



Unwaste

TRENDSPOTTING ALERT



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Bulletin No. 6 - October 2023

This sixth bulletin focuses on the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes covered by the Basel Convention.



TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE UNDER THE BASEL CONVENTION: INTRODUCTION

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal is the main multilateral agreement regulating hazardous waste shipments.

The Convention was opened for signature in 1989 and entered into force in 1992. A total of 191 countries have ratified, making them parties to the Convention. The Basel Convention aims to prevent the harmful effects of improper waste management and transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes. It enforces a Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, requiring a prior written consent from importing and transit Parties. The Convention criminalizes illegal waste trafficking and mandates Parties to enact laws against it.

Additionally, parties must minimize waste generation, and ensure environmentally sound waste management.[1] The Convention covers wastes that belong to any category contained in Annexes I and Annexes VIII unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III such as toxic, poisonous, explosive, corrosive, flammable, ecotoxic and infectious wastes[2], wastes defined as hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit as well as other wastes set out in Annex II.

There have been important amendments to the Convention, such as the Ban Amendment of 2019,[4] which bans all transboundary movements of hazardous waste intended for disposal from OECD to non-OECD countries. The Plastic Waste Amendments [5] entered into force in 2021 and, with the insertion of a new entry A3210 and Y46, clarifies the scope of plastic wastes presumed to be hazardous and therefore subject to the PIC procedure. And the E-waste Amendments,[6] which were adopted in 2022 and will enter into force in January 2025, extend the PIC procedure to all types of e-waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous.

One of the important elements of the Basel Convention is the PIC procedure, which requires – before an export may take place – that the authorities of the State of export notify the authorities of the prospective State of import and transit and provide them with detailed information on the intended movement. The movement may only proceed if, and when, all State parties have given their written consent.[7] Parties to the Basel Convention are required to report on their implementation of the Convention, including confirmed cases of illegal traffic. These reports detail the number of PIC notifications sent and received, the outcomes of the consent decisions and any issues that emerged during the process.

The PIC procedure promotes transparency in the international waste trade, essential for tracking the movement of hazardous wastes globally.

“The Basel Convention considers illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes to be criminal and requires parties to introduce appropriate legislative measures to prevent and punish illegal traffic and to cooperate with each other to this end.”[3]

– UNODC, Combating Waste Trafficking – A Guide to Good Legislative Practices

Decision BC-14/12
Plastic Waste Amendments
Effective 1 January 2021

Annex II Plastic waste, including mixtures of such wastes (excluding those that would fall under A3210 or B3011)	Y46 (new)
Annex VIII Plastic waste containing or contaminated with hazardous constituents	A3210 (new)
Annex IX Plastic waste presumed not to be hazardous destined for recycling and almost free from contamination and other types of waste (single polymers resins, or mixture of PE, PP, PET)	B3011 (replacing B3010)

Note: PE = polyethylene; PP = polypropylene; PET = polyethylene terephthalate.

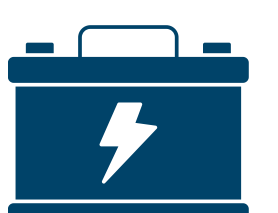
Source: Elaboration UNITAR (source: the Secretariat of the Basel Convention)



Under the Basel Convention, “illegal traffic is defined as a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes: without notification pursuant to the provisions of the Convention to all States concerned; without the consent of a State concerned; through consent obtained by falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; that does not conform in a material way with the documents; or that results in deliberate disposal (e.g. dumping) of hazardous wastes in contravention of the Convention and of general principles of international law.”

Common methods of illegal traffic include “making false declarations, the concealment, mixture, or double layering of the materials in a shipment and the mislabelling of individual containers. Such methods seek to misrepresent the actual contents of a said shipment, and, because of this, the meticulous and thorough scrutiny of national enforcement officers is required to detect cases of illegal traffic.”

Source: [Basel Convention website](#).





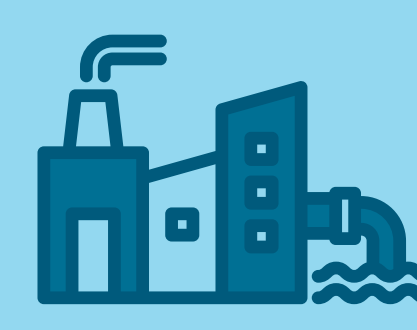
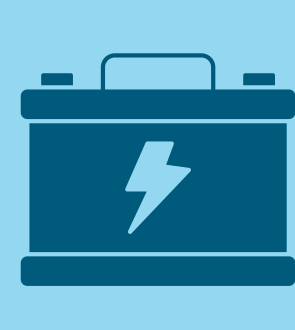
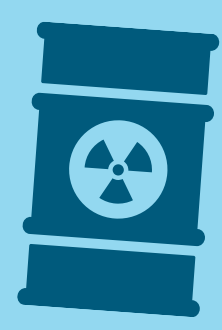
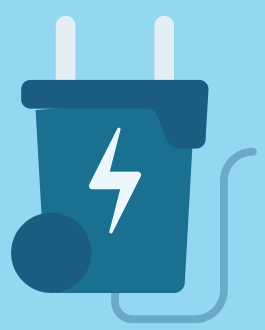
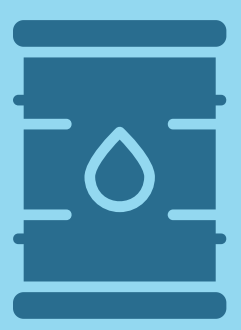
GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE: INTERVIEW WITH TATIANA TEREKHOVA, PROGRAMME OFFICER (LEGAL AND POLICY UNIT), BASEL, ROTTERDAM, AND STOCKHOLM CONVENTION SECRETARIAT

Tatiana Terekhova has a leading role in the illegal traffic and trade of hazardous chemicals and waste under the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, partnership programme, and the engagement with non-state actors. Tatiana implements a number of capacity-building activities, including in relation to marine pollution and plastic wastes. She deals with the Sustainable Development Goals and governance issues of the Basel and Stockholm conventions regional centres.

Unwaste: According to the analysis on the importing and exporting of hazardous waste under the PIC procedure in the four focus countries of the Unwaste project (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam), it appears that this is happening mostly at the regional level, within the Asian continent. Is this in line with the global situation? Is the situation similar in other continents or do you see differences?

