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Brussels, 24.6.2009
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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying the:

**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT**

**on the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on
the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European
Community**

**Generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste
in the Member States of the European Union, 2001-2006**

{COM(2009) 282}

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This data collection is a working document to the Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the generation, treatment and transboundary shipment of hazardous waste and other waste in the Member States of the European Union, 2001-2006. It presents a detailed survey of the implementation status of the European Waste Shipment Regulation within the EU Member States. It is based on Member States' replies for the years 2001-2006 to the Basel Convention Questionnaire, and the Commission Decision Questionnaire (Questionnaire for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93). Due to the evaluation period, Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community and the EU Waste Framework Directive (Council Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended by Council Directive 91/156/EEC), constitute the legal basis.

The report comprises 5 sections, and contains both quantitative and qualitative data on waste generation and treatment. Section A gives a quantitative outline of the Member States' waste transactions; Sections B (Basel Convention Questionnaire) and E (Commission Decision Questionnaire) summarise the Member States' provisions regarding waste management in general. Section C is an up-to-date list of the Competent Authorities; Section D is the list of Y-codes for waste according to the Basel Convention.

As there are still a few major country reports for 2005/2006 missing (deadline for incoming reports 31 December 2008), in order to generate a homogeneous and comprehensible overall picture, the reference year 2004 was chosen for Sections B and E. Nonetheless all available 2005/2006 quantitative data are covered in the Section A tables. In Sections A and B, data from Malta are missing; data for Denmark and Portugal are from 2003 and 2006. In Section E, data from Greece are missing; data for Italy and Malta are from 2003 and 2006.

Attention should be paid to the fact, that 10 of the 25 Member States evaluated joined the European Union only in 2004. The following table is an overview and therefore does not directly reflect the Member States' status of compliance to their reporting obligations.

	Basel Convention Questionnaire						Commission Decision Questionnaire					
Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cyprus	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Czech Republic	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Denmark	Y	P	P	P	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Estonia	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Finland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
France	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Germany	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hungary	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Ireland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Italy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	P	P	Y	N	N	N
Latvia	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lithuania	N	N	Y	Y	P	P	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Luxembourg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Malta	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Netherlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Poland	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Portugal	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Slovakia	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Slovenia	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Spain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sweden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
United Kingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y (yes): Report supplied N (no): Report not supplied

P (partly): Report supplied with significant modifications

Report highlighted ... Data fully analysable

SECTION A:
DATA ON GENERATION, TREATMENT AND SHIPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN THE
EU MEMBER STATES

Contents:

- I. Introduction
- II. Generation of hazardous waste
- III. Shipment of hazardous waste out of Member States
- IV. Shipment of hazardous waste into Member States

I. Introduction

Reports from the Member States:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria										
Belgium ¹										
Denmark										
Finland										
France	*)	*)	*)	*)					SBC	
Germany										
Greece		*)								
Ireland										
Italy									SBC	
Luxembourg										
The Netherlands										
Portugal								*)	*)	
Spain										
Sweden										
The United Kingdom										
Cyprus					SBC	SBC				
Czech Republic			SBC	SBC						
Estonia				SBC	SBC	SBC				
Hungary				SBC	SBC	SBC				
Latvia			SBC	SBC	SBC	SBC				
Lithuania			SBC	SBC	SBC	SBC				
Malta					SBC					
Poland			SBC	SBC	SBC	SBC				

¹ The 2006 report from Belgium has not been received in Excel format and the data is therefore not included.

Slovakia			SBC	SBC	SBC	SBC				
Slovenia			SBC	SBC	SBC	SBC				

Basel Convention
Questionnaire supplied

Basel Convention
Questionnaire not supplied

*) The Member State did not fill in the questionnaire, but submitted a report on imports, exports and transits of hazardous waste.

SBC: Data reported to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention

(2006 data tables from SBC were not available as of December 2008)

Extrapolations are made when necessary to calculate EU totals. These are marked in italic throughout the report.

II. Generation of hazardous waste

Figure 1. Total generation of hazardous waste within selected EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

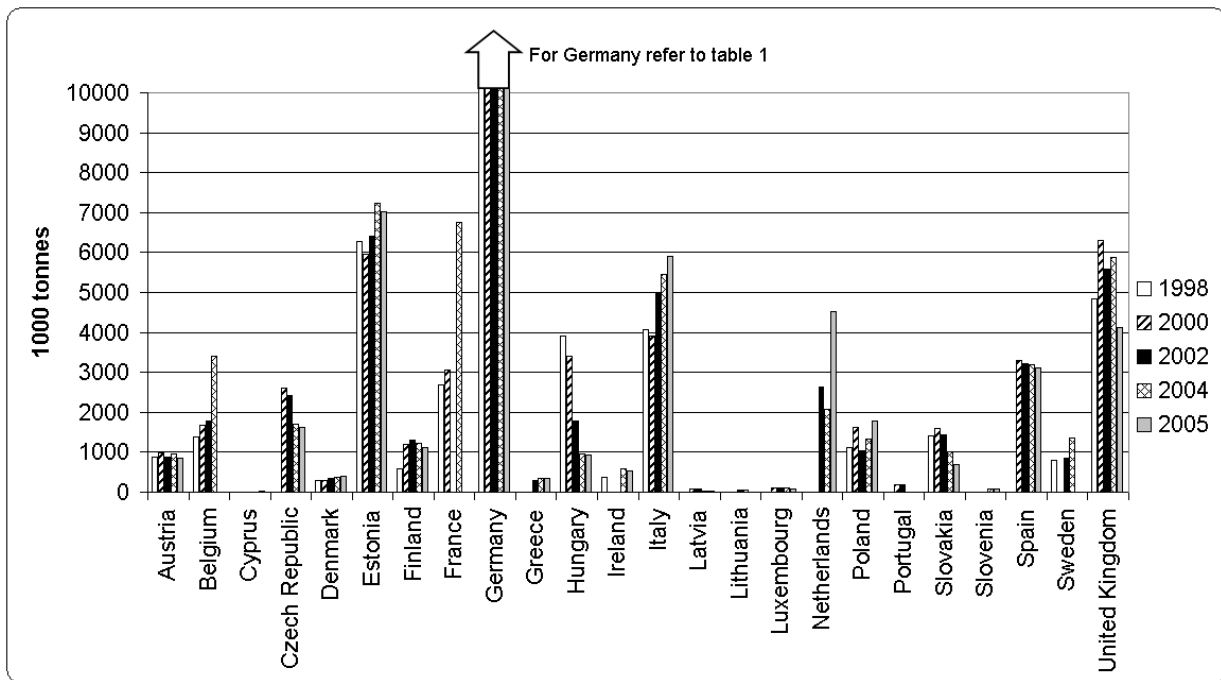


Table 1. Total generation of hazardous waste in the Member States, in 1000 tonnes

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria ²	392	385	481	510	536	887 ³	974	981	960	884	969	967	857	839
Belgium	644	647	1109	1363	1494	1396	1363	1675 ³	1713	1795	1761	3406	3406	
Cyprus ²					2			2		2	2		33	50
Czech Republic					2380		2380	2603	2785	2424	1904	1693	1626	
Denmark		194	252	269	254	281	319	287	374	333	416	374	386	424
Estonia ^{4,5}	7730	7476	7273	7679	7361	6272	5619	5966	6206	6399	7540	7245	7016	6764
Finland		500			485	586	638	1203 ³	976	1312	1273	1235	1125	
France ⁵			2443	2450	2443	2688	2812	3061			6748	6748	6748	
Germany	9093	9093	9093	12128	13837	14366	13507	14937	15830	19636 ⁶	19019	18401	18457	
Greece								287	300	300	354	335	333	
Hungary			3471	2588	3225	3915	3915	3393	3413	1775 ³	1177	963	921	796
Ireland			244	328	349	370		467	467		576	576	534	721
Italy			2708		3401	4058	3811	3911	4279	4990	5419	5439	5906	
Latvia ⁵					80		80	93	93	72	26 ³	27	28	45
Lithuania										53	8	44	44	
Luxembourg ⁵					104		104	97	101	104	103	97	80	91
The Netherlands									2745	2624	2317	2088	4518	5300
Poland		3239	3928	5247	4071	1122 ³	1152	1627		1029	1339	1341	1779	1812
Portugal			668		595		153	195	258	198	240		240	
Slovakia					1500	1400	1300 ⁷	1600	1660	1441	1259	1021	694	667
Slovenia											84	84	84	91
Spain ⁸	2000	3394			3294		3294	3294	3223	3223	3223	3182	3112	
Sweden					801	801	1000	1000		850	1102	1354	1354	

² Data on hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)b not available.

³ New definition of hazardous waste introduced.

⁴ Includes oil shale waste (more than 95%).

⁵ Data on hazardous waste under Art. 1 (1)a not available.

⁶ Rise between 2001 and 2002 due to the introduction of the new European Waste List.

⁷ Including Y 47 from 1999 and on.

⁸ Excluding wastes from mining activities and from mineral processing activities.

United Kingdom		2186	2160	2677	4878 ³	4846	5820	6296	5568	5585	5316	5868	4120	6037
Total EU-15					35763			41966			49675		51177	
Total EU-10 ⁹					18757			15421			13338		12225	
Total EU-25					54519			57387			63013		63402	

Note: Some data gaps have been filled by data from the report on 1997-2000 (DK1994-1998, FR 1999-2000, DE 1994-1995, IT 1995 and PT 1995 & 1997).

⁹ EU-10 excluding Malta.

Figure 2. Total generation of hazardous waste in the EU Member States, in kg per capita

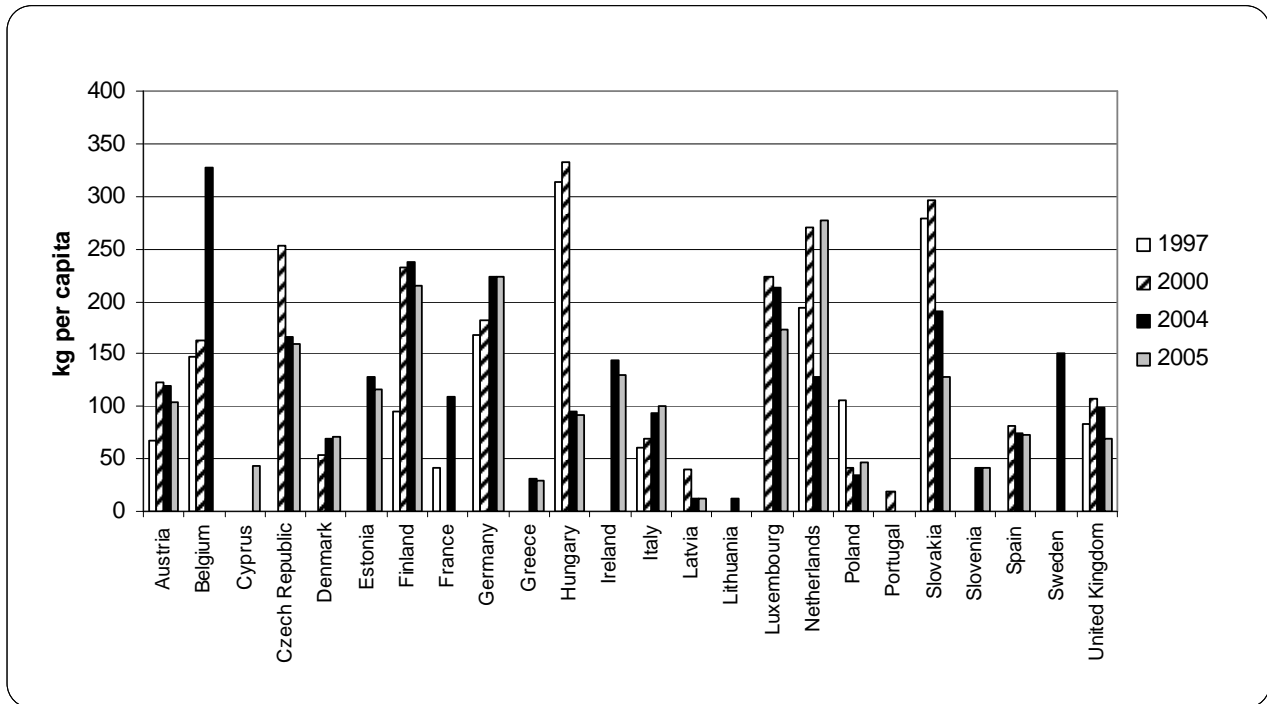


Table 2. Total generation of hazardous waste in the Member States, in kg per capita

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	50	49	61	64	67	111	122	123	120	110	120	119	104	101
Belgium	64	64	109	134	147	137	133	163	167	174	170	327	325	
Cyprus										3			44	66
Czech Republic							231	253	272	238	187	166	159	
Denmark							60	54	70	62	77	69	71	78
Estonia ¹⁰									122	167	134	129	116	95
Finland		98			94	114	124	233	188	253	252	237	215	
France			41	41	41	45						108		
Germany	112			148	169	175	165	182	192	238	236	223	224	
Greece									27	27	32	30	30	
Hungary			336	251	313	381	382	332	335	174	116	95	91	79
Ireland			68	91		100			122			143	130	171
Italy					60	71	67	69	75	88	95	94	101	
Latvia							33	39	39	31	11	12	12	20
Lithuania										15	2	13		
Luxembourg							243	223	231	233	232	213	172	194
The Netherlands		120	143	157	193	181	165	270	172	163	143	128	277	324
Poland		84	102	136	105	29	30	42		27	35	35	47	47
Portugal							15	19	25	19	23			
Slovakia					279	260	241	296	309	268	234	190	129	124
Slovenia												42	42	45
Spain	51	86					83	82	80	79	77	75	72	
Sweden						91	113			95		151		
United Kingdom		38	37	46	84	83	99	107	94	94	89	98	69	100

¹⁰ Excluding oil shale waste. The total generation of hazardous waste in Estonia was 5.03 kg per capita in 2006.

Figure 3. Waste generation in selected EU Member States, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D) in 2005, in 1000 tonnes

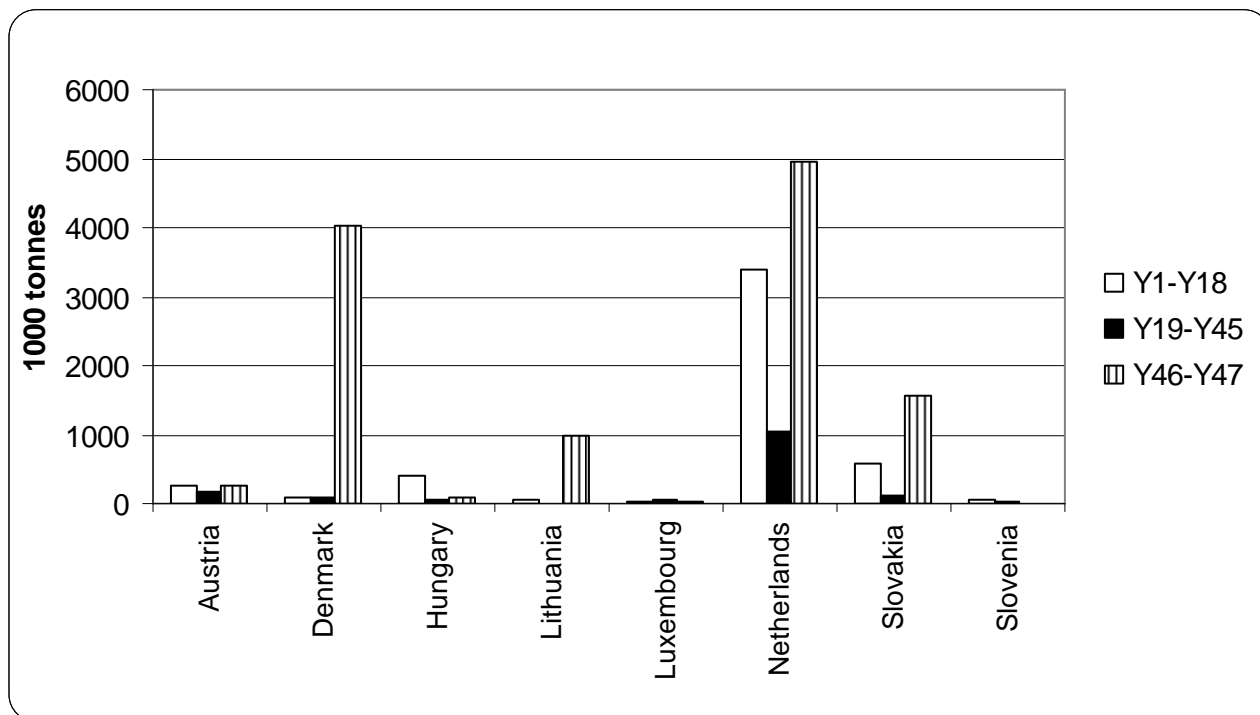


Table 3. Waste generation in selected EU Member States, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D) in 2005, in 1000 tonnes

	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y46-Y47
Austria	270	179	273
Denmark	98	81	4015
Hungary	404	57	83
Lithuania	50	0	998
Luxembourg	36	55	36
Netherlands	3379	1052	4958
Slovakia	571	105	1561
Slovenia	53	15	0

III. Shipment of hazardous waste out of Member States

Figure 4. Shipment of hazardous waste out of EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

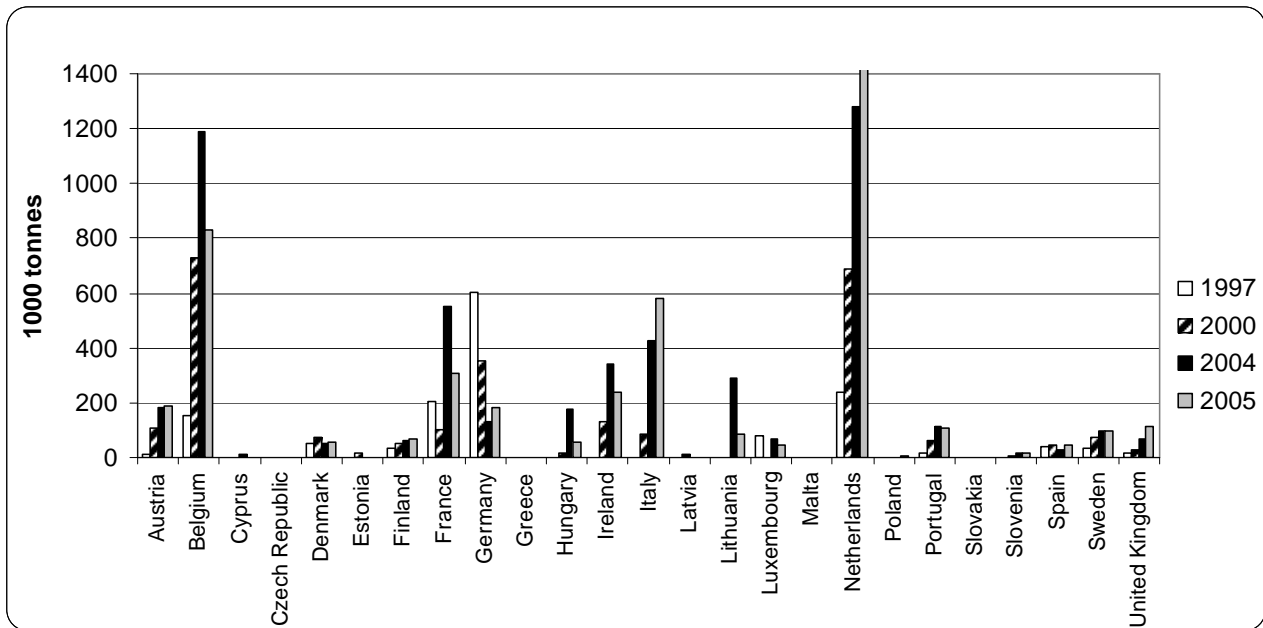


Table 4. Shipment of hazardous waste out of EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	14	66	99	106	106	140	149	184	187	165
Belgium	156	296	383	726	718	814	792	1188	829	
Cyprus					2	2	2	10	3	3
Czech Republic			1	2	2	2	1	1	2	
Denmark	49	23	49	73	154	49	49	54	57	52
Estonia				15	3		1	1	0	1
Finland	36	36	40	53	39	54	60	65	68	80
France	203	147	112	104	130	187	497	555	307	
Germany	601	589	350	351	211	169	114	130	181	219
Greece	1	1			1	2	3	1	2	
Hungary				19	18	5	31	175	58	88
Ireland		24	123	132	282	242	388	342	238	122
Italy			67	87	164	209	243	428	578	
Latvia			5	11	17	8	16	2	1	6
Lithuania			0			0	84	290	84	84
Luxembourg	78	93	91		89	92	86	67	46	44
Malta					5					
The Netherlands	241	315	429	688	807	1168	1174	1278	2586	2377
Poland			9	3	18	18	37	2	6	
Portugal	17	29		64	63	81	92	112	106	
Slovakia			1	0	0	1	0		3	2
Slovenia			3	4	8	11	15	16	17	20
Spain	40	73	55	46	47	136	43	28	43	
Sweden	35	40	33	71	105	48	89	94	95	164
United Kingdom	16	11	15	31	34	43	49	67	115	116

Total EU-15	1486	1743	1846	2532	2955	3434	3828	4591	5440	
Total EU-25					3023	3481	4017	5089	5613	

Figure 5. Shipment of hazardous waste out of Member States, in kg per capita

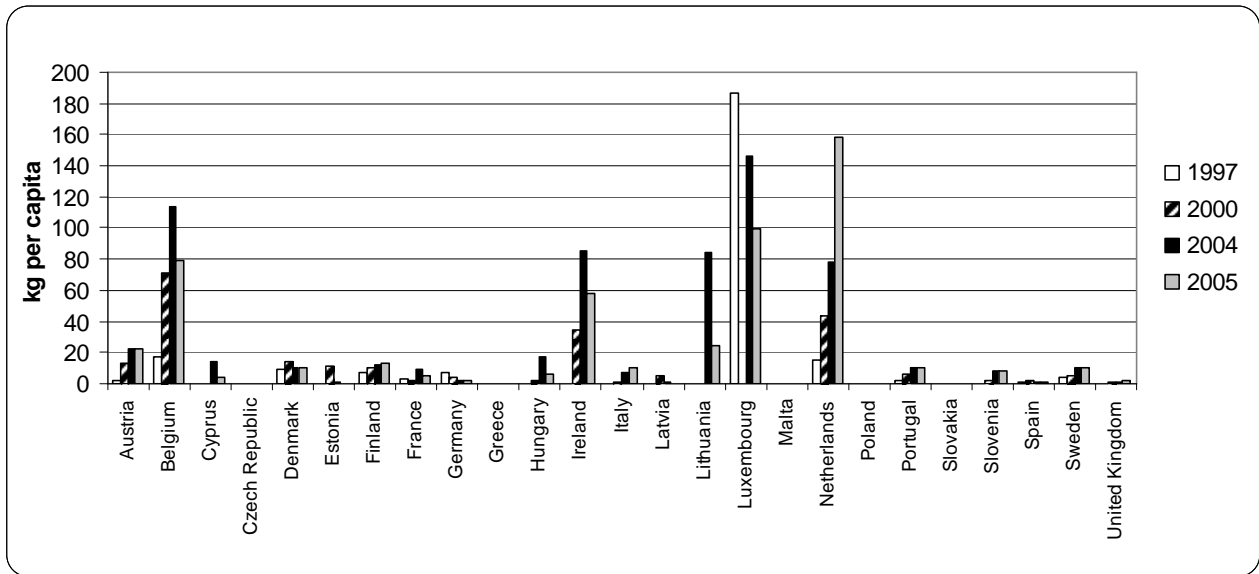


Table 5. Shipment of hazardous waste out of EU Member States, in kg per capita

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	1.7	8.2	12.3	13.2	13.2	17.3	18.3	22.5	22.8	20.0
Belgium	16.9	29.0	37.5	70.8	69.8	78.8	76.4	114.0	79.1	
Cyprus					3.6	3.4	3.3	14.1	3.7	4.3
Czech Republic			0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Denmark	9.4	4.3	9.1	13.8	28.8	9.2	9.1	10.0	10.6	9.7
Estonia				11.3	2.4		1.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
Finland	7.1	7.0	7.7	10.2	7.5	10.5	11.5	12.4	13.0	15.2
France	3.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.0	8.0	8.9	4.9	
Germany	7.3	7.2	4.3	4.3	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.7
Greece	0.1	0.1			0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Hungary				1.8	1.8	0.5	3.1	17.3	5.8	8.7
Ireland		6.4	33	35	74	62	98	85	58	29
Italy			1.2	1.5	2.9	3.7	4.2	7.4	9.9	
Latvia			1.9	4.7	7.0	3.4	6.9	1.0	0.3	2.8
Lithuania			0.1			0.0	24.4	84.0	24.6	24.8
Luxembourg	187	219	211		203	208	191	146	99	95
Malta					11.5					
The Netherlands	15.5	20.1	27.1	43.2	50.5	72.5	72.5	78.6	158.6	145.6
Poland			0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	
Portugal	1.7	2.9		6.3	6.2	7.8	8.9	10.6	10.1	
Slovakia			0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		0.5	0.4
Slovenia			1.4	2.3	4.0	5.3	7.4	8.2	8.4	10.1
Spain	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.2	3.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	
Sweden	4.5	8.2	6.2	5.2	11.8	5.4	9.9	10.5	10.5	18.1
United Kingdom	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.9

EU-15 average ¹¹	4.0	4.6	4.9	6.7	7.8	9.0	10.0	11.9	14.0	
EU-25 average ¹¹					6.7	7.6	8.8	11.1	12.1	

¹¹ Averages are based on the totals calculated in Table 4.

Figure 6. Hazardous waste shipped out of EU Member States in relation to generation in 2005, in %

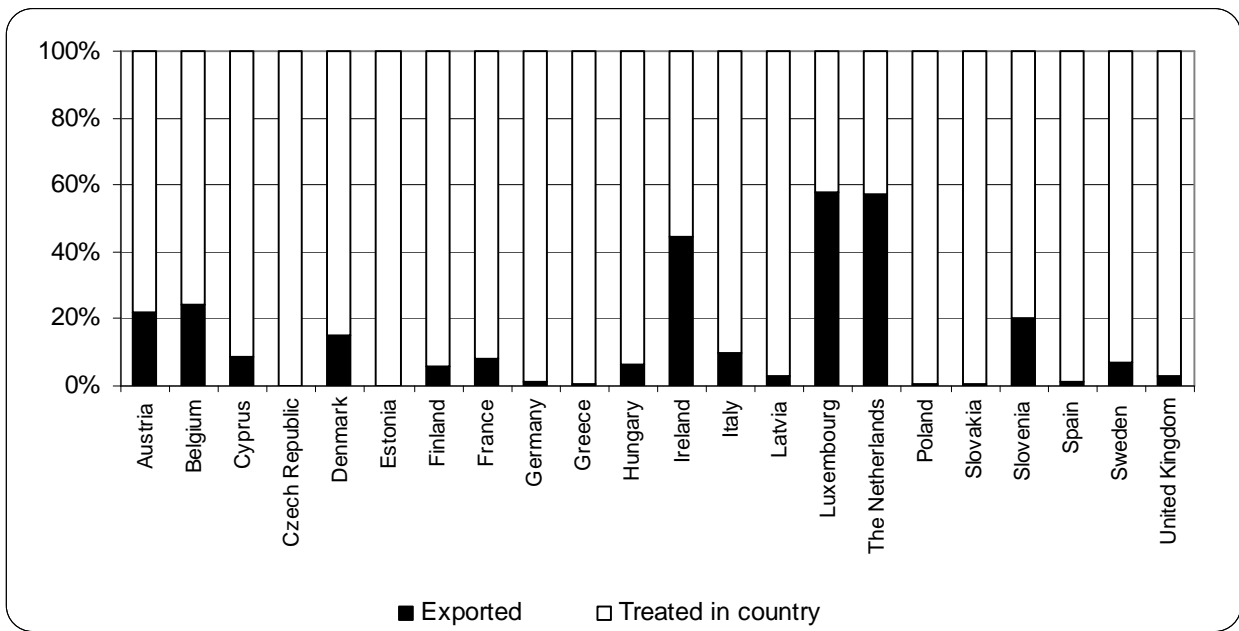


Table 6. Hazardous waste shipped out of EU Member States in relation to generation 2005, in 1000 tonnes

	Exported	Treated in country	Generation
Austria	187	670	857
Belgium	829	2577	3406
Cyprus	3	30	33
Czech Republic	2	1625	1626
Denmark	57	329	386
Estonia	0	7016	7016
Finland	68	1057	1125
France ¹²	555	6193	6748
Germany	181	18276	18457
Greece	2	331	333
Hungary	58	862	921
Ireland	238	296	534
Italy	578	5328	5906
Latvia	1	27	28
Luxembourg	46	34	80
The Netherlands	2586	1932	4518
Poland	6	1773	1779
Slovakia	3	692	694
Slovenia	17	68	84
Spain	43	3069	3112
Sweden ¹²	94	1260	1354
United Kingdom	115	4006	4120

Note: Malta and Portugal did not report waste generation. Lithuania reported higher export than generation.

¹² Refer to 2004 data.

