

**TABLE 1a: TOTAL AMOUNT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES GENERATED IN 2011  
(as reported by Parties)**

Figures are rounded to the nearest integer

Party	Quantity (metric tons)		
	BC Article 1 (1)(a) wastes* (Annex I: Y1-Y45)	BC Article 1 (1)(a) wastes*	Total
Andorra	724	1,701	2,425 <sup>1)</sup>
Armenia	18,225,893		18,225,893 <sup>3)</sup>
Australia	2,215,510		2,215,510
Austria	903,651		903,651 <sup>2)</sup>
Azerbaijan	185,000		185,000 <sup>4)</sup>
Bahrain	139,830		139,830
Bulgaria	203,990		203,990
Chile	388,773		388,773 <sup>5)</sup>
Colombia	104,633	174,419	279,052
Croatia	53,401	10,214	63,615
Cyprus	82,743		82,743
Czech Republic			1,840,809 <sup>13)</sup>
Denmark	189,983	735,055	925,038 <sup>6)</sup>
Estonia			9,311,675 <sup>14)</sup>
Greece			277,000
Honduras	9,600		9,600
Hungary	543,869	543,869	1,087,738
Latvia	58,476		58,476 <sup>7)</sup>
Lithuania	140,964		140,964
Luxembourg	93,497		93,497
Malaysia	355,035	655,560	1,010,594 <sup>8)</sup>
Malta	19,276	22,360	41,636
Mauritius	8,825		8,825 <sup>9)</sup>
Mexico	20,905	113,408	134,313
Morocco	256,000		256,000
Poland	1,363,287	470,785	1,834,072
Portugal	527,782	334,707	862,489 <sup>10)</sup>
Serbia	183,353		183,353
Singapore	432,600		432,600 <sup>11)</sup>
Slovakia	356,944	22,684	379,628 <sup>12)</sup>
United Kingdom		4,193,218	4,193,218
Uzbekistan	18,921		18,921
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,083,463</b>	<b>7,277,979</b>	<b>45,790,926</b>

**1) Andorra**

2011: RSU= 30045 t, RAU=2133 and ashes=976  
(RAU=similar to urban waste (including wood waste, to destroy paper, tobacco and bulky waste))

**2) Armenia**

Total amount of other wastes generated (Annex II: Y46-Y47): According to the records available at the municipalities, in 2011 1,615,800m<sup>3</sup> household wastes were generated in Armenia

**3) Austria**

Preliminary data.

Austria uses a national waste list, the Austrian Standard OENORM S 2100 "Catalogue for waste". The specific entries cannot be referred to a specific Y-number in each case. Furthermore, there is some overlap between several Y-numbers. The reference to the Y-numbers was therefore made on practical experiences with the waste streams referring to the national waste codes. Several waste codes were not correlated to any Y-number, although a specific batch of waste may be correlated to a Y-number on basis of chemical analysis or origin. The amount of household wastes is reviewed every 5 years for the Federal Waste Management Plan (latest edition 2006).

**4) Azerbaijan**

Please note that the quantity of wastes calculate in thousand tons and also I would like to bring your attention that incineration factory has not existed in this case all the information refers to municipal waste.

**5) Chile**

There is no separate collection of hazardous wastes generated in households.

**6) Czech Republic**

This amount consist of hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex I: Y1-Y45) and hazardous wastes under Art. 1 (1)b.

**7) Denmark**

The 2011 amounts is based on the number from the "new" national waste data system. The numbers are still a bit uncertain due to a longer implementation phase for the users.

**8) Estonia**

By Estonian Law there is no data collection according to Y-codes. Data collected according to the European waste catalogue. There is one value for Art. 1 (1) a and Art. 1 (1) b. By Estonian Law there is no data collection according to Y-codes. Data collected according to the European waste catalogue.

**9) Latvia**

Data collection system on waste management was changed.

Total amount of other wastes generated (Annex II: Y46-Y47): Data collection system on waste management was changed.

**10) Malaysia**

Art 1 (1)b: Waste that are not covered under paragraph (a), Annex 1 : Y1-Y45, but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit.

**11) Mauritius**

The amount of hazardous wastes generated under Art. 1 (1)a (Annex I: Y1-Y45) for the years 2007 to 2010 and 2012 has been estimated based on the inventory of hazardous wastes carried out in 2011 and assuming an industrial growth of 3% annually.

**12) Portugal**

The information presented above for the year 2011 only includes mainland Portugal and Madeira Island.

**13) Singapore**

Art 1 (1)a: the figures are for toxic industrial waste collected by licenced toxic industrial waste collectors for treatment and disposal.

Total amount of other waste generated: the figures are for household waste collected by licenced general waste collectors and incinerated at municipal waste incineration plants.

**14) Slovakia**

Article 1(1)b: Y47 is included in a total amount. Note: EWC was used for reporting.

Figure refers to an amount of municipal waste. Source of data: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic

**Canada**

To support reporting on Part II, Table 8A, Environment Canada has commissioned its national statistics agency, Statistics Canada, in 2012, to conduct a pilot census to gather data on hazardous wastes through a census of the hazardous waste industry sector. In Canada, regulatory controls on hazardous wastes are applied in large part by sub-national authorities and as a result, reporting from this sector is decentralized through those agencies. To develop an estimate of hazardous waste generated nationally, Canada considered different approaches and found only one to be feasible from a methodological and resource standpoint. Results from the national census of hazardous waste treatment facilities and estimation of hazardous wastes generated in Canada will be available in 2014. Given financial resources implicated and the time required to develop such national data, Canada will consider the appropriate periodicity of such census after the completion of this first pilot.

For the collected data to be relevant to the Basel Convention, the estimation of hazardous waste "generation" needs to be supported by acceptable methodological approaches. The estimation should rely on commonly understood terms, principles and methods in order to be credible and meaningful nationally and internationally. Considering the low level of reporting on Table 8A, Canada would be pleased to share its experience and contribute to discussions on how to improve reporting and how to use Table 8A data. Ultimately, guidance for countries attempting to undertake such work is needed and will serve to improve reporting and the usefulness of such data.

**Finland**

Information on the total amount of hazardous wastes is not yet available.