandsverwertung GmbH & Co KG Rodenkirchnerstraße D-50389 Wesseling	not limited	hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Schlammverbrennungsanlage Deutsche EXXON Chemical GmbH Neusser Landstr. 16 D-50735 Köln		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
CPB-Anlage Richard Buchen GmbH Emdener Str. 278 D-50735 Köln		chemical-physical treatment	D9, D13, D15		
Deponie Wiemersgrund Deponiegesellschaft Wiemersgrund GmbH & Co KG Grembergerstraße D-51105 Köln	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Engel Umwelttechnik GmbH & Co. KG Ferdinand-Porsche-Str. 17 D-51149 Köln			D8		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Rückstands- und Abfallverbrennungsanlage Bürrig Bayer AG Bayerwerk D-51373 Leverkusen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Sonderabfalldeponie Bürrig Bayer AG In den Kämpfen D-51373 Leverkusen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Abfallverbrennungsanlage Schlebusch Dynamit Nobel AG Kalkstraße 218 D-51377 Leverkusen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Zentraldeponie Leppe Bergischer Abfallwirtschaftsverband Remshagen D-51789 Lindlar		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Zentraldeponie Alsdorf-Warden AWA K 10 Rue de Wattrelos D-52249 Eschweiler		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Deponie Horm Kreis Düren Pfarrer-Pleus-Str. 46 D-52393 Hürtgenwald	2006	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Deponie für Produktionsabfälle Hüls Immobilien GmbH & Co KG Sieglar D-53840 Troisdorf	2026	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Niederkassel Widding GmbH Markusstraße 60 D-53859 Niederkassel		hazardous waste incineration	D10		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Zentraldeponie Winterbach Kreis Siegen-Wittgenstein Hilchenbacherstraße 200 D-57250 Netphen		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage Lindenschmidt KG Umwelttechnik Krombacherstr. 42-46 D-57223 Kreuztal		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Zentraldeponie „Alte Scheune“ Kreis Olpe Danzinger Str. 2 D-57462 Olpe		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Deponie Lüdenscheid-Kleinleifringhausen AMK Abfallentsorgungsges. des Märkischen Kreises Werdohlerstrasse/ Brinkerstrasse D-58511 Lüdenscheid		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
CPB-Anlage Lobbe GmbH & Co. Friedrich-Kaiser-Str. 13 D-58638 Iserlohn		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Zentraldeponie Hamm-Bockum-Hövel Stadt Hamm Am Lausbach 4 D-59075 Hamm	2008	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Zentraldeponie Ennigerloh Kreis Warendorf Am Westring D-59320 Ennigerloh		hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Bergkamen Schering AG Ernst-Schering-Str. 14, D-59192 Bergkamen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
Inertstoffdeponie Kamen-Heeren-Werve GWA Kreis Unna GmbH Mühlhauser Straße D- 59174 Unna	2010	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
Zentraldeponie Werl Entsorgungswirtschaft Soest GmbH Scheidinger Straße 41 D-59457 Werl		chemical-physical treatment, hazardous waste landfill	D9 D1		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Offenbach Clariant GmbH Mainstraße 169 D-63075 Offenbach			D10		
Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Biebesheim HIM GmbH Otto-Hahn-Str. 1, D-64584 Biebesheim am Rhein		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Frankfurt Infra Serv & Co Höchst KG Blockfeld E 300 D-65926 Frankfurt/Main		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Griesheim Clariant GmbH Stroofstraße 27 D-65933 Frankfurt/Main		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Rückstandsverbrennungsanlage Werk Ludwigshafen BASF AG Carl-Bosch-Str. 38 D-67063 Ludwigshafen		hazardous waste incineration	D10		
Deponie Gerolsheim GSB mbH Postfach 54 D-67258 Heßheim		hazardous waste landfill	D1		

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Germany (continued)					
FKM Buster Altöl- und Reststoffentsorgung GmbH Holländer Straße 18 D-68219 Mannheim		chemical-physical treatment	D9		
Sonderabfalldeponie Billigheim SBW Sonderabfallentsorgung Baden-Württ. GmbH D-704842 Fellbach-Schmidlen	not limited	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
SBW Sonderabfallentsorgung Baden Württemberg Welfenstraße 15 D-70738 Fellbach			D9, D14		
Konditionieranlage Bad Friedrichstadt Salzgrund 67 D-74076 Heilbronn	not limited		D9		
UTD Heilbronn, Südwestdeutsche Salzwerke AG Salzgrund 67 D-74076 Heilbronn	not limited	underground hazardous waste landfill	D12		
Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von Sondermüll Bayern (GSB- GmbH) Winzerstraße 97 d D-80797 München		chemical-physical treatment, hazardous waste incineration, hazardous waste landfill	D 5, D 8, D 9, D10, D15		
SEF Sonderabfall-Entsorgung Franken GmbH (SEF GmbH) Siemensstraße 3 - 5 D-91124 Schwabach		chemical-physical treatment	D10, D15, D9, D5		
Sonderabfalldeponie Rehestädt 2 Thüringer Sonderabfalldeponie GmbH Rehestädt 2 D-99334 Rehestädt	2002	hazardous waste landfill	D1		
General Comments : In Germany 589 facilities for the disposal of hazardous wastes are in operation. We have listed only selected major facilities to present a concise overview of these facilities. However, additional information is available on request from the focal point.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Indonesia					
Hazardous Waste Center Treatment Jl. Raya Narogong, Desa Nambo P.O.Box 18 Cileungsi, Bogor (16820) Tel: (62 21) 867 4042 Fax: (62 21) 867 4043		Specially engineered landfill	D5		
Japan					
None.					
Kuwait					
Ministry of Health		Hospital waste incinerator	D10	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia					
Gardene, Pobele, Distr., Latvia, Joint Stock, Company, Bao	1 January 2000	Temporary storage of obsolete pesticides	D15		1200
Luxembourg					
Lamesh Exploitation S.A. Installation C-P, Z.I. Wolser Nord L-3225 Bettembourg			D9		475.50
Mauritius					
Sanitary Landfill Mare Chicose	2003	Placement of waste into lined cells (clay compacted) and dailly covered	D5	None	400 tonnes of Municipal wastes are disposed of daily
Morocco					
No authorized disposal options within national jurisdiction.					
Niger					
Waste streams, Y1, Y2 and Y3 which are locally generated are disposed in accordance with the D1 (deposit into or onto land) and D10 (incineration on land) operations of the Annex IV of the Basel Convention.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Norway					
To ensure the principle of selfsufficiency and to reduce the amount of hazardous waste to be subject to transboundary movements (BC art 4, 2(b)) the semi-governmental company NOAH got a license in 1997 to build a pre-treatment facility for organic hazardous waste which shall be incinerated in a cement factory in Norway. The pre-treatment facility will be in full operation by the end of 1999. The cement factory has been incinerating hazardous waste since 1987. NOAH's treatment facility for final disposal of inorganic hazardous waste has been under continuous upgrading and got a new license in 1997.					
Oman					
Oman Mining Company	1998	Gold Mining/Refining (With Cyanide)	D5	Nil	285407
Petroleum Development Oman	1998	Crude Oil Extraction	D5 & D15	Nil	37238
Occidental Oil Company	1998	Crude Oil Extraction	D2 & D5 & D15	Nil	3009
Portugal					
ECTRI – Estação Colectiva de Tratamento de Resíduos Industriais ATRIAG – Vale do Grou Apartado 485, 3750 Águeda			D9		
Quimitécnica – Serviços, Comércio e Indústria de Produtos Químicos, S.A. Rua 26 – Parque Industrial da Quimigal 2830 Barreiro			D9/ D15		
Lobbe Derconsa – Serviços e Técnicas Meioambientais, S.A. Rua Gil Vicente, Lote 5-9, Quinta das Laranjeiras, 2840 Seixal			D15		
Republic of Korea					
Korea has 537 landfills covering a total of 34km ² ; 479 are owned by local authorities and 44 are privately owned. Of the total 15,471 incinerators, 1,152 are owned by local authorities and the rest are privately owned (they treated 3.5 million tonnes in 1997).					
Romania					
None.					