Figure 7. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

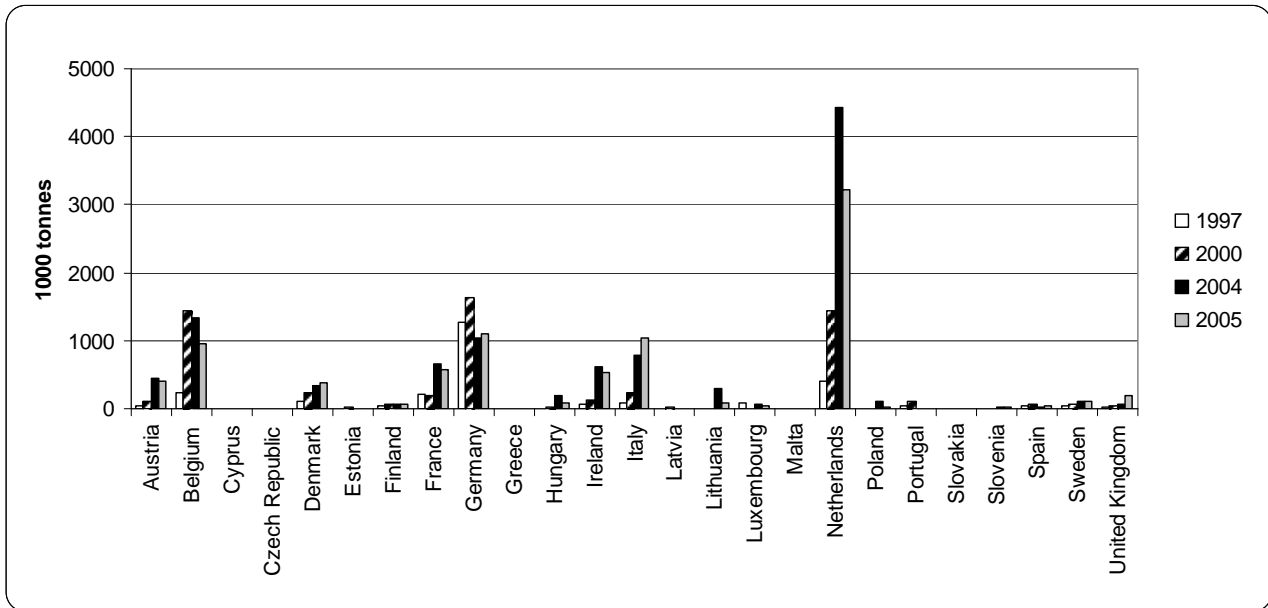


Table 7. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	49	68	115	114	136	191	209	437	394	401
Belgium	240	324	748	1430	806	911	869	1335	955	
Cyprus					2	2	2	3	3	3
Czech Republic			2	5	4	4	2	1	2	
Denmark	114	137	149	225	344	267	385	333	386	301
Estonia				16	3	4	1	1	0	1
Finland	42	51	44	57	43	58	63	68	72	87
France	203	147	112	192	207	356	740	664	579	
Germany	1278	1406	1288	1628	1540	1263	907	1036	1103	1966
Greece	1	1	1		1	2	3	2	3	
Hungary				21	18	5	31	185	76	88
Ireland	64	98	145	137	287	271	421	613	534	341
Italy	87	91	211	234	364	407	430	779	1035	
Latvia			5	11	17	8	16	2	1	6
Lithuania			0			0	84	290	84	84
Luxembourg	78	127	111	110	89	92	86	72	46	52
Malta					5					
The Netherlands	402	519	883	1445	2135	3441	3848	4430	3221	3228
Poland			14	8	18	31	155	115	13	
Portugal	34	57	39	97	63	81	92	117	114	
Slovakia			1	0	0	1	2	4	5	4
Slovenia			3	5	8	11	15	18	22	40
Spain	40	73	55	61	61	141	49	28	44	
Sweden	35	44	35	72	120	111	153	111	107	308
United Kingdom	18	14	15	33	36	45	61	74	193	129
Total EU-15	2685	3156	3950	5835	6231	7636	8316	10099	8787	

Total EU-25					6307	7701	8626	10718	8992	
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Figure 8. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of Member States, in kg per capita

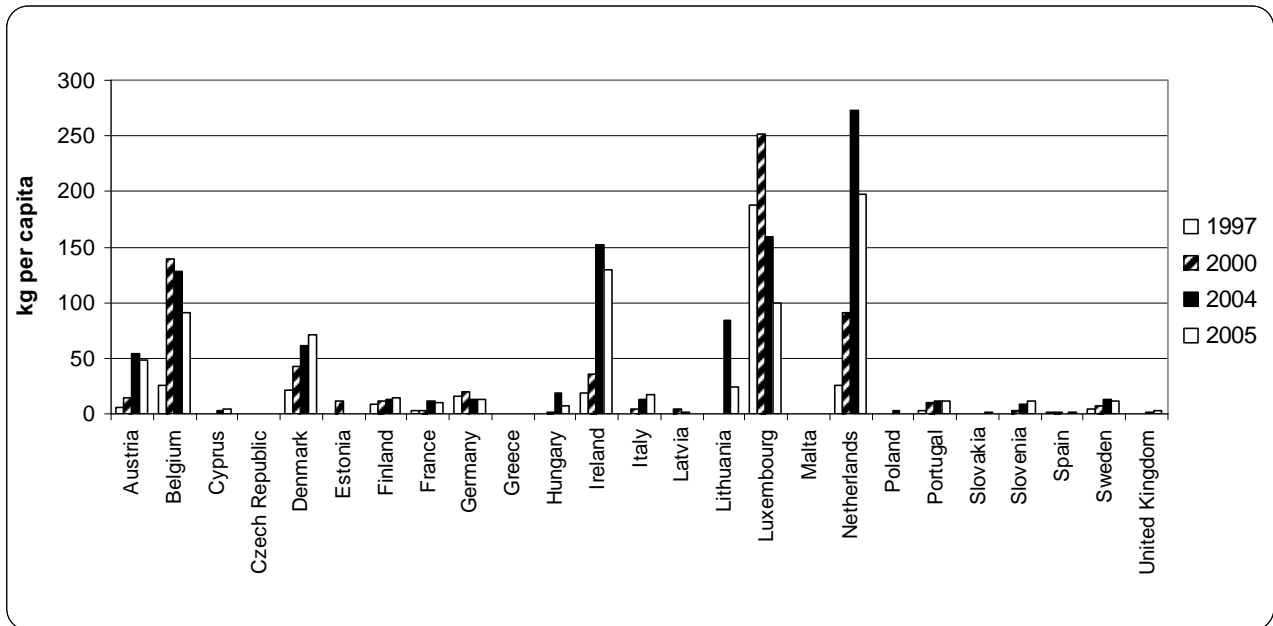


Table 8. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of Member States, in kg per capita

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	6.0	8.5	14.2	14.2	16.8	23.7	25.6	53.5	48.0	48
Belgium	26.0	31.8	73.1	139.5	78.4	88.1	83.8	128.1	91.2	0.0
Cyprus					3.5	3.4	3.3		3.8	
Czech Republic			0.2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	
Denmark	21.9	25.8	28.0	42.2	64	50	72	62	71	55
Estonia				11.6	2	3	1	1	0	0
Finland	8.2	9.8	8.4	11.1	8	11	12	13	14	16
France	3.5	2.5	1.9	3.3	3	6	12	11	9	
Germany	15.6	17.1	15.7	19.8	19	15	11	13	13	24
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	
Hungary				2.1	2	0	3	18	8	9
Ireland	17.8	26.5	38.6	36.0	75	69	106	152	130	81
Italy	0.7	1.1	3.7	4.1	6	7	7	13	18	
Latvia			1.9	4.7	7	3	7	1	0	3
Lithuania			0.1			0	24	84	25	25
Luxembourg	187	298	258	251	203	208	191	159	99	112
Malta					11					
The Netherlands	25.7	33.0	55.9	90.7	134	214	238	272	198	198
Poland			0.4	0.2	0	1	4	3	0	
Portugal	3.4	5.7	3.9	9.5	6.1	7.8	8.8	11.2	10.8	
Slovakia			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4		1	1
Slovenia			1.4	2.4	4	5	7	9	11	20
Spain	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.8	2	3	1	1	1	
Sweden	4.5	8.2	6.2	6.9	13	12	17	12	12	34
United Kingdom	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	1	1	1	1	3	2

EU-15 average ¹³	7.1	8.4	10.5	15.5	16.4	20.0	21.7	26.1	22.6	
EU-25 average ¹³					13.9	16.9	18.8	23.3	19.4	

¹³ Averages are based on the totals calculated in Table 7.

Figure 9. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of Member States, as distributed on Y-codes in 2005, in %

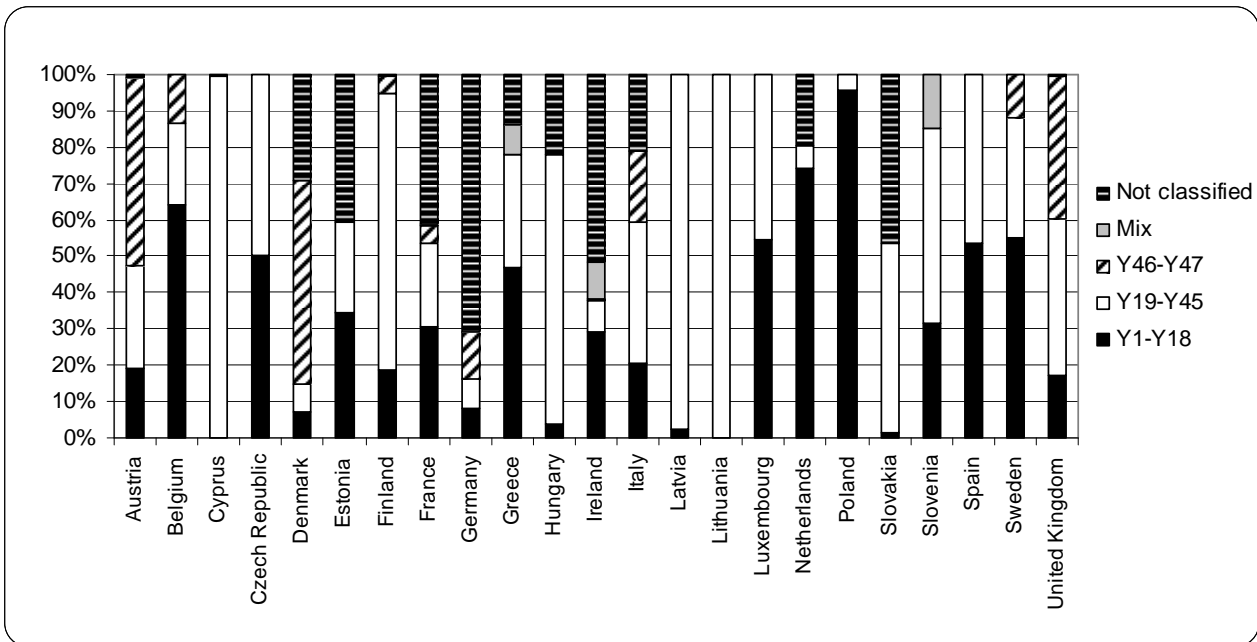


Table 9. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of Member States, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D) in 2005, in 1000 tonnes

	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y46-Y47	Mix of Y codes ¹⁴	Not classified
Austria	76	112	203	0	4
Belgium	615	214	126	0	0
Cyprus	0	3	0	0	0
Czech Republic	1	1	0	0	0
Denmark	29	29	216	0	113
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	13	55	4	0	0
France	176	133	28	3	239
Germany	91	90	140	0	782
Greece	2	1	0	0	0
Hungary	3	57	0	0	17
Ireland	157	45	2	55	275
Italy	215	398	203	0	220
Latvia	0	1	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	84	0	0	0
Luxembourg	25	21	0	0	0
The Netherlands	2395	191	0	0	635
Poland	5	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	3	0	0	2
Slovenia	7	12	0	3	0
Spain	24	20	0	0	0
Sweden	59	36	13	0	0
United Kingdom	34	85	77	0	1

¹⁴ Cases where several Y codes are used (across the categories Y1-Y18, Y19-Y45 and Y46-47).

Figure 10. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, NL, SE and UK, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D), in 1000 tonnes

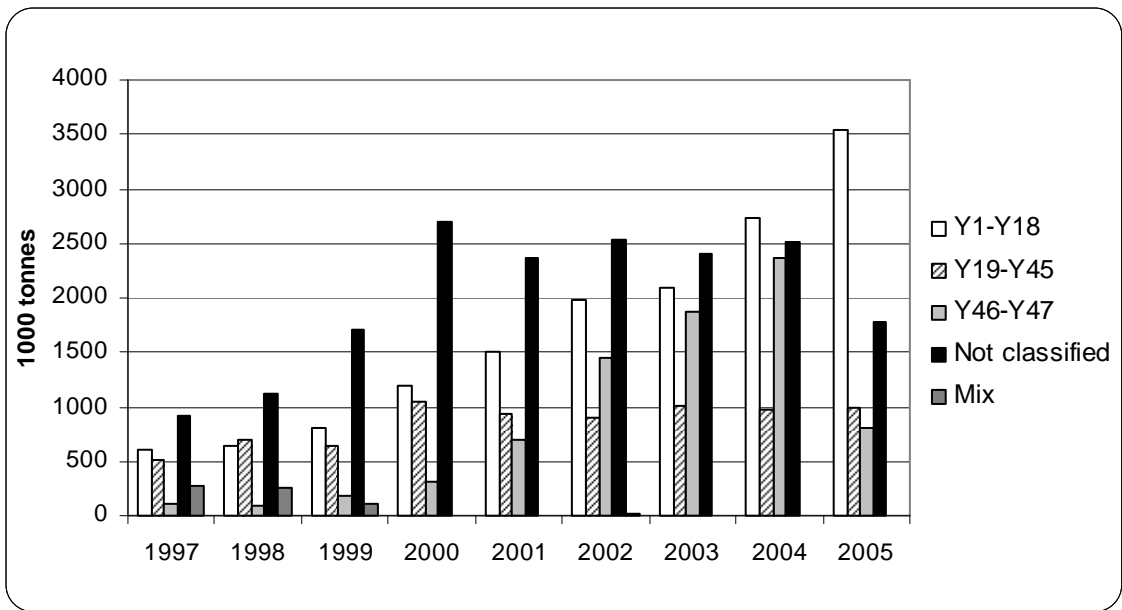


Table 10. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes out of AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, NL, SE and UK, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D), in 1000 tonnes

	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y46-Y47	Not classified	Mix of Y codes
1997	597	514	101	912	279
1998	648	695	92	1121	252
1999	800	650	185	1698	114
2000	1199	1049	313	2701	2
2001	1502	936	706	2370	3
2002	1988	891	1449	2525	21
2003	2085	1015	1866	2402	1
2004	2732	979	2359	2514	5
2005	3536	985	806	1774	3

Figure 11. Treatment of hazardous waste and other wastes shipped out of EU15, in 1000 tonnes

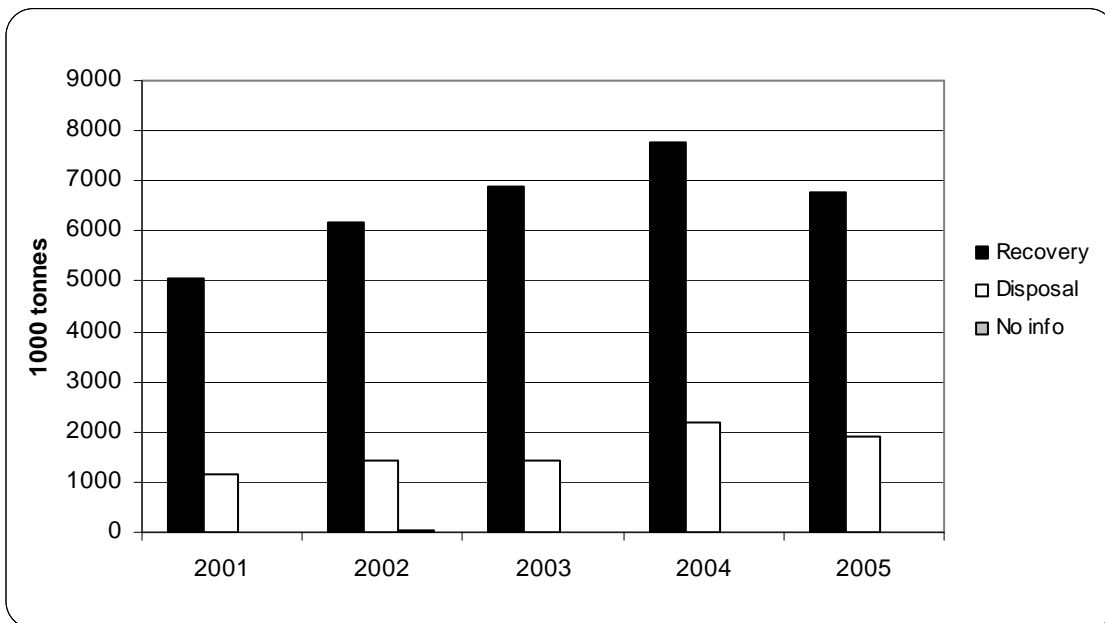


Table 11. Treatment of hazardous waste and other wastes shipped out of EU15, in 1000 tonnes

	Recovery	Disposal	No info	Total
2001	5068	1145	19	6231
2002	6179	1430	24	7633
2003	6874	1439	1	8313
2004	7764	2207	9	9980
2005	6767	1897	13	8677

Figure 12. Treatment of hazardous waste and other wastes shipped out of EU Member States in 2005, in %

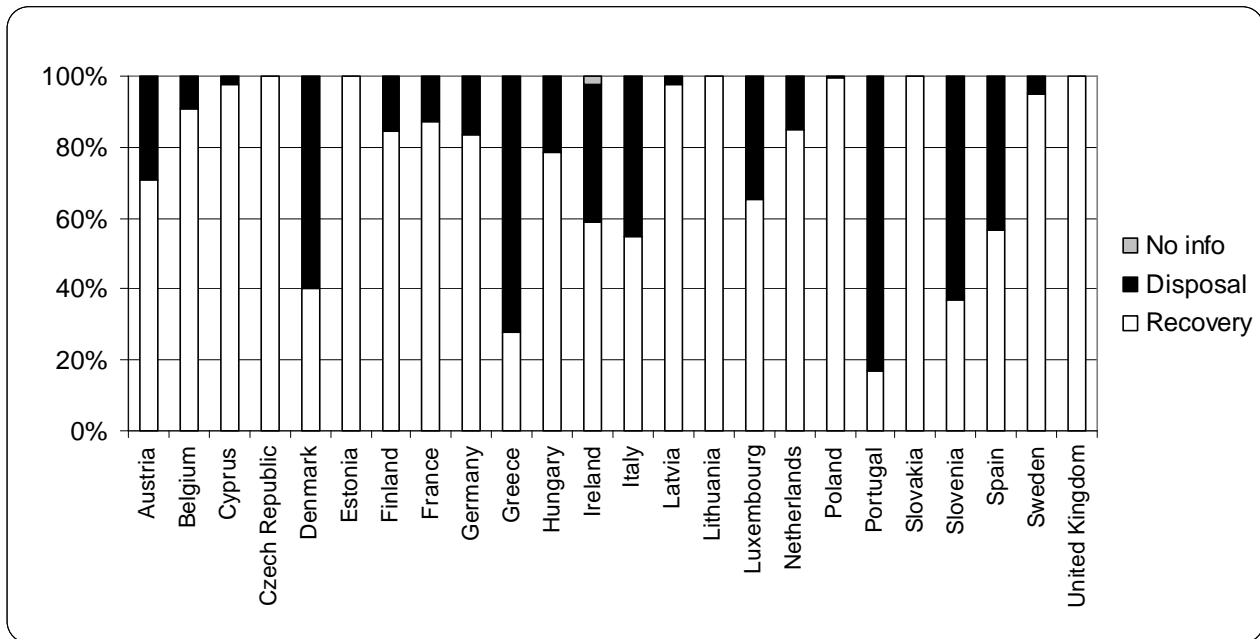
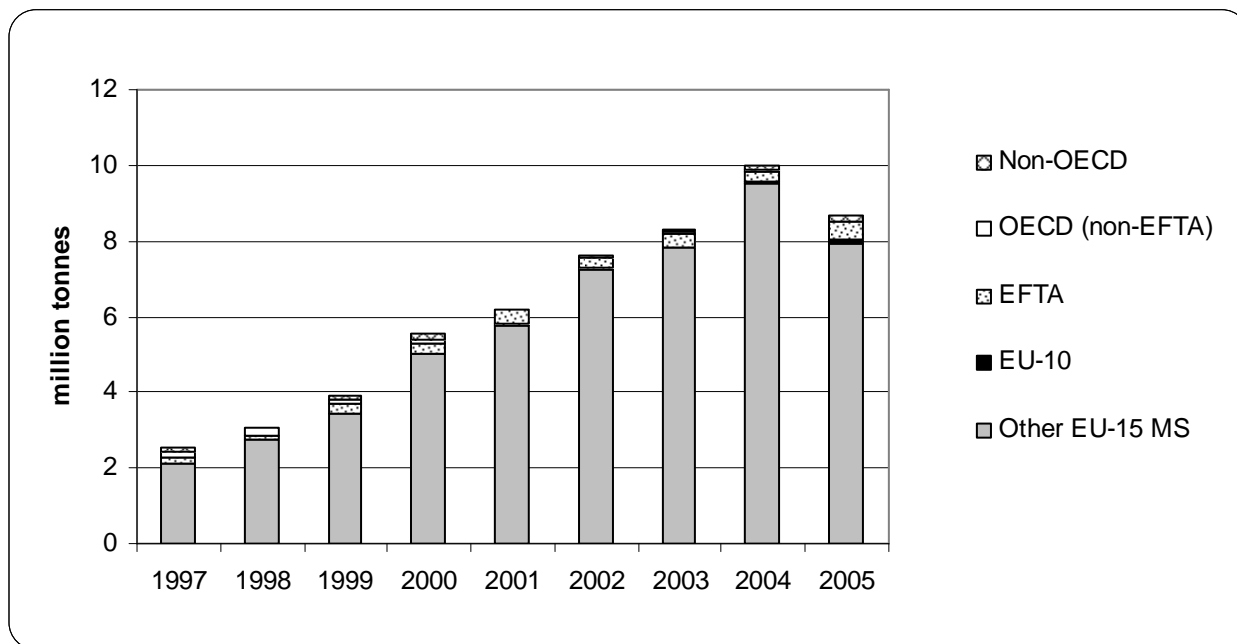


Table 12. Treatment of hazardous waste and other wastes shipped out of EU Member States in 2005, in 1000 tonnes

	Recovery	Disposal	No info.	Total
Austria	279	115	0	394
Belgium	868	88	0	955
Cyprus	3	0	0	3
Czech Republic	2	0	0	2
Denmark	156	230	0	386
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Finland	61	11	0	72
France	506	73	0	579
Germany	921	182	0	1103
Greece	1	2	0	3
Hungary	60	16	0	76
Ireland	314	208	12	534
Italy	568	467	0	1035
Latvia	1	0	0	1
Lithuania	84	0	0	84
Luxembourg	30	16	0	46
Netherlands	2740	480	1	3221
Poland	13	0	0	13
Portugal	19	95	0	114
Slovakia	5	0	0	5
Slovenia	8	14	0	22
Spain	25	19	0	44
Sweden	102	6	0	107
United Kingdom	197	0	0	197

Figure 13. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes from EU-15 to EU, EFTA, OECD and non-OECD countries, in 1000000 tonnes



Note: Excluding Portugal 2004-2005 due to lack of data. The total export from Portugal was 117,000 tonnes in 2005 and 114,000 tonnes in 2004.

Table 13. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes from EU-15 to EU, EFTA, OECD and non-OECD countries, in 1000 tonnes

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-10					59	47	42	41	108
EU-15	2110	2725	3450	5040	5745	7262	7799	9502	7907
EFTA	142	149	264	255	370	256	358	313	480
OECD (non-EFTA)	190	173	87	88	10	10	41	7	
Non-OECD	75	45	113	157	13	30	53	116	166
No destination reported	-	-	-	-	34	30	22	3	12
Total	2517	3092	3914	5540	6231	7636	8316	9982	8673

Figure 14. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes from EU-15 to EU, EFTA, OECD and non-OECD countries, in %

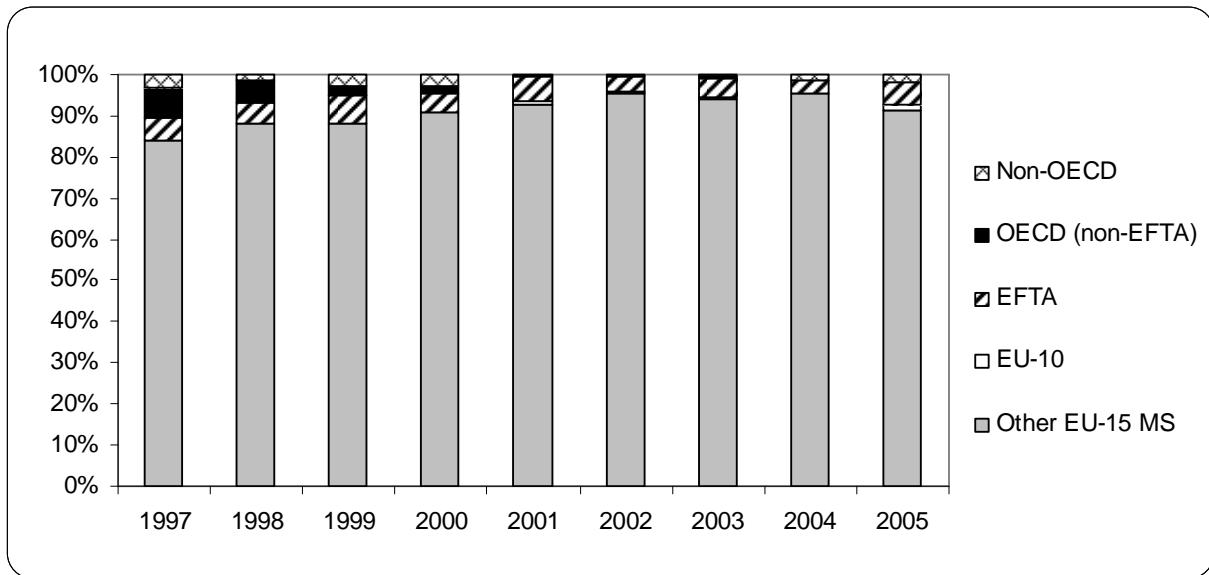


Table 14. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes from EU-15 to EU, EFTA, OECD and non-OECD countries, in %

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-10					1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
EU-15	84%	88%	88%	91%	93%	95%	94%	95%	91%
EFTA	6%	5%	7%	5%	6%	3%	4%	3%	6%
OECD (non-EFTA)	8%	6%	2%	2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
Non-OECD	3%	1%	3%	3%	0.2%	0.4%	1%	1%	2%

IV. Shipment of hazardous wastes into Member States

Figure 15. Shipment of hazardous waste into EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

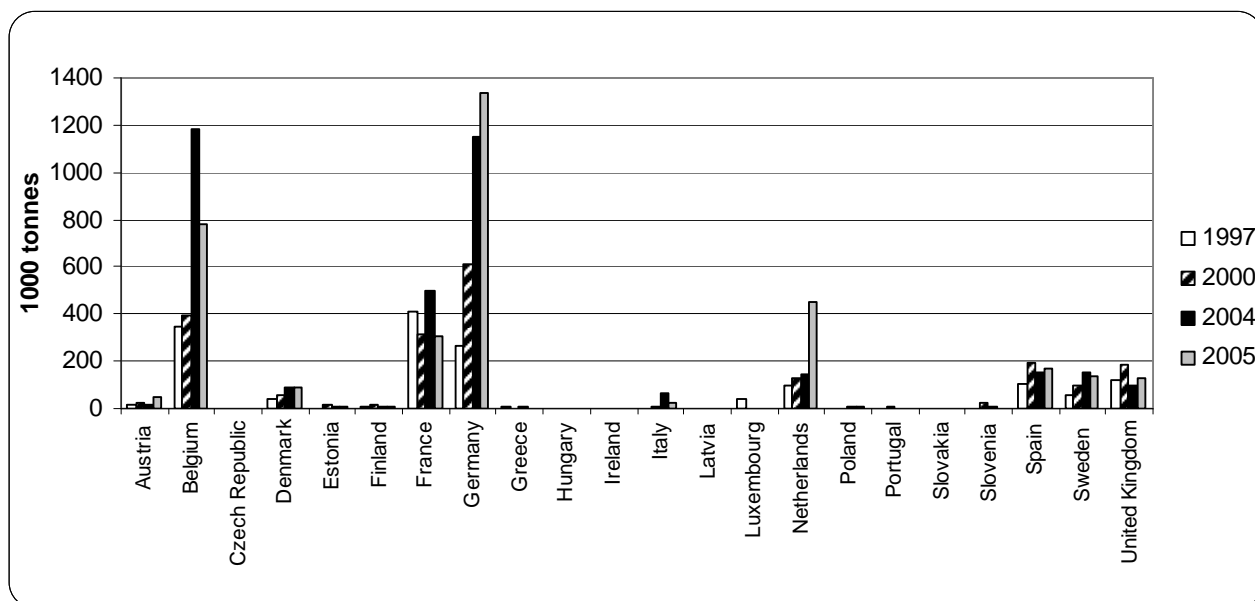


Table 15. Shipment of hazardous waste into EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	18	20	19	27	32	36	39	13	48	43
Belgium	347	234	163	396	561	590	868	1184	778	
Czech Republic			0	2	2	1	3	3	2	
Denmark	40	27	48	58	113	82	95	87	85	91
Estonia				15	1		1	5	9	10
Finland	7	6	7	15	6	7	15	12	12	10
France	411	514	536	316	304	223	553	500	309	
Germany	262	396	423	615	380	679	834	1154	1332	1575
Greece	8	9	9	9	9	10	26	10	3	0
Hungary									0.1	163
Ireland	2	2	2	2					0.03	3
Italy	9	9	9	11	30	157	195	62	28	
Latvia				0.04	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.1	0.1
Luxembourg	40	25	0.3	0.4	1	1	1	1	2	4
The Netherlands	94	102	112	130	141	122	131	143	447	704
Poland							123	6	6	
Portugal	3	6	5	5	74	13	1	0.7	0.1	
Slovakia						1	4		1	3
Slovenia			18	22	21	21	23	7	3	16
Spain	104	111	108	194	187	131	126	154	172	
Sweden	59	142	204	95	102	126	146	154	137	324
United Kingdom	123	87	130	189	178	119	104	96	127	98
Total EU-15	1527	1690	1775	2062	2116	2295	3134	3571	3479	
Total EU-25					2140	2318	3288	3592	3501	

Figure 16. Shipment of hazardous waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

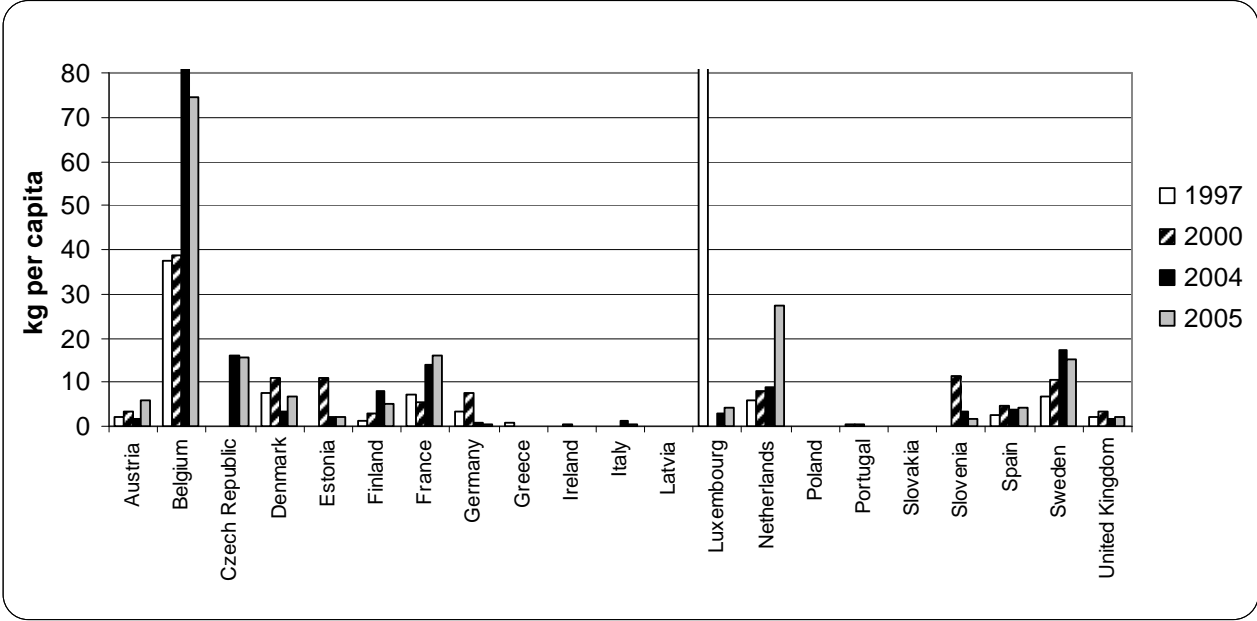


Table 16. Shipment of hazardous waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	1.6	5.8	5.3
Belgium	37.6	23.0	16.0	38.6	54.6	57.1	83.7	114	74.5	
Czech Republic			0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Denmark	7.8	5.1	9.1	10.9	21.2	15.4	17.6	16.0	15.7	16.8
Estonia				11.0	1.0		0.5	3.5	6.9	7.4
Finland	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.9
France	7.0	8.8	9.1	5.4	5.0	3.6	8.9	8.0	4.9	
Germany	3.2	4.8	5.2	7.5	4.6	8.2	10.1	14.0	16.2	19.1
Greece	0.8	0.8			0.8	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.0
Hungary									0.0	16.2
Ireland				0.4					0.0	0.7
Italy			0.2	0.2	0.5	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.5	
Latvia				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Luxembourg	94.9	58.1	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.9	4.0	7.6
The Netherlands	6.0	6.5	7.1	8.2	8.8	7.6	8.1	8.8	27.4	43.1
Poland							3.2	0.2	0.1	
Portugal	0.3	0.6		0.5	7.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Slovakia						0.2	0.7		0.2	0.6
Slovenia			9.3	11.2	10.3	10.5	11.6	3.5	1.5	8.2
Spain	2.6	2.8	2.7	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.0	
Sweden	6.7	16.0	23.1	10.7	11.5	14.2	16.3	17.2	15.1	35.9
United Kingdom	2.1	1.5	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6
EU-15 average ¹⁵	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.6	6.0	8.2	9.2	9.0	
EU-25 average ¹⁵					4.7	5.1	7.2	7.8	7.6	

¹⁵ Averages are based on the totals calculated in Table 15.