Tatiana Terekhova: According to the Basel Convention report on *Waste Without Frontiers II* (2018), between 2007 and 2015, the volume of reported transboundary movements increased from 9.3 million to 14.4 million tonnes globally. This increase was mainly driven by the increased transboundary movements of household waste. The flow of hazardous waste was stable over the period.[8]

For the 2007–2015 data, most transboundary movements of hazardous wastes took place to and from a limited number of countries. The 10 largest States of import received 80% of all imports, and the 10 largest States of export represented 75% of all exports. The countries within the top 10 were nearly the same as in 2004–2006. Recovery operations represented 75% of the disposal operations that hazardous waste will undergo in the State of import. Recycling and reuse operations represented around 60% of the disposal operations, and incineration (both recovery and final disposal operations) around 20%. Half of the exports of hazardous wastes for recovery purposes took place from low-income countries. And 95% of transboundary movements remained within the same region. Only a limited amount was exported between regions, keeping in mind that data from OECD countries is more readily available.



Unwaste: In your view, is the regular national reporting under the Basel Convention a challenging task for some countries? If so, do you have any suggestions or are there any initiatives for improving the overall reporting and harmonization of data-gathering?

Tatiana Terekhova: The average reporting rate between 2009 and 2019 was approximately 58%, with an overall target of 70% of national reports established in 2018, which has not been reached yet.[9] In 2019, out of 183 parties to the Basel Convention, overall, 110 parties did submit a report – while only 45 parties submitted a complete report in a timely manner.

In the work programme 2024–2025 of the Basel Convention Implementation and Compliance Committee (ICC), adopted by Decision BC-16/14, there are a few inputs on how to improve the reporting rate and status. We can mention, among others: establishing a dialogue with the Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres to support institutional strengthening to implement the Conventions; considering whether a review of the information provided in tables 4 and 5 of the national reports [relevant to imports and exports of hazardous waste] for the years 2020 and 2021, taking into account relevant experience of parties, could help identify discrepancies in the information reported; and assessing the reasons for which parties do not complete or have difficulties in completing table 9 of the reporting format – on the reporting of cases of illicit trafficking of hazardous waste and what measures could be recommended.[10]

Unwaste: Does the Basel Convention Secretariat carry out an overall monitoring of the PIC procedure implementation? If yes, what are the main results?

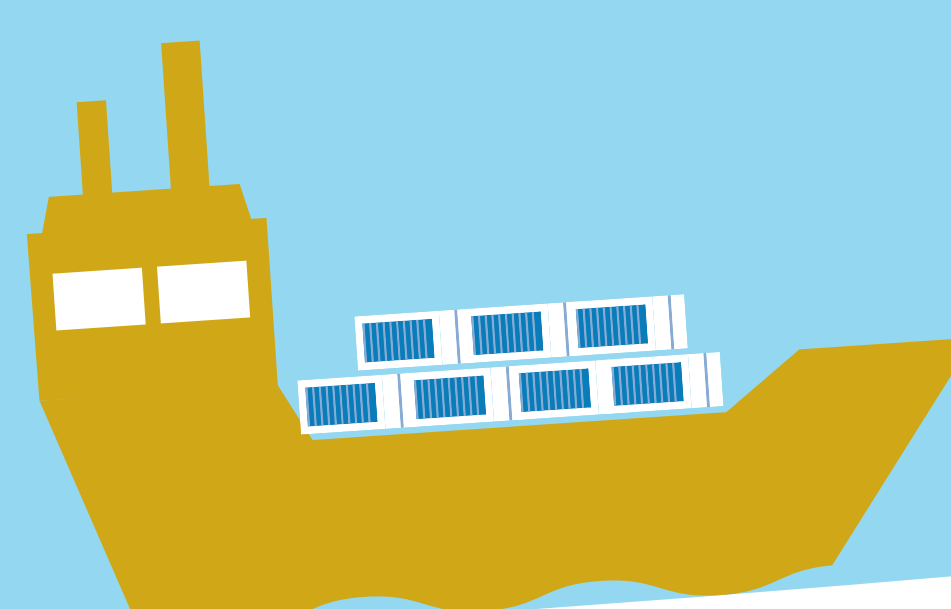
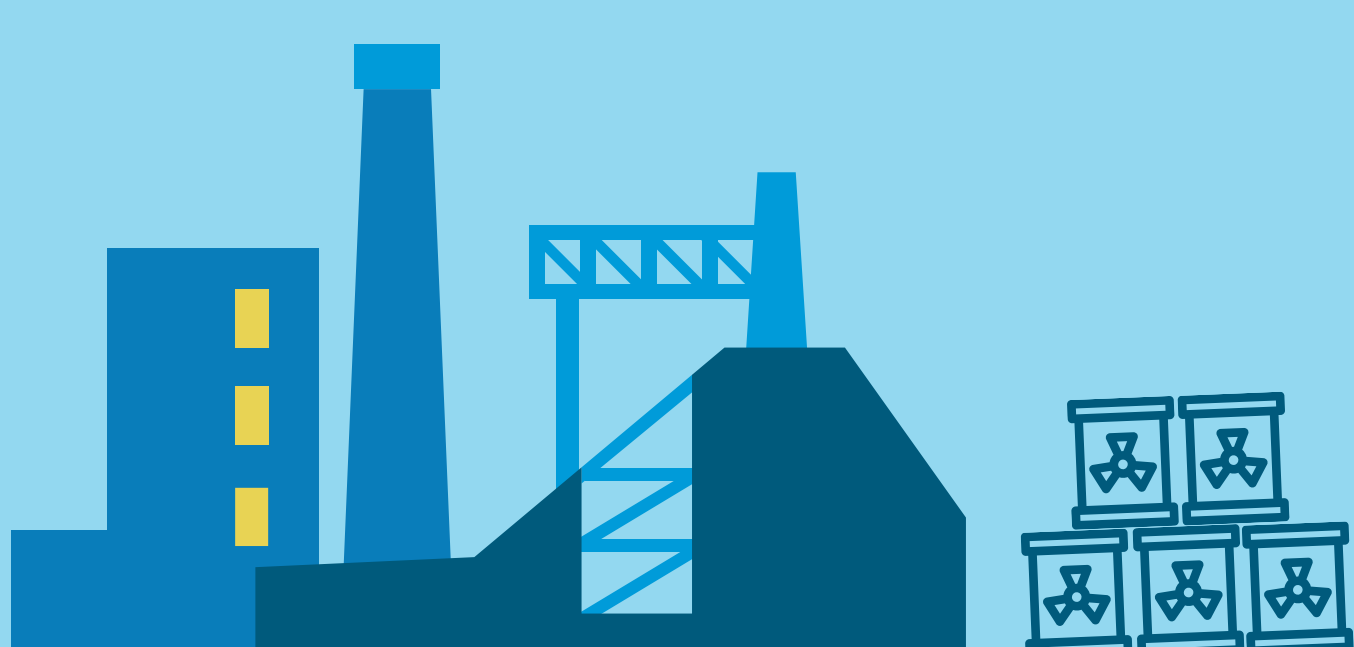
Tatiana Terekhova: The Secretariat does not have such a mandate but provides technical assistance to parties upon request. The ICC has worked on the implementation challenges with the PIC procedure, which led, among other things, to the adoption of the Guide to the Control System, the guidance on insurance bond and guarantee and the guidance on transit transboundary movements COP 16 established a small intersessional working group open to all parties, with the aim of balanced representation of the five regional groups of the United Nations [and] to identify challenges in the implementation of the PIC procedure under the Basel Convention; best practices, possible approaches and initiatives to improve its functioning, taking into account the compilation and synthesis of information received from parties and observers[11]; the discussion during the thirteenth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group; and views expressed at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties and ongoing work under the Convention. [The working group was asked] to develop recommendations for improving the functioning of the procedure and thus avoiding duplication of work and ensuring consistency.