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Russian Federation					
No data available.					
Saint Lucia In 1997, there continued to be only municipal waste Disposal facilities on the island.			D1	0	60,000
General Comments: Continued upgrading of municipal sites and special measures are being used for the disposal of hazardous waste – oil, used batteries, used pesticides, asbestos containing materials, and clinical wastes.					
Slovakia					
Budmerice		Landfill for hazardous waste	D5	No	30000
Zohor		Landfill for hazardous waste	D1	No	30000
Šala'a		Landfill for hazardous waste	D10	No	15000
Slovenia					
Pinus Race, Grajski Trg 21, 2327 Race		Incineration of phytopharmaceutical waste	D10		1000 tonnes/year
Alpos Leona Dobkotliiška 2, 1000 Ljubjana		Incineration of paints	D10		5 tonnes/year
Sweden					
BORAB Bollnäs Ovanåkers Renhållnings AB S-821 80 Bollnäs		Biological treatment of oil contaminated soil	D8	0	1 200 tonnes/year
Dala Specialavfall AB Gesällgatan 4 S-781 74 Borlänge		Biological treatment of oil contaminated soil	D8	0	12 400 tonnes/year
Emmaboda kommun Box 54, S-361 21 Emmaboda		Biological treatment of oil contaminated soil	D8	0	

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Sweden (continued)					
Hudiksvalls kommun Tekniska verken S-824 80 Hudiksvall		Treatment of oil contaminated soil and sludge by separation and biologic treatment	D8	0	40 tonnes/year
Kvarnsströms AB Box 8072, S-163 08 Spånga		Physical/chemical treatment of waste from surface treatment	D9	0	240 m ³ /year
Malungs kommun Box 14, S-782 21 Malung		Biological treatment of oil contaminated soil	D8	0	60 tonnes/year
Nordvästra Skånes Renhållnings AB S-251 89 Helsingborg		Treatment of oil wastes by separation and physical treatment. Landfill	D8, D9, D1	0	9 000 tonnes/year
Oskarshamns kommun Tekniska kontoret, Box 706 S-572 28 Oskarshamn		Treatment of oil contaminated soils by separation and further treatment in other facility	D9	0	800 tonnes/year
SAKAB Box 904, -S-692 29 Kumla		High temperature incineration, physical/chemical treatment of wastes, landfill.	D10, D9, D1	61 tonnes for incineration 3 tonnes for physical/chemical treatment	D10 – 33 000 t/a D9 – 5 000 t/a D1 – 24 000 t/a
Springwire Sweden AB Box 1066, S-680 96 Lesjöfors		Landfill of MeOH-waste	D1	0	400 m ³ /year
Storfors Miljö AB Box 1003, S-688 29 Storfors		Physical/chemical treatment of spent solutions from surface treatment processes, regeneration of sulphuric acid, landfill of MeOH waste	D9, D1	0	D9 – 13 600 t/a D1 – 11 850 t/a
Söderhamns Renhållning Box 182, S- 826 24 Söderhamn		Treatment of oil contaminated soil	D9	0	720 tonnes/year
Uppsala Energi AB Box 125, -S751 01 Uppsala		Incineration of solvents	D10	0	500 m ³ /year
Västmanlands Avfallsaktiebolag S-721 87 Västerås		Treatment of oil contaminated soil	D9	0	160 tonnes/year

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Syrian Arab Republic					
Ministry of Local Administration		Compost system			Approx. 800 t/day
2 landfills for house hold wastes		Landfill			
Thailand					
GENCO, Map Ta Put, Rayong Province Serving industries in the Eastern region		Stabilization/neutralization unit	D9		0.11 million
		Physical and chemical wastewater pre-treatment unit	D9		
		Secured landfill	D5		
Industrial waste treatment plant, Samae Dum, Bangkok serving Central region		Physical and chemical wastewater treatment plant for the electroplating	D9		0.10 million
		Stabilization/neutralization unit	D9		
Secured landfill, Ratchaburi Province Serving Central region		Secured landfill	D5		0.60 million
On-Nuch infectious Waste incinerator Serving the hospitals and clinics in Bangkok Metropolitan Region					20 tonnes/day
Hat Yal Infectious Waste incinerator Serving the hospitals and clinics in Sonkhla Province and its vicinity					5 tonnes/day
Samut Sakorn Infectious Waste incinerator Serving the hospitals and clinics in Samut Sakorn Province and its vicinity					5 tonnes/day
Nonthaburi Infectious Waste incinerator Serving the hospitals and clinics in Nonthaburi Province and its vicinity					5 tonnes/day
Tunisia					
A controlled landfill for household wastes for the city of Tunis	2012	Specially engineered landfill with appropriate treatment facilities	D5	None	650 000 year

Facility / operation or process (Name, address, organization / company etc.)	Authorization valid until	Description of the facility, operation or process	Disposal 'D' code	Amount of Waste (in metric tonnes)	
				Waste imported	Wastes generated locally
Tunisia (continued) Four controlled landfills for household wastes in the Medjerdah River basin (north)	2007	Specially engineered landfill with appropriate treatment facilities especially for composting	D5	None	50 000 year
United Kingdom The Environment Services Association (ESA), 154 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 9TR					
Institute of Waste Management 9 Saxon Court, St Peter Gardens Northampton NN1 1SX					
General Comments: There are too many facilities in the UK that are authorized to recover/recycle/re-use wastes to list here. For information about specific facilities please contact the organization above.					
Usbekistan No information.					

Para. 3(h)

“Information on measures undertaken for development of technologies for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous wastes and other wastes.”

Argentina

- Research projects between industry and research organism/university.
- Remar/Repamar projects.
- Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Austria

Waste reduction is one goal of the Federal Waste Management Act. The implementation of this goal is done by different measures:

1. a mandatory waste management concept for each company with more than 100 employees (Article 9 of the Waste Management Act);
2. ordinances (e.g. Ordinance on Packaging Wastes; Fed. Law Gaz. 648/1996 and 649/1996);
3. voluntary agreements with the industry; and
4. guidelines for the environmentally sound waste management, including waste reduction.