Figure 17. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes into EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

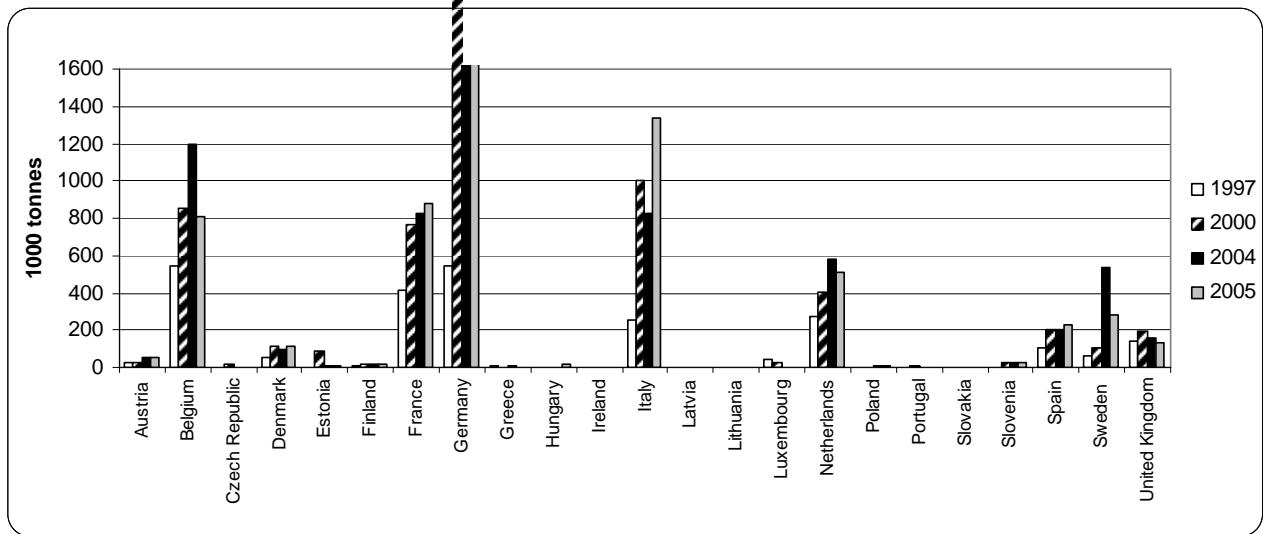


Table 17. Shipment of hazardous waste and other wastes into EU Member States, in 1000 tonnes

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	27	21	20	28	32	93	48	51	55	166
Belgium	549	313	437	857	646	722	872	1198	806	
Czech Republic			5	20	46	2	3	3	2	
Denmark	55	44	84	116	118	88	114	95	111	131
Estonia				85	1	1	1	5	9	10
Finland	11	25	13	18	8	13	21	18	18	16
France	411	514	536	769	1317	1111	1183	824	929	
Germany	543	673	1044	1985	2630	3934	4853	6492	5965	5628
Greece	8	9	7	8	9	10	26	10	3	0
Hungary									17	163
Ireland	1	1	3	2	0	0	0		0	3
Italy	258	598	990	1004	1149	1011	1379	830	1335	
Latvia				0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0
Lithuania						0.4	0.4			
Luxembourg	40	25	0	25	1	1	1	1	2	4
The Netherlands	277	453	469	409	512	422	434	579	510	835
Poland							123	6	8	
Portugal	3	6	8	5	74	13	1	0.7	0.1	
Slovakia			0	0	1	1	4		1	3
Slovenia			18	22	21	21	23	26	23	23
Spain	104	111	111	205	206	144	166	202	226	
Sweden	63	66	87	103	396	514	500	535	278	591
United Kingdom	137	91	137	192	182	142	235	156	131	146
Total EU-15	2485	2950	3947	5724	7280	8217	9832	10992	10367	
Total EU-25					5853	7348	9987	11032	10428	

Figure 18. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

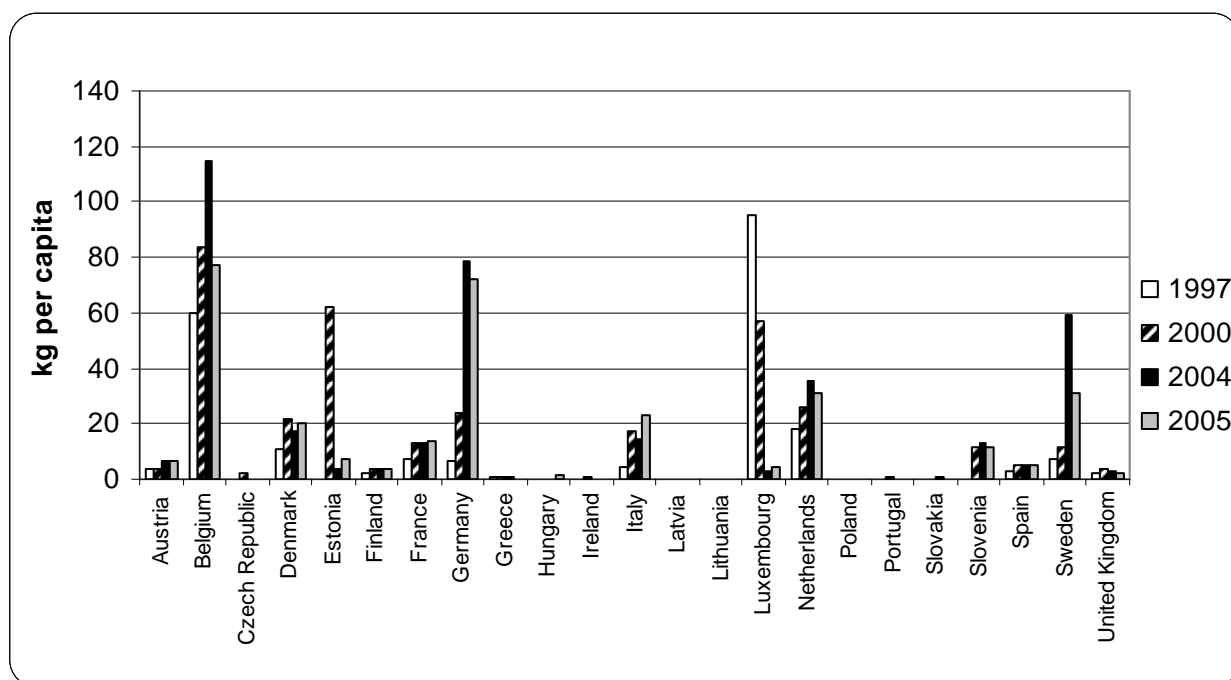


Table 18. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU Member States, in kg per capita

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Austria	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.5	4.0	11.5	5.9	6.2	6.7	20
Belgium	60	31	43	84	63	70	84	115	77	
Czech Republic			0.5	2.0	4.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Denmark	11	8	16	22	22	16	21	18	20	24
Estonia				62.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	3.5	6.9	7.4
Finland	2.1	4.8	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.1
France	7.0	8.8	9.1	13.1	22	18	19	13	14	
Germany	6.6	8.2	12.7	24.1	32	48	59	79	72	68
Greece	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.2	0.1
Hungary									1.7	16.2
Ireland	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.7
Italy	4	10	17	17	20	18	24	14	23	
Latvia					0.04	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.04	0.1
Lithuania						0.1				
Luxembourg	94.9	58.1	0.6	57.1	1.2	1.3	2.8	2.9	4.0	7.6
The Netherlands	18	29	30	26	32	26	27	36	31	51
Poland							3.2	0.2	0.2	
Portugal	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	7.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Slovakia			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6
Slovenia			9.3	11.2	10.3	10.5	11.6	12.8	11.6	11.4
Spain	2.6	2.8	2.8	5.1	5.1	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.3	
Sweden	7.2	7.5	9.8	11.6	44.5	57.6	55.8	59.5	30.8	65.3
United Kingdom	2.3	1.5	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	4.0	2.6	2.2	2.4
EU-15 average ¹⁶	6.7	7.9	10.5	15.2	19.2	21.5	25.6	28.4	26.8	
EU-25 average ¹⁶					16.2	18.1	21.8	24.0	22.5	

¹⁶ Averages are based on the totals calculated in Table 17.

Figure 19. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU Member States, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D) in 2005, in %

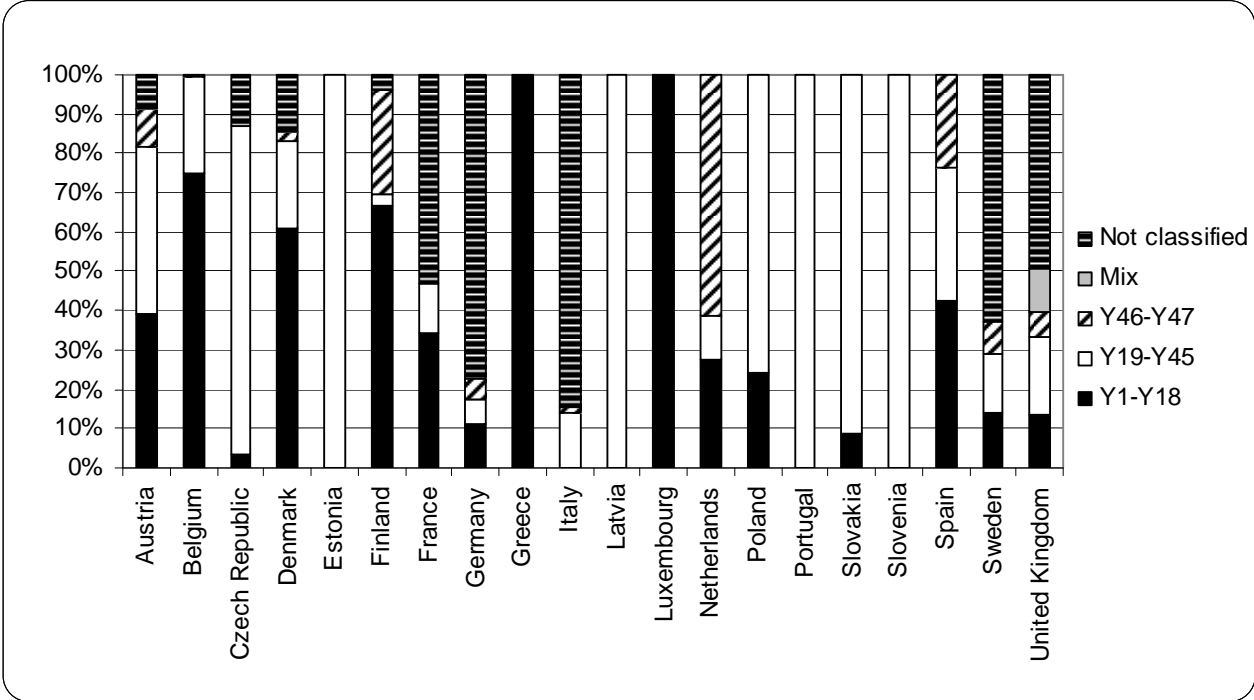


Table 19. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU Member States, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D) in 2005, in 1000 tonnes

	Y1-Y18	Y19-Y45	Y46-Y47	Mix of Y codes	Not classified
Austria	19	20	5	0	4
Belgium	652	216	3	0	0
Czech Republic	0	3	0	0	0
Denmark	70	25	3	0	17
Estonia	0	1	0	0	0
Finland	14	1	6	0	1
France	407	146	1	0	629
Germany	528	307	276	0	3744
Greece	26	0	0	0	0
Italy	3	192	20	0	1164
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	94	37	207	0	0
Poland	30	93	0	0	0
Portugal	0	1	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	3	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	23	0	0	0
Spain	70	56	39	0	0
Sweden	71	75	39	0	315
United Kingdom	32	46	15	26	116

Figure 20. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste to AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, NL, SE and UK, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D), in 1000 tonnes

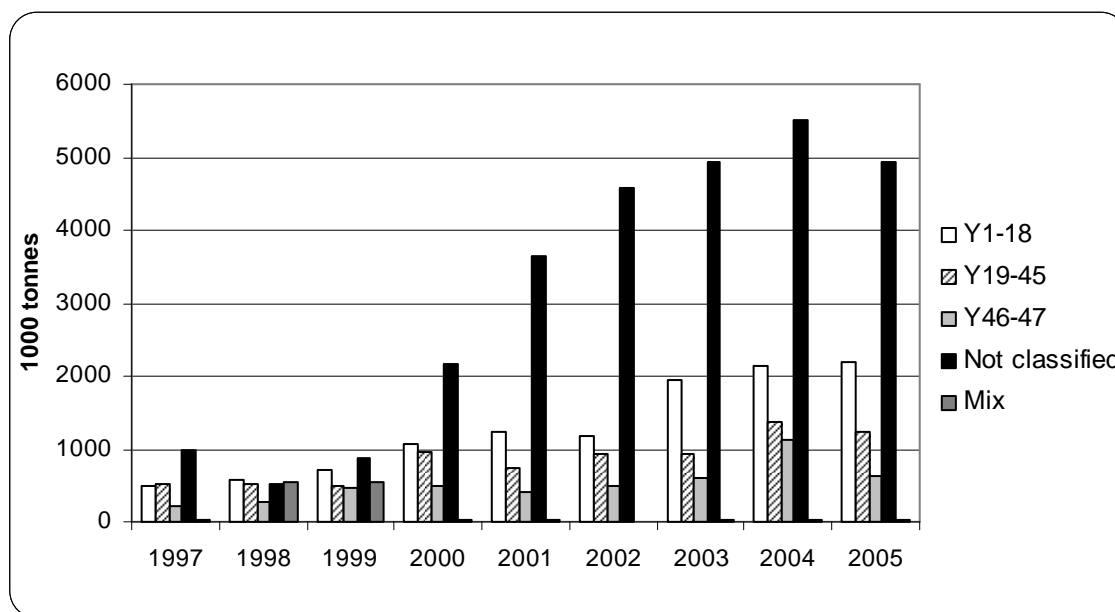


Table 20. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste to AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, NL, SE and UK, as distributed on Y-codes (cf. Section D), in 1000 tonnes

	Y1-18	Y19-45	Y46-47	Not classified	Mix of Y codes
1997	484	530	213	977	40
1998	564	519	278	511	557
1999	701	507	470	889	543
2000	1061	956	487	2159	18
2001	1243	745	408	3636	16
2002	1176	926	490	4577	14
2003	1958	929	593	4921	26
2004	2136	1372	1114	5504	24
2005	2192	1232	635	4935	36

Figure 21. Treatment of hazardous waste and other waste shipped to EU15, in 1000 tonnes

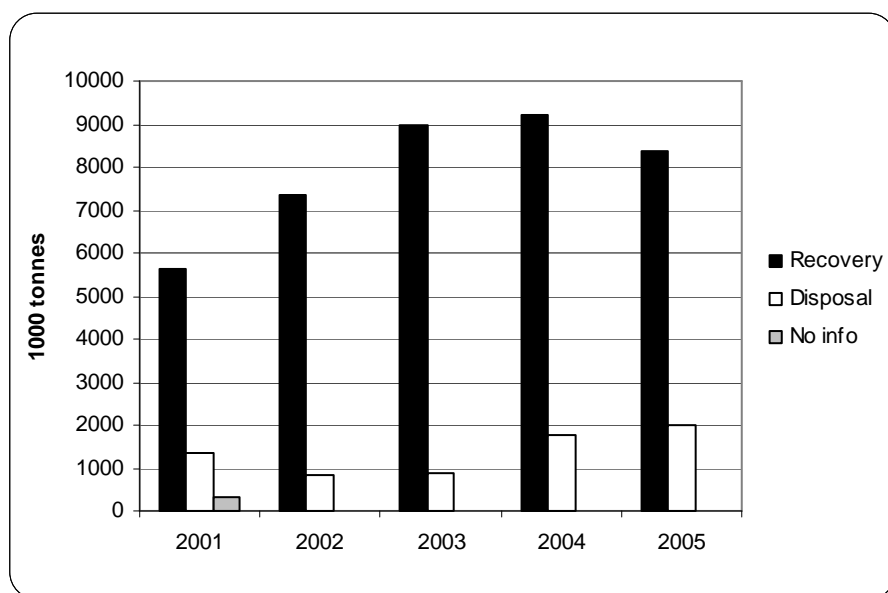


Table 21. Treatment of hazardous waste and other waste shipped to EU15, in 1000 tonnes

	Recovery	Disposal	No info	Total
2001	5632	1338	309	7280
2002	7345	858	14	8217
2003	8956	874	3	9832
2004	9213	1759	0	10972
2005	8367	2016	1	10384

Figure 22. Treatment of hazardous waste and other waste shipped into EU Member States in 2005, in %

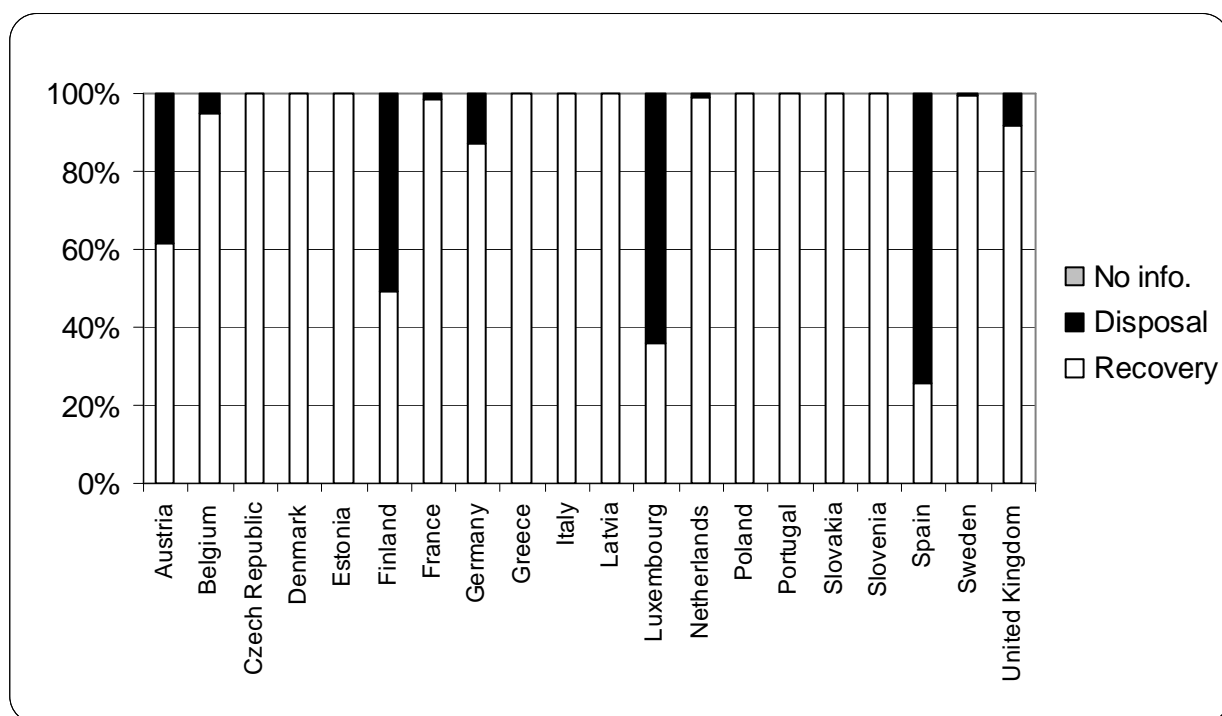


Table 22. Treatment of hazardous waste and other waste shipped into EU Member States in 2005, in 1000 tonnes

	Recovery	Disposal	No info.	Total
Austria	30	18	0	48
Belgium	826	45	0	872
Czech Republic	3	0	0	3
Denmark	114	0	0	114
Estonia	1	0	0	1
Finland	10	11	0	21
France	1165	18	0	1183
Germany	4223	631	0	4853
Greece	26	0	0	26
Italy	1376	0	3	1379
Latvia	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	1	0	1
The Netherlands	430	4	0	434
Poland	123	0	0	123
Portugal	1	0	0	1
Slovakia	4	0	0	4
Slovenia	23	0	0	23
Spain	43	123	0	166
Sweden	496	4	0	500
United Kingdom	216	19	0	235

Figure 23. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU-15 from other EU and non-EU countries, in 1000000 tonnes

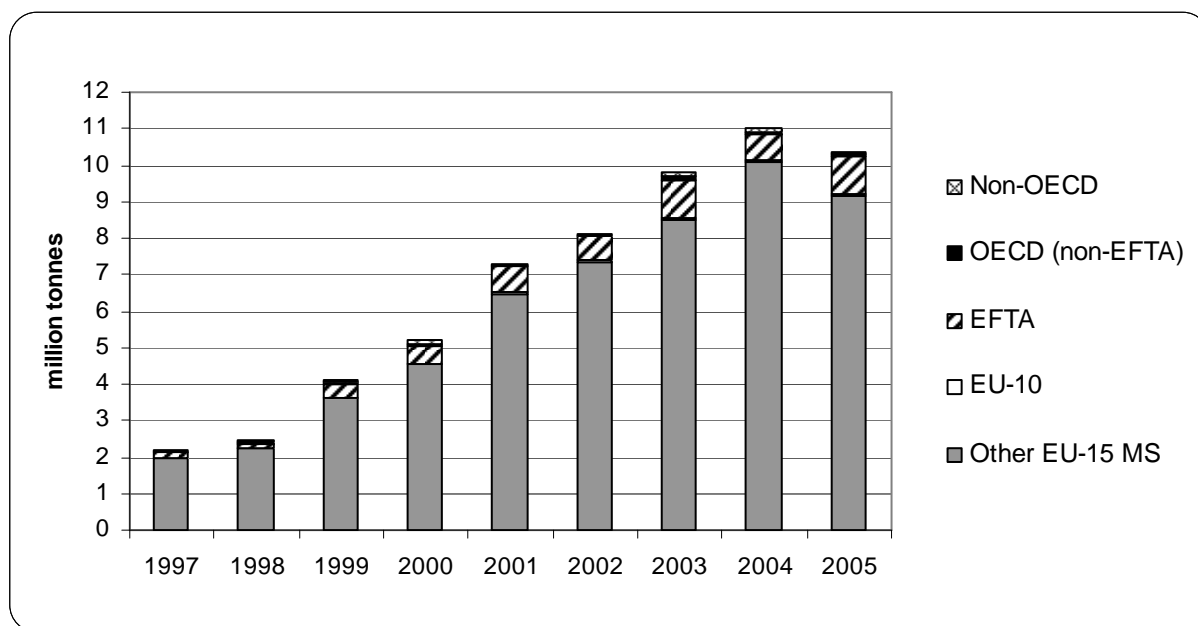


Table 23. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU-15 from other EU and non-EU countries, in 1000 tonnes

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-10					62	38	50	79	53
EU-15	1959	2219	3599	4559	6520	7362	8498	10079	9127
EFTA	182	159	403	470	675	669	1052	680	1088
OECD (non-EFTA)	40	56	28	92	17	10	120	66	12
Non-OECD	36	34	70	61	42	45	79	84	74
No destination reported	-	-	-	-	8	95	37	6	31
Total	2217	2468	4100	5182	7280	8217	9832	10992	10367

Note: EU-10 is included in OECD/non-OECD countries in 1997-2000.

Figure 24. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU-15 from other EU and non-EU countries, in %

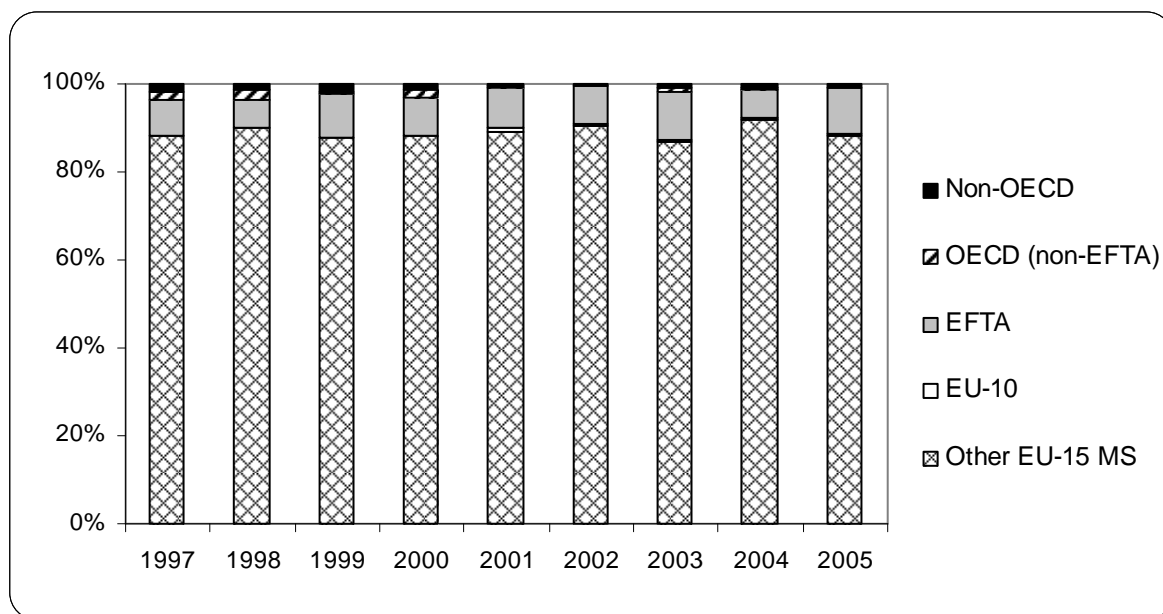


Table 24. Shipment of hazardous waste and other waste into EU-15 from other EU and non-EU countries, in %

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-10					1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
EU-15	88%	90%	88%	88%	89%	91%	87%	92%	88%
EFTA	8%	6%	10%	9%	9%	8%	11%	6%	11%
OECD (non-EFTA)	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%
Non-OECD	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

SECTION B:
SUMMARY OF THE DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MEMBER STATES ON THE BASIS OF THE BASEL CONVENTION QUESTIONNAIRE;
REPORTING YEAR 2004

Section B of the report presents a summary of the qualitative data (Part I and IIB of the Basel Convention Questionnaire) supplied by the Member States to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention. The summary does not include all reported data, as this would just be a copy of the questionnaires. In many cases, the replies of the Member States were very similar due to the fact that the national regulation is based on EU law.

Therefore, in order to avoid repetitions, the procedure for each of the questions will be first to refer to the general EU legislation (which should be implemented in all Member States; due to reference year 2004: Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community) and after that only add specific information from Member States.

Note: While the Basel Convention questionnaire speaks of transboundary "movement" of waste, the following comments will in general use the term "shipment" for the same activity.

Questionnaire on "Transmission of Information" (in accordance with Articles 13 & 16 of the Basel Convention)

QUESTION 1.A: DESIGNATED COMPETENT AUTHORITY TO THE BASEL CONVENTION

Article 13(2) of the Basel Convention requires the Parties to inform each other, through the Secretariat, of changes regarding the designation of competent authorities and/or focal points, pursuant to Article 5.

An updated list of competent authorities to the Basel Convention can be found in Section C.

QUESTION 1B: DESIGNATED FOCAL POINT TO THE BASEL CONVENTION

Member States have provided information on Focal Points in their replies. An updated list of Focal Points can be found at:

<http://www.basel.int/contact-info/frsetmain.html>

QUESTION 2A: NATIONAL DEFINITION OF WASTE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF WASTE

According to Article 1(a) of the EU Waste Framework Directive (Council Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended by Council Directive 91/156/EEC), waste is defined as follows:

"'Waste' shall mean any substance or object in the categories set out in Annex I which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."

All Member States indicated that they implemented the definition of waste as described in the Waste Framework Directive.

QUESTION 2.B: NATIONAL DEFINITION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF WASTE

Article 13(2) of the Convention requires the Parties to inform each other of any changes in their national definition of hazardous wastes, pursuant to article 3 of the Basel Convention.

On Community level, the relevant definition is contained in Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on hazardous waste. The Waste Shipment Regulation does not include a definition of its own. Where transboundary shipments of wastes for final disposal are concerned, the Regulation does not distinguish between hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Wastes for recovery are defined in Annexes II, III and IV of the Regulation, in accordance with the OECD definition.