Basel Secretariat: Review of general issues of compliance and implementation under the Convention: Illegal traffic scoping exercise

The Committee Administering the Mechanism for Promoting Implementation and Compliance with the Basel Convention was tasked with assessing the illegal waste traffic based on national reports from 2018 and 2019. Of the reporting parties, 70% of reporting Parties stated no closed cases of illegal traffic in 2018, and 75% reported the same for 2019. In 2018, 30 parties reported closed cases, and in 2019, 26 parties reported such cases. Although there were many types of waste reported, many cases involved waste electrical equipment and their parts and end-of-life vehicles and their parts. Most instances of illegal traffic were resolved by returning the waste to the exporting parties or by preventing the shipment from leaving the exporting country. Only a small number of cases resulted in punishment, with few reports of imprisonment or probation and with fines being relatively low.

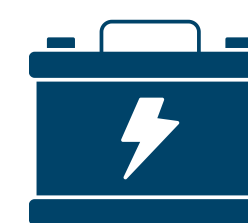
Note: Due to the imbalanced reporting between the regions, the conclusions of the Committee's report are not comprehensive.

Source: See www.basel.int/Portals/4/download.aspx?d=UNEP-CHW-CC.15-4-Add.1.English.pdf.





PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURE – RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



In 2022, the Conference of Parties invited the Parties and observers to the Basel Convention to submit their observations on the primary challenges of the PIC procedure and how to possibly improve it.[12] Various responses highlighted factors that hinder use of the procedure: lack of harmonization in terms of definitions, tariffs codes and administrative processes; lack of responses from relevant authorities or the lengthy response times; and lack of awareness from national authorities on specific control measures (for specific waste streams). The responses seemed to concur that improvement of the PIC procedure would further strengthen the overall efforts at promoting the environmentally sound management of hazardous waste at the global level.

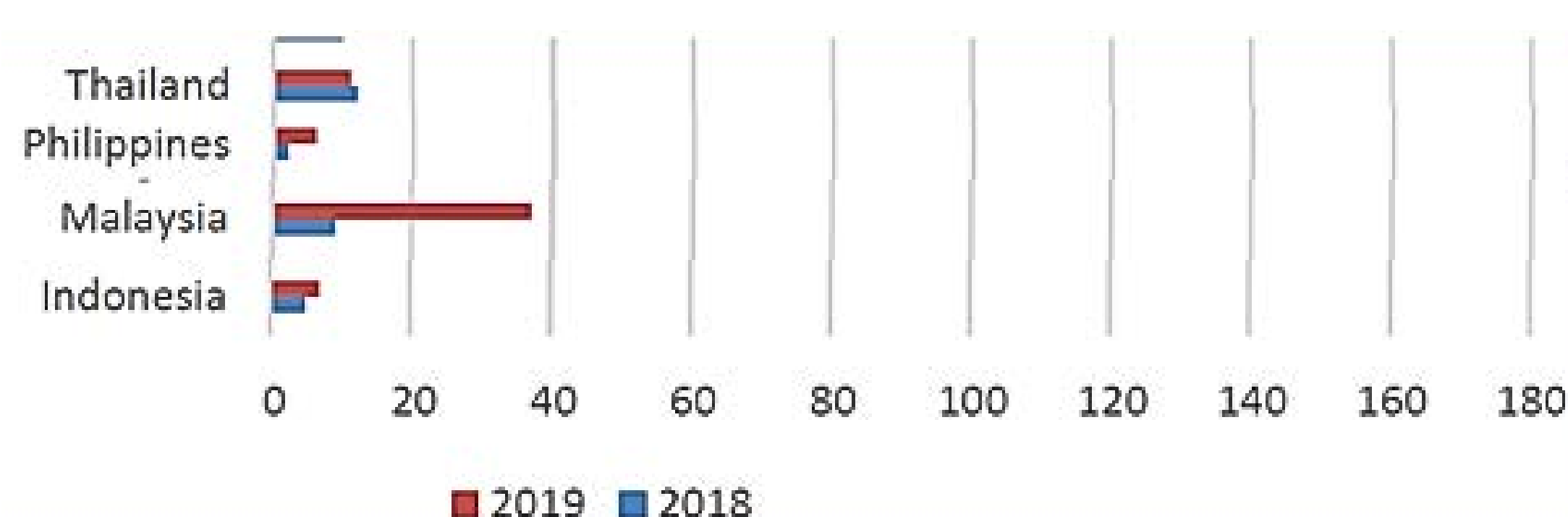
ZOOM INTO THE ASEAN REGION: 2017–2022

In the ASEAN region, all countries have ratified the Basel Convention, and four countries have ratified the Basel Ban Amendment: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. The next section gives an overview of the import and export flows and trends of hazardous waste in the four *Unwaste* focus countries, based on the scoping exercise conducted by the Basel Convention Secretariat and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and on the national reporting to the Basel Convention Secretariat.

Hazardous waste flows into Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam

Cases of illegal traffic

According to the scoping exercise on illegal traffic conducted by the Basel Convention Secretariat and UNEP,[13] among the ASEAN countries, only Singapore is listed between 2018 and 2019 as an exporting country with few cases (fewer than 20 cases reported). Among the importing countries,[14] the scoping exercise reported that Malaysia had fewer than 40 cases in 2019 and fewer than 10 cases in 2018; Thailand had fewer than 20 cases in both 2019 and 2018; and Indonesia and the Philippines had fewer than 10 cases in both 2019 and 2018.