Austria is involved in several programs for the development of clean technologies. The main competence for these projects is not with the Ministry for the Environment.

BelgiumFlanders :

In 1994, Flemish government started a PRESTI-programm (PREvention and STimulation) to support professional associations who wanted to inform their members about environmentally sound management systems. The first step was the realization of studies per professional sector, the second step was dissemination of obtained knowledge to the members. By the end of 1995, 33 projects were approved, from which 32 actually took place. The following sectors have been studied: roadconstruction contractors, potato-peel companies, builders, bakers, icemakers and chocolatemakers, brewers, motor body makers, companies in graphical sector, recycling companies of man-made fibres metallic equipment-dealing companies, vegetable processing companies, traditional metal processing companies, industrial metal processing companies, furniture companies, natural stone processing companies, metalsurface treatment companies, paper and cardboard processing companies, board material companies, rubber industry, painters, cabinetmakers, slaughters, metal melting and pouring companies, stowing and package handling companies, dentists, paints making companies, textile companies, meat processing companies, manufacturers of packaging system, endurance, systems and construction parts, and hospitals.

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

Benin

None.

Bolivia

Ongoing projects on recycling (recuperation and recycling of refrigerants-cold generators), reduction of hazardous waste, and elimination of hazardous waste. Application of procedures of prevention and control (environmental assessment).

Brazil

National Clean Technology Center – CNTL, under National Confederation of Industry and supported by UNIDO, located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul (South of Brazil). This Center CNTL will be requested to collaborate with the Sub-Regional Training & Technology Transfer Center.
Ongoing project on cleaner production.

Bulgaria

None.

Burundi

Ongoing projects on used water treatment at Bujumbura, and on elimination of hazardous wastes.

Canada

Technology Partnerships Canada and Pan-western Environmental Technology Loan Fund are the two financial programs that provide R&D projects in environmental technologies area, including pollution prevention and eco-efficiency. These programs also provide considerable opportunities to Canadian companies for the development and commercialization of new and innovative environmental technologies in such areas as pollution prevention, hazardous waste minimization, pollution control and contaminated site remediation.

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

Comoros

No such technology is available.

Croatia

Beginning of activities on Croatian Government – UNIDO Project: Capacities Building in Cleaner Production.

Ongoing project on cleaner production.

Cuba

To promote the use of cleaner technologies (in negotiation with Spain). Ongoing projects on cleaner production and recycling.

Cyprus

A Technical Committee has begun the consideration of the proposals included in the study of the management of used oils, completed in 1996.

Czech Republic

Activities of the Czech Cleaner Production Centre. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling and reduction of hazardous waste.

El Salvador

- Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste, and elimination of hazardous waste.
- Establishment of Sub-regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for Central America and Mexico, in El Salvador.

Estonia

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

Gambia

None.

Germany

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

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

Construction of Hazardous Waste Center treatment in Surabaya, East Java, Semboja, East Kalimantan and Lhokseumane, Aceh.

Development of transportation system for collection of hazardous waste from “small scale activity”, developing station transfer system for hazardous waste collection.

Ongoing projects on reduction of hazardous waste.

Other methodology used is used oil refining which is destined as operation R9.

Japan

None.

Kuwait

Ongoing projects are construction of a new incinerator for clinical waste, construction of a new reception station for solid waste which includes incinerator for lab. chemical, and plan to build a new municipal landfill site and also projects on cleaner production and recycling.

Latvia

Ongoing project on development of hazardous waste management system, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Mauritius

Under a project financed by the International Labor Organization, clean production case studies were effected during the period June 1997 to December 1998. Sugar, textile, hotel and edible oil industries were covered. All the cleaner production experiments have proved beneficial in Environmental and Economics terms.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco

- Pilot projects, for example, recovery of chromium; incentive measures for industrial sector to reduce pollution; and legislation in elaboration.

Mozambique

Ongoing project on removal and disposal of obsolete pesticides.

Niger

The Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes and the minimization of their generation for French speaking African countries should play a key role in activities related to the development of technologies for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous wastes and other wastes. At present, Niger is preparing such a project for transmission to the above Centre which is based at Dakar.

Oman

Implementation of remedial action masterplan in respect of hazardous waste treatment and recycling of hazardous organic solvents from pharmaceutical manufacturing and crude oil industry. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Portugal

Development of efforts for the establishment of a contract between the Ministry of the Environment and INETI (Instituto Nacional de Engenharia e Tecnologia Industrial) aiming the development of technologies for the reduction and/or elimination of production of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

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

Saint Lucia

Initiative by local distillery to re-use oil as source of fuel from power plant and cruise ships; and initiative by a local clay manufacturer to re-use used oil from gas stations and cruise ships. Ongoing projects on cleaner production and recycling.

Slovakia

Modernization of industry.

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

Slovenia

None.

Sri Lanka

There are waste minimization projects/programmes under few selected industrial sectors carried out by the Central Environmental Authority under UNIDO. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Thailand

- Establishment of 2 Industrial Hazardous Waste Treatment Centers.
- Administration and environmental economic measures to support the reduction and/or elimination of production of wastes with the environmental sound manner, the designation of the working group between the authorized officer and manufacturer to consider the feasible disposal of used lubricated oil waste and sludge, tax differential for lubricated oil to support the consumption of unleaded oil, tax exemption for the recyclable lead-acid battery production, etc.
- Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste

Tunisia

Study on the promotion of a strategy of cleaner production (ready by 2000); and the International Centre of Environmental Technologies (CITET) in Tunis has established programs of training for industrials namely on the substitution of pollutant processes by cleaner technologies and the reduction of the hazardous wastes at the source of production. Ongoing projects on cleaner production, recycling, reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

Turkey

The GTZ Project with Turkish-German Technical Cooperation named as “Technical Cooperation and Training Program related to Hazardous Waste Management” started on 20 January 1997 and funded by GTZ-“Emergency Fund”. In the frame of this project the hazardous waste inventory study was started. The government encourages the processes which minimize waste generation. Other ongoing projects on reduction of hazardous waste and elimination of hazardous waste.

United Kingdom

The Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme (ETBPP) is a joint DETR/DTI initiative which promotes the use of better environmental practices that reduce costs for UK industry and commerce. It does this by collecting, analysing and publicising information on the most cost effective measures available. It aims to stimulate savings by industry worth as least £90 million per annum by 2002, and to stimulate further savings thereafter such that by 2015 the annual savings by industry are worth £320 million.

It has already stimulated savings worth £50 million per annum, with corresponding reductions in waste and environmental impact.

One of the permanent themes of the ETBPP is the minimisation of waste at source. It promotes the message of waste minimisation to UK business via workshops and seminars and produces carefully targeted case studies and guides to persuade decision makers in industry of the benefits of reducing waste at source. Publications include:

- guides giving practical information and guidance that can save industry money and improve the environment;
- case studies, each giving a real example of how individual companies are making cost savings by improving their environmental performance against that of other companies carrying out similar operations; and
- guides on the environmental performance of particular industry sectors, technologies, or operations. Using these, a company can benchmark its environmental performance against that of other companies carrying out similar operations.

