

Basel Convention

Country Fact Sheet

Cambodia

Status of Ratifications:

Party to the Basel Convention: 02.03.2001 (a)

Amendment to the Basel Convention: -

Basel protocol on Liability and Compensation: -

(Accession (a); Acceptance (A); Approval (AA); Formal confirmation (c); Ratification; Succession (d))

Competent Authority	Focal Point
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National Definition

National definition of waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cambodia.

Solid Waste is defined as any hard objects, hard substances, products or refuse which are useless, disposed of, are intended to be disposed of, or are required to be disposed of.

Household waste is the part of solid waste which does not contain toxic or hazardous substance and is discarded from dwellings, public building, factories, market, hotel, business building, restaurant, transport facilities, recreation site, ...etc.

National definition of hazardous waste used for the purpose of transboundary movements of waste exists in Cambodia.

Hazardous waste is defined as any substances that are radioactive, explosive, toxic, inflammable, pathogenic, irritating, corrosive, oxidizing, or other chemical substances which may cause danger to human and animal health or damage plants, public property and the environment.

Cambodia regulates/controls additional wastes as hazardous that are not included in Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel Convention and would be controlled

for the purpose of transboundary movements pursuant to Art. 1 (1)b. Cambodia is in the process of amending the list of wastes annexed to its hazardous waste sub-decree.

In Cambodia there are no wastes other than those pursuant to Art. 1 (1)a and/or Art. 1 (1)b of the Basel Convention that require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

Restrictions on Transboundary Movement

Amendment to the Basel Convention

The amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) has been implemented in Cambodia.

The amendment has not officially been ratified yet but the provisions of the amendment have been in practice and have been implemented in the national legislation.

Restrictions on transit and export for final disposal and for recovery

Cambodia has no restrictions on the transit and export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal and for recovery.

Restrictions on import for final disposal and for recovery

Cambodia restricts the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal and for recovery. The Article 21 of the Solid Waste Management Sub-Decree states that "the import of hazardous waste into the country is strictly prohibited".

Reduction and/or Elimination of Hazardous Waste Generation

National strategies/policies

Application of the environmental assessment system and environmental license to new and ongoing industrial activities with regard to the hazardous waste management.

Legislation, regulations and guidelines

Solid Waste Management Sub-Decree, 1999; Water Quality Management Sub-Decree, 1999; and Air Pollution Control and Noise Disturber Management Sub-Decree, 2001.

Economic instruments/initiatives

Polluter pays principle have been applied for some individuals and industrial sectors. Licensed charges for some industries.

Measures taken by industries/waste generators

Industries and waste generator have been complied with Cambodian Regulation and Provision of Basel Convention. Some industries have been awarded with the ISO 14000 series certification.

Transboundary Movement Reduction Measures

The measures taken for reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to the transboundary movement are the same as the measures taken for reduction and/ or elimination of hazardous waste generation.

**Disposal/
Recovery
Facilities**

Disposal facilities

No facilities available.

There are two landfills. One is for solid household waste and the second one is for some special industrial wastes arising mostly from garment factory. The liquid hazardous wastes are treated by a number of industrial units according to national environmental standard. Ministry of Health is responsible for disposal of hospital waste by incineration.

Recovery/recycling/re-use facilities

No facilities available.

**Bilateral,
Multilateral or
Regional
Agreements**

No agreements.

**Technical
Assistance and
Training
Available**

Ministry of Environment, #48, Samdech Preah Sihanenek, Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmorn, Phnom Penh

Data on the Generation and Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Other wastes in 2003 (as reported)		Quantities (in metric tons)
Generation	Amount of hazardous wastes generated under Art. 1(1)a (Annex I: Y1-Y45) of BC	7,741
	Amount of hazardous wastes generated under Art. 1(1)b of BC	No data
	<i>Total amount of hazardous wastes generated</i>	7,741
	Amount of other wastes generated (Annex II: Y46-Y47)	No data
Export	Amount of hazardous wastes exported	0
	Amount of other wastes exported	0
Import	Amount of hazardous wastes imported	0
	Amount of other wastes imported	0