Selected countries of destination for reported cases of illegal trafficking, 2018 and 2019

Source: See www.basel.int/Portals/4/download.aspx?d=UNEP-CHW-CC.15-4-Add.1.English.pdf.



Hazardous waste transiting without approval and abandoned at port



In 2020, a country in Southeast Asia uncovered more than 100 containers of illegal hazardous waste that had shipped from another region and was transiting through its port, bound to a neighbouring country. The shipment consisted of waste classified as toxic under the Basel Convention. The containers were found abandoned in a port of transit. The Basel Convention competent authority in the country had not granted approval for the shipment to transit. The origin country authority was alerted with a request for an investigation of the shipments. At the date of the publication of this bulletin, there was no confirmation that the waste had been taken back by the country of origin.

This case is consistent with challenges cited by officials throughout Southeast Asia, whereby the take-back procedure is long, costly and, in some situations, countries of origin are not taking back the waste. Southeast Asian countries are struggling with cases of illegal trafficking in which exporting companies are circumventing the PIC procedure. This prevents importing countries from accessing information that they need to control to screen the importation of potentially hazardous or illegal waste.

Source: UNODC *Unwaste* project, national and regional consultations in 2022 and 2023 and public sources.

Imports and exports declared under the PIC procedure

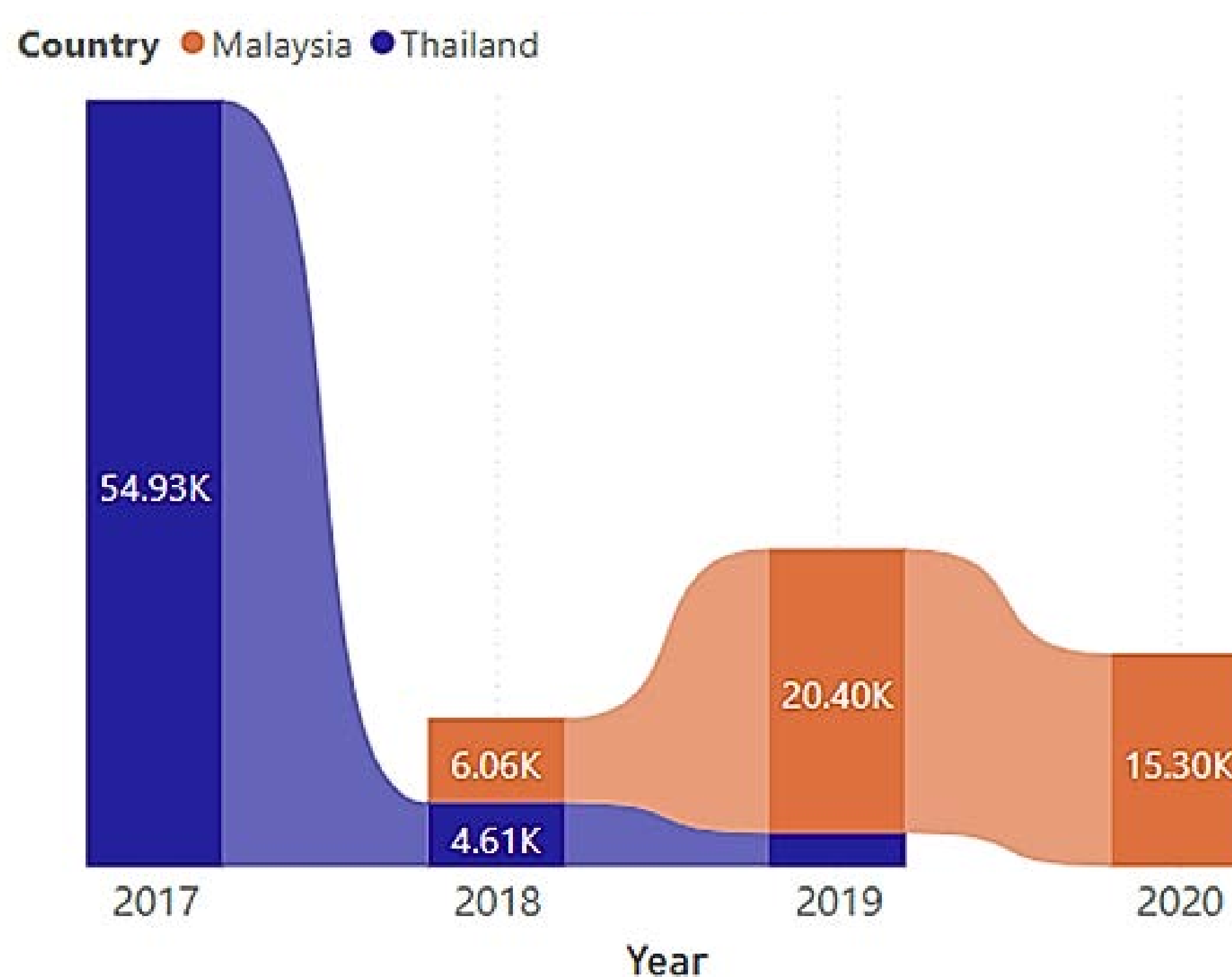
The four *Unwaste* project countries – Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam – reported the following details on the transboundary movements of hazardous waste between 2017 and 2021 to the Basel Convention Secretariat (as per article 13 of the Convention).[15]

Imports of hazardous waste

Only Malaysia and Thailand reported imports of hazardous waste between 2017 and 2020. No imports were reported after 2020 (as of April 2023). Malaysia and Thailand imported in total more than 41,000 and 62,000 tonnes, respectively. Malaysia's imports increased by more than three times between 2018 and 2019 but decreased in 2020. Thailand's imports were quite considerable in 2017 but decreased drastically in 2018 and 2019.

The large majority (95.68%) of hazardous waste imported by Malaysia and Thailand came from the Asian continent.