It also operates an Environmental Helpline providing free advice and information to businesses on a wide range of environmental issues, including packaging (0800 585794).

A key area under the Programme has been the encouragement and support of regional waste minimisation projects. There are at least 50 initiatives ongoing throughout the UK involving around 500 companies and the number continues to increase. Some of these projects have been monitored by the ETBPP and the lessons learned are being companies can be great and intermediaries can also help their local businesses by forming a club. The ETBPP is assisting partnerships of business support organisations by providing training, guidance and leaflets on waste minimisation.

Uzbekistan

No information.

Para. 3(i):

“Such other matters as the Conference of the Parties shall deem relevant.”

Austria

Implementation of Decision II/12 or III/1.
The EU Shipment Regulation was enforced in Austria by 1 January 1997. The Shipment Regulation implements Decision II/12 and III/1 on EU-level.

Belgium

None.

Benin

None.

Bolivia

Bolivian Environmental Law states that the import, transit and disposal of hazardous wastes is banned. It is very important to get technical and economical support to set regulations to handle problems in this matter.

Brazil

None.

Bulgaria

None.

Burundi

Supporting the developing countries is very important in making inventory of wastes, and providing the minimum material aids and training.

Croatia

PUTO – Building of incineration plant for Hazardous Waste in Zagreb is planned.

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

In the Environmental Services budget there is provision for emergency responses in case of accidents that might cause pollution.

A central treatment plant has been constructed for the treatment of liquid hazardous wastes produced by a number of small industrial units.

A project for the rehabilitation of an abandoned large asbestos mine is under way.

A programme funded by the LIFE Programme of the European Union has been completed for the prevention of pollution caused from mining wastes.

A project funded by the LIFE Programme of the E.U. has started and concerns inter alia the management of dangerous wastes produced by some industrial units.

Denmark

None.

Estonia

None.

Germany

None.

Iceland

None.

Indonesia

- Fly ash & bottom ash;
- Tailing waste.

Japan

None.

Kuwait

None.

Mongolia

None.

Morocco

Conference of the Parties shall give more importance and develop the technical and financial assistance in order to strengthen the capability of developing countries to implement the provisions of the Basel Convention.

Niger

Niger does indeed produce biomedical wastes, medical and pharmaceutical products which are not managed in an environmentally sound manner. Policy on the implementation of the Basel Convention should be based on aspects to be considered in Niamey, the potential place these wastes are being received, and the river Niger, where intensive hydro-agriculture and fishing activities are being carried out. In addition, statistical information is missing.

Oman

National Hazardous Waste Database in ongoing operation and updating. National Hazardous Waste Management Project at early conceptual stages in 1997.

Romania

None.

Saint Lucia

To implement cleaner production programmes with private sector is planned.

Sri Lanka

A pre-feasibility study on hazardous waste management and disposal has been completed under the World Bank Funding.

To establish hazardous waste disposal facilities to explore the possibilities of using the cement kiln at Puttalam for disposal of organic waste 10 possible sites were identified and ranked.

An inventory of hazardous waste generation and pre-feasibility study on hazardous waste management and disposal has been completed under the World Bank Funding.

Data collection to evaluate the existing capacity in the country to control transboundary movements of hazardous waste is an ongoing activity.

Thailand

The central waste recovery facilities is planned to be established in the future.

Tunisia

None.

Turkey

In the frame of GTZ project, Turkey started to form a waste inventory study through out Turkey. According to the results of this study, Turkey will make regional waste management plans. In this purpose disposal sites will be established parallel to the regional plans and waste minimization programs will be started at regional and national scale.

United Kingdom

Nil.

Article 16, Para. 1(g) and 1(i): Available Technical Assistance.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
<u>SOURCES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING</u>							
Belgium							
In Belgium, there are several private enterprises which give technical assistance on these fields. You can meet them on several exhibitions.							
Benin							
None.							
Bolivia							
None.							
Brazil							
- Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental – CETESB Av. Prof. Frederico Herman Jr. 345, Altos de Pinheiros, São Paulo/SP CEP 05489-900	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente – FEEMA Rua Fonseca Telesm 121, 15º andar, São Cristovão – Rio de Janeiro/RJ – CEP 20.940-200	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- Fundação Estadual de Proteção Ambiental – FEPAM Av. A. J. Renner, 10 – Navegantes – Porto Alegre/RS – CEP 90.245-000	n.a.	X	n.a.	n.a.	X	X	
- Fundação Estadual de Meio Ambiente – FATMA Rua Felipe Schmidt, 485 Centro – Florianópolis/SC – CEP 88.010-970	n.a.	X	n.a.	n.a.	X	X	
- Instituto Ambiental do Paraná Rua Desembargador Motta, 3.384 – Curitiba/PR – CEP 80.430-200	n.a.	X	n.a.	n.a.	X	X	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Bulgaria							
None.							
Burundi							
None.							
Canada							
Chief, Transboundary Movement Division Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor, Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 953-1390 Fax: (819) 997-3068	X						X
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204, 6 Antares Drive, Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				
<i>Directory of Contaminated Sites Services</i> Chief, Contaminated Sites Division Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor, Hull, Quebec K1A OH3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP 716, rue St-Ferdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A OH3			X		X	X	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued) Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068 Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		
“ <i>Directory of Hazardous Waste Services</i> ” available from: Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				
“ <i>Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99</i> ” available from: Canadian Almanac & Directory Publishing Company Ltd. ISBN 1-895021-19-7 or on CD-ROM format ISBN 1-895021-20-0		X	X				
Comoros							
None.							
Cyprus							
Not applicable.							
Denmark Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X		X	X	X
Municipalities – Help is granted on ad hoc basis				X	X	X	X
Egypt The Sub-Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer in the Arabic speaking countries is under establishment at the “Center for Environmental Hazard Mitigation” at Cairo University.							
El Salvador Regional Workshop of information about Basel Countries to Caribbean and Central American Regions (fifty participants) held in San Salvador 1995 by SBC. First Sub-regional Training Seminars regarding the Basel Convention Implementation 5-7 July, El Salvador and 11-16 July Nicaragua (fifty participants).							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany							
Technische Universität Cottbus Karl-Marx-Strasse 17, D-03044 Cottbus			X				
Industrie- und Handelskammer Cottbus Goethestrasse 1, D-03046 Cottbus		X					
Industrie- und Handelskammer Ostthüringen Humboldtstr. 14, D-07545 Gera		X	X				
Industrie- und Handelskammer Potsdam Postfach 600855, D-14408 Potsdam		X					
Industrie- und Handelskammer Frankfurt (Oder) Postfach 343, D-15203 Frankfurt (Oder)		X					
DEKRA Akademie GmbH Schonenfaherstrasse 7, D-18057 Rostock	X		X				
TOKOM-Partner Rostock GmbH Gerhard-Hauptmann-Str. 21, D-18055 Rostock	X		X				
TÜV Nord e.V. Trelleborger Strasse 15, D-18107 Rostock	X	X					
RWTÜV Akademie Mecklenburg GmbH Rövertannen 12, D-18273 Güstrow	X	X					
Industrie- und Handelskammer Lüneburg-Wolfsburg Am Sand 1, D-21335 Lüneburg		X					
Industrie- und Handelskammer für den Elbe-Weser-Raum, Am Schäferstieg 2, D-21680 Stade		X					
Vereinigung der Industrie- und Handelskammern in Schleswig-Holstein, D-24100 Kiel							
Oldenburgische Industrie- und Handelskammer Moslestr. 6, D-26122 Oldenburg		X					
Industrie- und Handelskammer für Ostfriesland und Papenburg, Ringstr. 4, D-26721 Emden		X					
Fachhochschule Nord-Ost Niedersachsen Herbert Meyerstr. 7, D-29556 Suderburg			X				
TÜV Hannover/Sachsen Anhalt e.V. Zentrale Hannover, D-30159 Hannover			X		X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Industrie- und Handelskammer Hannover-Hildesheim, Schiffgraben 49, D-30175 Hannover		X					
Universität Hannover Welfengarten 1, D-30167 Hannover			X				
Unternehmerverbände Niedersachsen e.V. Schiffgraben 36, D-30175 Hannover		X					
Niedersächsisches Landesamt für Ökologie An der Scharlake 39, D-31135 Hildesheim			X	X			
Industrie- und Handelskammer Braunschweig Brabandstr. 11, D-38100 Braunschweig		X					
Technische Universität Braunschweig Pockelstr. 14, D-38106 Braunschweig			X				
Clausthaler Umwelttechnik Institut GmbH Leibnitzstraße 23, D-38678 Clausthal-Zellerfeld			X				
Technische Universität Clausthal Adolf Roemer Str. 2 A, D-38678 Clausthal-Zellerfeld			X				
Gesellschaft für betriebliche Beratung und Betreuung mbH Erkratherstr. 141, D-40233 Düsseldorf	X						
Prenvi GmbH Hagedornstr. 22, D-40721 Hilden	X						
RWTÜV Fahrzeug GmbH Akademie für Verkehrstechnik Hansastr. 37-41, D-44866 Bochum	X		X				
Haus der Technik e.V. Hollestr. 1, D-45127 Essen	X	X					
WMD Waste Management Deutschland Holding GmbH Im Teelbruch 134 b, D-45219 Essen	X		X				
Bildungstentrum für die Entsorgungs- und Wasserwirtschaft GmbH Dr.-Carsten-Rohwedder-Str. 70, D-47228 Duisburg	X	X					
Industrie- und Handelskammer Osnabrück-Emsland, Neuer Graben 38, D-49074 Osnabrück		X					