Nearly all Member States have answered that they do have a national definition of hazardous waste which, however, refers to the provisions of Community law.

QUESTION 2.C: REGULATE/CONTROL OF ADDITIONAL WASTES AS HAZARDOUS THAT ARE NOT INCLUDED IN ART. 1 (1)A OF THE BASEL CONVENTION AND ARE CONTROLLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS PURSUANT TO ART. (1)B

The transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes is in all Member States regulated with direct effect by the Waste Shipment Regulation. Wastes listed in Annexes III and IV of the WSR that are destined for recovery operations are controlled as hazardous and highly hazardous wastes respectively ("amber" and "red" wastes) for the purpose of transboundary shipments. A number of the wastes listed in these Annexes are not included within the scope of Article 1(1)a of the Basel Convention.

Czech Republic, Finland and Germany list the constituents, which additional hazardous wastes may contain: compounds of cobalt, vanadium, nickel, silver, tin and barium, alkaline and alkaline earth metals (lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium in uncombined form),

aromatic compounds, polycyclic and heterocyclic organic compounds, inorganic sulphides, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, creosotes, isocyanates or thiocyanates. A list of such wastes is posted on the Basel Convention's website (www.basel.int).

Poland:

Polish national list of hazardous waste covers all types of hazardous waste stipulated in European Waste Catalogue and additionally covers the below mentioned waste which are considered hazardous under national legislation:

01 03 80* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of non-iron metal ores that contain hazardous substances

01 04 80* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of coal that contain hazardous substances

01 04 82* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of sulphide ores that contain hazardous substances

01 04 84* Tailings from enrichment by flotation of phosphoric ores (phosphorites, apatites) that contain hazardous substances

02 01 80* Dead animals and animals slaughtered out of necessity as well as animal tissue waste, that exhibit hazardous properties

02 02 80* Animal tissue waste that exhibits hazardous properties

03 01 80* Waste from chemical processing of wood that contain hazardous substances

05 06 80* Liquid wastes that contain phenols

07 04 80* Expired plant protection agents, toxicity class I and II (highly toxic and toxic)

07 05 80* Liquid wastes containing hazardous substances

09 01 80* Expired photography reagents

10 11 81* Asbestos-containing waste

16 81 Waste resulting from accidents and unplanned events

16 81 01* Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties

16 82 Waste resulting from natural disasters

16 82 01* Wastes exhibiting hazardous properties

18 01 80* Used therapeutic baths, biologically active, with infectious capability

18 01 82* Food remains from feeding patients residing in infectious unit

The national definition of hazardous waste covers also wastes other than those listed in Annexes I, II and VIII of the Basel Convention.

QUESTION 2.D: OTHER WASTES THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WHEN SUBJECTED TO TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT

Wastes destined for recovery operations that are not listed in Annexes II, III or IV of the WSR are subject to hazardous waste controls.

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

Shipments of non-hazardous (green-listed) wastes for recovery to non-OECD countries may also be subject to hazardous waste control procedures according to the wishes of the importing country.

Belgium:

The Walloon region has suggested classing the waste GM 140 (waste edible fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin (frying oil)) in the Annex III, for public health reason.

Germany:

Relevant waste listed below (with Code Nr. from the Annexes in brackets, hazardous wastes always excluded):

AA010 Dross, scalings and other wastes from the manufacture of iron and steel

AA020 Zinc ashes and residues

AA040 Copper ashes and residues

AA050 Aluminium ashes and residues

AA070 Ashes and residues containing other metals/metal compounds

AA160 Precious metal ashes and residues

AA180 Used batteries and accumulators

AB010 Slag, ash and residues not elsewhere specified or included

AB020 (and as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention) Waste from the incineration of household waste

AB030 Non-cyanidic waste from surface treatment of metals

AB080 Spent catalysts not listed in Annex II

AB090 Waste hydrates of aluminium

AB070 Sands used in foundry operations

AB130 Waste blasting grit

AB150 Unrefined calcium compounds from flue gas desulphurization

AC020 Bituminous materials (asphalt waste)

AC170 Wood waste treated with other chemicals than wood preservers

AC190 (or not listed) Shredder residues

AC250 Surface active agents

AC260 Manure, faeces

AC270 Sewage sludge

AD160 (and as waste under Article 1(2) of the Basel Convention) Household waste

Sludges and rejects from the production of paper and cardboard (not listed)

Cable waste (not listed)

Soil and stones (not listed)

Off-specification batches (not listed)

Street cleaning residues (not listed)

Wastes from the preparation of water (not listed)

All kinds of mixed wastes (not listed)

Latvia:

Following waste groups in accordance with EU Regulation 259/93/EC, until 1st of May, 2004:

GC Other wastes containing metals

GG Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

GH Solid plastic waste

GK Rubber waste

GM Wastes arising from agrofood industry

GN Wastes arising from tanning and fellmongery operations and leather use

GO Other wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

Lithuania:

GB Metal bearing wastes arising from melting, smelting and refining of metals

GC Other wastes containing metals

GD Waste from mining operations: these wastes to be in non-dispersible form

GF Ceramic wastes in non-dispersible form

GG Other wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

GG 010 Partially refined calcium sulphate produced from flue gas desulphurization (FGD)

GG 020 Waste gypsum wallboard or plasterboard arising from the demolition of buildings

GG 030 ex 2621 Bottom ash and slag tap from coal-fired power plants

GG 040 ex 2621 Coal-fired power plants fly ash

GG 050 Anode butts of petroleum coke and/or bitumen

GG 060 ex 2803 Spent activated carbon, resulting from the treatment of potable water and processes of the food industry and vitamin production

GG 080 ex 2621 00 – Slag from copper production

GG 090 Sulphur in solid form

GG 100 Limestone from the production of calcium cyanamide
GG 110 ex 2621 00 Neutralised red mud from alumina production
GG 120 Sodium, potassium, calcium chlorides
GG 130 Carborundum (silicon carbide)
GK Rubber wastes
All Amber and Red-listed wastes

QUESTION 3.A: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE BASEL CONVENTION (DECISION III/1)

Decision III/I of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, which added a new Annex VII to the Convention prohibiting as of 1 January 1998 all exports of hazardous waste for recovery to non-OECD countries ("Basel ban"), was implemented in EU law by Council Regulation (EC) No 120/97 of 20 January 1997, modifying Article 16 of the Waste Shipment Regulation accordingly. As the Regulation has direct effect, the Basel ban amendment is thereby implemented in all EU Member States.

Austria ratified two amendments to the Basel Convention (III/1 and IV/9) in 1999 (Fed. Law Gaz. III 2000/6).

Cyprus ratified the amendment of the Basel Convention on 14 April 2000 (No 12(III)/2000).

France ratified Decision III/1 on 18 November 2003.

Germany ratified Decision III/1 in 2002.

Lithuania adopted the Law No IX-1739 On the Ratification of Decision III/1 (Amendment to the Basel Convention) of the Conference of the Parties to the 1989 Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal on 18 September 2003.

Luxembourg implemented the amendment by law of 29 June 1997.

Poland ratified the amendment. The Act of 5 July 2002 on Ratification of Amendment to Basel Convention about control of transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous waste (O.J. No 135, Item 1142) came into force in September 2002. The acceptance was deposited with the Depositary on 29 January 2003.

Portugal ratified Decision III/1 on 30 November 2000 (Aviso No 229/99, from 7 December 1999).

Slovakia implemented Decision III/1.
Slovenia ratified Decision III/1 in 2004.
Spain implemented Decision III/1 through the Act of Approval of 7 August 97.

QUESTION 3.B: RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES FOR FINAL DISPOSAL (ANNEX IV A)

Export of hazardous waste for final disposal is in all Member States regulated by Articles 14 and 15 of the Waste Shipment Regulation.

According to the Regulation there is no restriction on the shipment of waste for disposal between the EU Member States, but the notifier needs to notify the competent authority of destination and send a copy to the competent authority of dispatch and of transit and to the consignee. The competent authority of destination shall within 30 days take its decision authorising the shipment, with or without conditions, or refusing it.

According to the Regulation, all exports of waste for disposal are prohibited, except to EFTA countries which are also parties to the Basel Convention.

Austria: Federal Waste Management Plan 2001, which statutes the principle of self sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria (19 December 2001).

Cyprus: Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (12 December 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14 April 2000 (No 12(III)/2000).

Denmark: Paragraph 10 in Statutory Order No 799 on shipment of waste has a general prohibition on import and export of waste for disposal.

Luxembourg: A special authorisation is required by the modified Waste Management law of 17 June 1994 for export of waste to non-EC countries; and prohibition of export of waste to non-OECD countries through waste carrier authorisation delivered according to the Waste Management Law.

Netherlands: Since May 2003 the national policy on waste is given in the Waste policy plan 2002-2012. This plan indicates the restrictions for all types of waste.

QUESTION 3.C: RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES FOR RECOVERY (ANNEX IV B)

Export of hazardous waste for recovery is in all Member States regulated by Articles 16 and 17 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Besides,

Article 18 WSR prohibits all exports of waste, including those for recovery, to the so-called ACP States in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

For the export of "green-listed" non-hazardous waste for recovery there exist special rules laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1420/1999 of 29 April 1999 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1547/1999 of 12 July 1999.

According to the Waste Shipment Regulation, there are no restrictions on the shipment of waste for recovery between the EU Member States, but the notifier needs to notify the competent authority of destination and send a copy to the competent authority of dispatch and of transit and to the consignee. The competent authorities of destination, dispatch and transit have 30 days to object to the shipment.

Exports of hazardous waste from Member States to non-OECD-countries for recovery are prohibited. The export of non-hazardous waste for recovery to those countries is subject to the special Regulations cited above, listing specifically which type of waste may be exported to which country, and which control procedure shall apply.

Cyprus: Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (12 December 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14 April 2000 (No 12(III)/2000).

Luxembourg: A special authorisation is required by the modified Waste Management law of 17 June 1994 for export of waste to non-EC countries; and prohibition of export of waste to non-OECD countries through waste carrier authorisation delivered according to the Waste Management Law.

QUESTION 3.D: RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES FOR FINAL DISPOSAL (ANNEX IV A)

The import of hazardous waste for final disposal is in all Member States regulated by Article 19 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. According to this, the import of wastes for final disposal from non-Parties of the Basel Convention, except from OECD-countries or countries with which bilateral agreements exist, is prohibited.

Austria: Federal Waste Management Plan 2001, which statutes the principle of self sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections can be raised in case of imports for final disposal provided there is no sufficient capacity for domestic wastes in Austria (19 December 2001).

Cyprus: Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (12 December 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14 April 2000 (No 12(III)/2000).

Czech Republic: Act on Waste No 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No 314/2006 Coll. (in force from 1 May 2004).

Hungary: Import of the hazardous waste into Hungary for final disposal is banned. Act XLIII of year 2000 on the Waste Management § 17, put

in force 1 January 2001; Governmental Decree No 120/2004.

Latvia: Waste Management Law, 1 March 2001.

Luxembourg: Import authorisation is required by the modified Waste Management Law of 17 June 1994.

Netherlands: Since May 2003 the national policy on waste is given in the Waste policy plan 2002-2012. This plan indicates the restrictions for all types of waste.

Slovenia: Regulation on transboundary movements of wastes (O.J. of RS No 101/04 and 46/05) – national legislation. Entry into force 18 September 2004.

Spain: Article 17 of Act 10/98 on Wastes, which entered into force on 22 April 1998, allows competent authorities in Spain to restrict the import of wastes for final disposal (Annex IV A).

Sweden: The Swedish Ordinance on Transboundary Movements of Waste (SFS 1995:701).

United Kingdom: The UK Management Plan for Export and Imports for Waste (June 1996) sets out, among other things, the UK's policy on the import of waste for final disposal. The general presumption is that wastes should not be imported for disposal in the UK and imports of all wastes for disposal are prohibited, except in limited circumstances.

QUESTION 3.E: RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES FOR RECOVERY (ANNEX IV B)

The import of hazardous waste for recovery is regulated in all Member States by Articles 21 and 22 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Unlike exports, imports are not covered by the "Basel ban" and are possible, provided they come from OECD countries or other countries which are Parties to the Basel Convention or with which the Community or the Member States have concluded agreements. Article 21 WSR also requires that these agreements or arrangements have to be compatible with Community legislation and in accordance with Article 11 of the Basel Convention, guaranteeing that the recovery operation is carried out in an authorised centre and complies with the requirements for environmentally sound management.

Most Member States indicate that they have no restrictions of their own on the import of hazardous waste.

Cyprus: Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (12 December 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14 April 2000 (No 12(III)/2000).

Hungary: The permit from National Inspectorate for Environment and Water (KFF) is necessary for the import. The permit application shall be

submitted by the importer to Kff with notification form.

Latvia: Waste Management Law, 1 March 2001.

Luxembourg: Import authorisation is required by the modified Waste Management Law of 17 June 1994.

Spain: Article 17 of Act 10/98 on Wastes, which entered into force on 22 April 1998, allows competent authorities in Spain to restrict the import of wastes for recovery (Annex IV B).

Sweden: The Swedish Ordinance on Transboundary Movements of Waste (SFS 1995:701).

QUESTION 3.F: RESTRICTIONS ON THE TRANSIT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES

The transit of hazardous wastes is covered in all Member States by Articles 23 and 24 of the Waste Shipment Regulation. According to these provisions, there is no specific limitation of waste transit from outside and through the Community, but the notification procedure has to follow certain rules which ensure that all competent authorities are informed and that the shipment shall be admitted into the Community only if the notifier has received the written consent of the last competent authority of transit.

Most Member States have not indicated any additional regulations on this subject.

Cyprus: Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (12 December 2002). A Law ratifying the amendment of the Basel Convention has been passed on 14 April 2000 (No 12(III)/2000).

QUESTION 4.A: USE AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE DOCUMENT FORMS OF THE BASEL CONVENTION IN THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES

According to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, when waste is shipped within, into or out of the European Community the notification shall be made by using the official European Community notification forms, which are slightly different from the forms of the Basel Convention. When waste is imported into the European Community the correct notification form is issued by the country of import. In case of transit through the European Community the notification form is issued by the last country of transit in the Community.

Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom do not accept the document forms of the Basel Convention.

QUESTION 4.B: ACCEPTABLE LANGUAGE(S) TO RECEIVE THE NOTIFICATION AND MOVEMENT DOCUMENT FORMS

According to Member States' replies the following languages are accepted for notification and movement documents pertaining to waste import and transit:

Austria: German, English, French, Hungarian.

Belgium: Dutch, French, English, German.

Cyprus: English, Greek.

Czech Republic: Czech, English, Slovak.

Denmark: Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, English.

Estonia: Estonian, English.

Finland: Finnish, Swedish, English.

France: French, English.

Germany: German (import, export, transit), English (transit).

Greece: English, French, Greek.

Hungary: English, Hungarian.

Ireland: English.

Italy: English, French, Italian.

Latvia: Latvian, English, German, Russian.

Lithuania: Lithuanian, Russian, English.

Luxembourg: Luxembourgish, French, German, English.

Netherlands: Dutch, German, English.

Poland: Polish, English, French.

Portugal: Portuguese, English, French, Spanish.
Slovakia: Slovak, English.
Slovenia: Slovenian, English, German.
Spain: Spanish, English, French.
Sweden: Swedish, German, English.
United Kingdom: English.

QUESTION 4.C: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS IN ADDITION TO THOSE LISTED UNDER ANNEX V (A AND B) OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

According to Articles 3(2) and 6(2) of the Waste Shipment Regulation, the notification shall mandatorily cover any intermediary stage of the shipment from the place of dispatch to its final destination

Furthermore, all shipments of waste shall be subject to the provision of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance covering costs for shipment (Art. 27 WSR).

Austria: The National Waste Code, the European Waste Code and if applicable the Basel Code (Annex8/9)/OECD Code have to be provided by the notification.

Cyprus: In the case of transit, further information is needed whether there will be a need for change of ships in the port, whether the wastes will be unloaded and stored and the time between arrival and departure of the wastes in the port of transit.

Czech Republic: Additional information is required, in particular: waste classification in accordance with relevant EU and OECD legislation, contract between notifier and consignee, financial guarantee, information on insurance against damage to third parties, etc.

Finland: Waste classification in accordance with the European Community legislation. Copy of the contract between notifier and consignee; the contract must fulfil the obligations of the Council Regulation 259/93. Information on the financial guarantee to be lodged in favour of the competent authorities. When waste is imported for final disposal from countries that are not Members of the European Union an official request is required from the country of export, stating that it does not have or can not reasonably acquire the necessary technical capacity to dispose of the waste in an environmentally sound manner. When waste is imported or exported to disposal operations D13, D 14, D15, R12 or R13 the information provided on the waste disposer shall include also information on the actual disposal facility performing the final disposal operations

D1-12 or recovery operations R1-R11.

Greece: Financial guarantee covering third parties.

Slovenia: Contract between notifier and consignee; it must fulfil the requirements of Council Regulation ECC 259/93/EEC. Financial guarantee or equivalent insurance according to art. 27 of Council Regulation ECC 259/93/EEC.

Sweden: Financial guarantee according to EU Regulation 259/93, Article 27.

United Kingdom: Registration numbers of exporter (notifier), consignee, disposal facility and carriers where applicable, the waste identification code (EWC or IWIC), the OECD classification (where applicable), code number of recovery/disposal operation and technology employed, technology employed by recovery/disposal facility, total number of shipments, single or general notification, Customs Office of entry/exit into/out of the EU, number of annexes attached, and whether site is pre-authorized or not. In addition details of the financial guarantee are required although these are not required for the Environment Agency to make its decision whether to authorise the shipments under the notification.

QUESTION 4.D: BORDER CONTROL OF EXPORT/IMPORT/TRANSIT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES IS ESTABLISHED

Article 30 of the Waste Shipment Regulation obliges Member States to take the measures needed to ensure that waste is shipped in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation. Such measures may include inspections of establishments and undertakings, as well as spot checks of shipments. The Regulation, however, leaves it to the Member States to decide where these checks should take place and only suggests as suitable options "in particular" the point of origin of the waste, the destination, and the external frontiers of the Community and "during the shipment".

QUESTION 5: MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE REDUCTION AND/OR ELIMINATION OF THE AMOUNT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES GENERATED

Country	Measures				
	National strategies / policies	Legislation, regulations, guidelines	Economic instruments / initiatives	Measures taken by industries / waste generators	Others

<p>Austria</p>	<p>Waste avoidance was already a basic principle of the Austrian Waste Management Act 1990. New legislation was including the principles of sustainable development was prepared in 2001 and enforced in 2002 (Act on sustainable Waste Management; Fed. Law Gaz. I 2002/102).</p>	<p>Branch specific concepts for hazardous waste management (including waste avoidance) were drafted by the Federal Ministry. Detailed information on www.lebensministerium.at</p> <p>A specific Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations was published (Fed. Law. Gaz. II 2004/459) and enacted 13th August 2005. The Ordinance on Waste Treatment Obligations defines minimum requirements for the collection, storage and treatment of the following waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste electrical and electronic equipment; - batteries and accumulators; - solvents and wastes containing solvents, waste paints and varnishes; - medical wastes involving the risk of injury; - residual amalgam; - PCB-containing electrical equipment and other PCB-containing wastes. <p>The party obligated is the waste holder (original waste producer, waste collector or waste treatment operator). If the waste holder is not authorised or able to treat the waste appropriately, he shall according to § 15 Par. 5 Waste Management Act 2002 hand over the waste to a party authorised to collect or treat the waste within due time to</p>	<p>No new measures taken in 2001 and onwards.</p>	<p>No data available.</p>	<p>A data base on projects on sustainable development (including waste management projects) is available via internet: http://taten.municipia.at/</p>
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		<p>prevent impairments of the public interest (§ 1 Par. 3 Waste Management Act 2002).</p> <p>The text of the Ordinance is available in German and English via Internet:</p> <p>http://www.lebensministerium.at/filemanager/download/10707/</p> <p>http://www.lebensministerium.at/filemanager/download/12255/</p>			
Belgium	<p>Prevention of waste is very important in the European and the Belgian waste policy. Also the use of certain dangerous products is forbidden by European legislation.</p>	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 April 1994). <p>On prevention:</p> <p>In 1994, Flemish government started a PRESTI-programme (PREvention 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecotax: Since July 1993 a national law introduced taxes on certain consuming products that are considered to be harmful to the environment (soda packaging, batteries, pesticides, paper etc.). - MAMBO is the Dutch abbreviation of "Less Waste, More Profit". By means of a software package developed by the Flemish Waste Agency, companies are able to calculate the exact cost of their waste production. The objective is to bring about awareness about this topic and to focus on waste prevention. - Flanders applies the "polluter pays" principle. Simultaneously, a price-differentiation distinguishes between the fraction for 	<p>Packaging prevention plans by packaging companies.</p>	<p>Flanders:</p> <p>The environmental management plan MINA 2003-2007 which indicates the environmental policy of Flanders, describes some actions to reduce and/or eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action 9: Determine goals for the prevention, re-use and recycling of industrial waste that has to be tackled first - Action 10: Reduce the disposal of high caloric waste to a minimum-force up the energy recovery of non-recyclable waste to a maximum, with respect for the environment

		<p>professional sector; the second step was dissemination of obtained knowledge to the members.</p> <p>The sectors which have been studied are: Food industry, textile companies, hospitals, builders, wood industry, companies in graphical sectors, etc.</p> <p>Based on the experiences of the former programmes, the Flemish Government started with Presti 5 in 2003. This programme is linked with the original Presti programme, but in this programme the prevention of waste and emissions by SMEs and the further spreading of these experiences is the central objective. Also new targets groups like education, research bureaus, environmental organisations etc were involved. Already two year programmes have been started up. Projects of all kinds of sectors were subsidised: wood industry, textile, social sector, meat industry, recreation sector, etc.</p> <p>On recycling/recovery and final disposal:</p> <p>For waste management the Flemish Region disposes of a large variety of policy instruments to succeed in the objectives – namely to prevent as much waste as possible, and to recycle the waste that is still produced as materials or as energy and to use dumping only as the last resort.</p> <p>- Since 1995 OVAM constructed a network of 35 re-use centres with 100</p>	<p>incineration or landfilling (the "rest-fraction" or residual waste stream) and the fractions collected separately for recycling. The Flemish Government has also imposed additional environmental taxes on the residual waste stream. The purpose of these taxes is to stimulate prevention and recycling, and also to finance regional environmental policy.</p> <p>- 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 promoting prevention.</p> <p>- The producer liability system is a key element of the Third Waste Prevention and Management Plan (2003-2007) of Brussels. The plan provides that manufacturers must bear the real and full cost of waste created by their products.</p>	<p>- Action 11: Develop a source oriented waste policy approach</p> <p>- Action 12: Obtain the objective of 13% prevention in 2007 of household waste compared with 2000. The aim is to uncouple the growth of the amount of waste from the economic growth.</p> <p>Wallonia:</p> <p>Development of production technology to minimise the production of hazardous waste; and</p> <p>Development of technology to neutralise hazardous waste.</p>
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		<p>shops. Local authorities were financially stimulated to cooperate with these centres. They collect reusable furniture, electrical and electronic equipment, toys and leisure items, clothing for free and resell those goods at a low price. In 2004 more than 34.000 tons reusable goods were collected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising for local authorities: publication of CD-rom with helpful ideas to prevent waste. - Factor 10: The objective of Factor10 is to provide information and support on ecodesign to designers and companies in Flanders. - Awareness-raising in schools: MOS-schools try to integrate environmental care in school life. They help to raise the demand for environmental friendly school supplies and teach the kids another attitude towards environment. The project was started in 2002 and is renewed annually. <p>For its waste management, the Flemish Region does not only apply agreements on environment management, but also environmental levies on waste elimination, of landfilling and incineration bans, duties of acceptance, return collection duties, environment licences, subsidies, etc.</p> <p>Wallonia:</p> <p>The Walloon Government's action plan reflects the wish to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste and the degree of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brussels has one incinerator. Fees for collecting and treating non-household waste are variable so as to encourage the sorting and recycling of waste. - Brussels will study different economic instruments to improve the management of hazardous waste: positive economic return, private financing, introduction of a "return brand", etc. 		
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		<p>hazard represented by waste.</p> <p>In order to reduce the quantity of waste, the Government is introducing a new waste reduction target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "polluter pays" principle and the principle of producer responsibility in accordance with waste management plan; - Lowest priority to landfilling and introduction of landfill tax; - Highest priority to waste treatment in the form of recycling encouraged by regional authority investments and increase in the private undertaking; - Adoption of cleaner process techniques by industries, using of resources more effectively and re-using or sale of by-products; - Adoption of more suitable consumption patterns by consumers, for example, buying products with minimal packaging or/and re-use; and - Use of agreements as management tools to promote the overall principle of accountability of waste generators and market orientation in the field of waste and recycling. <p>In order to reduce the degree of hazard represented by waste to be landfilled, following treatment options are used: physical treatment (solidification/stabilization and dehydration); biological treatment (biological activity); and physico-</p>			
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		<p>chemical treatment (dechlorination; dechromatisation; and decyanurisation). These objectives were taken into the Government Action Plan and into a decree on waste on 27 June 1996.</p> <p>Brussels:</p> <p>The cadre directive of the Brussels Government on waste prevention and management of 1991 allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of waste and their harmfulness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By encouraging development of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources; - By encouraging development of products conceived in a way that their production, their use or elimination provokes the minimum on waste; - By developing appropriate techniques for elimination of hazardous substances in waste. <p>The third waste prevention and management plan 2003-2007 was adopted in November 2003. This plan confirms the waste management hierarchy; it gives priority to prevention and re-use, followed by recycling and energy recuperation, and disposal coming as a last resort. It introduces the concept of dematerialisation of waste. By focusing on a policy of dematerialisation, the Region will create an important link between waste policy and product and resource policies and</p>			
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		<p>will help to uncouple increased waste production and economic growth. The principle of producer's liability is reiterated. Its extension to hazardous waste flows is planned, including hazardous waste produced in scattered amounts, such as neon tubes, waste from do-it-yourself products, etc. For the management of non-household waste, the new plan provides for public awareness measures to favour the elimination of hazardous waste from SMEs and a study of incentives to promote proper disposal of hazardous waste (private financing, positive economic return and "return" brand). The Region likes to set up a network of voluntary return of waste (hazardous or not) by self-employed persons and SMEs, better control on the disposal of hazardous waste. Sector-based prevention plans will be promoted and debated with the public.</p> <p>On prevention, some actions aiming at the reduction of the waste generation are carried out in three phases: providing information and research on sustainable consumption, putting in place pilot projects to demonstrate results, informing and creating awareness among the public. 90% of SMEs are active in the administrative or service sectors. Therefore three preferential targets have been selected: households, schools and businesses.</p> <p>For the households, several aspects are under scrutiny at the moment: interior</p>			
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		<p>pollution, alternatives for hazardous domestic products, well considered purchasing, and well considered uses.</p> <p>Several programmes are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The eco-construction strategy takes into account the interior pollution and the use of ecological alternatives for construction materials; - The awareness raising campaigns aim at certain products as generator of hazardous waste (i.e. batteries), hazardous products used at home, health and environment with his green ambulance "Regional cell for intervention concerning interior pollution." <p>Awareness raising in businesses: Training is organised for companies applying for the "Eco-dynamic Business" label. This training focuses on subjects such as waste take back obligations or purchases of environmentally friendly products or services for office maintenance.</p> <p>Awareness raising campaigns are organised per activity sector for the prevention and management of the waste streams (dry cleaning, coach work, garage, construction sector....). Information is distributed by 'The Business and Environment Bulletin', sector publications, 'good practices' publications, etc.</p>			
Cyprus	A National Strategy for the	In accordance with the EU and national	Actions have been made to	Economic	and

	<p>Management of Wastes has been prepared, taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the generation of wastes, as provided in the relevant EU legislation.</p> <p>The National Strategy for the Management sets the basic principle of the waste hierarchy "Generation of waste shall be avoided whenever possible, wastes shall be recovered/ recycled whenever possible and wastes shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible way".</p>	<p>legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce and eliminate generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.</p>	<p>the Ministry of Finance using economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities.</p>	<p>consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives that are in place include: total Quality Management programmes such as ISO standards. These programmes improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts; a net reduction in wastes is achieved.</p>	
Czech Republic	<p>State Environmental Policy (2004-2010); National Environmental Management Programme; National Eco-labelling Programme; and National Programme of Cleaner Production. The Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development, Operation Programme "The Environment".</p>	<p>Act on Waste No 185/2001 Coll., as last amended by Act No 314/2006 Coll.;</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No 197/2003 Coll.) - evaluated for the year 2004;</p> <p>Regional Waste Management Plans for all 14 regions of the Czech Republic; Implementation programmes for selected waste streams (hazardous wastes, biomedical and healthcare wastes, sewage sludge, end-of-life vehicles, biodegradable wastes, waste electrical and electronic equipment, plastic wastes, decontamination and disposal of PCB-containing equipments, economical instruments for the support</p>	<p>The following programmes of the State Environmental Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme for Promotion of Best Available Techniques (BAT); - Programme for Promotion of Environmental Management; - Programme for Decontamination and Reclamation of Old Landfills; - Programme for Promotion of Recovery and Final Disposal of Waste; and 	<p>Implementation of cleaner production projects.</p> <p>Implementation of environmental management systems (EMS/EMAS).</p>	<p>Voluntary agreements between Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic and the following partners:</p> <p>Czech Association of Producers and Importers of Portable Batteries (regarding waste batteries)</p> <p>Builder Association and Environmental Building Association (regarding construction waste)</p> <p>Czech Chamber of Dentists (regarding amalgam waste from</p>

		of material recovery of wastes). National Implementation Plan of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.	- Programme for Elaboration of Waste Management Conceptions. Programme of the Czech Moravian Guarantee and Development Bank: - Promotion of EMAS in Small and Medium Enterprises. Fee for landfill of waste (basic component of fee – for depositing of waste, risk component – for depositing of hazardous waste). Financial reserve for reclamation of landfills.		dental care)
Denmark	The Government's National Waste Plan 2005-2008 sets out the overall strategy for waste management and introduces a series of initiatives for treatment of waste. The reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste is not only based on a separate strategy but is also based on bans and phasing out of chemicals which is implemented through the national strategy of chemicals.			Environmentally sound management, ISO- and EMAS-systems are widespread in industries. New initiatives are set out in the coming strategy for waste prevention.	
Estonia	The environmental policy of the Estonian government has been provided by the National Environmental Strategy (1997) and the National Environmental Action	Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.			