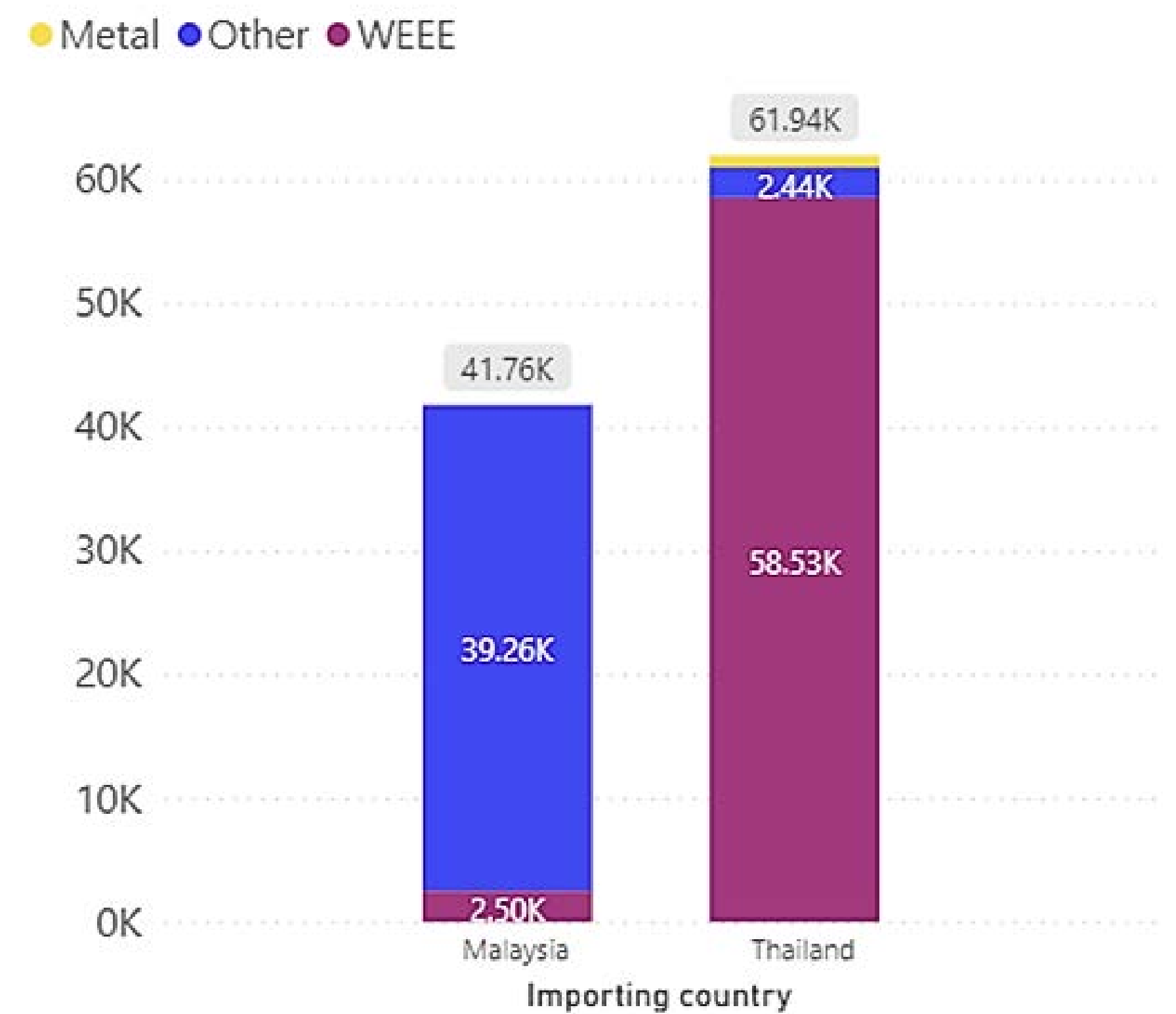
- Malaysia only received hazardous waste from other Southeast Asian countries (primarily from Singapore, at more than 30,000 tonnes, and from Indonesia, at less than 10,000 tonnes).
- Malaysia imported mostly calcium hydroxide sludges (calcium hydroxide or hydrated lime, of which a small extent is used to treat sewage water and used as a stabilizer in road construction[16] as well as other manufacturing applications, such as in the plastics industry[17]), classified under “other wastes”, with some small quantities of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) (2,500 tonnes of cables and wires) imported in 2019 from Singapore.



Basel Convention reporting on hazardous waste imported into Malaysia and Thailand, 2017–2020 (thousand tonnes)

Source: Basel Convention national reports.

- Thailand received hazardous waste from Asian countries (primarily from China, at almost 49,000 tonnes, followed by Singapore, at almost 5,300 tonnes, and then Myanmar, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Philippines, and Indonesia, at less than 1,000 tonnes each. From other regions, the United Kingdom and Australia were large exporters, at nearly 2,000 and 1,800 tonnes, respectively). New Zealand exported only 800 tonnes to Thailand.
- Thailand imported mostly e-waste or WEEE, especially in 2017. The Thai Government subsequently imposed a national resolution in 2018, signalling the phasing down of plastic scrap imports in two years' time, while an e-waste ban became effective in 2020. This led to a substantial decline of WEEE imports between 2019 and 2020.