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Industrie- und Handelskammer Aachen Theaterstr. 6-10, D-52062 Aachen		X					
RWTH Aachen Aachen		X	X				
Industrie- und Handelskammer Köln Köln		X					
Universität Kaiserslautern Erwin Schrödinger Strasse, D-67663 Kaiserslautern			X				
Bildungszentrum und Unternehmensb. für Abfall und Gefahrgut Dr. Thomczyk Darriwald 7, D-79108 Freiburg		X					
Gesellschaft zur entsorgung von Sondermüll in Bayern (GSB GmbH) Winzerrerstrasse 97d, D-807907 München		X					
Bayrisches Landesamt für Umweltschutz Rosenkavalierplatz 3, D-81925 München		X					
Sonderabfallentsorgung Franken GmbH (SEF GmbH) Siemensstrasse 3-5, D-91124 Schwabach		X					
Industrie- und Handelskammer Südthüringen Hauptatr. 33, D-98529 Suhl-Mäbendorf		X	X				
Industrie- und Handelskammer Erfurt Weimarische Str. 45, D-99099 Erfurt		X	X				
Remarks: Incomplete listing							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Iceland							
Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland Ármúla 1a, IS-128 Reykjavík	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SORPA Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík		X					
Indonesia							
JICA'S Training (-/3)		X			X	X	
PCI Australia at Jakarta (40/4)		X	X	X	X		
CRI (Chulabhorn Research Institute) Bangkok, Thailand (-/2)			X				
USAID (20/2)		X					
Japan							
Office of Marine Environment & Waste Management Environment Agency	X						
Latvia							
Centre for Environmental Science and Management Studies, University of Latvia Raina Blvd. 19, Riga, Latvia			X		X		
Latvian Waste Management Association 21, Aizkraukes str., Riga, Latvia		X	X	X			
Mauritius							
None.							
Morocco							
Nil.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
<p>Niger</p> <p>No demand has been addressed to institutions. Before Niger became a Party to the Convention, the country had requested the Secretariat of the Convention for assistance concerning questions in relation with Article 16, paragraph 1(g) and 1(i), in particular. This request will be renewed in 1999 in the frame of the activities of the Centre of training and technology transfer in Dakar for the French speaking countries. This request will be restricted to the area of management of biomedical and expired pharmaceutical wastes</p>							
<p>Oman</p> <p>Nil.</p>							
<p>Republic of Korea</p> <p>National Institute of Environmental Research 613-2, bulkwangdong, Seoul, Korea tel: (822) 389-6711 fax: (822)358-2961</p>							
<p>Russian Federation</p> <p>International Training Courses on Information Systems in Hazardous Waste Treatment 01-05.12.97, Slovakia</p>		X					
<p>Saint Lucia</p> <p>Minimal technical assistance is available locally from the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI) and regionally from the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI).</p>							
<p>Slovakia</p> <p>RTC</p>	X	X	X		X	X	X
<p>Slovenia</p> <p>N.a.</p>							
<p>Sri Lanka</p> <p>The following institutions can act as catalysts</p>							
<p>1) Industrial Technological Institute (Former CISIR) Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 07, Sri Lanka</p>		X	X		X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Sri Lanka (continued) 2) Universities University of Colombo, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka University of Moratuwa, Moratuwa, Sri Lanka University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka		X	X		X		
Tunisia None.							
Turkey None.							
United Kingdom Waste Management, Industry, Training and Advisory Board (WAMITAB) PO Box 176, Northampton NN1 1SB Every waste management facility must have personnel trained to the appropriate level of competence with a certificate of technical competence.		X	X	X	X	X	
Environment Services Association (ESA) 154 Buckingham Palace Road London SW1W 9TR ESA has a wide range of training courses		X	X	X	X	X	
Institute of Waste Management (IWM) 9 Saxon Court St Peters Gardens Northampton NN1 1SX IWM has a wide range of courses		X	X	X	X	X	
Environment Agency TFS National Service Mirwell, Carrington Lane Sale Manchester, M33 5NL The EA provides technical guidance on waste management (WMP's) etc.			X	X	X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Uzbekistan State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan 5-a A.Kodiri St., Tashkent, 700128, Uzbekistan Number of participants: 350 3 scientific practical conferences							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
<u>AVAILABLE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC KNOW-HOW</u>							
Belgium							
OVAM, Kan. De Deckerstraat 22-26, B-2500 Mechelen Courses were offered on a regular basis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VITO, Boeretang 200, B-2400 Mol No courses were offered	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Brazil							
Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas – IPT Av. Armando Salles, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo/SP – CEP 05.508-991			X				
Universidade de São Paulo – USP (same address as above)			X				
Universidade de Campinas – UNICAMP Pátio da Reitoria Universitária, Barão Geraldo Campinas/SP – CEP 13.081-970			X				
Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio Janeiro – UFRJ Cidade Universitária – Ilha do Fundão Rio de Janeiro/RJ – CEP 21.944-970			X				
Bulgaria							
None.							
Burundi							
Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement au Burundi B.P. 631 Bujumbura Burundi has available technical and scientific know-how from the Conference which was organized by the Basel Convention							