	Plan (NEAP: 1998), which also set guidelines for legal development. National Waste Management Plan (2002).				
Finland	<p>The National Waste Plan Until 2005, which came into force on 1 August 1998, sets targets, among other things, for the reduction of the amounts and harmful properties of waste. The Plan presents the administrative and legal, economic and informative instruments to be used in implementation. The targets are set for and the measures geared to the years 2000 and 2005. The plan has been updated in 2002.</p> <p>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 generation of wastes.</p> <p>A proposal for the new National Waste Plan will be drafted during the year 2006.</p>	<p>The Waste Act (1072/1993), which entered into force on 1 January 1994, introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and harmfulness. In order to implement the general obligation, the Government may issue general regulations concerning the production and marketing of products. Such regulations have so far been issued for example on batteries and accumulators, ozone depleting substances, asbestos and impregnated wood.</p> <p>The Environment Protection Act (86/2000) sets general regulations on the licensing of industrial facilities including waste disposal and recovery plants and major waste-generating industries. The Act aims at the reduction of the burden to the environment caused by various industrial operations as well as at the prevention of waste generation and reduction of their harmful effects. The Act replaced several previous regulations on facility licensing. According to the Act, the environment permit shall contain necessary regulations, among other things, in order to minimise the waste generated and diminish the harmful properties of wastes. The Act came into force on 1 March 2000.</p>	<p>The Waste Tax Act (495/1996) came into force on September 1, 1996. The Act was amended in December 2002. According to the Act, from 1 January 2003 a State tax of 23 € per tonne shall be paid on waste deposited at landfills operated by municipality or a body appointed by the municipality or a landfill which is operated primarily for the purpose of receiving waste by another party. The tax was raised to 30 € per tonne on 1 January 2005. Some waste types are exempt from waste tax.</p> <p>Some subsidies are awarded by the government to projects aiming at environmental protection. Among waste management projects, in general, the priority is given to those projects which aim at the prevention of waste generation and the reduction of hazardousness of wastes.</p>	<p>Various industrial establishments and waste generators continuously develop their process technologies e.g. in order to eliminate generation of hazardous and other wastes. In recent years a number of industrial establishments have also created their own environmental management systems on voluntary basis, for example, in accordance with the European Community Eco-management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), ISO 14001 or branch-specific programmes such as "Responsible Care" by the chemical industry. In December 2004, there were 50 EMAS-registered sites in Finland, and the</p>	<p>Waste and hazardous waste minimisation are also promoted by:</p> <p>Education and advisory services: it is a legal obligation for the Finnish Environmental administration (especially the Finnish Environment Institute and regional environment centres) and local authorities to provide advisory services on wastes to all interested parties (industry, commerce, households etc.). Advisory services include preparation and dissemination of information material (brochures, guidebooks, websites etc.), information campaigns, on-line advice, and training courses. Advice is given on all necessary issues related to wastes and their management but the main focus nowadays is on</p>

				number continuously growing.	is preventive measures. Advisory services are also provided by regional waste management organisations, private companies, producer corporations and environmental NGOs; and ecolabelling, such as Nordic Swan Label and European Union Ecolabel, research programmes and R & D projects, such as the Environmental Cluster Research Programme co-financed by several ministries and academies which aim at seeking new ways of saving the environment and natural resources and at developing them into environmentally friendly products, production technologies and infrastructure, and various R & D projects financed by the National Technology Agency TEKES (www.tekes.fi/eng).
France	Policies on packaging waste, used tyres, batteries, vehicles and electronic waste.	Decree No 98-638 from 20 July 1998 about how to take into account the environment requirements in the design	Taxes (General tax on polluting activities) on the disposal of hazardous wastes	Agreement on the treatment of end-of-life vehicles, from 10	None.

		<p>and the manufacturing of packaging;</p> <p>Decree No 99-374 from 12 May 1999 about introducing batteries in the market and their disposal;</p> <p>Decree No 2002-1563 from 24 December 2002 about the disposal of used tyres; and</p> <p>Decree No 2003-727 from 1 August 2003 about the treatment of end-of-life vehicles.</p> <p>Decree 2005-829 from July 2005 relating to the composition of electrical and electronic equipment and to the disposal of waste from this equipment.</p>	and other wastes.	March 1993.	
Germany		<p>Recycling Management and Waste Act (1994, amended in 2002) with supplementary regulations, in particular:</p> <p>Sewage Sludge Ordinance (1992, amended in 2002);</p> <p>Battery Ordinance (1998, amended in 2001);</p> <p>Waste Oil Ordinance (1987, amended in 2002);</p> <p>CFC-Ordinance (1991, amended in 2001);</p> <p>Ordinance on Bio-wastes (1998);</p> <p>Packaging Ordinance (1998, amended in 2006);</p> <p>Ordinance on the management of waste wood (2003);</p>		<p>Environmental aspects are implemented in many German Industrial Standards (DIN). There is a "Manual on the Consideration of Environmental Aspects in Standardization and Development of New Products" (2001; DIN-Fachbericht 108).</p> <p>Many enterprises from different branches of industry and administration participate in the eco-</p>	<p>Programme of the Federal Government "Research for the environment" from 1997 with emphasis on environmentally sound products, reduction of littering, ecological and social causes of waste generation, waste avoidance, precautionary waste management and closed loop recycling management.</p> <p>Expenditures for research oriented to environmentally compatible, sustainable development were 690 million € in the year 2004. Research projects</p>

		<p>PCB-waste Ordinance (2000);</p> <p>Ordinance on Underground Waste Stowage (2002, amended in 2004);</p> <p>Technical Instruction on the Management of Hazardous Waste (1991);</p> <p>Commercial Wastes Ordinance (2002);</p> <p>Waste Management Plans issued by the Federal States;</p> <p>Landfill Ordinance (2002, amended in 2004)</p> <p>Ordinance on Environmentally Compatible Storage of Waste from Human Settlements (2001, amended in 2002); and</p> <p>Ordinance pertaining to the recovery of waste at surface landfills (2005).</p> <p>Federal Immission Control Act (1974, amended in 2005) with supplementary regulations; in particular: Ordinance on Waste Incineration Plants (1990, amended in 2003).</p> <p>End-of-Life-Vehicle Act (2002) and End-of-Life-Vehicle Ordinance (1997, amended in 2006).</p> <p>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (2005).</p> <p>Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EEC) No 761/2001 of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit</p>		<p>management and audit scheme (EMAS) or have achieved an ISO 14001 certification. More information is available from the Focal Point or http://www.emas-register.de and http://www.iso14001-register.de/index.html. The German Environmental Label comprises more than 100 different product criteria (e.g. tyres, copiers, paper) and several thousand labelled products. For further information see http://www.blauer-engel.de.</p>	<p>by the Federal Ministry of Research and Education on sustainable business and integrated environmental protection in several industrial branches (e.g. plastics and rubber industry, metallurgical processes, agriculture, packaging industry, foundries, food processing, textile industry, wood processing). For further information http://www.bmbf.de or http://www.fona.de.</p>
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		scheme (EMAS).			
Greece	Based on EU legislation. Care is taken for the prevention and reduction of production of hazardous wastes by use of clean technologies and minimisation of hazardous characteristics involved in the wastes.	EEC Decree 91/156, EU Decree 94/904, and EC Decree 96/350.	Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.		
Hungary	<p>The National Environmental Programme contains 19 measures for waste reduction and recycling/re-use measures, including hazardous wastes.</p> <p>The National Waste Management Plan was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament on November 2002. This Plan contains the financial and technical measures for implementation till 2008.</p> <p>Based on the NWMP the regional environmental authorities have created the regional waste management plans for the seven statistical regions. These plans were issued due to the prescriptions, given in the Decree of Ministry of Environment and Water 15/2003 (XI. 7.) KvVM. Local authorities and companies have also obligation for preparing similar waste management plans. Regional environmental authorities have to control the plans of local municipalities and these plans have to be published in the form of</p>	<p>Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer shall prepare a three-year waste management plan for the prevention of the generation of its hazardous wastes, for the reduction of the hazard level and the quantity of its hazardous wastes, and for the recuperation and disposal thereof.</p> <p>Unless a legal rule provides otherwise, the producer of hazardous waste shall draw up a material balance in respect of each of its activities resulting in hazardous waste.</p> <p>On application, the National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature may authorise the drawing up of the material balance in a simplified form.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Environment administers the financial fund that contributes to the development of municipalities' waste management tasks, supports the investments that lead to reduce, eliminate, recycling or final disposal of hazardous wastes. In 2004 the subsidy system changed, the seven regional centres determine the aims of support and award the main part of the subsidy. From this year on, the regional development councils will do the tendering of the national environmental fund and the special subsidies.</p>	Companies having considerable influence on waste management also have to create individual waste management plans and forward them to the regional environmental authorities.	None.

	<p>municipal decrees. In order to keep the plans of different levels harmonised, the structure and content requirements of these plans are laid down in Decree 126/2003 (VIII. 15.) Korm.</p>				
Ireland	<p>Local Authority Waste Management Plans (since 1998)</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities</p> <p>Under the Waste Management Act, 1996, all local authorities are required to prepare and implement a Waste Management Plan. These plans include objectives in relation to prevention and minimisation of wastes. They also include objectives in relation to the recovery of waste.</p> <p>National Hazardous Waste Management Plan</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>Under the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended, the EPA is required to prepare a Hazardous Waste Management Plan for the country. This plan, which was published on 5 July 2001, has regard to the prevention and minimisation of hazardous waste and sets objectives and, where appropriate, targets in relation to the prevention and the minimisation of hazardous waste, the minimisation of the harmful nature of such waste and the</p>	<p>Waste Management Act 1996, as amended</p> <p>Responsible: Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government</p> <p>Part III of the Waste Management Act 1996 provides for wide-ranging regulatory measure to promote waste prevention and recovery which may involve obligations upon producers, distributors, retailers and consumers. There is a basic obligation on persons involved in industrial, commercial and agricultural activities to have due regard to the need to prevent or</p> <p>minimise the production of waste from that activity and to take reasonable steps for that purpose, including steps relating to product design.</p> <p>Integrated Pollution Control Licensing (since 1994)</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>Under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992, the EPA is responsible for Integrated Pollution Control licensing of scheduled activities. These include all major</p>	<p>Cleaner Production Pilot Demonstration Programme (June 1997; EPA)</p> <p>This programme, administered on behalf of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government by the EPA, was established to promote a more environmentally friendly approach to production in the manufacturing and services industries in Ireland.</p> <p>Cleaner Greener Production Programme (2000-2006; EPA)</p> <p>The EPA implemented the Cleaner Greener Production Programme (CGPP) in 2001 under the ERDTI programme which is funded by the National Development Plan (2000-2006). This programme focuses on the prevention and reduction of</p>	<p>Individual measures taken by industries and waste generators in accordance with Environmental Management Systems established under IPC and waste licenses issued by the EPA.</p>	<p>Environmental Awareness Programme (Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government)</p> <p>A new phase of the environmental awareness campaign was launched in 2003 to build upon the general awareness of environmental issues raised during 1999-2002, and to refocus the campaign exclusively on waste management and awareness of waste issues generally.</p> <p>Entitled the "Race Against Waste" the campaign comprises two separate but related elements, a media campaign and a communications strategy. The media campaign is designed to complement the issues raised in the waste communications</p>

	<p>recovery of hazardous waste.</p> <p>National Waste Prevention Programme</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>The National Waste Prevention Programme aims to deliver substantive results on waste prevention and minimisation and will integrate a range of initiatives addressing awareness-raising, technical and financial assistance, training and incentive mechanisms. An Outline Work Plan 2004-2008 has been prepared (http://www.epa.ie/). The programme will build on initiatives such as Cleaner Greener Production Programme (http://www.cleanerproduction.ie/).</p> <p>A certified training programme in Waste Prevention and Minimisation has been developed in consultation with IBEC and the Clean Technology Centre.</p> <p>"Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change"</p> <p>The policy statement on the prevention and recycling of waste, "Preventing and Recycling Waste: Delivering Change", published in March 2002, addresses in detail the factors and practical considerations that are relevant to the achievement of Government policy objectives for</p>	<p>manufacturing activities in the country. Each license contains a specific condition relating to the establishment of an Environmental Management System (EMS). Through the EMS the license must assess all operations and review all practicable options for the use of cleaner technology, cleaner production and the reduction and minimisation of the waste at the facility.</p> <p>Waste Licensing (since 1997)</p> <p>Responsible: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p> <p>Under the Waste Management Act, 1996, the EPA is responsible for licensing scheduled waste recovery and disposal activities. Each license requires that the licensee establish an Environmental Management System (EMS). The EMS provides a mechanism for ongoing improvement in environmental performance by the licensee. For instance, transfer stations are required to introduce or extend recycling of wastes handled by the facility. Landfill site operators are required to provide for recycling of wastes such as construction and demolition waste, to assess and introduce, if possible, the utilization of landfill gas, and to introduce methods for the recovery of sewage sludge.</p> <p>Packaging Regulations (Since 1997)</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities</p> <p>The Waste Management (Packaging)</p>	<p>environmental impact arising from industrial activities.</p> <p>www.cleanerproduction.ie.</p> <p>Demonstration Scheme for the Development of Environmentally Superior Products (1999; EI Enterprise Ireland)</p> <p>A grant-assisted pilot demonstration scheme directed towards indigenous small to medium sized enterprises engaged in manufacturing.</p> <p>Environmentally Superior Products Initiative (Since 1999; EI)</p> <p>Aims at improving the environmental and hence business performance of Irish SME manufacturing industry. It also aims to improve the strategic capability of SMEs through the exploitation of the market for ESPs.</p> <p>European Union Eco- Labelling Scheme (NSAI National Standards Authority of Ireland)</p> <p>Promotes the design, production, marketing and use of products which have a reduced environmental</p>		<p>strategy, i.e. the need for people to prevent, reduce, re-use, and, recycle or compost their waste ultimately to reduce quantities for final disposal. The Communications Strategy addresses general public misunderstandings/ misconceptions on waste issues and the measures required to deal with waste.</p> <p>Information, Advice, Awareness Raising, Guidance & Tools (EI)</p> <p>EI provides a range of environmental supports designed to improve the environmental performance of indigenous Irish industry, with a particular focus on SMEs, such as:</p> <p>Information and advice on industry environmental issues including waste provide via phone, email or site visits and site environmental audits and eco-efficiency assessments on waste</p>
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	<p>the prevention of waste and for the re-use and recycling of the waste that is produced. The policy statement specifically highlights the necessary disciplines that must be imposed within waste management systems to secure real progress on waste prevention, re-use and recovery;</p> <p>outlines a range of measures that will be undertaken in the interests of minimising waste generation and ensuring a sustained expansion in re-use and recycling performance;</p> <p>identifies issues and possible actions which require further systematic consideration.</p>	<p>Regulations 1997, as amended, impose obligations on persons and businesses which supply packaging (i.e. packaging materials, packaging or packaged goods) to the Irish market, whether as retailers, packers, fillers or manufacturers. The Regulations require suppliers to either participate in an approved packaging waste recovery scheme or to implement steps themselves to assist the recovery of packaging waste. The regulations provide that a person may not supply packaging or packaged products to the Irish market unless the packaging concerned complies with essential requirements as to its nature and composition.</p> <p>Plastic Bag Regulations (Since 2001)</p> <p>Responsible: Local authorities</p> <p>The Waste Management (Environmental Levy) (Plastic Bag) Regulations, 2001 provide for the imposition of an environmental Levy of 15 cent on plastic bags from 4 March 2002. The purpose of the levy is to reduce consumption of plastic shopping bags dispensed at retail outlets. Revenues raised from the plastic shopping bag levy will be assigned to the new Environment Fund – which will also receive funding from the proposed landfill levy. This fund will be used for supporting appropriate waste management, litter and other environmental initiatives.</p>	<p>impact during their life-cycle; and provides consumers with better information on the environmental impact of products.</p> <p>Environmental Management System Grant Scheme (Since 1998; EI)</p> <p>Provides financial assistance to small and medium sized indigenous Irish manufacturing industries to enable them to engage independent consultants to support and train the company's management in the installation and running of an Environmental Management System to either EMAS or ISO 14001. The aim of the scheme is to improve the environmental performance of Irish industry while maintaining business competitiveness.</p> <p>ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standards (NSAI)</p> <p>Third party registration of environmental management systems (EMS) provides confidence that environmental issues are being managed in</p>		<p>and other environmental issues.</p> <p>Online waste information and tools are available on www.envirocentre.ie.</p> <p>Environmental training and awareness on waste prevention/minimisation and management through events and Regional Environmental Industrial Fora.</p>
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			<p>accordance with internationally recognized standards and procedures.</p> <p>NSAI is accredited to assess and certify organisations to ISO 14001, and offers training workshops.</p> <p>Enterprise Ireland-NSAI EMS Initiative</p> <p>NSAI conducts technical environmental assessments, in line with EI scheme requirements for SMEs engaging in environmental performance improvement.</p> <p>Environmental Research, Technological Development and Innovation Programme (2000-2006; EPA)</p> <p>The Environmental Research Technological Development and Innovation Programme was allocated 32 million € by the Irish Government under the National Development Plan 2000-2006. The funding is being invested in the following research areas:</p> <p>Environmentally Sustainable Resource Management;</p> <p>Sustainable Development;</p>	
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			Cleaner Production; National Environmental Research Centre.		
Italy		Legislative Decree No 22/97, Art. 3			
Latvia	National Waste Management Plan, 2003-2012.	Waste Management Law, Law on Natural Resource tax.	Natural resource tax for disposal of hazardous waste, subsidies for recovery of hazardous wastes.		
Lithuania	Government Resolution No 519 on National Strategic Waste Management Plan, adopted on 12 April 2002, last amendment adopted on 10 October 2004 by Government Resolution No 1252. National Hazardous Waste Management Programme, approved on 22 February 1993 by Government Resolution No 98, as amended on 9 June 1999 by Governmental Resolution No 761.	Law No VIII-787 on Waste Management adopted on 16 June 1998; Order No 217 on Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Minister of Environment, as amended on 30 December 2003 by the Order No 722 of the Minister of Environment; Order No 80 on Rules of issuance, renovation and cancellation of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Permits adopted on February 2002 by the Minister of Environment; and Law No IX-720 on the Amendment of the Law On Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 22 January 2002.	Product Charges.		
Luxembourg	National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 15 December 2000; and Obligation for industries and SMEs to establish internal waste management plans with the view of	Modified Waste Management Law of 17 June 1994.	"SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriiber" initiative (Since 1992, Ministry of Environment and Chamber of Handicraft) with the aims of advising industries and	Internal waste management according to internal Waste Management Plan and/or waste management practice	None.

	reduction and recycling of waste.		SMEs in good ecological practice of internal waste management, and giving a quality label to companies with a good waste management practice.	according to "SuperDrecksKëscht fir Betriiber" concept.	
Malta	Reports 2001-2006 missing.				
Netherlands	<p>The waste policy plan 2002-2012 dedicates several chapters to the subject of waste prevention and reduction, which is a first goal of the waste policy in the Netherlands.</p> <p>The ministry agreed with industry on Integrated Environmental Tasks on waste reduction; there was a programme on "Cleaner production"; a project named "industrial successes with waste prevention"; a strategy named "with prevention there is a lot to gain"; and an information campaign under the name "less waste, you have it in your own hand". In the waste policy plan 2002-2012 a number of challenges have been indicated, like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a further reduction in the growth of the total amount of waste; - to stimulate separate collection of waste from households and the trade/services/government sector; - to stimulate recycling of waste; and 	Decree on landfill ban for specific hazardous and other waste.	Tax on landfill; decision to increase tax for landfill of household waste and combustible non-hazardous waste; and tax-reduction for companies investing in environmentally friendly technology, specified in an official tax-regulation. Hundreds of machines, systems, or specific additional installations are mentioned.	Specific measures at polluting industries and voluntary agreements with industry to reduce the amount of waste.	<p>Governmental support: subsidies on quick scans focused on possibilities to reduce waste, advices to industry; and</p> <p>Regulatory instruments: permitting procedures also take waste prevention into account. General rules for small and intermediate sized companies.</p>

	- to stimulate the innovation of waste treatment techniques.				
Poland	<p>The reduction of hazards posed by hazardous waste is one of the priorities of the "II National Ecological Policy". The National Plan on Waste Management is based on the intents of "II National Ecological Policy". The National Plan on Waste Management was established as the result of the provision contained in the Article 14 3 par. 4 of the Act on Waste of 27 April 2001. Resolution of 29 October 2002 No 219 of the Council of Ministers on the National Plan on Waste Management came into force in October 2002 (Journal of Law and Provision of 2003, No 11, Item 159).</p> <p>Currently the National Plan on Waste Management is being updated, and will include the data on waste management since 2004.</p>	<p>The new Act on Waste regulates the issues related to hazardous waste management.</p> <p>Compared with the previous Act, the new Act imposes more demanding standards for landfill and incineration of waste (in line with the EU requirements). The system of permits for the generation and further handling of hazardous waste will be maintained. The obligations of economic operators and the administration in the scope of information are expanded.</p>	<p>The Act of 11 May 2001 on Economic Operators' Obligations in the Scope of Managing Certain Types of Waste and on the Product and Deposit Charges (O.J. of 2001, No 63, Item 639, as amended), came into force on 1 January 2002. It contains legal and economic instruments (the obligation to recover waste – or pay product charges) promoting the establishment of a system for collection and recovery of certain types of hazardous waste (waste oils, discharge lamps, batteries and accumulators).</p>		
Portugal	<p>According to Article 5 of the National Framework Law on Waste Management, Decree-Law 239/97 of 9 September 1997, the implementation of the "National Plan on Waste Management" should be supported by sector-based plans. In this context, the following plans have been drawn up and approved:</p> <p>- Strategic Plan on Municipal Solid Waste, concerning the period 1998-</p>	<p>The Waste Act (Decree-Law 239/97 of 9 September 1997) introduces the general obligation to prevent waste generation and to reduce its quantity and hazard potential. There is also specific legislation regarding the environmental sound management of special waste flows.</p> <p>In order to accomplish the rules that were established in the national framework and specific laws on waste</p>	<p>The European Union Funds, such as LIFE programme.</p>	<p>Voluntary agreement with several industry sectors on environmental improvement, namely on waste management;</p> <p>Voluntary agreement on the treatment of end-of-life vehicles,</p>	

	<p>2010, approved by the Government and published in July 1997. In 1999, a new print of the document was produced;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action Plan on Municipal Waste, approved in 2000, concerning the period 2000-2006; - Strategic Plan on Industrial Waste, concerning the period 2000-2020, published in December 1999; its revision was published in April 2002; - National Plan on Industrial Waste Prevention, approved in September 2000, concerning the period 2000-2015; - Strategic Plan on Health Care Waste, concerning the period 2000-2005, approved by the Ministry for Health and the Ministry for the Environment in June 1999; - Strategic Plan on Agricultural Waste (preliminary version presented in June 1999). <p>In 2003, the "National Strategy for the Implementation of the Reduction of Biodegradable Waste going to Landfills", elaborated in accordance with Article 5 of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April, was approved.</p> <p>All the Strategic Plans referred above set the principle of environmental sound management</p>	<p>management, the producer responsibility principle is being implemented by the creation of integrated management systems for special waste flows, ensuring the proper intervention of the stakeholders which are involved during the life cycle of the product.</p> <p>By the end of 2003 there were integrated management systems in operation regarding packaging waste, medicine packaging waste and medicine remains, used tyres and used batteries and accumulators.</p>		<p>from June 1999;</p> <p>Constitution of entities responsible for the integrated management of special waste flows, as indicated in 5(ii); and</p> <p>Several enterprises adopted their own management systems, in accordance with ISO 14001 and the European Community Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and Ecolabel.</p>	
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	<p>of waste and take the hierarchy of waste management priorities into account, aiming at the prevention, recycling, recovery and safe disposal of waste. The plans put a strong emphasis on waste minimisation and on information and education campaigns.</p> <p>The revised Strategic Plan on Industrial Waste stresses, namely, the inventory of wastes and the most appropriate treatment for each industrial waste, from the environment and public health point of view. It also focuses on of the consolidation of the prevention strategy as approved in National Plan on Industrial Waste Prevention.</p>				
Slovakia	<p>Taking into account new waste management legislation valid since 1 July 2001, after Act No 223/2001 on wastes and amendment of certain acts has entered into force and taking into account deep changes in waste management a new Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic (WMP of the SR) until 2005 was prepared instead of WMP until 2000.</p> <p>According to the new Act of waste the purpose of waste management is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to prevent and reduce waste generation by development of technologies saving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act of the National Council of SR No 223/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste and on Amendment of Certain Acts as amended by subsequent regulations. - Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 on Implementing Certain Provisions of the Act on Wastes as amended by subsequent regulations. - Decree of MoE SR No 284/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste Catalogue as amended by subsequent regulations. - Decree of MoE SR No 234/2001 Coll. of Laws on Waste Classification according to Green, Amber and Red Lists of Wastes and on Standard Documents for Waste Transport as amended by subsequent regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fee for landfilling of wastes; - EU programmes (Transition Facility, Structural Funds) and bilateral cooperation (Belgium, Netherlands – Matra-flex and PSO short programmes, Norway) focused on improvement of waste management in Slovakia; - Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for recovery of waste; - Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, 	<p>According to the WMP of the SR until 2005 the most important technological and production measures for the prevention of waste generation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of BATNEEC in production; - implementation of BATNEEC in infrastructure of the waste management; - implementation of 	<p>Promotion activities organised at state, local, non-governmental levels: trainings, advisory services, information campaigns aimed at elimination of non-hazardous and hazardous waste generation.</p>

	<p>natural resources;</p> <p>production of products which, as well as final products, increases the amount of waste in a minimal possible way and reduces environment pollution in a maximal possible way; and</p> <p>development of suitable methods of disposal of hazardous substances found in waste dedicated to disposal;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to recover waste by recycling, reusing or by other processes allowing to gain secondary raw materials if prevention of waste generation is not feasible to achieve; - to use waste as a source of energy if material recovery is not feasible to achieve; and - to dispose of waste in environmentally sound manner and not endangering human health. 	<p>(valid by 30 April 2004).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree of MoE SR No 273/2001 Coll. of Laws on Authorisation, Providing the Expertise in Waste Management, the Appointment of Persons Authorised to Issue the Expertise and Examinations of Professional Skills of those Persons as amended by subsequent regulations. - Act of the National Council of SR No 17/2004 Coll. of Laws on fees for waste landfilling. - Waste Management Programme (WMF) of the Slovak Republic until 2005. - Act of the National Council of SR No 529/2002 Coll. of Laws on Packages and on Change and Amendment of Certain Acts as amended by subsequent regulations. - Decree of MoE SR No 25/2003 Coll. of Laws on specifications of processing of end-of life vehicles. - Notification of the MoE SR No 75/2002 Coll. of Laws on issuing the Decree No 1/2002 which establishes the unified methods for analytical control of wastes. - Communication of MoE SR No 3/2001 – 6.3 on specification of goods with respect to charges to Recycling fund. - Directive of MoE SR No 8/1996-2.3., on the List of Sludge Deposits with Respect to Charges Stipulated by the 	<p>transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed. 	<p>EMS/EMAS;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - introduction of gas fuel into both the municipal and production spheres; - reduction of the fossil fuels use; and - exploitation of alternative energy sources (e.g. geothermal water). <p>Implementation of BATNEEC in waste management belongs to basic principles of the waste management strategy that can significantly prevent waste generation in production as well as in waste processing in the future. Besides the quantitative indicators, also the positive influence on waste characteristics is the goal of the implementation of BATNEEC in order to minimise the risk of negative impacts on the environment and human health.</p>	
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		<p>force since 1 August 2004.</p> <p>- Decree of MoE SR No 125/2004 Coll. of Laws establishing details on processing of old cars and some requirements to car manufacture.</p>			
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Environmental Action Programme (2006); - Environmental Performance Reviews (1997); - Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996); - Operational plan concerning the management of spent batteries and accumulators 2003-2006 (2004); - Operational plan concerning the management of PCB and PCT 2003-2006 (2003); - Operational plan concerning the management of waste oils 2003-2006 (2003); - Operational plan concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste 2003-2006 (2002); - Operational plan concerning the reduction and prevention of pollution caused by waste from TiO₂ production 2004-2007 (2004); - Operational plan concerning management of reconstruction and demolition waste 2004-2008 (2004), - Operational plan concerning disposal of waste with the purpose 	<p>Environmental Protection Act (2004) and corresponding legislation in the field of waste management.</p>	<p>Waste disposal tax (Decree on waste disposal tax, 2000);</p> <p>Oil tax; Tax on vehicles; and</p> <p>Other financial instruments (e.g. advantageous credits for environmental investments, joint investments into projects for reduction of environmental burdens).</p>	<p>ISO; EMAS registration system (ECO Management and Audit Scheme);</p> <p>ECO-LABELING;</p> <p>European Flower; and awards for achievements on the field of protection of the environment and introduction of cleaner technologies.</p>	

	<p>of decreasing quantities of biodegradable waste till the end of 2008 (2004); and</p> <p>- Operational plan concerning management of waste electrical and electronic equipment 2006-2008 (2006).</p> <p>Measures taken for the reduction and/or elimination of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes generated are in accordance with EU waste management policy.</p> <p>www.gov.si/mop/podrocja/uradzaokolje_sektorokolje/programi.htm</p>				
Spain	<p>A National Plan on Hazardous Wastes is currently being drafted.</p> <p>The national strategy on municipal wastes in Spain is set on the National Plan on Municipal Wastes (2000-2006), published in the Official Gazette of 2 February 2000. Its objectives are, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to maintain in the year 2002, the quantity of municipal wastes generated, at the 1996 level, thereby reducing by 6% the quantity of waste per inhabitant per year; - to reduce, prior to 30 June 2001, by 10%, the annual generation of packaging wastes in relation to the quantity generated in 1996; - to ensure other levels of re-use, recycling and recovery for specific 	<p>Most part of applicable Spanish legislation, whether EU legislation, national or regional legislation, can be accessed or downloaded through the webpage of the Ministry of Environment of Spain: www.mma.es.</p> <p>Act 10/98 on Wastes is aimed, inter alia, at preventing the production of wastes and encouraging, in this order, its minimisation, re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery, with the view to protecting the environment and human health. To that end, the Government will be able to establish norms for the various types of wastes, including specific provisions on the production and management of wastes.</p> <p>Industries and activities generating hazardous wastes are subject to administrative authorisation. The permit</p>	<p>Besides the above mentioned legal or planning instruments, there are other specific economic instruments already in place, as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deduction in taxes for companies, by 10%, of their investments in environmental assets (in place since 2001); - landfill taxes in some regions (i.e. Madrid, Cataluña, Murcia, Andalucía) for non hazardous and hazardous wastes - voluntary agreements with stakeholders; and 	<p>Voluntary sectoral agreements on the management of wastes (mentioned above); and Certification of Environmental Management Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - according to ISO 14000, more than 600 firms (as of 30 November 2000); and - according to the Community Environmental Management Audit System (EMAS), 70 firms (as of 14 	