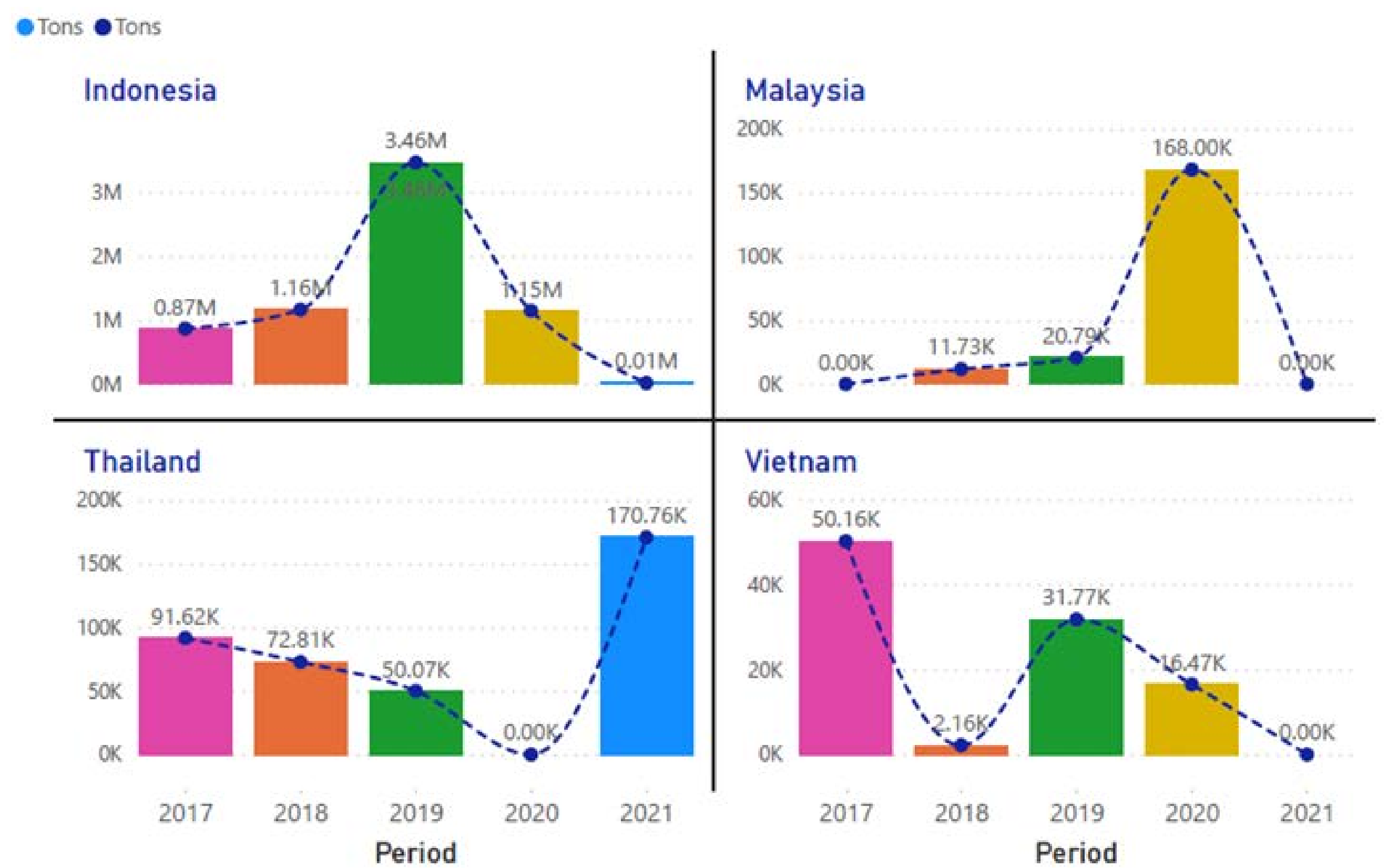


Types of imported hazardous waste into Malaysia and Thailand, 2017-2021 (thousand tonnes)

Source: Basel Convention national reports (accessed April 2023).

Exports of hazardous waste

Between 2017 and 2021, Indonesia was the main exporter (of the four countries) of hazardous waste, at 6.65 million tonnes. Thailand was second, at 390,000 tonnes, followed by Malaysia, at 200,000 tonnes, and Viet Nam, at 100,000 tonnes.



Export volume of hazardous waste from the four countries, 2017-2021 (tonnes)

Source: Basel Convention national reports (accessed April 2023).

Indonesia

- The increase in 2019 was caused partly by increases in exports of mercury, metal and WEEE (a twenty-fivefold increase from the previous year) but mainly by exports of electric arc furnace dust,^[18] which accounted for nearly 74% of all exports.
- The overall drop in 2020 exports was mainly caused by a sharp decrease in metal waste and electric arc furnace dust, along with a 44% decrease in spent bleaching earth exports. In 2020, Indonesia changed its regulation to exclude spent bleaching earth (solid waste from palm oil industry)^[19] from the hazardous waste list. It was allowed to be used or processed domestically. The WEEE exports almost doubled from the previous year.
- The sharp decrease in 2021 can be explained by a range of factors: exports of WEEE dropped drastically in 2021, and there were no exports of mercury declared in 2021, in addition to a decrease in the "other" category, with no electric arc furnace dust exports.

Malaysia

- Exports were relatively low, with a sharp increase in 2020, when the country exported 162,000 tonnes of coal tar to China. During the whole period of 2017-2020, the small quantities of e-waste exported were mostly destined to OECD countries.