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Canada Chief, Transboundary Movement Division Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor, Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 953-1390 Fax: (819) 997-3068	X						X
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204 6 Antares Drive, Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				
<i>Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, which presents a profile of firms in Canada that provide services associated with the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites.</i> Chief, Contaminated Sites Division Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor, Hull, Quebec K1A OH3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP 716, rue St-Ferdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A OH3			X		X	X	
Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued) <i>“Directory of Hazardous Waste Services” available from:</i> Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				
<i>“Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99” available from:</i> Publisher: IHS/Micromedia ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format ISSN 1480-95-32	X	X					
Comoros None.							
Cyprus Not applicable.							
Denmark Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X		X	X	X
Egypt Cairo University			X	X	X		
National Research Center			X		X		
Environmental Affairs Agency	X	X		X	X	X	X
Ain Shams University			X	X	X		
Alexandria University			X	X	X		
Mansoura University			X	X	X		
Tanta University			X	X	X		
Suez Canal Authority	X					X	

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany							
Thüringer Landesanstalt für Umwelt Drüssingstrasse 25, D-07745 Gera			X				
Landesumweltamt Brandenburg Abteilung Abfallwirtschaft, Altlasten und Bodenschutz Ref. A2 Berliner Str. 21-25, D-14473 Potsdam	X						
Sonderabfallgesellschaft Brandenburg Berlin mbH Behlerstraße 25, D- Potsdam		X		X			
Landesamt für Umwelt und Natur Mecklenburg Vorpommern Boldbacher Weg 3, D-18276 Gülzow	X		X	X	X		
Bergamt Bad Hersfeld Hubertusweg 19, D-36251 Bad Hersfeld	X				X	X	X
Landesumweltamt Nordrhein-Westfalen Postfach 102363, D-45023 Essen		X	X	X			
Landesamt für Umweltschutz und Gewerbeaufsicht Rheinallee 97-101 D-55118 Mainz		X	X	X			X
SAM Wilhelm Theodor Räuheld Str. 34 D-55130 Mainz							
Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Darmstadt Wilhelminenstrasse 1-3, D-64278 Darmstadt	X	X	X		X	X	X
Regierungspräsidium Kassel Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Bad Hersfeld Dezernat Bergaufsicht Postfach 1861, D-36228 Bad Hersfeld	X				X	X	X
Landesanstalt für Umweltschutz Baden-Württemberg Griesbachstr. 1, D-76185 Karlsruhe		X	X	X	X	X	
Bayrisches Landesamt für Umweltschutz Rosenkavalierplatz 3, D-81925 München		X		X	X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued) Thüringer Sonderabfallgesellschaft mbH Auf der Waidmühle 10, D-99102 Erfurt-Waltersleben		X		X	X	X	
Iceland Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland Ármúla 1a, IS-128 Reykjavík	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reykjavík Fire Brigade Skógarhlíð 14, IS-101 Reykjavík						X	
SORPA Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík		X					
Japan None.							
Mauritius Department of Environment Customs Department Port Authority and Coast Guard							
Morocco Nil.							
Oman Nil.							
Russian Federation No data.							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Saint Lucia Caribbean Environmental Health Institute P.O.Box 1111, Castries, Saint Lucia Tel: (758) 452-1412, 2501 Fax: (758) 453-2721 E-mail: cehi@candw.lc This institution develops and executes programs to provide technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in environmental management.		X	X	X	X	X	
Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority P.O.Box 709, Castries, Saint Lucia Tel: (758)453-2208 E-mail: sluswma@candw.lc This statutory body has the legislative responsibility for the management of hazardous waste	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia SEA CWM Bratislava STU (Slovak Technical University) Industrial private sector	X	X	X			X	
Slovenia N.a.							
Tunisia None.							
Turkey None.							

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
United Kingdom Environment Agency TFS National Service Mirwell Carrington Lane, Sale Manchester, M33 5NL The EA provides technical guidance on waste management (WMP's) etc.		X	X	X		X	X
Waste Management Information Bureau (WMIB) F6 Culham, Oxfordshire , OX14 3DB		X	X				
National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) F6 Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, OX14 3BB						X	
Uzbekistan No information.							

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
<u>SOURCES OF TECHNICAL ADVICE AND EXPERTISE</u>							
Belgium							
OVAM, Kan. De Deckerstraat 22-26, B-2500 Mechelen Courses were offered on a regular basis	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
VITO, Boeretang 200, B-2400 Mol No courses were offered	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Brazil							
- Companhia de Tecnologia de Saneamento Ambiental – CETESB Av. Prof. Frederico Herman Jr. 345, Altos de Pinheiros, São Paulo/SP CEP 05489-900	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente – FEEMA Rua Fonseca Telesm 121, 15º andar, São Cristovão – Rio de Janeiro/RJ – CEP 20.940-200	X	X	X	X	X	X	
- Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas – IPT Av. Armando Salles, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo/SP – CEP 05.508-991	X	X	X	X	X	N.A.	
- Universidade de São Paulo – USP (same adress as above)	N.A.	X	X	X	X	N.A.	
Bulgaria							
None.							
Burundi							
The sources of technical advice and expertise for the Ministry of Environment in Burundi are retrieve in the Basel Convention by the focal point.							

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Canada Chief, Transboundary Movement Division Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 953-1390 Fax: (819) 997-3068	X						
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204 6 Antares Drive, Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				
<i>Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, which presents a profile of firms in Canada that provide services associated with the associated with the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites.</i> Chief, Contaminated Sites Division Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP 716, rue St-Ferdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A OH3			X		X	X	