	<p>wastes selectively collected (glass, paper/cardboard, packaging of various origins, etc.) set out in the Plan;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to eliminate the uncontrolled spillage of wastes by the end of 2006 and in the same year, eliminate in controlled landfill sites 33% of the municipal wastes generated, and in landfill sites which comply with directive 1999/31/EC of the European Community; and - to build "bring points" for the selective collection of domestic hazardous wastes (paint, solvents, oils, etc.). <p>The Plan foresees a total investment of 3,000 million €.</p> <p>In addition to the National Plan on Municipal Wastes, several plans on specific waste streams have been issued through 2001, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - used tyres (Official Gazette of 30 October 2001); - end-of-life vehicles (16 October 2001); - construction and demolition wastes (12 July 2001); and - sludge from sewage treatment plants (12 July 2001). 	<p>must determine the maximum quantity per unit of production as well as the characteristics of the wastes which can be generated, on the basis of certain criteria. When applying the criteria for deciding on the less contaminating technologies, priority will be given to the principle of prevention of wastes. To that end, the Act foresees the use of various instruments as voluntary agreements on the management of wastes by those responsible for launching on the market products which after use become waste. Voluntary agreements should be approved or authorised by the relevant competent authorities, which in some cases may themselves participate in the agreements. The Act expressly requires that any potentially recyclable or recoverable waste should be destined for that purpose and its disposal avoided as far as possible (in the case of hazardous wastes, this requirement is applicable from 1 January 2000).</p> <p>The regional authorities of the Spanish State have to draw up regional plans on waste. The national government, by integrating these regional plans, should draw up national plans on waste which should establish the goals relating to reduction, re-use, recycling, other forms of recovery and disposal, the measures to adopt in order to attain these goals, the financial means and the procedure for reviewing the plans.</p> <p>Act 11/97 on packaging and</p>	<p>- promotion of Environmental Management Systems and Schemes (ISO-14000 /EMAS).</p> <p>Every year the State grants subsidies for the environmentally sound collection and management of used industrial oils, on a quantity which typically averages 6 million €. These subsidies will be ending in 2007 with the Producer responsibility instrument put in place through Royal Decree 679/2006 on the management of used industrial oils.</p>	<p>September 2000).</p>	
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		<p>packaging wastes lays down goals for reducing the generation of packaging and recovering those produced, as well as requirements for reducing the content of certain hazardous substances in the packages (lead, cadmium, mercury, and chromium VI).</p> <p>Royal Decree 782/1998, which develops and implements Act 11/97, requires packaging industries to prepare triennial forecasts indicating the goals for reducing the generation of packaging waste and their content of hazardous substances.</p> <p>The attainment of previous goals will be ensured through voluntary sectoral agreements (between packers, dealers in packaging products, those involved in recycling activities, etc.) reached by establishing integrated management systems for packaging wastes and used packages.</p> <p>Royal Decree 1378/1999 provides for measures for eliminating and managing PCB/PCTs. It sets the year 2010 as the deadline for the gradual elimination of PCBs, either directly, including PCB-containing appliances, or indirectly through decontamination.</p> <p>Further rules are being prepared including sectoral agreements on other specific wastes streams such as end-of-life vehicles or used batteries and accumulators, which incorporate measures on the minimisation of the</p>			
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		<p>generation of hazardous wastes.</p> <p>Decree 1481/2001 regulating the landfilling of wastes has been passed in Spain 27 December 2001. The new regulation intends that the price the user of a landfill will pay for the disposal of his wastes will be the real price, including the cost of controlling the landfill for a minimum period of 30 years after it has been closed. This measure will apply to all new landfills and gradually (before the year 2009) to all existing ones. The rise in the cost of the landfilling of wastes will have a positive effect on more appropriate alternative methods of waste management from an environmental point of view (re-use, recycling, energy recovery), as well as on the prevention of the generation of wastes.</p> <p>There are also other regulations which apply to specific waste flows and/or waste treatments, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of Used Industrial Oils: Royal Decree 679/2006 (Official Gazette No 132 of 3 June 2006); - Used Batteries and Accumulators: Royal Decree 45/1996 (Official Gazette No 48 of 24 February 1996) as modified by Ministerial Order of 25/10/2000 (Official Gazette No 258 of 27 October 2000); - Management of End-of-Life Vehicles: Royal Decree 1383/2002 (Official Gazette No 3 of 3 January 2003) – 			
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		<p>Transposition into Spanish legislation of EU Directive 2000/53/CE on End-of-Life Vehicles;</p> <p>- Incineration of Wastes: Royal Decree 653/2003 (Official Gazette No 142 of 14 June 2003 and No 224 of 18 September 2003);</p> <p>Electrical and Electronic Equipment and the Management of their Wastes: Royal Decree 208/2005 (Official Gazette No 49 of 26 February 2005 and No 76 of 30 March 2005) – Transposition of EU Directive 2002/96/CE on Wastes from Electrical and Electronic Equipment</p> <p>- Management of Used Tyres: Royal Decree 1619/2006 (Official Gazette No 2 of 3 January 2006); and</p> <p>- Contaminated soils: Royal Decree 9/2005 (Official Gazette No 15 of 18 January 2005)</p>			
Sweden	<p>EU Waste management strategy:</p> <p>Prevention of generation of waste;</p> <p>Reduce content of hazardous material in the waste;</p> <p>Re-use or recovery of material or energy; and</p> <p>Safe and adequate disposal of the waste.</p>	<p>Producer responsibility of different kinds of waste;</p> <p>Ban on landfill of sorted combustible waste from 1 January 2002;</p> <p>Ban on landfill of organic waste from 1 January 2005; and</p> <p>Ordinance on wastes sent to landfills.</p>	Tax on waste sent to landfill from 1 January 2000.		
United Kingdom	<p>Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales was published in May 2000; since the publication of "Wise about Waste" in 2002, this now only</p>	<p>- The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 1997 (as amended) implement part of the EC Directive on</p>	<p>Articles 5 (1) and (2) of the Landfill Directive deal with strategies for the reduction of biodegradable waste and</p>	<p>Envirowise: A government-funded programme that aims to promote cost-</p>	<p>The Waste Implementation Programme (WIP) was set up in May 2003</p>

	<p>applies to England. It is undergoing review currently. Scotland's National Waste Strategy was published on 9 December 1999; Northern Ireland's Strategy on 22 March 2000; and Wales' National Waste Strategy "Wise about Waste" was published in June 2002.</p> <p>Each strategy sets up a long term framework with challenging targets underpinned by realistic programmes to deliver more sustainable waste management; raising the awareness and participation of all stakeholders, including the public. The emphasis is on prioritising waste minimisation, achieving substantial increases in the recovery of value through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, and various Energy-from-Waste technologies.</p> <p>The Prime Minister's Strategy Unit Report - 'Waste Not, Want Not', published in November 2002, looked at ways to fulfil the UK's obligations and targets (particularly under the Landfill Directive) and to deliver more sustainable waste management. In its response, the Government accepted the majority of the reports' recommendations, and action has been taken to implement these commitments – significantly in the increase of the landfill tax, the reformation of the Landfill Tax Credit Scheme and the</p>	<p>Packaging and Packaging Waste 94/62/EC, in particular the recovery and recycling targets. These required that, by 2001, between 50% and 65% recovery and between 25% and 45% recycling of packaging waste had to be achieved and within this, a minimum of 15% of each material was to be recycled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A revised Packaging Directive 2004/12/EC came into force in February 2004 and set new recovery and recycling targets to be met by 31 December 2008. - A revised and consolidated set of packaging Regulations "the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2005" came into force on 1 January 2006 and implement the new requirements in Directive 2004/12/EC: The GB Regulations, and parallel legislation in Northern Ireland, place obligations on certain businesses who place packaging on the market including, in particular, a requirement to carry out target levels of packaging waste recovery and recycling each year. - The Packaging Waste Recovery Note (PRN) is an evidence note used by obligated businesses to demonstrate compliance with their recovery and recycling obligations. There is also a Packaging Waste Export Recovery Note (PERN) which is issued in respect of tonnages of packaging waste exported for recycling overseas (within and 	<p>sets targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill. These aspects of the Directive were implemented in the UK by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.</p> <p>The Landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996 as the first UK tax with an explicit environmental objective. It was designed to promote the 'polluter-pays' principle by increasing the price of landfill to better reflect its environmental cost, and to promote a more sustainable approach to waste management. The 1998 Budget introduced changes to the Landfill Tax including an increase from 7 to 10 £ per tonne for active waste from 1 April 1999. The 1999 Budget introduced an automatic escalator which will increase the rate of tax for active waste by 1 Pound per year, until the rate reaches 15 £ per tonne in 2004/5. The 2003 Budget announced that the rate will be increased by 3 £ in 2005-06 to 18 £ per tonne, and by at least 3 £ per tonne in the years thereafter, on the way</p>	<p>effective Resource Efficiency strategies and cleaner technology. It offers free, independent advice on practical ways to minimise waste and convert turnover into profit. Envirowise offers a range of free waste minimisation consultation and reference products to businesses in the UK including the environment and energy helpline, publications (case studies, best practice guides and datasheets written by experts provide up-to-date information on waste minimisation issues, methods and successes) and Resource Efficiency Clubs.</p> <p>www.envirowise.gov.uk.</p> <p>ISO 14001: At the end of 2004 there were 5,460 certifications in the UK.</p>	<p>following a report published the Strategy Unit in November 2002 entitled 'Waste Not, Want Not'. The remit of WIP is to divert biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill in England and help meet the requirements of Article 5 of the EU Landfill Directive. WIP seeks to achieve this through waste reduction, recycling and home composting in close cooperation with Local Authorities. The targets of Article 5 require that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UK, by 2010, reduce BMW landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; - By 2013, the UK reduce BMW landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995; and - By 2020, to reduce BMW landfilled in the UK to 35% of that produced in 1995. <p>WIP's budget for the financial year 04/05 was approximately 90,500</p>
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	<p>creation of a new Waste Implementation Programme within Defra to deliver a package of strategic measures recommended by the report.</p> <p>England: Waste Strategy 2000 set targets for the reduction of certain wastes going to landfill, and for the recovery of value (particularly through recycling and composting). These include targets to: reduce the landfill of industrial and commercial waste to 85% of 1998 levels; recycle/compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015; and, recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005; 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015. In March 2001 statutory performance standards were set for local authorities in England. These require them to, on average, recycle/compost double 1998/9 levels by 2003/4 and almost treble those levels by 2005/6.</p> <p>The Waste Strategy is currently being revised with a view to publication later in 2006.</p> <p>Wales: The Welsh Assembly Government published its National Waste Strategy "Wise about Waste" in June 2002 which can be viewed on www.wales.gov.uk. The emphasis is on waste minimisation and re-use of materials, and includes targets to: achieve combined</p>	<p>outside the EC). Only reprocessors and exporters who have been accredited by the relevant Agency (Environment Agency in England and Wales or Scottish Environment Protection Agency in Scotland) may issue PRNs or PERNs respectively.</p> <p>- The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 1998 took full effect in January 1999 and were superseded by revised Regulations in 2003. They implement the Directive Provisions specifying essential requirements for packaging placed on the market, which cover minimisation, avoidance of noxious and hazardous substances and the need for packaging to be recoverable (through at least one of the following: material recycling, incineration with energy recovery, composting or biodegradation).</p> <p>- On 1 August 2000, the Pollution, Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations entered into force in England and Wales implementing the EU Integrated Pollution, Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC). This is progressively replacing the Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) regulatory regime, applicable to the most potentially polluting industrial processes, which requires the use of BATNEEC (best available techniques not entailing excessive cost) to prevent the release of polluting substances or, where this is not possible, to minimise emissions and render them harmless.</p>	<p>to a medium- to long-term rate of 35 £ per tonne. The rate of tax for inactive waste remains frozen at 2 £ per tonne.</p>	<p>EMAS: At the end of 2004 there were 61 organisations registered for EMAS. This data relates to companies in all sectors and not exclusively to companies dealing with hazardous waste or waste management companies generally.</p>	<p>million £.</p> <p>Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP): WRAP is a government funded organisation which aims to remove barriers to waste minimisation, re-use and recycling, and to create stable and efficient markets for recycled materials and products. WRAP works with consumers, waste generators and re-processors, manufacturers, businesses and government. It has several work streams, focusing on generic recycling issues (financial mechanisms, procurement, waste minimisation, collection and waste awareness) and specific material streams (paper, glass, organics wood, plastics and aggregates). More information on WRAP is available at http://www.wrap.org.uk.</p>
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	<p>recycling and composting of municipal waste of 15% in 2003-04, 25% in 2006-07, and 40% in 2009-10 (with only compost derived from source segregated materials counting); reduce the landfill of industrial and commercial waste to less than 85% of 1998 levels by 2005, and less than 80% of 1998 levels by 2010; reduce hazardous waste by 2010 by at least 20% compared with 2000. The Welsh Assembly Government has so far allocated 79 million £ in additional resources to improve waste management in Wales for the period 2001/02 to 2004/05.</p> <p>Scotland: The National Waste Strategy: 11 Area Waste Plans were published in March 2003 along with a National Waste Plan for Scotland. The National Waste Plan sets out a range of targets that reflect statutory requirements under the landfill directive and voluntary targets that are an accumulation of the Best Practicable Environmental Options identified in each Area Waste Plan. These targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop growth in the amount of municipal waste produced by 2010; - Achieve 25% recycling and composting of municipal waste by 2006, 30% by 2008, and 55% by 2020; - Provide widespread segregated 	<p>Separate systems are being introduced to apply the IPPC Directive to Scotland, Northern Ireland and the offshore oil and gas industries. Existing processes will be phased into the new regulatory regime on a sectoral basis up to 2007. IPC covers about 2000 processes whereas PPC will cover 5000-6000. The PPC regime, which requires the use of BAT (best available techniques), will also include a wider range of installations. Those regulated under PPC will be required to abide by the general principle that waste production should be avoided wherever possible; where waste is produced it should be recovered, or recycled, unless technically and economically impossible.</p> <p>- The technical and regulatory aspects of Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste were implemented in England and Wales by the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002; these came into force on 15 June 2002. The Directive bans from landfill certain hazardous wastes, along with liquid waste, tyres, and infectious clinical wastes. It also requires the pre-treatment of waste before disposal to landfill. The Directive bans the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and will place strict controls on landfill sites, particularly those for hazardous waste. One likely effect of this will be to increase the cost of disposal of hazardous waste in the future, providing</p>			
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	<p>kerbside waste collections across Scotland to over 90% of households by 2020;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recover energy from 14% of municipal waste (2020); - Reduce land-filling of municipal waste from 90% to 30% (2020); - Provide waste minimisation advice and business waste framework to businesses; and - Develop markets for recycled material to help recycling become viable and reduce costs. <p>Northern Ireland: The Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland sets provisional targets for the reduction of waste to landfill and for increases in recycling and composting. These include targets to: recover 25% of household waste by 2005; recover 40% of household waste by 2010, of which 25% shall be by recycling or composting; reduce the landfilling of industrial and commercial wastes to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005; and, reduce the quantities of biodegradable municipal wastes being landfilled to 75% of 1995 baseline levels by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020. It is intended for these targets to become mandatory at the first Strategy Review point in 2003.</p>	<p>an incentive to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated.</p>			
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QUESTION 6: MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE AMOUNT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES SUBJECT TO THE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT

Country	Measures				
	National strategies / policies	Legislation, regulations, guidelines	Economic instruments / initiatives	Measures taken by industries / waste generators	Others
Austria	The Federal Waste Management Plan 2001 statutes the principle of self sufficiency for final disposal. Based on this principle objections are raised in case of exports for final disposal provided there is a suitable disposal option in Austria. (19 December 2001).	Supplement to the Federal Waste Management Plan 2001. The plan is available in German and English via Internet: http://www.umweltnet.at/filemanager/download/9389/ http://www.umweltnet.at/filemanager/download/9390/	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.
Belgium	In the European Regulation 259/93/EEC provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.	The European Regulation 259/93/EEC applies. The export of hazardous waste to non-OECD-countries is forbidden. For shipments within the European Union, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for wastes for disposal. Wallonia: General guidance on exports and imports of wastes is contained in the waste shipments Regulations EC and in the waste management plan in Walloon. However some expectations to these rules may be appropriate. The main policies are as follows: - To ban all imports directly for final disposal.			

		<p>- To ban imports and exports of wastes for disposal except if:</p> <p>(1) The waste cannot realistically be dealt with in an environmentally sound manner in, or in closer proximity to, the country of origin and</p> <p>(2) The State of destination has the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner; or</p> <p>(3) The capacity treatment in the country or origin is saturated, taking into account of regional/ national self-sufficiency; or</p> <p>(4) The transboundary movement concerning small quantities hazardous wastes for which it would be uneconomical for the State of origin to provide his own facility this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned.</p> <p>- To allow all imports for recovery except if:</p> <p>(1) Large quantities of unrecoverable residues which are derived from recycling/ recovery operations must be landfilled; or</p> <p>(2) The import in question must be seriously prejudicial to the capacity of a particular facility to deal with wastes from Walloon Region sources; or</p> <p>(3) The waste in question doesn't comply with the specification set out in the authorisation for the destination facility - this specific case requires cooperation between countries concerned.</p> <p>- To allow all exports for recovery except if:</p> <p>(1) The country of destination prohibits the import of waste in question; or</p> <p>(2) The Walloon Region has the regulatory and</p>			
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		technical infrastructures necessary to deal with waste exported.			
Cyprus	<p>A Study for the Management of Hazardous Wastes has been prepared (October 2002), taking into consideration all the necessary measures for the reduction of the amount hazardous wastes and other wastes, as provided in the relevant EU legislation.</p> <p>The Law on the Management of Solid and Hazardous Waste (12 December 2002) allows the Government to take measures to prevent or reduce production of hazardous waste and others wastes by encouraging of cleaner technologies and technologies needing less natural resources and developing appropriate techniques for elimination of dangerous substances in wastes.</p>	In accordance with the EU and national legislation the environmental standards and the criteria to reduce the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes are in elaboration.	Actions have been made to the Ministry of Finance using economic instruments to encourage environmentally friendly activities or discourage polluting activities.	Economic and consumer pressures have moved industry to introduce methods of waste reduction on a voluntary basis. Some of the initiatives that are in place include: total Quality Management programmes such as ISO standards. These programmes improve the overall operations of businesses and as a partial result of these efforts; a net reduction in wastes is achieved.	
Czech Republic		Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community, as amended:	Obligatory financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, when a		

		<p>"Basel-ban" implemented.</p> <p>Act on Waste No 185/2001 Coll. as last amended by Act No 314/2006 Coll.:</p> <p>Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially disposed of in the Czech Republic. Transboundary movements of waste to the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal shall be prohibited. Waste generated in the Czech Republic shall be preferentially recovered in the Czech Republic, unless it is recovered in other EU Member States. In the last amendment of Act on Waste, improved measures for combating illegal traffic (obligations of police, increase of fines, etc.) have been enacted.</p> <p>Waste Management Plan of the Czech Republic (Government Decree No 197/2003 Coll.):</p> <p>The export of wastes for the purpose of disposal shall be permitted only if there is not sufficient capacity in the Czech Republic for environmentally sound disposal of the specific kind of waste.</p>	transboundary movement cannot be completed.		
Denmark					
Estonia	<p>In accordance with the integrated waste management approach, the National Environment Strategy establishes the internationally accepted list of priorities for improving the waste management system. The hierarchy also forms the principal basis for the whole set of</p>	Waste act, Packaging Act, etc.	None.	None.	None.

	<p>legislative documents in the field of waste management:</p> <p>Prevention of waste generation;</p> <p>Minimisation of waste amounts and hazards;</p> <p>Waste recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct re-use/recycling of waste material; - biological recovery (e.g. composting); and - energy recovery (e.g. incineration); <p>Safe disposal of non-recoverable waste.</p>				
Finland		<p>Besides the general targets set for waste reduction and management, the National Waste Plan has a separate section on transboundary movements of wastes. This section of the plan is binding (Government Decision 495/1998). One of the aims of this Decision is to reduce the amount of transboundary movements of wastes. To achieve this goal, it sets regulations on how the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity are implemented in waste management.</p>			
France	<p>Every region must have a waste management plan for hazardous wastes; and every department must have a waste management plan for household waste.</p>	<p>Environment code (book 5, title 4).</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>None.</p>

Germany	Implementation of the principle of self-sufficiency when waste is destined for disposal operations set out in Annex IV A (D-operations). 10 Federal States have implemented an obligation for delivery for certain wastes to public facilities within Germany.				
Greece	Recycling/re-use/recovery within Greece is promoted; and use of wastes for energy production (as a last choice, whenever possible) before transboundary movement.	EEC Decree 91/156, EU Decree 94/904, and EC Decree 96/350.	Financial support for the use of clean technologies is given to all parties involved.		
Hungary	The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) was accepted by the Hungarian Parliament in November 2002.	Act XLIII of year 2000 on the Waste Management.	NWMP contains the financial and technical measures for establishing new waste treatment facilities as well till 2008.	Within the frame of NWMP.	None.
Ireland	The National Hazardous Waste Management Plan recommends that Ireland strive for self-sufficiency in the recovery and disposal of hazardous				

	waste. As infrastructure for the disposal (in particular) of hazardous waste is developed, the quantity of hazardous waste being exported is expected to decrease.				
Italy					
Latvia	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Lithuania	<p>Government Resolution No 519 on National Strategic Waste Management Plan, adopted on 12 April 2002, last amendment adopted on 10 October 2004 by Government Resolution No 1252;</p> <p>National Hazardous Waste Management Programme, approved on 22 February 1993 by Government Resolution No 98, as amended on 9 June 1999 by the Governmental Resolution No 761.</p>	<p>Law No VIII-787 on Waste Management adopted on 16 June 1998;</p> <p>Order No 217 on Rules of Waste Management adopted on 14 July 1999 by the Minister of Environment, as amended on 30 December 2003 by Order No 722 of the Minister of Environment;</p> <p>Order No 80 on Rules of issuance, renovation and cancellation of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Permits adopted on 27 February 2002 by the Minister of Environment; and</p> <p>Law No IX-720 on the Amendment of the Law on Environmental Pollution Charges, adopted on 22 January 2002.</p>	Product charges.		
Luxembourg	National Waste Management Plan adopted by Government on 15 December 2000; and	Modified Waste Management Law of 17 June 1994.	None.	None.	None.

	Obligation for industries and SMEs to establish internal waste management plans with the view of reduction and recycling of waste.				
Malta	Reports 2001-2006 missing.				
Netherlands	The waste policy plan 2002-2012 contains in the general part a framework to check the transboundary movement of waste against the policy. Further the plan contains a specific part with 34 defined waste streams. The chapter on each waste stream contains a paragraph on the policy related to transboundary movement of that waste for disposal or recycling.				
Poland		Since 1 May 2004, principle of self-sufficiency and proximity is applied to shipments of waste destined for disposal and to shipments of some types of green and amber listed waste, all red listed waste and unlisted waste destined for recovery. Legislation: Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (OJ L 30, 6.2.1993, p. 1); and			

		Treaty of Accession of 2004 (transitional measures for Poland – waste destined for recovery).			
Portugal	<p>The strategies referred to in 5(i) take the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency at national level into account.</p> <p>Great effort has been given to the enforcement of the general and specific legislation and to the application of the waste management strategic plans, namely by the construction of new waste management facilities in the country as well as an evaluation and retrofitting of existing units as appropriate. This was done namely for municipal solid waste, clinical waste, hazardous wastes, wastes from electric and electronic equipment, metals, solvents, oils, waste containing precious metals, tyres, plastics, glass and paper and cardboard.</p> <p>Regarding special waste flows, several integrated management systems are</p>	Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93.	European Union funds, such as PEDIP and POA.		

	in operation, as described in 5(ii).				
Slovakia	Based on WMP of the SR until 2005 the priority is in the development plans of an effective system of separate collection, sorting facilities and facilities for recovery of hazardous waste and waste divided to commodities according Art. 5 of the Decree of MoE SR No 283/2001 Coll. of Laws on implementing certain provisions of the act on wastes. There are following commodities: used batteries and accumulators, waste oils, used tyres, wastes from multilayer and combined materials, electronic scrap, waste polyethylene terephthalate, waste polyethylene, waste polypropylene, waste polystyrene, waste polyvinylchloride, waste from fluorescent tubes containing mercury, waste paper, waste glass, end-of-life vehicles, and	National legislation reflects provisions of the Council Regulation No 259/93/EC. Transboundary movements of wastes are regulated in accordance with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fee for landfilling of wastes; - Fees paid to Recycling Fund will be used for waste recovery; - Local fees paid to the municipalities for collection, transport and disposal of municipal waste and construction waste (generators of municipal waste pay local fees); and - Financial guarantee covering the costs of re-import and disposal, in case when transboundary movement cannot be completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certain hazardous wastes are managed only by authorised persons. Authorisation means granting consent to an entrepreneur to handle following wastes: spent batteries and accumulators, waste oils, and end-of-life vehicles. Above mentioned operations, under conditions laid down by the Act No 223/2001 Coll. of Law, may only be performed by an entrepreneur authorised by the Ministry, unless stipulated otherwise by this Act. The Ministry may grant authorisation for each operation individually or for several operations jointly. - Establishment of new technologies – cleaner production. - Implementation of cleaner production projects. - Establishment and 	None.

	<p>bio-degradable waste.</p> <p>Separate collection of waste of required quality and quantity is the fundamental condition for waste recovery. Intensification of the separate collection is expected in some regions.</p> <p>Completion of the technical infrastructure requires building new centres for waste collection, to establish sorting facilities, and to introduce special sorting lines. Their number and localities will be controlled by the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Sufficient recovery capacities are available in Slovakia to recover waste paper, waste glass, iron scrap, waste lead accumulators and waste oils if they are collected separately in sufficient quantities.</p> <p>For tubes containing mercury it is necessary to complete the collection and transportation system,</p>			<p>implementation of EMS/EMAS.</p>	
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	and also to complete a plant for recovery of this waste with sufficient capacity.				
Slovenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Environmental Action Programme (2006); - Environmental Performance Reviews (1997); and - Strategic Plan for Slovenia in the Area of Waste Management (1996). <p>The principles of Basel Convention and EU legislation are taken into account in all cases of export, import and transit of hazardous wastes. In the European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed.</p>	The European Council Regulation 259/93/EEC applies. Ban amendment (Decision III/1) was ratified in 2004. For the shipments within the EU, the provisions for self-sufficiency and proximity are fixed for the wastes for disposal.			
Spain	<p>National policy relies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of the "principle of self-sufficiency" in the elimination of wastes generated in Spain, wherever possible; 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementation of the "principle of proximity" in the treatment of wastes, which implies that the wastes must be treated (especially hazardous wastes) at the closest point to their production to minimise movement; - implementation of decision III/2 of the Basel Convention on the prohibition of the export of hazardous wastes to non-member countries of OECD (in the case of wastes intended for elimination, the restriction applies to countries that are not members of EFTA); and - strategies, laws and other instruments mentioned in reduction and/or elimination of hazardous waste generation. 				
Sweden		Ban on transport of wastes to non-OECD countries.			
United Kingdom	The UK Management Plan for Exports and Imports of Waste 1996 prohibits the export of all waste for disposal, and most imports, in keeping				

	with the principles of self-sufficiency and proximity whereby waste should be disposed of in, or as close as possible to, the country of origin.				
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QUESTION 7: INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTS OF THE GENERATION, TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND OTHER WASTES ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT OR INFORMATION ON WHERE THIS COULD BE FOUND

Country	Information
Austria	No specific information is available. General information can be obtained from the Federal Environment Agency. Homepage: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at .
Belgium	<p>Flanders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concept for practical guidelines to perform ecological risk assessment in Flanders, VITO, 2003. - Health risk assessment of dioxin emissions from municipal waste incinerators, VITO, 2001. - Waste management plans in Flanders about sludge, biological waste, household waste, demolition waste, industrial waste in small enterprises, high caloric waste, and shipping waste. - Measurements of the dioxins emission values of car traffic, OVAM, 2003. - Research of endocrine disrupters in Flemish waters, 2003. <p>Brussels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The interface health-environment keeps up to date the information available on illness, symptoms and possible links with the environment, direct or indirect exposure to wastes and toxic substances (saturnism, lung diseases, micronutrient deficiencies, fertility problems etc.). Data available on http://www.ibgebim.be. - Statistical results concerning heavy metal intoxication, endocrine disturbance, foetal disease, chemical effects on the respiratory apparatus are only available with formal permission. - A report concerning PCB related topics was published, ("PCB's, a model for thinking and action" - Cahiers de L'IBGE 18, 195 pp, 2001). - Info concerning the "green ambulance" is available on http://www.ibgebim.be.