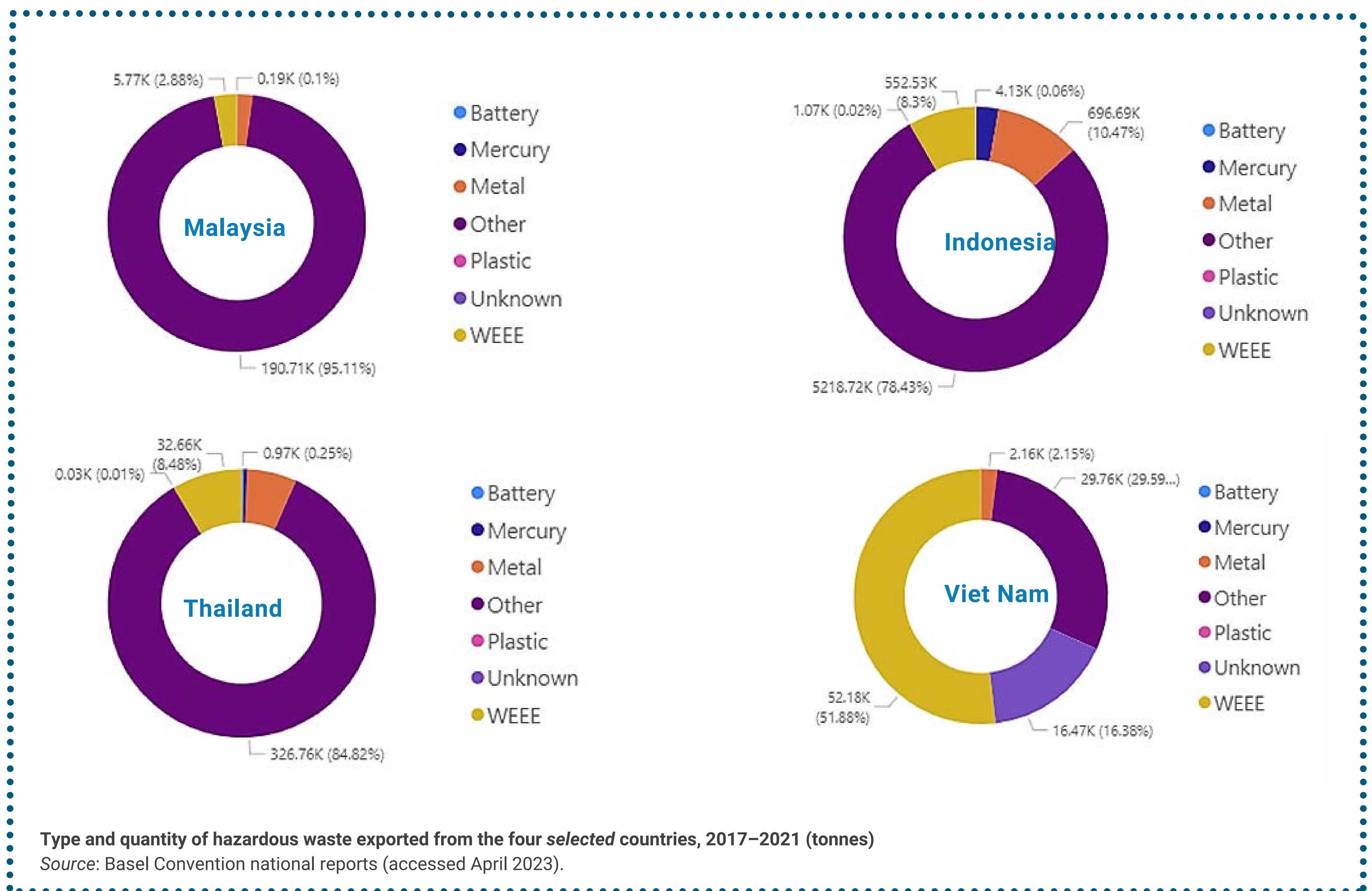
Thailand

- The majority of the country's hazardous waste exports consisted mainly of electric arc furnace dust and mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel, WEEE and metal.
- The exported amount of WEEE peaked in 2019, at 14,375 tonnes, increasing by 88% from 2017 before dropping entirely to zero in 2020, possibly due to the import ban of e-waste into the country. There was also a drastic increase of chemical and metal compounds, at 29,100 tonnes in 2019.
- No data are available for 2020.
- The overall exports in 2021 spiked by 241% from 2019 due to the unprecedented shift to exporting mill scaling arising from the manufacture of iron and steel (141,315 tonnes), with no previous record of this type of export.

Viet Nam

- The country experienced a substantial drop in exports in 2018, followed by a considerable increase in export volume in 2019 (see the table below). Nevertheless, the officially permitted export volume reported by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment was only 3,958 tonnes in 2019,^[20] which is significantly lower than the volume recorded in the Basel Convention database. This points to a gap in information and reporting in the management of hazardous waste in the country.

“Other waste” was the main exported type of hazardous waste by Thailand (85%)[21], Malaysia (95%) and Indonesia (78%), while e-waste was the most exported type of hazardous waste by Viet Nam (52%). E-waste also represented around 8% of the hazardous waste exports by Indonesia and Thailand between 2017 and 2020 and less than 3% by Malaysia. Metal waste accounted for approximately 10% of the exports of hazardous waste by Indonesia, 6% by Thailand and approximately 2% by Malaysia and Viet Nam. Indonesia also exported a certain quantity of mercury waste (representing approximately 3% of the total).



The large majority of hazardous waste was traded within the Asian continent, with East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia accounting for 90% of the total exports between 2017 and 2021. Japan and the Republic of Korea were the main receiving countries.



REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE: INTERVIEW DR ANTON PURNOMO, DIRECTOR OF BASEL CONVENTION REGIONAL CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

Dr. Anton Purnomo has been the Director of the Basel and Stockholm Regional Centre Southeast Asia since 2018. He leads initiatives assisting Southeast Asian countries in implementing the Basel Convention on Transboundary Hazardous Waste and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. He is experienced in managing United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) projects on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP). Dr. Purnomo holds a doctoral degree in chemical engineering from De La Salle University in the Philippines.

Unwaste: What are the primary challenges for ASEAN countries with the management and treatment of hazardous waste?

Dr Purnomo: ASEAN countries vary in level of advancement with regards to hazardous waste management and treatment, hence their main challenges also vary. However, most of them have common problems regarding hazardous waste management and treatment, as follows:

- Specific law, policy or detailed guidelines for specific waste management are needed.
- Hazardous waste stream inventory data are lacking or inaccessible.
- Advanced and appropriate technology, legal and environmentally sound recycling infrastructure and human and financial resources are lacking.
- Informal sectors in certain hazardous waste stream management need to be handled.
- Awareness among stakeholders regarding health impact and environmental protection is lacking.
- Overall capacity-building of different stakeholders involved in hazardous waste management is needed.
- Coordination among relevant departments and agencies needs to be enhanced.
- Partnership programmes between local government and the private sector need to be developed.
- Differences in legal definition or classification of hazardous waste between countries (parties) needs to be resolved.
- Difficulties to monitor and confirm the repatriation of containers (take back procedure) needs to be resolved.
- The technical capacity of the custom officers and the competent authority officers, especially in the field of waste identification and analysis and environmental crime investigation and enforcement, need to be strengthened.
- The network between the enforcement agencies, such as the port authorities, customs, and the environmental agencies, needs to be strengthened to deter illegal trafficking.

Unwaste: Please explain the types of resources and support that are available to countries in the ASEAN region through the Regional Centre.

Dr Purnomo: Since 1997, the core functions of the Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre for Southeast Asia have been to provide capacity-building to State parties to the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions as well as the Minamata Convention, particularly in the Southeast Asia region through training, information dissemination, consulting, awareness-raising, and technology transfer.

[The Regional Centre] also provides facilitation for the ASEAN region for any consultations related to hazardous waste transboundary movements. In case a concern cannot be resolved, [the Regional Centre] will seek support from the BRS Secretariat. In addition, with support of the Government of Japan, [the Regional Centre] facilitates the Asian Network meeting, which is held annually as a platform for the ASEAN region plus neighbouring countries for the exchange of information related to the Basel Convention implementation.

Recently, [the Regional Centre], in coordination with certain parties (Indonesia, Cambodia and Pakistan) had activities under the Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment [PACE] working group. Under PACE II, the scope is broadened to cover mobile phones, computing equipment, TV screens including LEDs, LCD and CRT screens, audio and video equipment, refrigerators and cooling and heating equipment. An inventory and action plan development activity related to e-waste are ongoing.

[The Regional Centre] in coordination with certain parties is also working on plastic issues under the Small Grant Program [with 10 ASEAN Member States] to develop a regional standard requirement for the transboundary movements of plastic waste under the Plastic Waste Partnership [with Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand], such as to:

- Promote the effective control of transboundary movements of plastic waste for recycling and resource recovery to support the circular economy in the region while protecting human health and the environment.
- Support parties [ASEAN Member States] and compliance with the new Basel Convention obligation on the control of transboundary movements of plastic waste after it came into effect on 1 January 2021.
- Demonstrate the ASEAN cooperative spirit and concerted efforts to meet the objectives of the Basel Convention.