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued)							
Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		
<i>“Directory of Hazardous Waste Services” available from:</i> Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				
<i>“Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99” available from:</i> Publisher: IHS/Micromedia ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format ISSN 1480-95-32		X	X				
Comoros							
None.							
Denmark							
Danish EPA, Strandgade 29, 1401 Copenhagen, Denmark Help is granted on ad hoc basis	X	X	X		X	X	X
Municipalities Help is granted on ad hoc basis				X	X	X	X
Germany							
Federal Environmental Agency Focal Point Basel Convention Postfach 330022, D-14191 Berlin	X		X				X
Regierungspräsidium Dresden Postfach 100653, D-01076 Dresden	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Halle Postfach 20 02 56, D-06003 Halle	X						X
Bergamt Halle Richard-Wagner-Str. 56, D-06114 Halle/Saale	X						X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Regierungspräsidium Dessau Postfach 1205, D-06839 Dessau	X						X
Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Umweltschutz und Technologie, V D 3 - Brückenstr. 6 (Jannowitz-Center), D-10173 Berlin	X						X
Landesumweltamt Brandenburg (LUA), Abt. Abfallwirtschaft, Altlasten, Bodenschutz, Referat A2 Postfach 60 10 61, D-14410 Potsdam	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Ueckermünde Kastanienallee 13, D-17373 Ueckermünde	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Neubrandenburg Abt. Abfallwirtschaft Helmut-Just-Str. 8, D-17036 Neubrandenburg	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Rostock Abt. Abfallwirtschaft Postfach 16 12 51, D-18025 Rostock	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Stralsund Abt. Abfallwirtschaft und Altlasten Badenstraße 18, D-18439 Stralsund	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Schwerin Pampower Str. 66/68, D-19061 Schwerin	X						X
Staatliches Amt für Umwelt und Natur Lüz Postfach 36, D-19381 Lüz	X						X
Umweltbehörde Hamburg, Amt für Umweltschutz, - Abfallwirtschaft, Postfach 26 11 51, D-20501 Hamburg	X						X
Landesamt für Natur und Umwelt des Landes Schleswig-Holstein, Abt. Abfall/Immissionen, Hamburger Chaussee 25, D-24220 Flintbek	X		X	X			X
Gesellschaft für die Organisation der Entsorgung von Sonderabfällen (GOES) mbH, Saalestraße 8, D-24539 Neumünster		X	X	X	X		
Der Senator für Frauen, Gesundheit, Jugend, Soziales und Umweltschutz, Bereich Umweltschutz und Frauen Hanseatenhof 5, D-28195 Bremen	X						X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Niedersächsische Gesellschaft zur Endablagerung von Sonderabfall Alexanderstraße 4/5, D-30044 Hannover	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bezirksregierung Detmold D-32754 Detmold	X	X		X	X		X
Regierungspräsidium Kassel Steinweg 6, D-34117 Kassel	X				X	X	X
Regierungspräsidium Gießen Landgraf-Philipp-Platz 1, D-35390 Gießen	X						X
Bergamt Bad Hersfeld Hubertusweg 19, D-36251 Bad Hersfeld	X				X	X	X
Bergamt Staßfurt Staßfurter Str. 6d/1, D-39418 Staßfurt	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Magdeburg Olvensteder Str. 1-2, D-39108 Magdeburg	X						X
Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf Postfach 300865, D-40408 Düsseldorf	X	X		X	X		X
Bezirksregierung Münster Domplatz 1 – 3, D-48128 Münster	X	X		X	X		X
Bezirksregierung Köln D-50606 Köln	X	X		X	X		X
SAM GmbH Sonderabfall-Management-Gesellschaft mbH Wilhelm-Theodor-Römheld-Str. 34, D-55130 Mainz	X	X	X	X	X		X
Bezirksregierung Arnsberg Postfach, D-59817 Arnsberg	X	X		X	X		X
Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Darmstadt Wilhelminenstrasse 1-3, D-64278 Darmstadt	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Landesamt für Umweltschutz (LfU) Postfach 10 24 61, D-66024 Saarbrücken	X						X
Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart Postfach 80 07 09, D-70507 Stuttgart	X	X			X		X
Regierungspräsidium Tübingen Postfach 2666, D-72016 Tübingen	X	X			X		X

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Germany (continued)							
Regierungspräsidium Karlsruhe Postfach 53 43, D-76035 Karlsruhe	X	X			X		X
Regierungspräsidium Freiburg Bertoldstr. 43, D-79083 Freiburg i.Br.	X	X			X		X
Regierung von Oberbayern D-80534 München	X						X
Regierung von Niederbayern Postfach, D-84023 Landshut	X						X
Regierung von Schwaben Postfach, D-86145 Augsburg	X						X
Regierung von Mittelfranken Postfach 606, D-91511 Ansbach	X						X
Regierung der Oberpfalz D-93039 Regensburg	X						X
Regierung von Oberfranken Postfach 11 01 65, D-95420 Bayreuth	X						X
Regierung von Unterfranken Postfach 6349, D-97013 Würzburg	X						X
Thüringer Sonderabfallgesellschaft mbH Auf der Waidmühle 10, D-99102 Erfurt-Waltersleben		X		X		X	
Thüringer Landesverwaltungsamt (TLVwA) Postfach 2249, D-99403 Weimar	X						X
Remarks: Technical advice and expertise available on request; no courses offered.							
Iceland							
Environmental and Food Agency of Iceland Ármúla 1a, IS-128 Reykjavík	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SORPA Gufunes, IS-132 Reykjavík		X					

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Japan							
None.							
Latvia							
Joint Stock Company “BAO” Grelinieku Iela 9, Riga, Latvia	X	X		X	X		
Latvian Waste Management Association Aizkralikles str. 21, Riga, Latvia			X	X			
Morocco							
Nil.							
Oman							
None.							
Portugal							
Instituto dos Resíduos Avenida Almirante Gago Coutinho, 30, 1000 Lisboa							
Direção Regional do Ambiente Norte Rua Formosa, 254, 4000 Porto							
Direção Regional do Ambiente Centro Rua Padre Estevão Cabral, 72, 3000 Coimbra							
Direção Regional do Ambiente de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo Rua Antero de Quental, 44, 1000 Lisboa							
Direção Regional do Ambiente Alentejo Rua do Eborim, 18, 7000 Évora							
Direção Regional do Ambiente Algarve Rua Cândido Guerreiro, 33, 8000 Faro							
Inspeção Geral do Ambiente Rua da Murgueira – Zambujal, 2720 Amadora							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Russian Federation							
State Committee of the Russian Federation on Environmental Protection (SCPE)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Centre for International Projects (Sub-regional Training Centre) (CIP)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Centre for Preparation and Implementation of International Projects on Technical Assistance (CPPI)	X	X	X	X	X		
Territory Committees on Environmental Protection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Lucia							
Caribbean Environmental Health Institute P.O.Box 1111, Castries, Saint Lucia Tel: (758) 452-1412, 2501 Fax: (758) 453-2721 E-mail: cehi@candw.lc This institution develops and executes programs to provide technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in environmental management.		X	X	X	X	X	
Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority P.O.Box 709, Castries, Saint Lucia Tel: (758)453-2208 E-mail: sluswma@candw.lc This statutory body has the legislative responsibility for the management of hazardous waste	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovakia							
SEA, CWM Bratislava	X	X	X	X	X	X	
RTC Bratislava	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SIŽP (Slovak Inspectorate of Environment)	X	X				X	
Expert established by MŽP SR Ministry of Environment of Slovakia)		X	X	X			