Cyprus	Information is not available.
Czech Republic	There are no special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment. Contact information: National Institute of Public Health, Srobarova 48, CZ-10042 Prague 10
Denmark	The Danish policy is based on prevention of exposure and the use of limit values. Among other things, the policy is based on risk assessments on chemicals and material stream analysis. The mass flow analysis on numerous substances can be found on the Danish EPA homepage www.mst/homepage.dk , but unfortunately most of them are in Danish but all of them will have an English summary.
Estonia	National Waste Management Plan, Yearly statistics, Health Care Waste Management Strategy.
Finland	The requirements for the monitoring of e.g. the emissions and effects of industrial facilities (including waste disposal and recovery facilities) are specified case-by-case in the environmental permits granted for such facilities. With regard to landfills, for example, the monitoring shall include at least monitoring of quantity and quality of landfill water and surface water, quality and level of groundwater, and accumulation and migration of landfill gas. The monitoring reports are provided to the supervisory authorities. There are no specific national statistics etc. available on the effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment. However, in the Finnish environmental administration, there are some 40 national environmental monitoring programmes in operation concerning, for example, emissions and discharges to the environment, state of the environment (air, water courses, groundwater, soil), generation and management of wastes and hazardous wastes, use of chemicals, natural resources, and biodiversity. The health of the Finnish population is also regularly monitored by the health authorities (see e.g. www.ktl.fi).
France	Information can be obtained from (33-1) 4219-1555 (Ms. Le Mouellic).
Germany	There is a great variety of environmental monitoring in Germany which covers all environmental media (air, soil, sea, inland waters) and many different types of monitoring (e.g. Environmental Specimen Bank, integrated environmental monitoring, population studies). There is also a huge amount of waste analyses data which have been collected in a waste analyses database. Data about all environmental issues are published in "Data on the environment" which is available in German (ISBN 3-503-09057-6). A complete English translation is in preparation.
Greece	Information is not available.
Hungary	On the basis of the material balance and other documents, the owner of the waste shall submit a quarterly and annual report, to the regional

	<p>environmental protection authority.</p> <p>The annual reports are collected and registered in the database which is operated by the Ministry of Environment and Water.</p> <p>All information on waste classification can be found at the National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature Conservation.</p>
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report of the Investigation into the Presence and Influence of Lead in the Silvermines Area of County Tipperary. Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, 2000. Available from www.irlgov.ie; - Inventory and tracking of dangerous substances used in Ireland and development of measures to reduce their emissions/losses to the environment. To be published by EPA in 2001, available from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie); - Endocrine disrupting substances in the Irish aquatic environment (2000-MS-2-M1) – Research project commenced in 2000. Final report, when available, from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie); - Methodology for assessment of hazardous waste disposal sites (2000-MS-12-M1) – Research project commenced in 2000. Final report, when available, from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie); and - Inventory on dioxin and furan emissions (2000-DS-2M1) – Desk study commenced in 2000. Final report, when available, from EPA Publications (www.epa.ie). <p>For further information, documents and reports please see www.epa.ie.</p>
Italy	Information is not available.
Latvia	Information is not available.
Lithuania	<p>The feasibility study "Lithuanian Hazardous Waste Management" was done in 2003. The aim of this study was to address the need for the treatment/disposal of the hazardous waste, including waste generated in the past by tanneries operating close to the new facility's site.</p> <p>Every enterprise pursues the monitoring on local level.</p>
Luxembourg	Information is not available.
Malta	Reports 2001-2006 missing.
Netherlands	<p>Information can be found on:</p> <p>www.rivm.nl; www.minvrom.nl; www.senternovem.nl; and www.uitvoeringafvalbeheer.nl.</p>

<p>Poland</p>	<p>Multi-annual governmental research programme "Environmental and Health" is under way and will be continued in 2006. The programme of environment and health actions in Poland is implemented within the framework of basic strategy setting priorities for national health policy, namely the National Health Programme (NHP).</p> <p>The NHP was adopted by the Government of Poland for the years 1996-2005.</p> <p>The programme covers the following implementation actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improvement of legal system on human protection in occupational environment (system of radiological protection, management of occupational safety and health in enterprises, prevention of biological hazards, safety in case of serious industrial accidents); - development and implementation of a modern system for identification and assessment of occupational hazards; - development of methodology for early diagnosis and prevention of occupational diseases and health promotion at workplace; - development or up-dating of educational systems essential for national social policy in relation to occupational safety and hygiene as well as ergonomics.
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>Monitoring epidemiological programmes are being implemented since 1999 by LIPOR (in the metropolitan area of Oporto) and VALORSUL (in the metropolitan area of Lisbon), regarding the impacts of municipal solid waste incineration facilities on human health.</p> <p>In the scope of industrial waste management, a study was developed, referring to the year 2001 and to the continental territory, which included the inventory of the hazardous and non-hazardous industrial waste generated. This study, named "Inventory Study of Industrial Waste", was released by the Institute for Waste Affairs in July 2003.</p>
<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>Special statistics on the effects of hazardous wastes and other wastes on human health and the environment do not exist in Slovakia. The following information sources regarding wastes are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statistical Yearbook of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; - Report on Status of Environment of the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic; - Wastes in the Slovak Republic, national, annual, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic; - Waste Management Programme of the Slovak Republic until 2005, national, Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic; and - Office for public relations established at the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic. <p>www.enviro.gov.sk; www.enviroportal.sk; www.sazp.sk/COH; and www.uzis.sk.</p>
<p>Slovenia</p>	<p>Information is not available.</p>

Spain	Information is not available.
Sweden	Information is not available.
United Kingdom	<p>The Prime Minister's Strategy Unit, in its report "Waste not, Want not", recommended that an independent body should bring together the literature and evidence on the relative health and environmental effects of all the different waste management options; relative both to each other and to other activities affecting health and the environment. The Government made a commitment in the pre-budget report 2002 to commission a review. This has been a two stage process. The first stage has been an assessment of the scientific evidence of the physical health and environmental effects of options to manage municipal solid waste and similar wastes, and a report was published in May 2004. An economic study completes the second stage. This report presents the findings of a study conducted by Enviro Consulting in conjunction with Economics for the Environment Consultancy (EFTEC) to provide an assessment of the external costs and benefits to health and the environment of waste management options valued in monetary terms. Both studies are available at http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/research/health/index.htm.</p> <p>Small Area Health Statistics Unit (SAHSU) epidemiological study on health effects in human populations living close to landfill sites in the UK – this looks at the rates of birth defects, low birth weight, stillbirths and of certain cancers in populations living within 2km of landfill sites in operation between 1982 and 1997. The report was published in 2001 and can be found at http://www.doh.gov.uk/envchemh.htm.</p> <p>Statement by the Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals and Food, Consumer Products and the Environment (COC) entitled 'Cancer incidence near municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain'. This is a review of a SAHSU epidemiology study investigating cancer incidence or mortality amongst individuals living in proximity to municipal solid waste incinerators in Great Britain. More information on this and other relevant studies can be obtained from http://www.doh.gov.uk/envchemh.htm; www.doh.gov.uk/coc.htm and www.doh.gov.uk/comeap/index.htm.</p> <p>An investigation undertaken around the Nant-y-Gwyddon landfill site in Wales by Fielder and co workers was published in 2000. The study compared congenital abnormalities in a potentially 'exposed' population living close to the site compared with those living further away, both in the years preceding and following the opening of the site. The authors concluded that the area surrounding the landfill site had an increased rate of reported congenital malformations, which predated the opening of the landfill and also that further studies of the reproductive risk in such communities are needed to examine the safety of waste disposal sites.</p> <p>A study published in 2000 by Knox considered childhood cancer deaths in relation to residence close to municipal solid waste incinerators in the UK. However as the study relates to possible exposures between 1937 and 1980 it is therefore mainly of historical interest. Incinerators now meet stringent emission standards and most of the incinerators considered in the study have now closed.</p> <p>IPPC: A Practical Guide for Health Authorities dated August 2001 produced by the Chemical Hazard Management and Research Centre (CHMRC), University of Birmingham. This is a practical guide for Health Authorities and it identifies the principles that should underpin Health Authority input and suggests key components of a public health assessment for IPPC applications.</p> <p>EUROHAZCON study of chromosomal congenital anomalies in populations living near hazardous waste landfill sites in Europe – the study considers residents living within 0-3km and 3-7km of hazardous waste landfill sites. The report was published on 25 January 2002 in Lancet and can be found at http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol359/iss9303/contents.</p>

TABLE 1: INFORMATION CONCERNING BILATERAL, MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL AGREEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS ENTERED INTO PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 11 OF THIS CONVENTION; 2004

Country	Type of agreement (bilateral, multilateral, regional)	Area of concern (region)	Status of agreement / arrangement	Effective from (date)	Remarks
Austria	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Belgium	None				
Cyprus	None				
Czech Republic	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Denmark	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
Estonia	None				
Finland	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
France	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of

					Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
	Bilateral	Gabon		2/2003-2/2006	Hazardous waste (PCB, lead, cadmium, asbestos and laboratory waste) for disposal
Germany	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
	Bilateral	Zimbabwe		5/1994	Import of waste into Germany (all wastes for recovery)
	Bilateral	Afghanistan		11/2002	Import of hazardous wastes from Afghanistan for the purpose of disposal according to environmental requirements
	Bilateral	Kosovo (arrangement with the commander of the NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR))		2/2000	Export of wastes generated in Kosovo during deployment of KFOR/NATO troops to Germany for environmentally sound management
Greece	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Hungary	None				
Ireland	None				
Italy	Bilateral	San Marino		10/2001	All imports of waste for recovery into Italy are allowed
	Bilateral	San Marino		10/2001	All imports of wastes for disposal into Italy

					are allowed except those containing or contaminated with PCB, PCT, PBB at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more
Latvia	None				
Lithuania	None				
Luxembourg	None				
Malta	Reports 2001-2006 missing				
Netherlands	Multilateral	All EU overseas provinces (incl. Aruba, Netherlands Antilles)		11/2001-11/2011	LGO-decision 2001/822/EG
Poland	None				
Portugal	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
Slovakia	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
Slovenia	None				
Spain	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
	Bilateral	Andorra		1/2000-7/2006	Waste imports from Andorra to Spain. Wastes covered: Chapters GA, GC, GE, GG, GH, GI,

					GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN GO in Annex II, categories AA170, AA180 and chapters AB, AC, AD in Annex III of EC Regulation (EEC) 259/93, medicines, construction and demolition wastes, fridges, animals killed for sanitary reasons or died by natural causes. Recovery, final disposal
Sweden	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations
United Kingdom	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(92)39/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (30 March 1992)
	Multilateral	OECD-Countries			OECD Decision C(2001)107/FINAL on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations

TABLE 2 AND 3: AUTHORISED DISPOSALS AND RECOVERY/RECYCLING/RE-USE OPTIONS WITHIN NATIONAL JURISDICTION; 2004

Country	Disposal options	Recovery/recycling/re-use options
Austria	<p>A list could be obtained from: Federal Environment Agency, A-1090 Spittelauer Lände 5, Vienna. Or on the Internet: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltschutz/abfall/abfall_datenbanken/datenverbund/abfrage01/ (where a register of all licensed disposers can be found); and http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltschutz/abfall/abfall_datenbanken/analagendb/abfrage03/ (where a data base of the existing disposal facilities is available).</p>	<p>A list could be obtained from: Federal Environment Agency, A-1090 Spittelauer Lände 5, Vienna. Or on the Internet: http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltschutz/abfall/abfall_datenbanken/datenverbund/abfrage01/ (where a register of all licensed disposers can be found); and http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltschutz/abfall/abfall_datenbanken/analagendb/abfrage03/ (where a data base of the existing disposal facilities is available).</p>
Belgium	<p>A complete list could be obtained from the Focal Point.</p>	<p>A broad range of facilities exist in Belgium for waste treatment / recovery, graphical industry, animal waste treatment, chemical industry, metallurgy, scrap treatment, oil refinery, waste oil treatment, sludge treatment, soil treatment, recycling of zinc and nickel salts, treatment of used oils etc. Information available from the Competent Authorities.</p>
Cyprus	<p>Central Wastewater Treatment Plant at Vathia Gonia (D5). Treats liquid hazardous wastes produced by a number of small industrial units (14,000 t/year). No import.</p>	<p>Further information could be obtained from the Focal Point.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>Statistical Environmental Yearbook of the Czech Republic, edited by the Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Environment and Czech Environmental Institute (published annually). T.G.Masaryk Water Management Research Institute, Centre for Waste Management, Podbabská 10, CZ-16000 Prague 6</p>	<p>Statistical Environmental Yearbook of the Czech Republic, edited by the Czech Statistical Office, Ministry of Environment and Czech Environmental Institute (published annually). T.G.Masaryk Water Management Research Institute, Centre for Waste Management, Podbabská 10, CZ-16000 Prague 6</p>
Denmark	<p>Information could be obtained from The annual Danish Waste Statistics; www.mst/homepage.dk (search for publications).</p>	<p>Information could be obtained from The annual Danish Waste Statistics; www.mst/homepage.dk (search for publications).</p>
Estonia	<p>AS Ecopro Rävala 8, 10143 Tallinn Estonia</p>	<p>AS Kunda Nordic Tsement Jaama 2 Kunda 44106 Estonia</p>

	<p>OÜ OJ Jäätmekeskus Raba 23a, 80041 Pärnu Estonia</p> <p>AS Vaania Komeedi 5, 10122 Tallinn Estonia</p> <p>AS Väätša Prügila Roovere, Järva County</p> <p>AS Saarte Liinid Rohu t 5, 93802 Kuressare Estonia</p> <p>OÜ Hiiu Autotrans Koidu 2, Kärkla 92414 Hiiu County</p> <p>http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/english</p>	<p>AS Eesti Metalliekspord Betooni 12, 11415 Tallinn Estonia</p> <p>Ragn-Sells Läänemaa As Lihula mnt 20, 90510 Haapsalu Estonia</p> <p>OÜ OJ Jäätmekeskus Raba 23a, 80041 Pärnu Estonia</p> <p>Reci Eesti AS Ravi 19, 10138 Tallinn Estonia</p> <p>AS Saarte Liinid Rohu t 5, 93802 Kuressare Estonia</p> <p>OÜ Ecolabor Suur- Sõjamäe 34,11415 Tallinn Estonia</p> <p>AS Ecropo Rävala 8, 101143 Tallinn Estonia</p> <p>AS Ecometal Estonia pst 1, 101143 Tallinn Estonia</p> <p>AS Optiroc Häädemeeste, 86601 Pärnu County</p> <p>OÜ Selodiin Mai 37-22, 80 022 Pärnu</p> <p>OÜ Hiiu Autotrans Koidu 2, Kärkla 92414 Hiiu County</p> <p>http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/english</p>
Finland	<p>There are several facilities licensed to operate on hazardous waste disposal. A detailed list of these facilities can be obtained from: Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 35, FIN- 00023 Government (the Focal point of the Basel Convention).</p>	<p>There are several facilities licensed to operate on hazardous waste recovery and recycling. A detailed list of these facilities can be obtained from: Ministry of the Environment, P.O. Box 35, FIN- 00023 Government (the Focal point of the Basel Convention).</p>
France	<p>ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie); 2 square Lafayette, BP 406, 49004, Angers Cedex; http://www.ademe.fr.</p>	<p>ADEME (Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie); 2 square Lafayette, BP 406, 49004, Angers Cedex; http://www.ademe.fr.</p>
Germany	<p>In Germany about 500 authorised facilities for the treatment of hazardous waste are in operation. There is a total remaining landfill space (D1, D12) of about 135 million cubic meters but most of it will be necessary for the disposal of non-hazardous waste. There is a total capacity for biological, chemical and physical treatment or incineration on land (D1, D9) of about 8 million metric tons per year. Other methods of D-operations are not possible in Germany. In many facilities the treatment of imported waste is also possible.</p> <p>Information is available from the Focal Point.</p>	<p>There are about 500 authorised facilities for the treatment of hazardous waste. There is a total capacity authorised for recovery of more than 18 million metric tons per year. Most of the facilities also treat imported waste. Facilities for all recovery operations are available. There are also many specialized facilities (e.g. for electronic scrap or ship-specific waste). Further information is available from the Focal Point.</p> <p>Information is available from the Focal Point.</p>

Greece		Information could be obtained from: European Union for implementation of Directive 91/689/EEC for hazardous wastes, Article 8, paragraph 3 of the Decision 96/302/EC (country report).
Hungary	<p>Dorog Hulladékégető Kft., Address: H-2511 Dorog Pf.: 31.</p> <p>Hulladékégető Co. Ltd. H-9025 Győr-Bácsa</p> <p>Cement Factory, Address: H-7827 Beremend</p> <p>Henkel Magyarország Kft., Address: H7570 Barcs,</p> <p>Ecomissio Kft., Address: H-3581 Tiszaújváros</p> <p>Nitrokémia Rt. Address: H-8175 Balatonfűzfő</p> <p>ÉMK Kft. hulladékégető Address: H-3792 Sajóbáony</p> <p>Other 25 smaller incinerator for hazardous wastes</p> <p>PYRUS Co. Ltd. Disposal site, No 1. Aszód-Galgamácsa, Headquarters: H-1181 Budapest, Zádor u. 4.</p> <p>Hungaropecc Disposal site in Szuhogy</p> <p>Information could be obtained from:</p> <p>Ministry for Environment and Water (H-1011 Budapest, Fő u. 44-50. Phone: 36-1-457-3300 Fax: 36-1-478-3550)</p> <p>Regional Environmental Inspectorates (12 regions competent according to located this facility) EIM Directorate of Environmental Protection (H-1068 Budapest, Sófia u. 9. Phone: 36-1-209-1000 Fax: 36-1-209-1001)</p> <p>Association of Environmental Services and Producers (H-1133 Budapest, Hegedűs Gyula u. 68. Phone/Fax: 36-1-350-7271)</p>	<p>Eural Kft</p> <p>Dunapack Rt.</p> <p>Mal Rt.</p> <p>FKF Rt.</p> <p>ERECO Rt.</p>
Ireland	<p>Sita Environmental Ltd. – Drum Division, Lower Oriel Street, Dublin 1 (closed Nov 04)</p> <p>Sita Environmental Ltd., - Waste Treatment Division, Sheriff Street, Dublin 1</p> <p>Returnbatt Ltd, Old Mill Industrial Estate, Kill, Co. Kildare</p> <p>Shannon Environmental Services, Smithstown Industrial Estate, Shannon,</p>	<p>Atlas Oil Laboratories Ltd, Clonminam Industrial Estate, Portlaoise, Co. Laois</p> <p>Irish Lamp Recycling, Athy, Co. Kildare</p> <p>Sita Environmental Ltd. – Drum Division, Lower Oriel Street, Dublin 1 (closed Nov 04)</p>

	<p>Co. Clare</p> <p>Sterile Technologies Ireland Ltd, 430 Beech Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12</p> <p>EcoSafe Systems Ltd, Unit 1 Allied Industrial Estate, Kylemore Road, Ballyfermot, Dublin 10</p> <p>Sorundon (Irish Environmental Services), 520 Beech Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12</p> <p>Indaver Ireland, Tolka Quay Road, Dublin 1</p> <p>Safety Kleen Ireland, Unit 5, Airton Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24</p> <p>AVR-Safeway, Corrin, Fermoy, Co. Cork</p> <p>Cara Waste Management</p> <p>KTK Landfill</p> <p>Waste Licences issued by the Environmental Protection Agency are available on www.epa.ie.</p>	<p>Sita Environmental Ltd., - Waste Treatment Division, Sheriff Street, Dublin 1</p> <p>Returnbatt Ltd, Old Mill Industrial Estate, Kill, Co. Kildare</p> <p>Shannon Environmental Services, Smithstown Industrial Estate, Shannon, Co. Clare</p> <p>Soltec Ireland Ltd, Mullingar Industrial Estate, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath</p> <p>Sorundon (Irish Environmental Services), 520 Beech Road, Western Industrial Estate, Dublin 12</p> <p>KMK Metals Recycling, Cappincur Industrial Estate, Daingean Road, Tullamore, Co. Offaly</p> <p>MinChem Chemicals, Tolka Quay Road, Dublin 1</p> <p>Safety Kleen Ireland, Unit 5, Airton Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24</p> <p>AVR-Safeway Ltd., Corrin, Fermoy, Co. Cork</p> <p>Silver Lining Industries Ireland Ltd, Unit 61, Cookstown Industrial Estate, Belgard Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24</p> <p>Waste Licences issued by the Environmental Protection Agency are available on www.epa.ie.</p>
Italy	Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority.	Information could be obtained from the Competent Authority.
Latvia	None.	<p>Lampu demerkurizācijas centrs Ltd, Kapsedes 10, LV-3400, Liepāja</p> <p>JSC "Broceni"; Liepnieku 15, Broceni, Saldus rajons, LV-3851, Latvia</p> <p>JSC "Broceni"; Liepnieku 15, Broceni, Saldus rajons, LV-3851, Latvia</p> <p>"LC", Ltd, Pils iela 14, Rīga, Latvia, LV-1050</p> <p>"Bistamo Atkritumu Serviss", Raina iela 28, Daugavpils, Latvia</p> <p>"Plastika", Ltd, Jaunatnes 18, Eglaines pagasts, Daugavpils rajons, LV-5444</p> <p>"Eko Osta", Ltd., Tvaika 39, Rīga, LV-1034</p> <p>"Eko Osta", Ltd., Tvaika 39, Rīga, LV-1034</p> <p>Gardene, Auru pagasts, Dobeles rajons, Latvia. Operated by joint stock</p>

		<p>company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia</p> <p>Knava, Radapole, Vilanu pagasts, Rezeknes rajons. LV-4650, Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia</p> <p>Tumes ITP Centrs, "Luikas", Tumes pagasts, Tukuma rajons, LV-3139 Operated by joint stock company BAO, Jelgavas Str., LV-1004, Rīga, Latvia</p> <p>"Agrotehnika", Ltd, Isa iela 2, Kuldīga, LV-3300</p> <p>"Auto Starts Tirdzniecība", O.Vācijas 61, Rīga, Latvia, LV-1004</p> <p>"Kuusakoski" JSC, Krustpils iela 6, Rīga, LV-1073</p> <p>"Tranzita Termināls" Ltd., Ilzenes iela 18, Rīga, LV-1005</p>
Lithuania	Information could be obtained from the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania; http://www.am.lt .	Information could be obtained from the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania; http://www.am.lt .
Luxembourg	Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg	<p>Intermoselle Sàrl Langengrund L-3701 Rumelange</p> <p>Lamesch Exploitation S.A. Z.I. Wolser Nord, L-3225 Bettembourg</p> <p>PRIMOREC S.A. b.p. 70, L-4501 Differdange</p>
Malta	Reports 2001-2006 missing	
Netherlands	<p>A complete list of facilities is not available.</p> <p>Information of several sources should be gathered and grouped, without knowing if these sources are complete. Information will contain facilities that dispose and/or recover waste. It will not be a list of just disposal facilities.</p> <p>The 'Jaaroverzicht in-, uit- en doorvoer van afvalstoffen 2004' is also to be found on http://www.vrom.nl/pagina.html?id=9341 under publications (pdf-file attachment in Dutch with English summary), and contains names of companies involved in the disposal of waste.</p>	<p>A complete list of facilities is not available.</p> <p>The 'Jaaroverzicht in-, uit- en doorvoer van afvalstoffen 2004' also contains names of companies involved in the disposal of waste.</p>
Poland	A list of recovery and disposal facilities has been attached to National Waste Management Plan (October 2002).	A list of recovery and disposal facilities has been attached to National Waste Management Plan (October 2002).

	The list could be obtained from the Competent Authority.	The list could be obtained from the Competent Authority.
Portugal	There are several facilities licensed to waste management operations. A complete list of the facilities could be obtained from the Focal Point.	There are several facilities licensed to waste management operations. A complete list of the facilities could be obtained from the Focal Point.
Slovakia	165 landfill sites (hazardous, non-hazardous, inert waste); 40 incineration plants (hazardous, non-hazardous, hospital waste); 2 incineration plants for municipal waste; and 3 co-incineration plants. Information is available from the Focal Point.	Detox s.r.o. Banska Bystrica Mach Trade s.r.o. Sered ENZO-VERONIKA-VES, a.s. Dežerice Epsol s.r.o. Bratislava Konzeko s.r.o. Levoca Chemolak a.s. Smolenice Skloplast a.s. Trnava DNV-ENERGO a. s. Dubnica Boneko Holic a.s. Holic Arguss s.r.o. Bratislava, prev. Lok A list of recovery facilities is available at Slovak Environmental Agency, Centre of Waste and Environmental Management Bratislava (SEA, CWEM Bratislava) – Focal Point of the Basel Convention; www.sazp.sk/COH .
Slovenia	http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/odstranjevalci.doc http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/sezig.doc The data on this web site are updated monthly.	http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/predelovalci.doc http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/sezig.doc http://www.arso.gov.si/podro~cja/odpadki/podatki/kompostiraje.doc The data on this web site are monthly updated.
Spain	Limited information on this issue could be obtained from the Focal Point.	Limited information on this issue could be obtained from the Focal Point.
Sweden	Data can be obtained from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.	Data can be obtained from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

United Kingdom	<p>Information could be obtained from:</p> <p>The Environmental Services Association (ESA), 154 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TR, tel: (44-20) 7824-8882, fax: (44-20) 7824-8753, e-mail: info@esauk.org, web site: www.esauk.org; and</p> <p>The Chartered Institute of Wastes Management, 9 Saxon Court, St Peters Gardens, Northampton NN1 1SX, tel: (44-1604) 620-426, fax: (44-1604) 621-339, e-mail: technical@ciwm.co.uk, web site: www.ciwm.co.uk.</p>	<p>Information could be obtained from:</p> <p>The Environmental Services Association (ESA), 154 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 9TR, tel: (44-20) 7824-8882, fax: (44-20) 7824-8753, e-mail: info@esauk.org, web site: www.esauk.org; and</p> <p>The Chartered Institute of Wastes Management, 9 Saxon Court, St Peters Gardens, Northampton NN1 1SX, tel: (44-1604) 620-426, fax: (44-1604) 621-339, e-mail: technical@ciwm.co.uk, web site: www.ciwm.co.uk.</p>
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TABLE 9: DISPOSALS WHICH DID NOT PROCEED AS INTENDED; 2004

Country	Date of incident	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount of waste (metric tonnes)	Reason for the incident	Alternative measures taken	General comments
Austria	11/2004	AT – DE – BY	Mixed waste	23	Household wastes were contaminated with organic solvents	Wastes were returned to Austria for incineration	
Belgium	None						
Cyprus	None						
Czech Republic	None						
Denmark	No data reported						
Estonia	No data reported						
Finland	4/2004	UA – FI – DE – AT	Steel dust AA010	0.5	Transit (FI) without notification	Notified FI 002023	
	5/2004	CH – DE – FI	AD010	14.4	Import (FI) without notification	Notified DE 137143	
	7/2004	RU – FI – DK – DE	Lignosulfonate AD110 or AC250	3	Transit (FI) without notification	Notification required	
	11/2004	FR – DE – FI	PCB-containing waste RA010	18	Missing financial guarantee for first shipment	Temporary prohibition FR 002896	

France	No data reported						
Germany	2/2004	LU – DE	Y13/A3050	17	Waste not suitable for the facility	Back to the generator	
	4/2004	LU – DE	Y36/A2050	0.2	Contained asbestos from sources not suitable for the facility	Disposal in country of origin	
	7/2004	CH – DE	Discarded chemicals (Article 1(1b))	7	Not suitable for the facility because of high mercury content	Back to the generator	
	9/2004	DK – DE	Y47	22	Radioactive contamination	Back to the generator	
	11/2004	DE – BE	Premixed hazardous waste (1(1b))	24	Not suitable for the facility because of high chlorine content	Back to the generator	
	11/2004	AT – DE	Y46	20	Not Y46, but hazardous waste (Article 1(1b))	Back to the generator	
	12/2004	IT – DE	Hazardous sorting residues (Article 1(1b))	21	Flash point too low	Back to the generator	
Greece	No data reported						
Hungary	None						
Ireland	9/2004	IE – NL	07 05 04*	18	Disposal method was D10 and not R1 as advised to Cork County Council	Within 21 days company submitted a detailed report on incident which detailed indecision by MinVrom re an	

						EU Court decision re calorific values	
	12/2004	IE – GB	60502 Metal hydroxide filter cake	40	Nickel content of the waste was outside the 0.2% specification. Ni content of two loads was 1.7% and 0.9%; therefore waste was hazardous and not suitable for recovery at the UK site	Loads were returned to Element Six under UK TFS (GB003589). Waste to be sent to Germany for landfill	
	1/2004	IE – BE – CN	Municipal waste	88	Incorrectly classified	Arrangements being made for waste to be accepted by a waste facility in Cork City	
	2/2004	IE – BE	Mixed Green list	3 containers	Not notified under TFS	Waste Returned. Company successfully prosecuted under Section 36 of Waste Man Act 1996 to 2003	
	10/2004	IE – NL	Insulated and uninsulated cable	6 containers	Cable Waste classed as Green list waste for recovery (LCC not notified of Shipment). Dutch Authorities at port classified the waste as mixed waste, requiring TFS Notification. Waste returned to Ireland	Munster Metal Co. were instructed to apply for TFS. TFS application received. Authorisation/consent from country of destination not submitted to date. Munster Metal notified of outstanding requirements	
	4/2004	IE – NL	Plastics		TFS documentation not obtained for the load, Dutch Authorities believed TFS was required and sent the load back	EPA has been written to advising them of the load in question	
	10/2004	IE – NL	Mixed waste	3 loads	Waste incompatible with the TFS documentation	Loads sent back to Greyhound waste for	

						inspection. Waste was sent for landfilling	
	9/2004	IE – GB (Northern Ireland)	Municipal/household waste	17.26	Due to perceived irregularities in waste types being transported	Waste was sent for processing under the original TFS as it was agreed that there was no contravention of the TFS system and this waste could be further processed as explained and contracted	
	10/2004	IE – GB (Northern Ireland)	Municipal/household waste	3 loads	Waste incompatible with the TFS documentation	Loads sent back to Greyhound waste for inspection. Waste was sent for landfilling	
	1/2004	IE – BE - IN	Mixed dry recyclable waste	233.65	Waste shipped in error as Green list waste	Notice under Article 7 of the Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations, 1998	
	1/2004	IE – NL – IN	Mixed dry recyclable waste	260.88	Waste shipped in error as Green list waste	Notice under Article 7 of the Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations, 1998	
	9/2004	IE – NL – IN	Mixed dry recyclable waste	10 forty foot containers	Waste shipped in error as Green list waste	Notice under Article 7 of the Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations, 1998	
	10/2004	IE – NL	160508	20	Cancelled as TFS expired	None	
	10/2004	IE – NL	160508	20	Cancelled as TFS expired	None	

	7/2004	IE – BE	70513	15	Cancelled as TFS expired	None	
Italy	No data reported						
Latvia	No data reported						
Lithuania	No data reported						
Luxembourg	None						
Malta	Reports 2001-2006 missing						
Netherlands	No data reported						
Poland	No data reported						
Portugal	No data reported						
Slovakia	None						
Slovenia	None						
Spain	9/2004	ES – NL	Cable	200	Illegal shipment destination China (without Notification)	Waste taken back to Spain by the exporter	
Sweden	No data reported						

United Kingdom	2003	US – GB	Ships	100,000	Waste Management licence for the recovery facility was deficient	Ships are currently stored at the recovery facility. The safe storage of the vessels is being delivered through strict conditions imposed by the Environment Agency to ensure that the vessels are secure, that no dismantling takes place and that no environmental risk arises during storage. The recovery facility is currently applying for the relevant licenses and permissions to enable recovery at the site. These are being considered by the relevant authorities	
	3/2004	IE – GB	Metallic oxides	3,920	3 notifications suspended due to Waste Management licensing issues	Waste Management licence modified, shipments recommenced July 2004	
	5/2004	IE – GB	Metallic oxides	20	Waste contaminated with undeclared constituents	Shipment returned to Ireland	
	7/2004	IE – GB	Organic solvents	17.32	Misdirected shipment	Investigated and given a formal notice by PIR	
	7/2004	IM – GB	Asbestos	0.06	Unnoticed SECTION 62 (Special Waste) prenotification	Letter issued	
	8/2004	IE – GB	Acetic acid	18.16	Too much solid material – blocked outlet pipe	Acetic acid transferred to alt tanker via caustic soda in water and remaining solid removed using water	

TABLE 10: ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES; 2004

Country	Countries involved	Type of waste	Amount (tonnes)	Type of accident	Measures taken	Additional remarks
Austria	AT – DE – BY	Mixed wastes	23	Truck driver fell ill because of organic solvents in the cargo	Wastes were properly packed and returned to Austria for incineration	
Belgium	None					
Cyprus	None					
Czech Republic	None					
Denmark	No data reported					
Estonia	No data reported					
Finland	None					
France	No data reported					
Germany	No reliable statistics available					
Greece	No data reported					
Hungary	None					
Ireland	No data reported					

Italy	No data reported					
Latvia	No data reported					
Lithuania	No data reported					
Luxembourg	None					
Malta	Reports 2001-2006 missing					
Netherlands	No data reported					
Poland	No data reported					
Portugal	No data reported					
Slovakia	None					
Slovenia	None					
Spain	None					
Sweden	No data reported					
United Kingdom	No data reported					

**SECTION C:
COMPETENT AUTHORITIES TO THE BASEL CONVENTION (2008)**

The following list shows the status of December 2008 including Bulgaria and Romania.