[The Regional Centre] will expand networking for the coordination and collaboration with various regional and international organizations, such as the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minamata Convention Secretariat, UNEP, UNIDO, UNODC, ILO, WHO, WCO, IPEN, IMPEL, ENFORCE, NGOs (Ban Toxics, etc.) for any activities related with implementation of the Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, or other related environmental issue.

Additionally, in support of efforts done in Asia, including the ASEAN region, the Asian Network (AN) meeting is held annually with the support of the Japan government. The representatives from the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Convention Secretariat [participate] in each AN meeting and could assist all other concerns from the Basel Convention competent authorities who attend the AN meeting. This is important, especially when there is a change in government positions (i.e.: of the Basel Competent Authority).



Useful references regarding the Basel Convention



- [Text of the Convention](#) and [Ban Amendment](#)
- [Plastic Waste Amendments](#). More information is available [here](#).
- The [Environmentally Sound Management Toolkit](#) is a collection of practical tools to assist State parties and other stakeholders in ensuring environmentally sound management of hazardous and other waste.
- Take-back procedure: The Basel Convention Secretariat has created a [guidance document](#) on the implementation of take-back procedures.
- Guidance manuals to facilitate the implementation of the Basel Convention, improve national reporting and guide the control system are available at the Basel Convention Secretariat [website](#).
- A short overview of the procedures to control transboundary movements is summarized [here](#).
- Adopted technical guidelines are available [here](#).
- More information is available on the Basel Convention website.



NEWS UPDATES AND UPCOMING EVENTS

The following publications and news items relate to waste in Southeast Asia. They are drawn from desk research and information sent by stakeholders involved in the *Unwaste* project.

Preparation of an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment

The third session of the [Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee](#) to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment (INC-3) will be 13–19 November 2023 at the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi. The [zero draft](#) text of the international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution will be discussed during the meeting. A series of thematic side events will take place during the INC-3; see the list of side events [here](#).

Publications

- GI-TOC, [Measuring the Scope and Scale of Waste Management Crimes](#)
- *Unwaste* study – [sign up](#) to receive the report in January 2024

Events

- Webinar – [Illegal Waste Trade: What Are We Wasting Our Time On?](#)
- Upcoming: UNODC will be organizing [side events to the UNFCCC Climate COP 28](#).

News

- 2023 Champions of the Earth – [UN's highest environmental honour celebrates innovative solutions to beat plastic pollution](#)
- [Operation NOXIA: OLAF leads operation against dangerous substances](#)
- ["Hard to Breathe": Myanmar Communities Forced to Live Among World's Trash](#)

NOTES

- [1]** See www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/tabid/1271/Default.aspx.
- [2]** See www.unep.org/resources/report/basel-convention-control-transboundary-movements-hazardous-wastes#:~:text=The%20Basel%20Convention%20regulates%20the,flammable%2C%20ecotoxic%20and%20infectious%20wastes
- [3]** See https://sherloc.unodc.org/cld/uploads/pdf/Combating_Waste_Trafficking_-_Guide_on_Good_Legislative_Practices_-_EN.pdf.
- [4]** See www.basel.int/Implementation/LegalMatters/BanAmendment/Overview/tabid/1484/Default.aspx.
- [5]** See www.basel.int/Implementation/Plasticwaste/Amendments/Overview/tabid/8426/Default.aspx.
- [6]** See www.basel.int/Implementation/Ewaste/EwasteAmendments/Overview/tabid/9266/Default.aspx.
- [7]** Secretariat of the Basel Convention, n.d., Controlling Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes. Available at www.basel.int/Portals/4/Basel%20Convention/docs/pub/leaflets/leaflet-control-procedures-en.pdf.
- [8]** As reported by the Basel Convention Secretariat officer, data of transboundary movements of Annex II waste streams (including certain types of plastic wastes and future e-wastes) will change following the Plastic Waste and E-waste Amendments coming into force in 2022.
- [9]** This answer is a summary of the information and reports related to reporting that have been provided by the interviewee.
- [10]** The complete work programme is available at www.basel.int/Implementation/LegalMatters/Compliance/WorkProgramme/20242025/tabid/9581/Default.aspx.
- [11]** As set out in document UNEP/CHW.16/INF/6.
- [12]** See www.basel.int/Implementation/Controllingtransboundarymovements/ImprovingthePICprocedure/tabid/9319/Default.aspx.
- [13]** The results are based on cases declared by both origin and destination countries. For details, see www.basel.int/Portals/4/download.aspx?d=UNEP-CHW-CC.15-4-Add.1.English.pdf.
- [14]** The report is based on declarations from both importing and exporting countries.
- [15]** For the analysis, the types of waste reported were classified into six categories: e-waste, or WEEE; metal waste; plastic waste; mercury waste (including waste contaminated by mercury); battery waste (including diverse types of products, such as lithium-ion battery, nickel metal hydride battery, nickel-cadmium battery and unsorted waste battery); “other waste” (including very diverse types of waste that could not be included in the other categories, such as ash, dust, sludge, catalyst, waste oils and water, waste contaminated by certain chemicals). More details on the methodology can be provided upon request.
- [16]** See www.ukm.my/jsm/pdf_files/SM-PDF-44-11-2015/03%20Rohaya%20Othman.pdf.
- [17]** See Independent Assessment of the Calcium Carbonate Industry, 2023: https://www.bursamalaysia.com/sites/5bb54be15f36ca0af339077a/content_entry61bd773839fba2184c8ed74e/647a8d4e39fba2241c8127d7/files/8._IMR_Report.pdf?1697534987
- [18]** See www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/electric-arc-furnace-dust.
- [19]** See J. Naser, [Regeneration of spent Bleaching Earth and Conversion of Recovered Oil to Biodiesel](#), Science Digest, 1 May 2021.
- [20]** See <https://monre.gov.vn/Pages/tang-cuong-nang-luc-quan-ly-chat-thai-ran,-nang-cao-hieu-qua-xu-ly,-giam-thieu-o-nhiem-moi-truong.aspx>.
- [21]** For the analysis, the types of waste reported were classified into six categories: e-waste/WEEE; metal waste; plastic waste; mercury waste (including waste contaminated by mercury); battery waste (which include diverse types of products such as lithium-ion battery, nickel metal hydride battery, nickel-cadmium battery, and unsorted waste battery); “other waste”, for example ash, dust, sludge, catalyst, waste oils/water, waste contaminated by certain chemicals. More details on the methodology can be provided upon request.

About the Unwaste project

Unwaste project aims to fight trafficking in waste between the EU and Southeast Asia by promoting cooperation and partnerships, in support of ongoing efforts towards a circular economy transition, in line with the relevant policy frameworks.

More information [here](#).

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