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	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Slovenia							
N.a.							
Tunisia							
None.							
Turkey							
None.							
United Kingdom							
Environment Agency TFS National Service Mirwell Carrington Lane, Sale Manchester, M33 5NL The EA provides technical guidance on waste management (WMP's) etc.		X	X	X		X	X
Waste Management Information Bureau (WMIB) F6 Culham, Oxfordshire , OX14 3DB		X	X				
National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) F6 Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, OX14 3BB						X	
Uzbekistan							
UNIDO in framework of international assistance The Czech Centre of the cleanest production		X	X		X		

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
<u>AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES: Institutions to Contact for Financial Assistance</u>							
Belgium							
No information available.							
Brazil							
- Banco de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES Setor Bancário Sul, Quadra 1 – Bloco “J” Térreo Brasília/DF – CEP 70.070-100	N.A.	X	X	X	N.A	N.A.	
- Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos – FINEP Praia do Flamengo, 200 – 13º andar – Rio de Janeiro/RJ – CEP 22.210-030	N.A.	X	X	X	N.A.	N.A.	
Bulgaria							
None.							
Burundi							
Ministère de l’Aménagement du Territoire et de l’Environnement au Burundi B.P. 631 Bujumbura							
Canada							
Chief, Transboundary Movement Division Toxic Pollution Prevention Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph Blvd., 12 th floor Hull, Quebec K1A OH3 Tel: (819) 953-1390 Fax: (819) 997-3068	X						
Canadian Environmental Industry Association Phase 11, #204 6 Antares Drive, Nepean, Ontario Canada		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Canada (continued) <i>Directory of Contaminated Sites Services, which presents a profile of firms in Canada that provide services associated with the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites.</i> Chief, Contaminated Sites Division Environmental Technologies Advancement Directorate Environment Canada 351 St. Joseph., 12 th floor, Hull, Quebec K1A OH3			X	X			
Association of Consulting Engineers of Canada 130 Albert St., Suite 616, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P 5G4		X	X				
Association of Municipal Recycling Coordinators 25 Douglas St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1H 2S7			X	X			
STOP 716, rue St-Ferdinand Montreal, Quebec Canada H4C 2T2		X	X				
Chief, Emergency Sciences Division Environmental Technology Advancement Directorate Environmental Technology Centre Environment Canada 3439 River Road, Gloucester, Ontario, Canada K1A OH3			X		X	X	
Wastewater Technology Centre 867 Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 5068, Burlington, Ontario, Canada L7R 4L7		X	X	X	X		
<i>"Directory of Hazardous Waste Services" available from:</i> Southam Information and Technology Group 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario Canada M3B 2X7		X	X				
<i>"Canadian Environmental Directory 1998/99" available from: Publisher: IHS/Micromedia ISSN 1187-1202 or on CD-ROM format ISSN 1480-95-32</i>		X	X				

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Comoros							
None.							
Germany							
Regierungspräsidium Darmstadt Abt. Staatliches Umweltamt Darmstadt Wilhelminenstrasse 1-3, D-64278 Darmstadt	X	X	X	X	X		
Bezirksregierung Düsseldorf Postfach 300865, D-40408 Düsseldorf			X				
Japan							
None.							
Latvia							
Environmental Protection Fund of Latvia Pils Iela 17, Riga, Latvia		X	X	X		X	
Environmental Investment Fund Pils Iela 17, Riga, Latvia		X	X	X			
Morocco							
Nil.							
Oman							
Nil.							
Portugal							
Gabinete do Gestor do PEDIP R. Rodrigues Sampaio, 13, 1150 Lisboa							
Gabinete do Gestor do Programa Ambiente Rua do Século, 51, 2 ^o , 1200 Lisboa							
IAPMEI – Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas e ao Investimento Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca, 73, 1297 Lisboa							

NAME AND ADDRESS OF INSTITUTION	FIELD OF ASSISTANCE						
	Notification System	Hazardous Waste Management	Environment ally Sound Technologies	Assessment of Disposal Capabilities and Sites	Monitoring of Hazardous Waste	Emergency Response	Identificatio n of cases of illegal traffic
Portugal (continued) Direcção Geral do Ambiente Rua da Murgueira – Zambujal, 2720 Amadora							
Russian Federation							
Federal Budget	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Federal Ecological Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional Budgets	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Regional Ecological Funds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Commercial Institutes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Enterprises	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Lucia Caribbean Environmental Health Institute P.O.Box 1111, Castries, Saint Lucia Tel: (758) 452-1412, 2501 Fax: (758) 453-2721 E-mail: cehi@candw.lc This institution develops and executes programs to provide technical and advisory services to CARICOM member states in environmental management. Although it is not a funding agency, it can assist national governments in the identification of funding for national activities and training.							
Slovakia State Environmental Fund		X	X	X		X	

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Slovenia N.a.							
Tunisia None.							
Turkey None.							
Uzbekistan No information							

Article 16 Para. 1(j): Sources of Experts available for assistance in case of emergency

Benin

None.

Brazil

Petrobrás – Petróleo Brasileiro S/A, Av. República do Chile 65, Centro – CEP 20.035-900 – Rio de Janeiro/RJ (area of expertise: oil spill control)
Fundação Estadual de Engenharia do Meio Ambiente – FEEMA, Rua Fonseca Teles 121, 15º andar, São Cristovão – CEP 20.940-200 – Rio de Janeiro/RJ

Bulgaria

In cases of emergency situations the primary source of equipment and technical assistance available are those of Civil Defense Directorate. They have branches in all country.

Canada

Three national services operated by various federal government departments in Canada may be able to provide telephone advice in cases of emergency. They are:

- CANUTEC, the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre <http://www.canutec.gc.ca/english/main-e.htm>
- Emergency Preparedness Canada <http://www.epc-pcc.gc.ca/epc/>
- National Environmental Emergencies Centre (telephone 819 997 3742)

Cuba

None.

Cyprus

Not applicable.

Germany

Havariendienst für Thüringen, tel: 0049 800 112 90 00

Latvia

State Fire Fighting and rescue service.

Oman

Nil.

Russian Federation

The Ministry of the RF for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia) acts on emergency response according to its competence. Government has adopted the Federal Law “On Civil and Territory Defense of Emergencies of Natural and Russian Technogenic Nature” (21.12.94 N^o68-Φ3) and Resolution of RF “On United State System of Prevention and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters” (1995, N^o 1113). Follows to these documents a United State System of Prevention and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters” has been developed and adopted on the territory of the RF. In order to interact between federal authorities a System of Current Information has been developed and operates at present.

Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia continues to have limited capacity to provide rapid assistance to states in the event of an emergency situation involving hazardous waste. Efforts are ongoing to improve the capacity to handle oil spills in the terrestrial and marine environments.

Slovakia

Ministry of Environment of Slovakia; Ministry of Interior Affairs of Slovakia; and Ministry of Defense of Slovakia.

Slovenia

N.A.

Thailand

Currently, experts and equipment for the above mentioned purpose are not available. The National Emergency Plan is on the preparation process. However, Thailand needs the technical support/assistance regarding this matter.

Tunisia

None.

Turkey

None.

United Kingdom

Contact: The Environment Agency
+0044 (0) 800 80 70 60

Uzbekistan

No information.