An updated list of competent authorities can be found at:

[http://www.Basel.int/PARTIES%20\(CA\).doc](http://www.Basel.int/PARTIES%20(CA).doc).

Country	Authority
Austria	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management Department VI/1 Stubenbastei 5 A-1010 Vienna Austria Telephone: (43 1) 51522 3513 or 5131679 7502 or 51522 7502 Telefax: (43 1) 515 227 333 and 7502 E-Mail: abteilung.61@lebensministerium.at or andreas.moser@lebensministerium.at
Belgium	Multiple authorities. List available from the Focal Point: OVAM Afdeling Afvalstoffenbeheer Stationsstraat 110 2800 Mechelen Belgium Telephone: (32 15) 28 42 84 Telefax: (32 15) 20 32 75 E-Mail: els.depicker@ovam.be
Bulgaria	Waste Management Directorate Ministry of Environment and Water 67, William Gladstone str. Sofia 1000 Bulgaria Telephone: (359 2) 940 65 31 Telefax: (359 2) 986 48 48 E-Mail: tzk@moew.govern.bg
Cyprus	Environment Officer Environment Service Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment Tagmatarchou Pouliou 17 Ag. Andreas Nicosia 1411

	<p>Cyprus</p> <p>Telephone: (357 22) 30 38 70/57</p> <p>Telefax: (357 22) 77 49 45</p> <p>E-Mail: mmilioti@environment.moa.gov.cy</p>
Czech Republic	<p>Waste Management Department</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Vršovická 65</p> <p>100 10 Praha 10</p> <p>Czech Republic</p> <p>Telephone: (420 2) 67 12 22 83/25 76</p> <p>Telefax: (420 2) 67 31 15 45</p> <p>E-Mail: irena_sedlackova@env.cz</p>
Denmark	<p>Soil and Waste Division</p> <p>Danish Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>Strandgade 29</p> <p>1401 Copenhagen K</p> <p>Denmark</p> <p>Telephone: (45) 72 54 40 00</p> <p>Telefax: (45) 33 32 22 28</p> <p>E-Mail: joaff@mst.dk</p>
Estonia	<p>Commission on import, export and transit of controlled waste</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment</p> <p>Narva mnt 7a</p> <p>15172 Tallinn</p> <p>Estonia</p> <p>Telephone: (372) 626 28 60/6</p> <p>Telefax: (372) 626 28 01</p> <p>E-Mail: kaili.kuusk@envir.ee or tarmo.lindemann@envir.ee</p>
Finland	<p>The Finnish Environment Institute</p> <p>P.O. Box 140</p> <p>FIN-00251 Helsinki</p> <p>Finland</p> <p>Telephone: (358 20) 49 01 23</p> <p>Telefax: (358 20) 490 24 91</p> <p>E-Mail: fs@ymparisto.fi</p>
France	<p>Direction de la prévention des pollutions et des risques</p> <p>Sous-direction des produits et des déchets</p> <p>Ministère de l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable</p>

	<p>20, avenue de Ségur 75302 Paris 07 SP France Telephone: (33 1) 42 19 14 26 Telefax: (33 1) 42 19 14 68 E-Mail: thomas.bonhoure@developpement-durable.gouv.fr and benedicte.cretin@developpement-durable.gouv.fr Competent Authority for Transit. France has designated the Departmental Prefectures as Competent Authority for Export and Import.</p>
Germany	<p>Umweltbundesamt Anlaufstelle Basler Übereinkommen Postfach 14 06 06813 Dessau Germany Telephone: (49 340) 21 03 34 59 Telefax: (49 340) 21 03 31 03 E-Mail: focal.point.basel@uba.de Competent Authority for Transit. Germany has designated 37 Competent Authorities for Export and Import. The list could be obtained from the Secretariat upon request.</p>
Greece	<p>Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works 147, Patission Street 112 51 Athens Greece Telephone: (30 210) 865 32 94 or 866 37 22 Telefax: (30 210) 866 36 93</p>
Hungary	<p>Chief Inspector National Inspectorate for Environment and Nature Conservation Fö u. 44-50 H-1011 Budapest Hungary Telephone: (36 1) 457 35 45 Telefax: (36 1) 201 42 82 E-Mail: katalin.ughy@ktmdom2.ktm.hu</p>
Ireland	<p>National TFS Office Dublin City Council Eblana House 68-71 Marrowbone Lane Dublin 8 Ireland</p>

	<p>Telephone: (353 1) 222 42 35</p> <p>Telefax: (353 1) 454 48 30</p> <p>E-Mail: nationaltfs@dublincity.ie</p>
Italy	<p>Department for Wastes</p> <p>Ministry for the Environment and Territory</p> <p>Via Cristoforo Colombo, 44</p> <p>00147 Roma</p> <p>Italy</p> <p>Telephone: (39 06) 57 22 52 16</p> <p>Telefax: (39 06) 57 22 52 92</p> <p>E-Mail: sorci.valeria@minambiente.it</p>
Latvia	<p>Environmental Protection Department</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p> <p>25, Peldu Str.</p> <p>LV 1494, Riga</p> <p>Latvia</p> <p>Telephone: (371) 702 65 15</p> <p>Telefax: (371) 782 04 42</p> <p>E-Mail: ilze.donina@vidm.gov.lv</p>
Lithuania	<p>State Environmental Protection Inspectorate</p> <p>A. Juozapavičiaus st 9</p> <p>LT-09311 Vilnius</p> <p>Lithuania</p> <p>Telephone: (370 52) 72 84 79</p> <p>Telefax: (370 52) 72 27 66</p> <p>E-Mail: vaai@vaai.am.lt</p>
Luxembourg	<p>Administration de l'Environnement</p> <p>16, rue Eugène Ruppert</p> <p>L-2453 Luxembourg</p> <p>Telephone: (352) 40 56 56 506</p> <p>Telefax: (352) 49 62 56</p> <p>E-Mail: serge.less@aev.etat.lu</p>
Malta	<p>Malta Environment and Planning Authority</p> <p>PO Box 200</p> <p>Valletta, CMR 0</p> <p>Malta</p> <p>Telephone: (356) 22 90 50 04</p> <p>Telefax: (356) 22 90 50 11</p>

	E-Mail: frank.lauwers@mepa.org.mt
Netherlands	<p>SenterNovem, Uitvoering Afvalbeheer Juliana van Stolberglaan 3 P.O. Box 93144 2509 AC The Hague The Netherlands Telephone: (31 70) 373 50 00 Telefax: (31 70) 373 51 00 E-Mail: evoa@senternovem.nl</p>
Poland	<p>Chief Inspector Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection Wawelska St 52/54 00-922 Warsaw Poland Telephone: (48 22) 825 33 25 Telefax: (48 22) 825 04 65 E-Mail: a.jagusiewicz@gios.gov.pl or m.gosk@gios.gov.pl</p>
Portugal	<p>Ministério do Ambiente, do Ordenamento do Território e do Desenvolvimento Regional Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente Rua da Murgueira, 9/9A - Zambujal Ap. 7585 2611-865 Amadora Portugal Telephone: (351 21) 472 82 00 Telefax: (351 21) 471 90 74 Competent Authority for import/export/transit.</p>
Romania	<p>National Environmental Protection Agency Ministry of Environment and Water Management Aleea Lacul Morii nr. 151 Sector 6, cod 060841 Bucharest Romania Telephone: (40 21) 493 43 50 or (40 746) 22 66 55 Telefax: (40 21) 493 43 50 E-Mail: presedinte@anpm.ro Directorate of Waste Management and Chemicals Ministry of Environment and Water Management Bd. Libertatii 12 Sector 5</p>

	<p>Bucharest Romania Telephone: (4021) 319 02 98 Telefax: (4021) 319 02 98 E-Mail: elena.dumitru@mmediu.ro</p>
Slovakia	<p>Ministry of the Environment Waste Management Department nám L. Štúra 1 812 35 Bratislava Slovak Republic Telephone: (421 27) 59 56 11 11 Telefax: (421 27) 59 56 20 31 E-Mail: odoh@envirolifeenv.gov.sk</p>
Slovenia	<p>Environmental Agency Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy Vojkova 1B 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia Telephone: (386 61) 478 45 35 or 478 45 21 Telefax: (386 61) 478 40 51 E-Mail: nada.suhadolnik-gjura@gov.si or marija.febe-beuermann@gov.si</p>
Spain	<p>Jefe del Area de Gestión de Residuos y Jefe del Servicio de Diseño de Planes Subdirección General de Prevención de Residuos, Dirección General de Calidad y Evaluación Ambiental Ministerio de Medio Ambiente Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz, s/n 28071 Madrid Spain Telephone: (34 91) 597 57 99/6 Telefax: (34 91) 597 63 61</p> <p>Spain has designated 18 Competent Authorities of Dispatch and Destination for shipments between Spain and other EU Member State and 1 Competent Authority for imports and exports between Spain and non-EU Member State, and transit of waste through Spain. Spain has also designated 1 Correspondent for imports and exports between Spain and non-EU Member State, transit of waste through Spain and shipments between Ceuta or Melilla and other EU Member State and 17 Correspondents for other shipments between Autonomous Communities and EU Member States. The list could be obtained from the Secretariat upon request.</p>
Sweden	<p>Sweden Environmental Protection Agency S-106 48 Stockholm Sweden</p>

	<p>Telephone: (46 8) 698 10 00</p> <p>Telefax: (46 8) 698 12 22</p> <p>E-Mail: margareta.appelberg@naturvardsverket.se</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Multiple Authorities. List available from the Focal Point.</p> <p>Sovereign Base Areas:</p> <p><u>Competent Authority for the Western Sovereign Base Area:</u></p> <p>Area Officer, Area Office</p> <p>Akrotiri</p> <p>BFPO 57</p> <p>Tel: (357) 25 27 72 90</p> <p><u>Competent Authority for Eastern Sovereign Base Area:</u></p> <p>Area Officer, Area Office</p> <p>Dhekelia</p> <p>BFPO 58</p> <p>Tel: (357) 24 74 45 58</p> <p>British Forces Cyprus:</p> <p><u>Competent Authority:</u></p> <p>Defence Estates Support Manager</p> <p>Block D, Headquarters</p> <p>British Forces Cyprus</p> <p>Episkopi</p> <p>BFPO 53</p> <p>Tel: (357) 25 96 23 29</p> <p>Jersey:</p> <p><u>Competent Authority:</u></p> <p>Minister for Planning and Environment: Assistant Director</p> <p>Environmental Protection</p> <p>Howard Davis Farm</p> <p>La Rue de la Trinite</p> <p>Trinity, Jersey JE3 5JP</p>

**SECTION D:
Y-CODES FOR WASTE UNDER THE BASEL CONVENTION**

Annex II

Categories of wastes to be controlled

Waste Streams

Y1	Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centers and clinics
Y2	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
Y3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
Y4	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
Y5	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
Y6	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
Y7	Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
Y8	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
Y9	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
Y10	Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
Y11	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
Y12	Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
Y13	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
Y14	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known
Y15	Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
Y16	Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
Y17	Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics

Y18	Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations
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Wastes having as constituents:

Y19	Metal carbonyls
Y20	Beryllium; beryllium compounds
Y21	Hexavalent chromium compounds
Y22	Copper compounds
Y23	Zinc compounds
Y24	Arsenic; arsenic compounds
Y25	Selenium; selenium compounds
Y26	Cadmium; cadmium compounds
Y27	Antimony; antimony compounds
Y28	Tellurium; tellurium compounds
Y29	Mercury; mercury compounds
Y30	Thallium; thallium compounds
Y31	Lead; lead compounds
Y32	Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
Y33	Inorganic cyanides
Y34	Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
Y35	Basic solutions or bases in solid form
Y36	Asbestos (dust and fibres)
Y37	Organic phosphorus compounds
Y38	Organic cyanides
Y39	Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols
Y40	Ethers
Y41	Halogenated organic solvents
Y42	Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents

Y43	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
Y44	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
Y45	Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Annex (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)

- (a) To facilitate the application of this Convention, and subject to paragraphs (b), (c) and (d), wastes listed in Annex VIII are characterized as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention, and wastes listed in Annex IX are not covered by Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.
- (b) Designation of a waste on Annex VIII does not preclude, in a particular case, the use of Annex III to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention.
- (c) Designation of a waste on Annex IX does not preclude, in a particular case, characterization of such a waste as hazardous pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention if it contains Annex I material to an extent causing it to exhibit an Annex III characteristic.
- (d) Annexes VIII and IX do not affect the application of Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention for the purpose of characterization of wastes.

Annex II

Categories of wastes requiring special consideration

Y46	Wastes collected from households
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

**SECTION E:
SUMMARY OF THE DATA SUPPLIED BY THE MEMBER STATES ON THE BASIS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRE;
REPORTING YEAR 2004**

Section E of the report presents a summary of the qualitative data supplied by the Member States to the European Commission on the basis of the European Commission questionnaire according to Commission Decision 1999/412/EC.

Questionnaire for Member States' Reporting Obligation pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93

QUESTIONS	
Art 1(3)(d)	<p>Information on the control and shipment of wastes listed in Annex II to the Regulation</p> <p>In exceptional cases, shipments of wastes listed in Annex II may, for environmental or public health reasons, be controlled by Member States as if they had been listed in Annex III or IV.</p> <p>Has there been any export case?</p>
Art 1(3)(d)	<p>Has there been any import case?</p>
Art 4(3)(a)(i)	<p>Information on the measures taken to prohibit generally or partially shipments of waste between Member States</p> <p>In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
Art 4(3)(a)(i)	<p>Information on the measures taken to object systematically to shipments of waste between Member States</p> <p>In order to implement the principles of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency at Community and national levels in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
Art 4(3)(a)(ii) and (iii)	<p>Information on exceptions to the implementation of the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency</p> <p>In the case of hazardous waste produced in a Member State of dispatch in such a small quantity overall per year that the provision of</p>

	<p>new specialised disposal installations within that State would be uneconomic</p> <p>Have you asked any Member State to apply this exception?</p>
Art 4(3)(a)(ii) and (iii)	Have you received any request from Member States to apply this exception?
Art 4(3)(b)	<p>Information on objections to planned shipments</p> <p>On the basis of them not being in accordance with Directive 75/442/EEC</p> <p>Has this provision been applied?</p>
Art 9(1) and (2)	<p>Information on Decisions by competent authorities having jurisdiction over specific recovery facilities not to raise objections concerning shipments of certain types of waste to a specific recovery facility</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p>
Art 13	<p>Information on the Member States' system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within their territory</p> <p>Is there a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within the national territory?</p>
Art 13	If there is such a system, do you apply the system provided for in Titles II, VII and VIII of the Regulation?
Art 26	<p>Information on illegal traffic of waste</p> <p>Has there been any case?</p>
Art 27	<p>Information on financial guarantees or equivalent insurance covering costs for shipment of waste covered by this Regulation, including cases referred to in Articles 25 and 26, and for disposal or recovery</p> <p>Please, provide details on the national system established pursuant to this Article.</p>
Art 39(1)	<p>Information on the customs posts designated by Member States for shipments of waste in and out of the Community</p> <p>Please complete Table 7</p>

ANSWERS

Country	Art 1(3)(d) A. II waste export	Art 1(3)(d) A. II waste import	Art 4(3)(a)(i) Prohibit shipments	Art 4(3)(a)(i) Object to shipments	Art 4(3)(a)(ii) and (iii) Asked a MS for exception	Art 4(3)(a)(ii) and (iii) Been asked by a MS	Art 4(3)(b) Objections to planned shipments	Art 9(1) and (2) Jurisdiction over recovery facilities	Art 13 System for supervision and control	Art 13 According to Reg. Titles II, VII, VIII	Art 26 Cases of illegal traffic	Art 27 Information on financial security measures given	Art 39(1) Information on specific customs posts given
Austria	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Belgium	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Cyprus	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CzechRepublic	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Denmark	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Estonia	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Finland	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
France	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Germany	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Greece	Reports 2001-2006 missing												
Hungary	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Ireland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Italy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Latvia	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Lithuania	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

Luxembourg	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Malta	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Netherlands	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Poland	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Portugal	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Slovakia	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Slovenia	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Spain	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Sweden	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
UnitedKingdom	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

ADDITIONAL MEMBER STATES' REMARKS (EXCERPT)

Prohibition of shipments

Czech Republic	Since 1 May 2005, cross-border shipments of waste into the Czech Republic for the purpose of disposal have been prohibited, except in the case of waste produced in neighbouring countries as a result of natural disasters or states of emergency (Act No 185/2001 Coll. on waste, Section 54, paragraph 2).
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Latvia	Section 23(2) of the Waste Management Act (adopted on 14 December 2000) lays down that waste of any description is prohibited from entering national territory for disposal, incineration of any kind or long-term storage. Section 23(3) of the Act lays down that hazardous waste may only be brought into national territory for processing if there is a hazardous waste processing plant operating within that territory whose owner holds a licence for processing the hazardous waste in question and has the required capacity.
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Exceptions to the principle of proximity, priority for recovery and self-sufficiency

United Kingdom	There was no request from the Republic of Ireland regarding (a solution pursuant to) Article 4(3)(a)(iii). However, a long standing agreement, pursuant to 4(3)(a)(ii) and (iii) exists whereby the UK accepts hazardous waste for disposal from the Republic of Ireland as set out in Sections 5.56 and 5.57 of the UK Plan.
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Supervision and control

Germany	<p>In the case of waste requiring special supervision (hazardous waste), the competent authority decides on the admissibility of shipment (by issuing a disposal certificate valid for a maximum of five years) on the basis of information supplied by the party producing and the party disposing of the waste. On the basis of this disposal certificate, each subsequent waste shipment must be notified to the competent authority through a receipt procedure (docket).</p> <p>On the other hand, in the case of waste under ordinary supervision (non-hazardous waste), initially only the producer and the disposer check the admissibility of transport (simplified certificate) and sign off each shipment (handover certificate).</p>
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	<p>This documentary evidence must be submitted to the competent authority on request, which can then order the disposal certificate procedure referred to above to be applied, i.e. as for special-supervision (hazardous) waste.</p>
Lithuania	<p>Pursuant to Article 17 of the Waste Management Law, which lays down the procedure for the shipment of hazardous waste, hazardous waste is transported in accordance with the requirements governing the carriage of dangerous goods as laid down in Lithuanian legislation. Hazardous waste sent for management or presented for shipment must be covered by an accompanying document for hazardous waste, the format of which and the procedures for the completion and use of which are laid down in the Waste Management Rules approved by Order No 722 of the Minister for the Environment of 30 December 2003 amending Order No 217 of the Minister for the Environment of 14 July 1999 approving rules on the management of waste. Under the aforementioned rules, any person shipping hazardous waste in Lithuania must be in possession of an accompanying document for hazardous waste (hereinafter “accompanying document”), which is to be attached to the invoice and the bill of lading. The consignor of the waste completes and signs six specimens of the accompanying document. When taking receipt of hazardous waste, the carrier or his representative completes the appropriate box of the accompanying document and signs all six specimens. The consignor delivers the first four specimens of the accompanying document to the carrier, together with the waste, sends the fifth specimen to the regional environmental protection department in whose area he is located, and retains the sixth specimen and attaches it to the hazardous waste management documentation. When the consignee, i.e. a representative of a recovery or disposal undertaking, has checked the hazardous waste, he completes and signs the appropriate box on four specimens of the accompanying document. The representative of the hazardous waste recovery or disposal undertaking sends the first signed specimen of the accompanying document, within three working days following receipt of the waste, to the regional environmental protection department in whose area the consignor is located. He retains the second signed specimen of the accompanying document and keeps it with other hazardous waste management documents, sends the third specimen to the consignor within three working days following receipt of the hazardous waste, and sends the fourth specimen, within three working days following receipt of the hazardous waste, to the carrier specified in the relevant box of the accompanying document.</p>
Poland	<p>The Act of 27 April 2001 on Waste transposing the framework Waste Directive into Polish law lays down the rules on waste management.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Inspectorate in Poland monitors compliance with waste management requirements.</p> <p>The Act on Waste requires waste holders who engage in waste collection and transportation to have a permit for this</p>

	<p>activity. The permit is issued by the Starosta – head of the district authority in Poland.</p> <p>The Road Transport Inspectorate verifies road transportation compliance, including for the transportation of waste within Poland.</p>
<p>Measures against illegal traffic</p>	
<p>Finland</p>	<p>Please provide information on how illegal traffic of waste is prohibited and punished under national legislation pursuant to this Article.</p> <p>Provisions on criminal offences are laid down in Chapter 48, Section 1(3) and Section 2 of the Penal Code (as amended – 578/1995 and 579/2004) and in Section 60 (1)(3) of the Waste Act (as amended – 452/2004). According to Chapter 48, Section 1(3) of the Penal Code, a person who, deliberately or through gross negligence, imports or exports waste, or transports waste through the territory of Finland in infringement of the Waste Act or a provision or specific order pursuant to the Waste Act, or in the manner referred to in Article 26(1) of the Waste Shipments Regulation, such that the act is likely to cause pollution or littering of the environment or a health hazard, shall be sentenced to a fine or imprisonment for at most two years for damage to the environment. If a crime is committed in defiance of an official ban or provision on illegal shipment, and the crime is aggravated when assessed as a whole, then in accordance with Chapter 48 Section 2 of the Penal Code the criminal is sent to prison for aggravated environmental impairment for a period of at least 4 months but no more than 6 years. Less serious offences in terms of their consequences are covered by Section 60(1)(3) of the Waste Act. Under that Section, a person responsible for the cross-border movement of waste as referred to in Article 26(1) of the Waste Shipments Regulation shall be sentenced to a fine for a waste violation, unless more severe punishment is provided for elsewhere in law.</p>
<p>France</p>	<p>Article 38(4) of the Customs Code governs this, with reference to Articles L541-1 and L541-40 to L541-42 of the Environmental Code and to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93. With regard to punishment, Article 414 of the Customs Code states that: "the penalty for any act of smuggling and any undeclared importation or exportation shall be imprisonment for a maximum of three years, confiscation of the contraband, confiscation of the means of transport, confiscation of articles used to conceal the fraud and a fine of between one and two times the value of the contraband, when these infringements relate to goods prohibited or subject to high rates of tax within the meaning of this Code.</p> <p>The maximum prison sentence shall be increased to ten years and the maximum fine to five times the value of the contraband when the smuggling, importation or exportation relate to goods which endanger public health, morality or safety, as listed by an Order of the minister responsible for customs, or when these offences are committed in the pursuit of</p>

	organised crime."
Germany	<p>Any traffic of waste without authorisation or permission is an offence under Article 14(1)(2) of the Traffic of Waste Act and may lead to the imposition of a fine of up to €50 000.</p> <p>Illegal traffic of waste is a crime under Article 326(2) of the Penal Code and is punishable by imprisonment of up to five years or a fine, depending on the gravity of the case.</p>
Ireland	<p>There are 34 local authorities in Ireland are designated the competent authorities of despatch who have the responsibility to prohibit and punish illegal traffic of waste and are assisted by the competent authority of transit and destination i.e. the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).</p> <p>Section 36, Part IV of the Waste Management Act 1996 (the Act), as amended, provides for regulations to be made for the supervision and control of the movement of waste within, into or out of the State and a person who contravenes such regulations is guilty of an offence. Under section 10 of the Act a person guilty of an offence under the Act shall be liable to fines up to €15m or imprisonment up to 10 years, or both.</p> <p>As a member of the EU Ireland is bound by Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, as amended on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community. While this Regulation is directly applicable in Ireland it is necessary to provide for certain administrative details, in particular those relating to enforcement. The Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1998, S.I. No 149 of 1998, inter alia, provide for the designation of competent authorities for the purpose of controlling waste trans-shipments, powers of competent authorities, the imposition of certain requirements in relation to the shipment of waste into or out of the State, and the prohibition of waste imports by the Environmental Protection Agency.</p>
Malta	<p>Illegal traffic of waste is prohibited and punished under national legislation: the Environment Protection (Control of Transboundary Movement of Toxic and other Substances) Regulations, 2000, as published by Legal Notice 205 of 2000.</p> <p>This legal notice states that the Competent Authority shall have the power to conduct both regular and random inspections of sites, facilities and cargo, and to seize the shipments of hazardous wastes or other wastes that are the subject to illegal trafficking.</p> <p>It stipulates that, in the case of an illegal transboundary movement to another country as a result of conduct on the part of the exporter/generator, he shall ensure that the wastes are taken back, or the Competent Authority will take them back at</p>

	<p>the expense of the exporter/ generator.</p> <p>It also states that, if this is not possible or it is impracticable, the Competent Authority and the Competent Authority of the other States concerned shall ensure that the wastes are otherwise disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (in accordance with the provision of the regulations).</p> <p>Moreover, it states that, in the case of an illegally transboundary movement to Malta as a result of the conduct on the part of the importer or of the disposer, besides ensuring the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, he shall be subject to a penalty, and may also have to pay the appropriate sum by the Competent Authority in order to ensure the environmentally sound disposal of the imported hazardous wastes or other wastes. First time convicts shall be fined no less than LM500 but no more than LM50 000. On a second or subsequent conviction, convicts will be fined no less than LM1 000 and no more than LM10 0000, and/or shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years.</p>
<p>Financial security measures</p>	
<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>The procedures for calculating and adjusting the amount of a guarantee or of suretyship insurance and for submitting and annulling guarantee or suretyship insurance documents were laid down by an order of the Minister for the Environment approving a schedule of procedures for calculating and adjusting the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance provided for in Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community and for submitting and annulling guarantee or suretyship insurance documents. This schedule of procedures was drawn up in implementation of the provision of Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (hereinafter “the Regulation”) which requires that a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance be provided to cover costs for the shipment and the disposal or recovery of waste in cases specified in the Regulation.</p> <p>Where waste is shipped out of Lithuania, the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance is calculated using the following formula:</p> $\text{Amount of guarantee or suretyship insurance} = (T \times (A1 + A2) + P) \times Q \times 1.1$ <p>Where:</p> <p>T – Cost, in LTL, of shipping 1 tonne of waste over a distance of 1 km;</p> <p>A1 – Shipping distance, in km, from the consignor to the consignee;</p>

	<p>A2 – Shipping distance, in km, from the consignor to an alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner;</p> <p>P – Cost, in LTL, of the alternative recovery or disposal of 1 tonne of waste in an environmentally sound manner; where the waste has a positive market value, P is preceded by a minus sign in the formula;</p> <p>Q – Amount of waste, in tonnes, which it is planned to ship;</p> <p>1.1 – Additional costs coefficient</p> <p>Where waste is shipped into Lithuania, the amount of the guarantee or suretyship insurance is calculated using the following formula</p> <p>Amount of guarantee or suretyship insurance = (T x A + P) x Q x 1.1</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>T – Cost, in LTL, of shipping 1 tonne of waste over a distance of 1 km;</p> <p>A – Shipping distance, in km, from the consignee to an alternative waste management facility where waste could be disposed of or recovered in an environmentally sound manner;</p> <p>P – Cost, in LTL, of the alternative recovery or disposal of 1 tonne of waste in an environmentally sound manner; where the waste has a positive market value, P is preceded by a minus sign in the formula;</p> <p>Q – Amount of waste, in tonnes, which it is planned to ship;</p> <p>Additional costs coefficient</p> <p>Current Lithuanian legislation requires waste disposal and recovery undertakings to have plans in place for the cessation of waste recovery or disposal activity, under which the undertakings must have concluded suretyship insurance contracts or have bank guarantees to finance waste management should they cease their activity. Where waste is shipped to a consignee’s undertaking, the financial guarantee linked to a plan for the cessation of activities acts as the financial guarantee.</p>
Malta	<p>Size of Guarantee = [(A1 + A2 + A3 + B) x N + C] x Q</p> <p>Where:</p>

	<p>A1 – Cost of shipment (per tonne); A2 – Cost of take back (per tonne); A3 – Cost of re-shipment (per tonne); B – Cost of treatment (per tonne); C – Handling and administrative costs (per tonne); N – Number of active shipments; Q – Quantity of waste (tonne).</p> <p>This formula is used as a guidance only (no provision is made in national law pursuant to Article 27).</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>In accordance with Decree-Law No 296/95 of 17 November 1995, the amount of the financial guarantee is determined on the basis of the following calculation:</p> $GB = (T + E) \times Q \times N_s \times 1.4$ <p>Where:</p> <p>GB - Financial guarantee or equivalent; T – Transport cost per tonne of waste; E or V – Cost of disposal or recovery per tonne of waste; Ns – Maximum number of planned simultaneous movements (active movements).</p> <p>It should be noted that the financial guarantee is intended to cover active movements from the exit of waste from the production premises to the arrival at the consignee and its recovery/disposal.</p> <p>This guarantee must be established in favour of the competent shipping authority (Instituto dos Resíduos).</p> <p>It should also be noted that, as with other countries, where waste is imported or shipped to/by Portugal, the notifying entity must provide evidence that the financial guarantee has been established by submitting a declaration by the competent shipping authority.</p>

Slovakia	<p>Calculation formula of guarantee:</p> <p>Guarantee = [(Length of route x 30) + (Costs of disposal x Waste amount for one transport)] x 1.5</p>
Spain	<p>There is no unified method for calculating the financial guarantee to be required of the notifier. Calculations are carried out on a case-by-case basis according to the following formula:</p> $GF = (CT + CEV) \times Q \times N \times FS$ <p>Where:</p> <p>GF – Financial guarantee;</p> <p>CT – Estimated transport cost by unit weight (Mt, Kg) (2 x CT is occasionally applied);</p> <p>CEV – Estimated cost of disposal or recovery by unit weight (Mt, Kg);</p> <p>Q – Average amount of waste transported on each journey (Mt, Kg);</p> <p>N - Number of simultaneous journeys;</p> <p>FS – Security factor depending on circumstances and the competent authority (typically: 1.4).</p>